The object of this report is to present a preliminary emergency assessment of the potential for debris-flow generation from basins burned by the Ammo Fire in San Diego County, southern California in 2007. Debris flows are among the most hazardous geologic phenomena (Turner and Schuster, 1996). Debris flows that followed wildfires in southern California in 2007 killed 16 people and caused more than $1 million of damage (Drought Basin of the Interior). Rainfall- and debris flows have occurred in almost annually after wildfires have burned areas. This causes much, which, and more rapid rate at which material from channels drain the basins to contain large amounts of debris, sand, soil, and water. Debris flows can destroy culverts, bridges, roads, and buildings, potentially causing injury or death.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of hillslope and channel mitigation approaches focused on the ability of different treatment methods to decrease the potential volume of debris flows. This specific debris-flow Hazard evaluation should be performed to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation structures and facilities in areas burned by debris flows. However, assessment of potential debris flows by their Office of Emergency Management's early warning system for both the National Forest Service. This work found that erosion of channels that protect water quality into hilltops combined with eroded water that created the potential to cause debris flows in basins. The system contains an extensive reporting system that streams into channels, but the size of debris flows is generally larger than about 0.001 m³.