

Monday, May 3, 2010

1:30 PM	Administrative Information	Mr. Mark Welshinger OFCM
1:35 PM	Welcome	Mr. Samuel P. Williamson Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
<p>Session 1 - Partnerships and Collaborations: Preparedness and Response</p> <p>The response to weather events by the public is driven by the availability and communication of information regarding the timing, severity and duration of these events. Both the availability and communication of information involve processes that begin before the event, continue during the event and culminate once an event ends. These processes are carried out through partnerships and collaborations among local, regional, state, and federal agencies, NGOs, and individuals; and guided, in large measure, by the use of results from social scientists and their research.</p> <p><i>This session addresses preparedness and response through effective and efficient partnerships and collaborations.</i></p>		
1:45 PM	<p>Dr. Brenda Phillips, Ph.D. <i>Framing the value-added benefits of the use of social science research in meteorological operations</i></p>	<p>Professor, Center for the Study of Disasters and Extreme Events Fire and Emergency Management Program Department of Political Science Oklahoma State University</p>
	<p>Mr. X. William (Bill) Proenza (information obtained via interview) Director, NWS Southern Region</p>	<p>Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atm. Administration</p>
2:00 PM	<p>Mr. Walter S. Dickerson President, Diversified Emergency Management Associates, LLC</p>	<p>Former Director, Mobile County Emergency Management Agency</p>
2:15 PM	<p>Mr. Daniel Catlett Program Manager, Nat. Hurricane Program</p>	<p>Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency</p>
2:30 PM	<p>Session 1 Discussion Facilitator</p>	
3:00 PM	<p>BREAK</p>	

Session 2a: Meteorological User/ Provider and Supporting Research Perspectives I

Technological Hazards

Data and information regarding meteorological events is used to mitigate the negative consequences of technological hazards. Additionally, these potential technological hazards impact the surrounding public and the environment, both upstream and downstream of the event. The results of social science research define strategies to effectively communicate uncertainty, potential risks and steps to preparedness that influence all sectors of the affected public in the event that a technological hazard occurs.

This session will provide information regarding the nature of technological hazards in relationship to meteorological operations, and the ways that the results of social science research are being used to reduce harm to life and the environment.

3:15 PM	Ms. Joan Pope Program Director for Civil Works Engineering Research & Development Center	Department of Defense U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
3:30 PM	Mr. Brian McCallum (via phone) Assistant Director, Georgia Water Science Ctr	Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey
3:45 PM	Mr. Paul Hewett Deputy Director, Center for Integrated Emergency Preparedness Argonne National Laboratory	Department of Energy
4:00 PM	Ms. Jocelyn Mitchell Ms. Sara Mroz Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
4:15 PM	Ms. Debra Payton (unavailable) Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) Emergency Response Division (ERD)	Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atm. Administration

Session 2b: Meteorological User/ Provider and Supporting Research Perspectives I

Transportation Weather Hazards

Regardless of the meteorological, natural or technological hazard, transportation networks along with their users and stakeholders experience adverse effects from severe weather conditions. The majority of people and business enterprises wish to avoid harm's way in the event of severe weather, flooding, natural and technological events. Subsequently, transportation arteries are a primary means to achieve this end. Exodus results in roads and highways experiencing bottlenecks; air flights being cancelled or rerouted; and flooding resulting in closed roads and bridges. To adequately prepare for transportation-related events that are guided, in large measure, by the need for meteorological data and information, the results of social science research serve to provide strategies to communicate knowledge in ways best suited for transportation managers and their stakeholders, namely, the traveling public and end-user communities. Data and information regarding meteorological events is needed to support the work of the transportation enterprise.

This session will provide information regarding transportation's continuing need for meteorological data and information, and the ways that the results of social science research can be further used to save lives, mitigate harm to life and the environment, and safeguard infrastructure.

4:30 PM	Mr. Paul Pisano Road Weather Management Coordinator	Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration
4:45 PM	Session 2 Discussion Facilitator	
5:00 PM	ADJOURN	

Tuesday, May 4, 2010

8:25 AM	Administrative Information	Mr. Mark Welshinger OFCM
Session 3 – Meteorological User/ Provider and Supporting Research Perspectives II		
<p>Lessons learned from past severe weather and technological hazards support the need for further integration of social science research results into meteorological operations. How can we frame the questions and the need for social science research in ways that will produce results on time frames that are responsive to the need of the public for action now?</p> <p><i>This session will address the current, planned and projected use of the results of social science research for meteorological operations.</i></p>		
8:30 AM	Lt Col Thomas C. Moore Air Force Directorate of Weather	Department of Defense U.S. Air Force
8:45 AM	Mr. William “Kim” Curry Deputy Technical Director (CNO N84)	Department of Defense U.S. Navy
9:00 AM	Mr. David Caldwell Director, Office of Climate, Water and Weather Services (NWS) Ms. Jennifer M. Sprague NWS Social Science Focal Point	Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atm. Administration
9:20 AM	Session 3 Discussion	
9:50 AM	BREAK	
Session 4 – Social Science Needs and Priorities		
	Facilitators	
10:15 AM	<p><u>Open Discussion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Defined • Information Flow • Communication Gaps • Knowledge Transfer • Effective Collaboration Models • Realm of responsibilities – Stakeholder Community 	
11:30 AM	LUNCH (on Own)	

Tuesday, May 4, 2010 (continued)

Session 5 – Conclusion and Way Ahead	
1:00 PM	Discussion Towards an Action Agenda for the further inclusion of social science research results into meteorological operations
2:30 PM	BREAK
2:45 PM	Wrap-up and Next Steps Facilitators
3:00 PM	ADJOURN

MINI-WORKSHOP FACILITATORS	
Dr. Brenda Phillips, Ph.D. Professor of Political Science	Center for the Study of Disasters and Extreme Events Fire and Emergency Management Program Department of Political Science Oklahoma State University
Ms. Brenda Philips Director, Industry, Government and End User Partnerships End User Integration Research Leader	University of Massachusetts Center for Collaborative Adaptive Sensing of the Atmosphere (CASA) College of Engineering Resource Economics
Dr. Denise Stephenson Hawk, Ph.D. Consultant and CEO, The Stephenson Group, LLC	Consultant and Former Director, Societal-Environmental Research and Education Laboratory, National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)