

Questions for Jeremy Lancaster	
The last slide went by fast, so maybe I missed it, but how do you ensure the latest science is being used by the various agencies that need it/want it, how do you know they are receiving your products and using the science?	The best we can do is attend conferences that focus on wildfire science topics, present our research and lessons learned, and learn from researcher in the field. I also personally attend many non-science conferences in order to reach broader audiences. For example: the Floodplain Management Association, to reach flood control engineers and emergency managers; Association of Architects and Landscape Architects, annual meetings, to reach design professionals. After wildfire we often communicate investigation results to the local flood and emergency management agencies using as many platforms as possible. These include written reports with executive summaries, maps and data, and powerpoint presentations.
Would good forest management reduce the amount of debris flow after a fire.	In California's fire adapted landscapes, I would argue that land-use planning is the most important aspect in process. California communities have allowed the construction on homes, schools and commercial structures on alluvial and debris flow fans that are areas sensitive to climatic perturbations such as changes in wildfire and rainfall regimes. In addition, we have also allowed construction within the areas that naturally burn and need wildfire to promote forest health. Allowing wildfire to resume its natural process is not an option if the wildland has homes and infrastructure that are vulnerable. Thus, forest management and proper land use planning (both in the wildland and downstream floodplains) need to be a part of the solution to the debris flow problem.
SoCal and alluvial Fan debris flows is most of the research. . However, not all debris flows are created equal. How can we best advise partners in NorCal when this is most of the info they can find?	Don: The way I approach this problem is by discussing the unique differences in geologic, geomorphic, and climatic conditions present by geomorphic province in the north compared to those in the south. For example, the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range have drastically different physical conditions present than those in the Transverse Range and Peninsular Range, and preliminary data suggests that the types of post-fire response are also different. In addition, the mapping of alluvial fan landforms in northern California can also be used to provide an indication of where hazard and risk may be the highest in the absence of any other data.

<p>I get a lot of small landowners asking questions about post-fire erosion control specific to their area. Issues with invasive species, which method, costs expected etc. Is there a good resource for non-agency folks or is there not enough information?</p>	<p>I'm not an erosion control expert, but do understand that past attempts of seeing hillslopes to establish non-native grasses, have been ineffective in erosion control and detrimental to native plants and ecology. The NRCS has some very nice publications that describe different erosion control methods. See: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ca/newsroom/features/?cid=nrcseprd1289661 https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/PA_NRCSCConsumption/download?cid=nrcseprd1360245&ext=pdf https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/PA_NRCSCConsumption/download?cid=nrcseprd1359899&ext=pdf</p>
<p>Seems like the Forest Service and National Park Service managers are well aware of the BAER program, post fire risks. BLM seems to be behind the curve as far as manager's knowledge. How do we educate BLM</p>	<p>I typically get involved in USFS/DOI/CA WERT joint trainings and workshops. These are a great way to share information across agencies. I suggest that BLM be included in these multi-agency trainings and workshops.</p>
<p>Having more radar data and gauge data is great. Can you talk about how we solve the issue of getting this data into the warning software.</p>	<p>This is not in my realm of expertise, but I suspect that NWS meteorologist might have solutions to this challenge as they ingest multiple datasets in real-time.</p>