Instructions:

The chat history has been segmented into several modules; each corresponding to how the WildfireGPT is responding to the user:

**User profile module**: WildfireGPT asks the user clarifying questions to guage the user’s concern and understanding

**Planning module**: WildfireGPT creates a plan to communicate how the rest of the conversation is going to pan out.

**Memory & Toolbox Modules**: from the user’s viewpoint, this means the WildfireGPT is now capable of retrieving data and scientific literature to help the user

For each module, there will be a few questions to help you evaluate the quality of the experience with WildfireGPT; please provide as detailed feedback as you can. Also, feel free to add (to) limitation sections.

*Please be as critical as you can!*

User Profile Module

User: We had a high intensity fire near Las Vegas, NM. What are the primary risk factors we should be concerned about?  
  
Assistant: That sounds concerning. 🔥 Are you specifically concerned about the impact of the fire on the environment, property, or public safety?

User: Public safety  
  
Assistant: I see. Are you interested in learning about ways to prepare for wildfires and ensure public safety, or are you interested in the broader impact of wildfires on communities and public safety measures? 🔥🚒

User: We will be interested in how we can respond to fires for public safety  
  
Assistant: Got it. Is there a specific area or region where you are concerned about the potential impact of wildfires and the response for public safety? 🌍🔥

User: Sangre De Cristos Mountain  
  
Assistant: Thank you for providing that information. It helps me understand your concerns. Could you please share any specific experiences or observations that have raised your interest in learning about wildfires in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains? 🏔🔥

User: The high intensity fire removed most of the vegetation in the region  
  
Assistant: Understood. In your opinion, what are the most vulnerable or at-risk resources or infrastructure in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains when it comes to wildfire risks and climate change impacts? 🏔🔥

User: Water supply and unpaved roadways  
  
Assistant: I see. Could you elaborate on the potential environmental and public safety concerns you foresee as a result of wildfires in the region, and how you hope to address these challenges, especially with regard to the water supply and unpaved roadways? 🚰🔥

User: Folks there are concerned about water quality specifically  
  
Assistant: I see, water quality is a critical concern. How do you think wildfire risks may impact water quality in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, and what measures could be taken to address these concerns? 🚰🔥

User: I don’t know  
  
Assistant: I understand. The potential impact on water quality is indeed a complex issue. In what ways do you perceive climate change to be contributing to the increasing wildfire risks in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, and how do you imagine addressing this intersection of environmental factors? 🌍🔥

User: We expect wildfire frequency to increase

Please answer the following:

1. **Clarity and Understandability**: Are the assistant's question clear and easy to understand for someone with the *user's background*? This involves assessing whether the language and terminology used are appropriate for a user *who did not specify their profession*.
   1. The language used by the assistant is clear and accessible. Even though we were discussing things in the risk management space, it didn’t respond with jargon that may be unfamiliar to other audiences.
2. **Relevance of Questions**: How relevant are the questions asked by the assistant to the user's initial concern and subsequent details? This looks at whether the assistant's questions help delve deeper into the user's specific needs and concerns or if they diverge from the main topic.
   1. I thought the questions asked by the assistant were on point. It felt like we funneled down to more precise topics through the follow up questions. About ¾ the way through this initial conversation, it did feel like we were covering the same topics again. In the initial prompt the user identified the region of interest, but was asked again later what region we were most interested in.
3. **Engagement and Encouragement**: Does the assistant effectively engage the user and encourage further elaboration on their needs and concerns? This includes evaluating whether the assistant's responses are formulated in a way that makes the user feel heard and prompts them to share more detailed information. E.g. are there too many questions? Would you feel comfortable to say “I don’t know?”
   1. This is where I had trouble as a user. It wasn’t immediately apparent when I could say ‘I don’t know’, as that’s something that isn’t really an option when you’re searching for something using a search engine. In this conversation we were talking about an event that had happened that prompted the conversation. The tool didn’t seem to remember that bit of the conversation. Towards the end of this part of the conversation it felt like the tool was asking me for answers to my own problem. At this stage, knowing that the tool was trying to get to know my situation may have been useful. That roadmap comes after this initial conversation step and helped to clarify the process for me. Also, having the tool mention that ‘I don’t know’ is an acceptable answer may have also helped.

4. **Profile**: Feel free to add your comments below.

