My research involves studying extreme floods in the paleorecord and in the instrumented record, along with incorporating paleotempests and tropical cyclone data in the southeastern US. With this data I plan to identify areas and watersheds that are more at risk for extreme floods and hopefully identify what makes these areas more prone to extreme floods. This data could hopefully be used to guide what infrastructure and cities are more at risk for extreme events.

**I interviewed Dr. Emily Elliott from the University of Alabama in the Geography department. She studies coastal geomorphology and paleotempests**. Her research provides categorization of intensity of these storms and aims to standardize the results of studies of paleotempests based on the morphological characteristics of the area. This would allow for storms in different locations to have accurate comparisons. This research is valuable to my work because it helps to provide the data for paleotempests and better understand the drivers of flooding in and near the coasts. The results from her work help to inform the data that I will be using in analyzing watersheds near the coasts.

**Dr. Leigh Terry is from the University of Alabama in the Environmental and Civil Engineering department. Her research is focused on drinking water quality and distribution**. It includes examining the infrastructure that moves water to determine where pipes need to be replaced, biological filtration methods, and how to equip private well owners to check for microbial infection in their water.

My research could provide some valuable insights and help to the work she is doing. Flooding, especially extreme floods impact water treatment and put contaminants in surface water. Having a better understanding of what the potential for extreme floods are in a region could change how plants and delivery systems are built. Along with this it could also help water treatment plants better prepare for storms to fill or purge tanks before major events. Having a better understanding of potential for extreme floods could also inform where to build future water treatment infrastructure under changing climate conditions.