Anemometer on the Lost Lake ridgetop weather station; covered in rime.
Table of Contents

Message from the Director .............................................................................................................. 3
Acknowledgements ......................................................................................................................... 4
Partnerships ................................................................................................................................... 5
Internship Program ....................................................................................................................... 6
Forecasts and Statistics .................................................................................................................. 7
Observations ................................................................................................................................... 10
Public Outreach ............................................................................................................................. 11
Avalanche Incidents and Fatalities .................................................................................................. 13
Snowpack and Weather Summary .................................................................................................. 19
Finances and Fundraising - Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center ........................................ 27
Letter from the Director

How does one begin an avalanche season with 20 inches of rain in two days at sea level and 20+ feet (yes feet) of snow in the high elevations? In the midst of Halloween? With a lot of excitement and clearly a HIGH avalanche danger... Only to be followed by clear weather and a crust to ridgetops that was aptly named the Halloween Crust. This crust came back full force in the spring with wet slabs the size of NFL stadiums crashing down.

In the end, it was a blessing our forecast zone escaped without a fatal avalanche. There were six significant near misses in the heart of Turnagain Pass, two with injuries, and two full burials. We are grateful for the successful rescue efforts by the groups involved, others who assisted, and of course their information that was shared among our community.

This season our staff made a concerted effort to expand social media use and broaden our viewership. We posted more ‘videos from the field’ and hit 10,000 followers on Instagram (@chugachavy). We installed two ‘Are You Beeping?’ signs purchased by a generous grant through ConocoPhillips. These signs fulfilled a product long requested by our users. The new Sunburst webcam installed mid-winter was also a big hit among the community.

Internal operations began in early November with Andrew Schauer stepping into the Lead Forecaster role. He took the reins from Aleph Johnston-Bloom, who though deeply missed, did a wonderful job setting Andrew up for success. The 3rd forecaster role was filled by PhD candidate in snow science, John Sykes. John interned with the center in 2012/13 and needless to say, we were ‘Syked’ to have him back. Expect to see more from Andrew and John as they work on many projects, one of which is an avalanche terrain exposure map for Turnagain Pass as well as for other areas in the U.S. The Internship was filled by Alaska Native Allen Dahl, an aspiring snow professional from Bethel. Along with writing countless observations and being an all-star field partner, Allen worked on a separate project seeking to create opportunities for Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) individuals.

It is an honor to work with such a motivated and professional team of forecasters. A sincere thank you to the Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center, the US Forest Service, and the community for their long-standing support and dedication.

-Wendy Wagner, Chugach NF Avalanche Center Director
Acknowledgements

Avalanche Safety is a community effort!

There are so many facets of support for the Avalanche Center. All the public and professional users that submit their field reports and avalanche observations; making our forecasts more accurate. All those who become members and donate to our non-profit Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center. All the businesses that support us with direct funds, service, and in-kind assistance through our Friends group. It truly is a community effort and we

THANK YOU all immensely!!

Assessing snow stability in the end comes down to forecasting the weather, in the field snowpack assessments, recording data endlessly, and assimilating professional and public observations. The entities listed below are absolutely critical for producing accurate avalanche forecasts. We would like to extend a special thank you to the following organizations and individuals for sharing their valuable information and insight:

- Alaska Avalanche School
- Alaska DOT&PF
- Alaska Railroad
- Alaska Guide Collective
- Alaska Pacific University
- Alyeska Ski Patrol and Snow Safety
  - Chugach Powder Guides
  - Chugach Electric
  - Chugach Electric
  - The over 250 public users who submitted snow/avalanche observations through our website!!

End of the season 2022 informal ‘Tailgate’ gathering with all the snow pros in town, under Max’s at Alyeska.
Partnerships

Getting the job done right needs the right resources, gear and data.

Resources and Gear: Having the proper gear to perform the job safely is vital. We are grateful for support from Black Diamond (avalanche safety equipment), Alaska Mining and Diving Supply (AMDS – snowmachine gear, support and the machines themselves), A2D Sledworks (snowmachine parts and labor), Ski AK and Powderhound Ski Shop (skis and ski gear).