Here is the user profile created by WildfireGPT:  
The user is an individual with a strong interest in learning about wildfire and climate change, specifically focusing on the impact in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains. They are concerned about the potential risks and implications of wildfires in this region and are seeking information on how to better understand and address these challenges. Additionally, the user is keen on exploring the broader impact of wildfires on the local environment, communities, and public safety measures, with a particular interest in examining the intersection of wildfires and climate change, recognizing the potential exacerbating effects of changing environmental conditions. The user is specifically concerned about the impact of wildfires on water quality and the vulnerability of unpaved roadways and other critical infrastructure, aiming to address these challenges and understand the contribution of climate change to increasing wildfire risks in the region.

What did WildfireGPT miss?

I initially said that I was interested in managing risk around a fire that had happened in Las Vegas, NM. I think the tool missed a bit that we were interested in more near-term implications of the fire and looking to highlight the immediate risk factors or concern.

5. **Additional Comments**:

Overall, the tool is quite impressive. For novice users, interacting with a responsive llm tool is a bit odd and you’re not quite sure what the rules are. In this initial discussion it’s not clear when the tool is looking to understand you and make you feel heard vs when it’s asking you for the answer. Having the outline of the planning module facilitates that understanding a bit, but it is not readily apparent.

Planning Module

Assistant: Here’s a step-by-step plan to effectively address your concerns:

1. Understand your specific concerns and objectives related to wildfire risks and climate change impacts in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region.

2. Identify and interpret relevant data such as the Fire Weather Index, long-term fire history records, and recent fire incident data to assess the wildfire risks in the area.

3. Research academic papers and scientific literature focusing on the intersection of wildfires and climate change in the region, with a specific emphasis on water quality, infrastructure vulnerability, and community safety.

4. Develop informed recommendations based on the data and research findings to help you better understand and mitigate wildfire risks, address the impact on water quality and infrastructure, and recognize the contribution of climate change to increasing wildfire risks in the region.

User: Ok  
  
Assistant: Great! To begin addressing your concerns, I’d like to start by understanding  
  
Assistant: Great! To begin addressing your concerns, I’d like to start by understanding more about your specific objectives and concerns related to wildfires and climate change in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region. Could you provide more details about the specific areas of interest or any recent incidents that have sparked your concern? Are there any specific factors related to water quality, infrastructure vulnerability, or community safety that you are particularly interested in exploring?

User: I don’t have further things to add  
  
Assistant: Understood. In that case, I will proceed with the next step in the plan, which is to identify and interpret relevant data such as the Fire Weather Index, long-term fire history records, and recent fire incident data for the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region to assess the wildfire risks. After that, we can review the findings together and further discuss any specific concerns you may have. Does that sound good to you? If you have any questions, feel free to ask.

User: Sounds good  
  
Assistant: It seems that there are no specific fire history records available within 50 miles of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region from the NOAA’s fire history and paleoclimate services. However, I will continue to search for other data sources such as the Fire Weather Index (FWI) and recent fire incident data to assess the wildfire risks in the area. I will keep you updated as I gather more information. Thank you for your patience.

User: Ok  
  
Assistant: The Fire Weather Index (FWI) for the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region indicates potential future fire risks based on the projected values. Historically, the FWI has shown seasonal variability, with higher values in the summer and autumn months, indicating a higher fire danger during these periods. The FWI is projected to increase across all seasons as the mid-century and end-of-century values are higher compared to the historical FWI. In particular, the end-of-century FWI values are notably higher, especially in the spring and autumn seasons, which suggests an increased wildfire risk in those periods.

The projected increases in FWI values signal a heightened potential for fire activity in the region, indicating that the conditions conducive to wildfire ignition and spread are expected to become more prevalent in the future. Considering the specific concerns about wildfire risks and climate change impacts in the area, these FWI trends underscore the importance of proactive measures to mitigate the escalating wildfire risks and adapt to changing environmental conditions.

You can access the data source for these FWI values on the Climate Risk & Resilience Portal (ClimRR) developed by the Center for Climate Resilience and Decision Science (CCRDS) at Argonne National Laboratory through the following link: [ClimRR Portal](https://disgeoportal.egs.anl.gov/ClimRR/)

Do you have any questions about the interpretation of the FWI data or would you like to proceed to the next step?A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Comment: The actual location used by WildfireGPT when retrieving data is (lat: 37.9795, lon: -105.5911), which turned out to be quite accurate.

User: Does this mean that the fire frequency will increase?  
  
