**Table 1**

**Panel 3, National Security**

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**Moderator Muge Akpinar**

***Question 1****: How should projected SLR over the lifespan of new or replacement infrastructure be factored into the design of new facilities, and should it be a factor in prioritizing projects?*

***Answer/Notes***

-In Netherlands we are experimenting new styles. Netherland case showed us that we need to be prepared. We need the **scientific projection for the future**, we need a scenario modeling and then decide based on that. Predictions are important that is why we need to be scientific in the plan.

-Ex of ODU new football stadium project is including the ability to expand that for the future…so we need for the future incremental advancement also for new infrastructures.

-Taking from human life piece, ex Tsunami, we cannot design installation for that, but safe zones yes. So we have to adapt to situations. Or hurricane in India where people were saved tx to evacuation and onside shelter (multipurpose buildings like schools that can became shelters).

-Modeling and simulation can be useful but it has to be connected with reality. Because Katrina for example one of the problems was *defensive collapse* even if they did simulation one year before.

-**Total ownership cost** for the new facilities: we need to put these costs with the costs affected by SLR, recovering time etc. How long the port will be out of business for example?

-Our legislators: one thing they did was to think in future policy analyses conducting economic assessment, if we build a road we have to think to projection costs for the future. Flood insurance: now also they begin to project what will be in the future also RSL.

***Question 2:*** *Should assessments of the vulnerability of military bases, port facilities, shipyards and other coastal facilities to sea level rise, and adaptation planning for them, include local and regional critical infrastructures, such as electrical power, transportation, and water and sanitation systems? What entity should take the lead in assessments of critical infrastructures, given that their ownership and operation cuts across a wide range of private and public sector organizations?*

***Answer/Notes:***

-In future plans we need to include local infrastructures like these ones but also hospitals etc. Government and administration have to go on too. Developing countries local gvts often collapse in natural disasters, Caribe for example…but others like Cuba or Indonesia are prepared. They can even be more prepared than European states as they have bigger oceanic events.

-All these systems and infrastructures are not separated and so the central government should take the lead. In Europe is the national government here there are states. Several layers of gvts should collaborate.

***Question 3****:* *Where should future research on the impact of sea level rise and adaptation to sea level rise be focused, and what are the opportunities for collaboration on research and the development of adaptation strategies and measures – both international, and among government, private sector and academic institutions?*

***Answer/Notes:***

-One example is SRL in NC (Tom Allen) scientists/academics developed a methodology with social vulnerability/physical threat and also a methodology was developed by contractors for the states and in the process we were training students that would graduate in the area where these contractors were and with important skills. There should be more in the future.

-The managers or administrators often cannot use these vulnerabilities studies because they are general, we need more specificity and integration.

***General Question****: Given what you've learned during this panel, what type-s of collaborative research and action might be most useful in affecting adaptive policy?*

***Answer/Notes:***

- Gvts, academia, private sector, communities all have to be integrated but to do it is difficult. Post Katrina recovery planning for example, in some area was very good, some others was very bad. COASTAL MGT PLAN for Louisiana is very good for examfple, but there is no such plan for NC/VA etc. so the problem in US is often that states don’t collaborate or integrate (see Katrina and then Sandy)

*Consensus Points:*

*Takeaways/Action Items:*

*Points of dissent:*

*Miscellaneous/Interesting:*