Data: Avalanche science is based on data. We rely heavily on our partners at the National Weather Service (who provides tailored mountain weather forecasts and issues avalanche warnings), BeadedStream/KCI (provides the equipment and hosts snow temperature data on Tincan), and Alaska Pacific University Snow Science Program (installs and monitors snow study equipment and observations).
Internship Program

We were honored to have Allen Dahl as the 2021-22 avalanche center intern. Allen is Yup'ik and grew up in Southwestern Alaska’s Bethel where he developed an appreciation for spending time in nature. It wasn’t until he moved to Anchorage in 2016 to attend Alaska Pacific University that he began to travel in the mountains. That winter/spring semester, Allen began to ski, pursue APU’s avalanche education classes, and follow his friends into the backcountry. Over the next few winter seasons Allen spent time honing his backcountry skiing and avalanche skills. Allen graduated from APU’s Outdoor Studies program in 2020, finishing with a concentration in Snow Science. Allen returned to APU this winter, not as a student but as an adjunct instructor for their Winter Wilderness Skills class, which incorporates avalanche education.

Allen was a tireless field partner, made the forecasters’ lives easier by compiling many of our observations, and spent time researching his interest in beginning a program that could bring backcountry skiing and avalanche education opportunities to BIPOC individuals here in Alaska. His research opened our eyes to the budding programs elsewhere (Northwest Avalanche Center in particular). This is a big project and one Allen continues to work on.
Forecasts and Statistic

The winter got off to an early start this year, and we posted our first conditions update on October 4th. By that time there had already been a video capturing a human triggered avalanche on Tincan! For the rest of October until mid-November CNFAIC staff provided conditions updates as significant weather events took place. The first forecast was issued on November 20th and daily forecasts started from that day forward.

Daily forecasts ended on Sunday April 17th and the final two weeks of the season had forecasts 4 days a week on Sat, Sun, Tues, Thurs. On May 2nd the CNFAIC staff posted the end of season Springtime Avalanche Tips, marking the end of forecasting operations for the 2021/2022 season.

Forecast Summary:
- Turnagain Pass Forecasts: 160
- Avalanche Warnings: 5
- Special Avalanche Bulletin: 0

An older glide avalanche next to a fresh wet slab avalanche from April 19, some of the first signs of the spring shed cycle. Photo: Ryan Kuhar
ChugachAvalanche.org Summary:
May 2021 to May 2022

- Unique visits: 103,105
- Total visits: 399,211
- Page Views: 1,113,604
Forecasts and Statistics (Continued)

Social Media Summary: May 2021 to May 2022

Instagram
- Followers: 10,800
- Most viewed post: 8,600
- Reach: 159,063

Facebook
- Followers: 8,230
- Most viewed post: 32,934
- Reach: 158,257

YouTube
- Subscribers: 349
- Views: 42,017
- Videos posted: 71
Observations

Our deepest thanks go out to everyone who contributed to our observations page this season! You make our job possible and provide so much valuable information to the development of the forecast. Here’s to another year of collaborating as a backcountry community to provide the best avalanche and snow information possible!

Observations Summary:
Total: 626
- Turnagain Pass Obs: 314
- Hatcher Pass Obs: 110
- Chugach State Park Obs: 103
- Summit Lake Obs: 77
- Seward Area: 19
- Other: 3
Public Outreach

Thanks to the gradual decrease in COVID-19 cases in Alaska, this winter we were able to host a few in-person events in addition to our virtual forecaster chats. It was a relief to be back face to face with the backcountry community and be able to spread the word about our forecast products and online resources. Thanks to everyone who came to our in-person events. We look forward to hosting more next winter!

Forecaster Chat #1 - Could the forecast be more effective? With John Sykes and Pascal Haegeli. This interview with renowned avalanche researcher Dr. Pascal Haegeli from Simon Fraser University focused on his research surrounding how the public interprets the avalanche forecast. The conversation provided a lot of information on best practices for avalanche hazard communication and future developments in the avalanche community.

Forecaster Chat #2 - A look behind the scenes of the Alaska Rescue Coordination Center with Andrew Schauer and USAF Major Kevin Kelly. A highly relevant discussion about rescue practices in Alaska and common misconceptions about personal satellite communication devices.

Turnagain Pass Avalanche Awareness Day. An opportunity to practice avalanche rescue, talk with the forecasters, demo a snowmachine, or just tailgate in the motorized lot on a beautiful spring day. Thanks to Anchorage Nordic Ski Patrol, Alaska Mining and Diving Supply, and Anchorage Yamaha Polaris for joining us for a fun day of avalanche awareness.
The 2021 Southcentral Alaska Avalanche Workshop was held virtually on November 12th. The event was a huge success thanks to the organization of Alaska Avalanche School and CNFAIC, the support of the American Avalanche Association, and the amazing topics shared by all the presenters.