Assistant: The projected increases in the Fire Weather Index (FWI) values do suggest an elevated risk of fire occurrence in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region. The FWI reflects the combined influence of weather and fuel factors on fire behavior and serves as an indicator of fire risk potential. The trends in the FWI values, specifically the projected higher values in the future, indicate an increased likelihood of fire ignition and more favorable conditions for fire spread.

To further explore the potential impact of these trends on fire frequency, it would be helpful to examine recent fire incident data in the area. This will provide a clearer understanding of the historical fire frequency and whether there are observable trends or patterns that align with the projected FWI increases. If you would like, I can proceed with retrieving recent fire incident data for the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region to gain insight into the fire frequency trends. Would you like me to do so?

User: Sure  
  
Assistant: Based on the fire incident data for the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region from 2015 to 2023, the average number of incidents per year is as follows:

- 2016: 2

- 2018: 1

- 2019: 3

- 2020: 4

- 2022: 2

When considering the incidents per month during this period, it is observed that the highest frequency of incidents occurred in July, which aligns with the typical peak of the fire season due to the dry and hot conditions during that time.

These fire incident numbers indicate fluctuations in fire frequency over recent years, with an increasing trend in some years. The data also highlights the seasonal variability in fire occurrence, with the majority of incidents concentrated in the late spring and summer months.

In the context of your specific concern about wildfire risks and the impact of climate change, the increasing trend in the number of fire incidents, particularly during the warmer and drier months, is concerning. This aligns with the projected increases in the Fire Weather Index (FWI) values, which indicate a heightened potential for fire activity, especially in the spring and summer seasons.

You can access the data source for these fire incident numbers on the IRWIN (Integrated Reporting of Wildland Fire Information) incident service from 2015 to 2023 through the following link: [IRWIN Wildland Fire Incident Locations](https://data-nifc.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/nifc::wildland-fire-incident-locations/about)

Do you have any questions about the interpretation of the fire incident data or would you like to proceed to the next step?

A graph with a line

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Please answer the following:

1. **Clarity and Understandability**: Are the interpretations of the data clear and easy to understand for someone with the *user's background*?
   1. I felt the explanations were clear and well described. The inclusion of tables and figures helped as well. For someone not familiar with the FWI, an orienting statement may be useful (i.e. high values indicate a greater likelihood of fire).
2. **Efficiency:** WildfireGPT talks about the recent trend of the wildfire risks. What other interpretations would you like to see to make the data interpretation more intuitive and effective?
   1. Fire frequency isn’t the only measure that could be important. Fire intensity and area burned are key components as well. In this case the questions were informed by the recent Hermits Peak/Calf Canyon (HPCC) fire that burned something on the order of 300K acres and we devastating to the area. So the trend of 2022 fires actually being fewer feels a bit misleading. Yes there were fewer fires, but the ones that did occur were huge.
3. **Data and Backend**. What else would you like to see? Spatial visualization?
   1. Spatial visualizations would be great! Anything to orient the user as to the area that the conversation is based upon would be helpful.

4. **Additional Comments**:

When are we expecting users to engage with this tool. If questions come from a preventative place, then I think the tool is set up well to handle those questions. If users are asking for response recommendations and ‘where’ to implement certain fixes, then that might be a much more difficult line to walk.

User: Interesting, so how does this impact water supply and unpaved roadways?  
  
Assistant: The impact of wildfires on water supply and unpaved roadways can be multifaceted and potentially significant, especially in areas prone to increased fire risks like the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region. Let’s delve into each of these aspects:

1. **Water Supply**:
   * Wildfires can lead to significant changes in the hydrological cycle of a region, affecting water quantity, quality, and availability. The loss of vegetation in burn areas can increase the risk of soil erosion and sediment runoff into water bodies, impacting water quality.
   * Post-fire debris, ash, and sediment can contaminate water sources, posing risks to water supply for both human consumption and ecological balance. More specifically, the presence of ash in water can lead to increased turbidity, pH imbalance, and the release of nutrients and heavy metals.
   * The potential for increased post-fire runoff due to the loss of vegetative cover can affect the rate of erosion and sedimentation in water sources, necessitating measures to safeguard water quality and mitigate impacts on downstream communities.
2. **Unpaved Roadways**:
   * Wildfires can compromise the integrity of unpaved roadways, causing damage from heat, increased erosion, and soil compaction due to the movement of heavy equipment during fire suppression and recovery efforts.
   * Ash, debris, and runoff from burned areas can lead to an increased risk of sedimentation, which may affect road surfaces and drainage systems. Additionally, the loss of vegetation cover can elevate the risk of landslides and debris flows in areas where roads traverse burn scars.
   * Escalating wildfire risks necessitate proactive measures for maintaining and protecting unpaved roadways, as well as enhancing their resilience to minimize potential damage from fire-related impacts.

