Group 4:
1. What are the **objectives** of the research project in the future 2-3 years?
2. How can one involve **private and public sector parties** in the research?
3. What are the potential **outcomes** from the research?
4. What are the potential sources of **funding**?

Presenter: Eldar Shafir
Facilitator: Paul Kleindorfer

What struck you today:

1. Practitioner's plight: interdisciplinary approach. Practitioner view of point..
2. risk-communication: limited info provided for extreme events, lack of understanding the models, etc. to deal with the extreme events.
3. insurance for extreme event; behavior motivators for mitigating insurance. Mitigation motivators
4. Dave: Risk communication for terrorism: poses serious problems to the refinement of natural hazards.
5. ->Dynamics of Engineering: what info need to be measured, details of the modeling in risk management, etc.
   ->What's the fundamental problem, what has been done, what has not.
6. dynamics of risk modeling and dynamic model of emergency responses (Alien resources)
7. (PP) practitioner's plights ➔ plan + policy framework + prioritization
8. Radar on social psychology: communicate risk with the public? Get emotional? (emergency system)
   On terrorism ( terrorism Prioritization): Psychology vs. economy (independent system): we did not integrated enough in the papers today..
   In general: emerging economy

   *The level of discussions in US media: reaching political ends?*

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Focus:
Terrorism related?
Other extreme events?

-Integrated modeling

-Social mindset about what?

-Better set of decision tools: how to deal w/ risks

-Emergency response

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Focus on: Ex Post event issue:

- decision tool, response strategies

- communications (as one element):

- (-level 1: science forecast; -level 2: ??)
- What is the important info to communicate

How to return to normalcy (what is normal?)… -- communications; learning process;

- Do we know what role media plays, what role it should play,

- Comparing study of: the operation of the Emergency institution:

response takes worldwide (including communication). E.g. Japan, Turkey, even CA vs. Florida, get differences. Level 1: military responses; level 2: varies of government institutes' (federal, regional, local) responses.

- Temporal evolution of the responses and control mechanisms of these social institution's structure and responses;

- interact with the event through the media, community, etc.
- Social losses.
- effectiveness and vulnerability of each structure;

spatial / temporal vulnerability

- Operations. List of measures - social losses; acceptance of engineering …(??) ; public support: give blood ; public shelters; costs;
- sustainability
- Public acceptance: How acceptable their responses are to the public;
- Pre-cursor for modeling: verification
- independence of local variables

(some findings may not be robust, get people to think about)
standardize; adaptable e.g.hospital model based on Columbia.
What is important to measure (conceptual framework)
Alternative structure, operation focus

- training education: general and specific
- Incentives
- who are on the team:

This is an interdisciplinary research program.

Title:
Research project on:
Effective operations and logistics for emergency responses for extreme event.