Presentations:

“Trend Effects on Perceived Avalanche Hazard”
by Dr. Andrea Mannberg - Center for Avalanche Research and Education, UiT the Arctic University of Norway

“Unraveling Avalanche Frequency and Climate in Montana Using Tree Rings”
by Erich Peitzsch - U.S. Geological Society, Bozeman Montana

“Introducing the Daily Flow - A Tool for Motorized Risk Management”
by Travis Feist - Sierra Avalanche Center

“The 2021 Easter Avalanche Cycle at Hatcher Pass and Associated Infamous Drizzle Crust”
Kyle VanPeursem - Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center
Allie Barker - Hatcher Pass Avalanche Center
Jim Kennedy - Alaska DOT&PF Avalanche Program Director

“Introduction to a New Crowd-Sourcing Study”
by Eeva Latouso - Alaska Pacific University

“Operational Developments with Community Snow Observations”
by Gabe Wolken - University of Alaska Fairbanks

“Winter Weather Outlook and Changes to NWS Avalanche Weather Guidance 21/22”
by Carson Jones, National Weather Service

Melis Coady and Wendy Wagner introducing the 2022 virtual Southcentral AK Avalanche Workshop.
Avalanche Incidents

There were several avalanche incidents that are worth reflecting on. Avalanche season started early in Southcentral, with three accidents involving people in October. Two of these were outside of the CNFAIC advisory area. One person was carried, uninjured and not buried in Chugach State Park, three people caught and carried, one of whom was partially buried and injured in the Hunter Creek area near the Knik drainage, and the third was on the northern edge of our advisory area near Crow Pass, where two people were caught and carried with one partially buried and no injuries.

There were two other major avalanche incidents that affected infrastructure in the area. The first was a natural avalanche that covered the Seward Highway just north of Girdwood early in the morning on February 18. The avalanche put a debris pile 15’ deep on the highway. Multiple avalanches released during subsequent avalanche hazard reduction that left debris piles 25-30’ deep on the Bird to Gird bike path. Another major event that garnered National attention occurred during the overnight hours of March 26th when a very large natural avalanche covered Hiland road in Eagle River. This slide deposited debris roughly 50’ deep on the road. The avalanche moved one structure on a property in the runout zone, but luckily no people were injured or houses destroyed.

The following section has details from four near-misses in our core advisory zone this season. The avalanches resulted in four people getting caught and carried, one knee injury, and one nearly full burial. We are all very happy that none of those incidents resulted in more serious consequences.
Eddie’s Ridge 12.02.2021

- 1 skier caught and carried
- SS-ASu-R2-D3-O
- Width: 1000’
- Depth: 2-4’
- Vertical Run: 1700’
- Weak Layer: BSH/NSF

Overview:

Two skiers were ascending Eddie’s Ridge when the upper skier triggered a very large avalanche just below the top of the Eddie’s Headwall. The avalanche propagated around several major terrain features and ran to the valley bottom on the south side of the Ridge.

The skier that triggered the avalanche was caught and carried a short distance, partially buried, and was able to dig himself out. His partner was watching from a safe spot on the ridgeline and was not caught or carried.

This avalanche was noteworthy for several reasons. The avalanche failed on a weak layer that had been buried ten days earlier, with the last major loading event three days prior to the incident. Leading up to December 2nd, there had only been a handful of small avalanches failing on this weak layer. This avalanche would turn out to be just one of 11 human-triggered avalanches between 12/2 and 12/3, involving motorized and non-motorized users. It appears that the only change in the snowpack that set off this cycle was the slab of storm snow from the past two weeks finally gaining enough strength to propagate a fracture across the very weak interface that was buried earlier in November.

Approximate release area of the avalanche, with locations marked for both skiers in the group. Thank you to Steven Swartzbart for providing the image and compiling the accident report.
Overview:

A group of four skiers were bootpacking up the last steep pitch to Tincan Proper when the person in the front triggered an avalanche on a persistent weak layer that was thought to have been unreactive. The person was able to step off the moving slab before it ran 2000' to the valley floor.

This avalanche was the first avalanche to fail on the New Year’s crust since the last major storm event from 1/10-1/13, which brought 2-4’ of snow to upper elevations at Turnagain Pass. The lack of activity in the days leading to the incident, along with stability tests trending towards increasing stability in snow pits, had been suggesting the layer was becoming less likely to produce avalanches without another major loading event.