Given these potential impacts, understanding the dynamic relationship between wildfires and their repercussions on water supply and unpaved roadways in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region is crucial for developing effective mitigation strategies and response plans.

Do you have any additional details about the specific locations or concerns related to water supply and roadways in the region? This would help in tailoring the analysis to address your precise areas of interest.

Please answer the following:

* 1. **Clarity and Understandability**: Are the explanations of the data clear and easy to understand for someone with the *user's background as a risk manager*?
     1. The answers are clear and easy to understand. They may be a bit general for a seasons risk manager, but if the manager can then respond and drill down into more nuanced questions and responses.

1. **Factuality:** We didn’t have too much time to check this during the meeting. On second thoughts, do these explanations make sense? Does WildfireGPT sound overly confident?
   1. I think the tone fits. The concerns mentioned are ones that I have heard in our conversations with SME’s during the HPCC fire recovery. At this stage, I don’t think it sounds overly confident, but we haven’t gotten to any recommendations yet. Outlining the general concerns at this stage is a good place to start, but a more experienced manager may ask questions that are much more specific than the ones I asked.
2. **Engagement**: Does WildfireGPT feel like a trustworthy companion for discussions like this? Would it be helpful to educate the user to be critical/skeptical of the responses?
   1. Yes, the tool feels like a credible resource. I think that clearly stating the bounds of what the tool can and cannot do is always a good idea. I feel people will want to use the tool to justify their decision making process and resulting consequences, so being as clear as possible as to how the tool should or should not be used is critical.

4. **Additional Comments**:

User: Are these backed by scientific research?  
  
Assistant: Certainly! Here’s how the research papers are related to your concerns:

**Havel, A., Tasdighi, A., & Arabi, M. (2017)** This study explores the long-term hydrologic responses to wildfires in mountainous regions. The researchers used the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) to assess the effects of wildfires on hydrology in the upper Cache la Poudre watershed in Colorado following the High Park and Hewlett wildfire events. The study found that while wildfire conditions showed little impact on the overall hydrologic responses at the watershed scale, sub-watersheds with high burn intensity exhibited a significant runoff increase of up to 75%. The findings emphasize the scale-dependent effects of wildfires on hydrology and highlight the potential for increased surface runoff and decreased subsurface flow under post-wildfire conditions, which can have implications for water supply and water quality (Havel et al., 2017).

**Sosa‐Pérez, G., & MacDonald, L. (2017)** This research focuses on the impact of wildfires on road surface erosion, deposition, and road–stream connectivity in the aftermath of the High Park wildfire in Colorado. The study investigated road segments below areas burned at different severities and found that higher severity wildfires were associated with significantly more rills on road segments. Additionally, the study identified exceptionally high rates of road-stream connectivity, particularly in areas burned at high and moderate severity. The results underscore the potential for increased sediment production from unpaved roads due to wildfires, which can have implications for water quality and the integrity of unpaved roadways in fire-prone regions (Sosa‐Pérez & MacDonald, 2017).

**Havel, A., Tasdighi, A., & Arabi, M. (2018)** This study further examines the hydrologic response to wildfires in mountainous regions, specifically in the upper Cache la Poudre Watershed in Colorado following the High Park and Hewlett wildfire events. By implementing a procedure to assess the effects of wildfires using the SWAT model, the research emphasized the scale-dependent effects of wildfires on hydrology and highlighted the potential for increased peak flows after wildfires, which may increase the risk of flash floods in post-wildfire conditions (Havel et al., 2018).

These research papers provide valuable insights into the complex interactions between wildfires, hydrology, and the implications for water supply and unpaved roadways in fire-prone mountainous regions.