Winds had increased quicker than expected during the day of the avalanche. This was likely a key factor in making the New Year’s crust-facet combination reactive once again.

The group stands below the crown just after triggering the avalanche. The slab slid down the north side to the looker’s left of the ridgeline, and a large chunk of cornice fell down the south face to the right of the ridgeline. Thank you to the group involved for sharing details and photos anonymously.
Avalanche Incidents (Continued)

Seattle Ridge: Hidden Bowl/Zero Bowl
03.20.2022

- 1 skier caught, carried, and injured
- SS-ASu-R3-D2-I
- Width: 800’
- Depth: 12”
- Vertical Run: 500’
- Weak Layer: 3/16 BSH

A skier triggered an avalanche in Seattle Ridge’s Hidden Bowl, getting caught and carried but not buried. The skier sustained a knee injury and the group was able to evacuate the injured skier on a snowmachine.

The avalanche likely failed on a layer of surface hoar that was buried during a three-day period from 3/16-3/18 that brought 10-12” snow to the area. This was one of multiple skier-triggered avalanches during a stretch of clear weather immediately following the storm, from 3/19-3/21. This avalanche had some of the widest propagation of the cycle, wrapping around multiple aspects and connecting terrain around major features.

View of the avalanche from the crown. The avalanche wrapped around the corner to left and ran into the valley out of the frame. Photo: Nick Langowski

The avalanche connected multiple aspects and multiple terrain features. Photo: Nick Langowski.
Seattle Ridge: Repeat Offender
Glide/Wet Slab 04.24.2022

- Two riders caught, 1 carried and mostly buried. Zero injured.
- Glide avalanche pulling out a wide wet slab.
- WS-N- R2-D3.5-G
- Width: 1500’
- Depth: 4-6’
- Vertical Run: 1600’

This series of glide and wet slab avalanches failed in the afternoon/evening of a busy Sunday afternoon, almost completely burying the motorized uptrack. We are incredibly lucky that nobody was killed. There were two avalanches within three hours on the Repeat Offender slide path. Both avalanches were initially glide crack releases, each pulling out wide-propagating wet slabs as they released.

The first (and larger) of the two released around 5 p.m. and covered the bottom half of the uptrack with debris. The second avalanche released between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. It was slightly smaller than the first, but more directly above the common uptrack. This avalanche buried most of the uptrack.

There were four riders descending the common uptrack when the first avalanche released. Two of the four riders were out of the avalanche path. One rider was right on the edge. Their snowmachine was partially buried but the rider was able to get out of the path. The fourth rider was caught, carried, and almost completely buried with just one arm and the back of their helmet exposed. The buried rider was able to clear an airway and the rest of the group was on scene quickly to finish the rescue. All four riders were uninjured. To our knowledge this is the first documented glide avalanche burying a person in the U.S.
Avalanche Fatalities

Pencil Glacier: April 25, 2022

There was one fatal avalanche accident in Alaska at the time this report was published. Although this accident did not occur within the Chugach NF Avalanche Center’s advisory area, it did strike close to home for many people in the snow community. A long-time ski guide in Valdez was caught and carried in an avalanche near the Pencil Glacier southeast of Thompson Pass. The skier triggered a soft slab avalanche around 10” thick. They were carried over a cliff. The guide was not buried, but succumbed to injuries sustained during the fall. Our deep condolences go out to the victim’s friends, family, and coworkers.

Additional details:
https://avalanche.state.co.us/caic/acc/acc_report.php?acc_id=821&accfm=inv

Annotated photo of the avalanche triggered by ski guide. The run is called Ice Face and is on the east side of the Pencil Glacier.
Weather and Snowpack Summary

*Season Overview*

**Season Snowfall:** 421”
**SWE:** 50”
**% Median Snowpack (1991-2020):** 101
**Snow Climate:** Intermountain

The season started early and strong, with enough snow on the ground in early October to see multiple avalanches involving people getting caught, carried, buried, and injured. There were several noteworthy storms and avalanche cycles, but arguably the most noteworthy was the Halloween storm, which brought 19” rain to Girdwood, 28” rain to Portage, and 20-25’ of snow at elevations above 5000’! This system got us started with well above average precipitation totals, but with extended dry spells in mid-November, late December, and early January, we are finishing the season just slightly above average. Alternating warm storms with colder dry spells left us tracking two buried crust layers (which conveniently formed on or near Halloween and New Year’s), which produced large avalanches as late as mid-February.