**References:** Havel, A., Tasdighi, A., & Arabi, M. (2017). Assessing the long-term hydrologic response to wildfires in mountainous regions. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 22(4), 2527-2541. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-22-2527-2018>

Sosa‐Pérez, G., & MacDonald, L. (2017). Wildfire effects on road surface erosion, deposition, and road–stream connectivity. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 42(13), 1993-2004. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/esp.4018>

Havel, A., Tasdighi, A., & Arabi, M. (2018). Assessing the hydrologic response to wildfires in mountainous regions. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 22(4), 2527-2541. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-22-2527-2018>

Please answer the following:

* + 1. **Clarity and Understandability**: Is the presentation of research clear and easy to understand for someone with the *user's background*? Is this too technical?
       1. The summaries of each paper work really well. A nice balance of information and accessibility.
  1. **Factuality and Relevance:** Are these papers relevant to the impact of wildfire to water supply and unpaved roadways from an expert’s point of view?
     1. Hydrology literature falls outside of my immediate expertise, but looking at the abstracts and the summaries provided here, they seem to make sense. The High-Park fire in CO dealt with many of the same post-fire complications we see in the HPCC fire, so drawing that link works well in this case.

3. **Additional Comments**:

User: How relevant are these studies to the Sangre De Cristo Mountains?  
  
Assistant: Given the similarities in environmental and ecological conditions between the Sangre De Cristo Mountains and the regions studied in the research papers, the findings are highly relevant and transferable to the context of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains. The studies focused on mountainous regions and their hydrologic responses to wildfires, which align with the geographical and ecological characteristics of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains.

Despite the specific focus on different locations, the fundamental principles of hydrological response to wildfires, the impact of burned areas on road surface erosion, and the related implications for water supply are applicable across mountainous regions with similar environmental conditions. Additionally, the findings provide valuable insights into the potential changes in flash flood risk, runoff patterns, and sediment transport dynamics in post-wildfire conditions, which are pertinent to the management of water resources and road infrastructure in fire-prone mountainous areas.

If there are particular aspects of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains or specific locations within the range that you would like to explore further, please feel free to share those details. This will help in tailoring the information more precisely to address any unique or specific concerns related to the region.

Please answer the following:

* + - 1. **Factuality and Relevance:** Does the explanation of WildfireGPT seem factual? Are these paper actually relevant and transferable?
         1. I think so. This explanation of why the CO papers could inform the efforts in NM makes sense to me. The ecologically similar statement is generally correct (both western pine forests), but if you wanted to fight with it, I think you could. We’d need to ask a hydrologist on their opinion of these papers, specifically.

2. **Additional Comments**:

User: What specific recommendations would you give in light of this?  
  
Assistant: Based on the findings from the research studies and the analysis of wildfire risks, water supply, and the impacts on unpaved roadways in fire-prone mountainous regions, including the relevance to the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, here are some specific recommendations:

1. **Hydrological Assessment**: Conduct a comprehensive hydrological assessment of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region to evaluate the potential hydrologic responses to wildfires in the area, with specific attention to water quantity, quality, and availability. This assessment can help in identifying vulnerable watersheds and areas prone to sedimentation, as well as understanding the post-fire changes in surface runoff and peak flows.
2. **Vegetation Management**: Implement proactive measures for vegetation management and restoration in critical watersheds, as maintaining adequate vegetative cover can help reduce erosion and runoff following wildfires, thereby safeguarding water supply and water quality.
3. **Road Management and Maintenance**: Develop and implement a road management and maintenance plan that includes strategies to reduce road surface erosion, enhance drainage systems, and increase the resilience of unpaved roadways to mitigate the potential impact of wildfires and protect road infrastructure.
4. **Community Awareness and Preparedness**: Raise awareness among local communities and stakeholders about the potential impacts of wildfires on water supply and road infrastructure, and encourage preparedness measures, such as land use planning, emergency response planning, and public education on best practices for managing water resources and road systems in fire-prone environments.
5. **Collaboration and Monitoring**: Foster collaboration among local authorities, land managers, and stakeholders to develop monitoring programs that track post-fire changes in hydrology and road conditions. This collaborative approach can help in early detection of potential impacts and the implementation of targeted interventions.

These recommendations are aimed at enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of escalating wildfire risks, safeguarding water resources, and addressing the potential impacts of wildfires on unpaved roadways in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region.

In order to provide further tailored recommendations, it would be helpful to know whether there are specific areas within the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, such as watersheds or road systems, that are of particular concern to you. Additionally, knowing the scope of authority and resources available to address these concerns would be beneficial in tailoring the recommendations to suit your specific needs.

User: What specific things can I do as a risk manager?  
  
Assistant: As a risk manager with a focus on wildfire risks in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region, you can take several specific actions to proactively manage and mitigate the potential impacts of wildfires on water supply and road infrastructure. Here are some key actions for you to consider:

1. **Risk Assessment and Planning**: Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment to identify high-risk areas vulnerable to wildfire impacts on water supply and road infrastructure. Develop and implement fire risk management plans tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the region.
2. **Collaboration and Coordination**: Establish partnerships with local authorities, emergency response agencies, land managers, and other relevant stakeholders to form a collaborative network for wildfire risk management. Coordination among different entities is crucial for effective risk mitigation and response.
3. **Vegetation and Fuel Management**: Develop and implement vegetation management strategies, such as fuel reduction and prescribed burning, to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfires. Promote forest health and resilience by engaging in regular monitoring and fuel management practices.
4. **Infrastructure Protection and Resilience**: Enhance the resilience of critical water supply infrastructure and unpaved roadways by implementing measures such as erosion control, drainage improvements, and the installation of protective barriers or structures to mitigate the impact of wildfires.
5. **Community Outreach and Education**: Engage in public outreach and community education initiatives to raise awareness about wildfire risks, water supply management, and road infrastructure protection. Provide educational resources and encourage the implementation of wildfire-resilient practices by local communities and stakeholders.
6. **Emergency Response Planning**: Develop and regularly update comprehensive emergency response plans that address potential wildfire impacts on water supply and roadways. These plans should include protocols for rapid response, resource allocation, and coordination of emergency services.
7. **Monitoring and Data Collection**: Establish monitoring programs to track hydrological changes, sedimentation, and road conditions in post-fire environments. Regular data collection and monitoring activities will help in early detection of potential impacts and support informed decision-making.

By taking these actions, you can play a pivotal role in managing and mitigating wildfire risks in the Sangre De Cristo Mountains region, safeguarding water supply, and protecting critical road infrastructure. If there are specific locations or areas of concern within the region, please feel free to share the details, as this will enable tailored recommendations to address your specific role as a risk manager in the region.

Please answer the following:

* 1. **Clarity and Understandability**: Are the recommendations clear and easy to understand for someone with the *user's background as a risk manager*?
     1. The recommendations are approachable, but feel a bit general and circular. I don’t know if this is in the scope of things, but getting some specific subtopic areas that feed into each of the major topic areas might be useful. The way things are written now it feels a bit like describing the recommendation by repeating the recommendation.
  2. **Factuality, Relevance & Engagement:** Does the recommendation feel more personalized/targeted when the user finally reveals their profession, a risk manager?
     1. Now that we’ve identified as a risk manager, I think we get into some new topics, but don’t feel we’ve gotten much more clarity in the recommendations.

3. **Additional Comments**:

Overall:

* + - 1. **Resourcefulness and Guidance**: How well does the assistant guide the user towards addressing their concerns? This involves considering whether the assistant provides actionable advice, useful questions, or suggests resources that could help the user in their risk management planning related to wildfires and climate change.
         1. I think the tool does a good job of generally directing the user. With the emphasis on pointing to scientific literature, it may not be applicable to all users, but as an analyst I appreciate that functionality. I think to really answer this question, we will want to ask practicing SME’s. From my outside perspective, I think it does a decent job of providing some key topics to consider but the recommendations don’t feel specific enough for immediate action.
  1. **Compare with an actual wildfire consultant**: Which part of WildfireGPT feels like talking to a trusted consultant? What’s missing? How would you provide the feedback for this interaction if WildfireGPT is an actual consultant?
     1. I think the tool sets the stage and the understanding well at the beginning of the interaction. I think that if it were to feel more like a consultant, we’d want more precision in the recommendations.
  2. **Value Addition**: Assess whether the consultant has added value beyond the immediate problem. This can include transferring knowledge to the client's team, identifying additional areas for improvement, or providing insights that the client hadn’t considered.
     1. I think the tool is useful in that it helps to direct folks to data sources and studies to base decision making on. Pulling the relevant data from ClimRR was huge. Showing and discussing the changes in seasonality went above and beyond what I thought the tool would do here. Compared with this shining point, the recommendations fell a bit generic. However, a more experienced manager may go down different pathways with the tool. Having the tool check in on how specific the user is wanting to go would be useful. I say this, but understand that often the user doesn’t even know how specific they want to go. Having contact resources for users may be useful down the line as well. For example, I’m an ecologist, I saw this fire go through and I have recommendations for private/public restoration plans; who in government should I talk to regarding restoration?