March went out with a bang, with over 6” Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) during the week of 3/22-3/29, equaling 6-8’ snow at upper elevations. This series of storms buried three layers of surface hoar and near surface facets that formed earlier in the month, and the setup led to one of the biggest avalanche cycles at Turnagain Pass in the past decade.

John investigating the crown of a very large avalanche on Goat Mtn. in late February. The avalanche failed on facets below the New Year’s crust after a storm that brought 22” snow to Alyeska, along with strong winds. The powder blast from this avalanche hit a house in the Crow Creek neighborhood below.
October

Snowfall: 59"
  SWE: 13.5"

Noteworthy Events:

Halloween Storm (10/29-11/4):
- 8” SWE Turnagain Pass
- 19” SWE Girdwood
- 28” SWE Portage

Avalanche season started early with three accidents involving six people in October. Luckily everybody survived the events, with three partial burials, and two people sustaining non-life-threatening injuries. Early season snowfall on unfrozen ground would set the stage for glide avalanche activity into December.

The Halloween Storm

The big story was a record-setting storm at the end of the month. Week long storm totals amounted to 19” rain in Girdwood and 28” rain in the Portage Valley. The storm set a national record in Portage as the northernmost location in the U.S. to record two consecutive days of 8+” rainfall. This includes one day that brought 10.34” rain in 24 hrs! Upper elevations saw 20-25’ of snow in some areas, and formed what was to be a stout crust in the 2500-3000’ elevation band. This crust would prove to be problematic for months to come.

Snowboard-triggered avalanche in Tincan’s Common Bowl. Nobody was caught or carried in this one. 10.01.2021.

Glide activity on Tincan, 10.24.2021

The Halloween firehose storm. Bright colors = high atmospheric water content. Notice the fetch of this storm, extending almost all the way from Hawaii. GOES west satellite image 10.30.21, 7:10am.
November

Snowfall: 73”
SWE: 7.6”

Noteworthy Events:
11/7-11/9 & 11/13-11/20:
High pressure led to widespread faceting and surface hoar
11/22-11/26:
2 -3’ low density snow

November brought alternating periods of healthy storms and extended cold, sunny periods. This led to great skiing and riding conditions, with motorized areas starting to open Nov. 27. It also led to the formation of multiple weak layers that would end up producing large avalanches into mid-February.

Frequent observer Peter Wadsworth getting the bird’s eye view of a glide crack on Sunburst. 11.18.2021

There were a lot of happy campers out for the moto opener this year!
December

Snowfall: 47”
SWE: 4.5”

Noteworthy events:

12/2 - 12/3: 11 human-triggered avalanches in two days. No injuries.
12/9: 23” snow (1.9” SWE) in 24 hrs
12/10-12/31: Extended dry spell. 7” snow/1.0” SWE over 21 days. 26 days without measurable precipitation
12/26-12/28: Warm spell brought rain levels and surface melting up to 7000’.

The month started with a scary stretch of near misses. There were 11 human-triggered avalanches between 12/2 and 12/3, including two skier-triggered avalanches that were D3 in size and one full burial on Seattle Ridge. We all breathed a heavy sigh of relief when nobody triggered an avalanche on 12/4. Besides the amount of activity, this cycle was especially noteworthy because it was not preceded by a major weather event. After multiple days of quiet weather following a significant storm in the end of November, it appeared that the storm snow was finally able to gain enough cohesiveness to start behaving like a slab on top of the November weak layers.

There was a rapid warming event at the end of the month that brought above-freezing temperatures and light rain up to 7000’. This would form an ice crust that would be problematic for the rest of the season in some areas.

Two images from the skier-triggered avalanche on Eddie’s on 12/2. SS-ASu-ASu-R4-D3-O. One skier caught and self-arrested, nobody buried. Image at left taken at the high point of the crown by George Creighton. 12.02.2022
January

Snowfall: 72”
SWE: 6.9”

Noteworthy Events:

1/7-1/13: 32” snow/3.3” SWE Turnagain Pass, 58” snow/5+” SWE Alyeska
1/25: Freezing fog crust forms
1/28: Surprise storm doubles forecast totals, bringing 13-18” snow in 24 hrs

After a painful dry spell for the first week of January, the faucet turned back on and we had a steady stream of snow through the end of the month. This included one week that brought nearly 5’ of snow to Girdwood, and a surprise storm that doubled predicted totals and brought over a foot of snow in 24 hours.

A short but intense storm at the end of the month would lead to a widespread natural avalanche cycle on the 28th, with large human-triggered avalanches in the days to follow. Most of this activity was failing around a thin freezing fog crust that formed on the 25th and produced avalanches for several weeks.

A skier standing next to the crown of a large avalanche triggered after the group stepped out of their skis to remove their skins. The avalanche likely failed on the New Year’s crust. Submitted anonymously. 01.20.2022

Skier-triggered avalanche in motion on 4940. Nobody caught or carried. Photo: Mike Records. 01.30.2022
February

Snowfall: 43”
SWE: 4”

Noteworthy Events:
2/17-2/18: 12-18” snow/1.1” SWE in Girdwood. Widespread natural cycle up to D3. Avalanches hit Seward Hwy. and took out a distribution power line.

The first half of the month had a great weather pattern, with alternating days of 3-6” snow and quiet weather. Things got interesting early in the morning on the 18th. An overnight storm brought over an inch of SWE with strong winds, setting off a natural cycle with large avalanches from Girdwood to Summit. The most notable avalanche released off Penguin Ridge, hitting a power distribution line and covering the Seward Highway with debris 10-15’ deep.

Enjoying one of the quiet days between storms. 02.28.2022

AJB surveying the aftermath of the 2/18 cycle along the bike path. This photo was taken several weeks after the storm. 03.16.2022

Large natural avalanche in the Lynx Creek drainage. 02.19.2022
March

Snowfall: 84”
SWE: 8.0”
Noteworthy Events:


March did not have very many sunny days, but there were just enough clear spells to form three different layers of surface hoar (3/2, 3/16, and 3/22) that would later produce avalanches.

The biggest event took place towards the end of the month, with a three day storm that brought 3-6’ of snow on top of the BSH layer cake. This led to three days in a row of avalanche warnings and a widespread natural cycle of D3-D4 avalanches, some of which had crowns over a mile wide.

Hard slab debris from a remote-triggered avalanche on Pete’s North. Submitted anonymously. 03.26.2022

Debris from an avalanche that ran to Bench Creek during the 3/25 cycle. Photo: Travis Smith. 03.26.2022
April

Snowfall: 43”
SWE: 5.5”

Noteworthy Events:

4/1-4/2: 6-18” snow fell on a combination of facets and surface hoar on top of crusts on most aspects, resulting in multiple natural and human-triggered avalanches.

*The April Fools’ layer*

A storm on the first day of the month buried mixed surfaces including crusts, surface hoar, and near-surface facets. This initially resulted in very touchy conditions for some zones within our forecast area, including multiple remotely triggered and some natural avalanches during and immediately after the storm. Three days following the storm, a skier triggered an avalanche on this layer on the Seattle headwall, but was able to self-arrest before getting carried.

*Late April Shed Cycle*

The spring shed season started towards the end of the month, with multiple glide releases throughout the area. The cycle started with two very large events—one was a glide/wet slab on Repeat Offender on 4/24 (see the avalanche incidents section for more), and the other was a very wide wet slab on Raggedtop on 4/21. The cycle would go on to produce multiple D3-D4 avalanches over the last week in April, some of which were up to a mile wide. Luckily neither of these resulted in any injuries or worse.
Thank you, Friends!

The Chugach NF Avalanche Center is funded over 50% by the backcountry recreation community. Established in 2003, our nonprofit partner, Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center, works together with the US Forest Service to bridge the gap between federal funds and the actual expenses of operating an avalanche center. Volunteers and generous donations are essential to funding the forecast. When our website users, local businesses, and partners give to the Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center, those dollars help save lives in Southcentral Alaska. We truly appreciate and rely heavily upon this community support. Donations to the Friends group directly support avalanche forecasters’ salaries and equipment, as well as maintenance of our website and network of weather stations. It’s easy to donate online, through Pick.Click.Give., and employee giving programs, by purchasing memberships and joining us at fundraiser events!

Industry sponsorships are instrumental in supporting the Avalanche Center products and programs. The following are Friends of the Chugach Avalanche Center Platinum, Titanium, and Gold Level Sponsors of 2021/2022. Thank you to all our Sponsors!

Platinum Level Sponsors (over $5,000)

Gold Level Sponsors ($1,000 - $4,999)