

WELCOME

To the first CEDM
Advisory Board meeting
2011 June 13





Introduction

First (distributed) meeting of the CEDM Advisory Board
2011 June 13

Prof. M. Granger Morgan
Head, Department of Engineering and
Public Policy
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh PA 15213 USA
granger.morgan@andrew.cmu.edu

Lester Lave (1939-2011)



After completing a BS at Reed and a PhD at Harvard, both in Economics, Lester joined the faculty of Carnegie Mellon in 1963 and spent his entire career here. He died at his home a few weeks ago.

Copies of his resume, a set of “elevator speeches” from his friends and colleagues, and several other items are available at www.epp.cmu.edu.

A bit of background

Our group has been very fortunate over the years to have won three large distributed NSF centers that have focused on issues of assessment and decision making in the context of climate change:

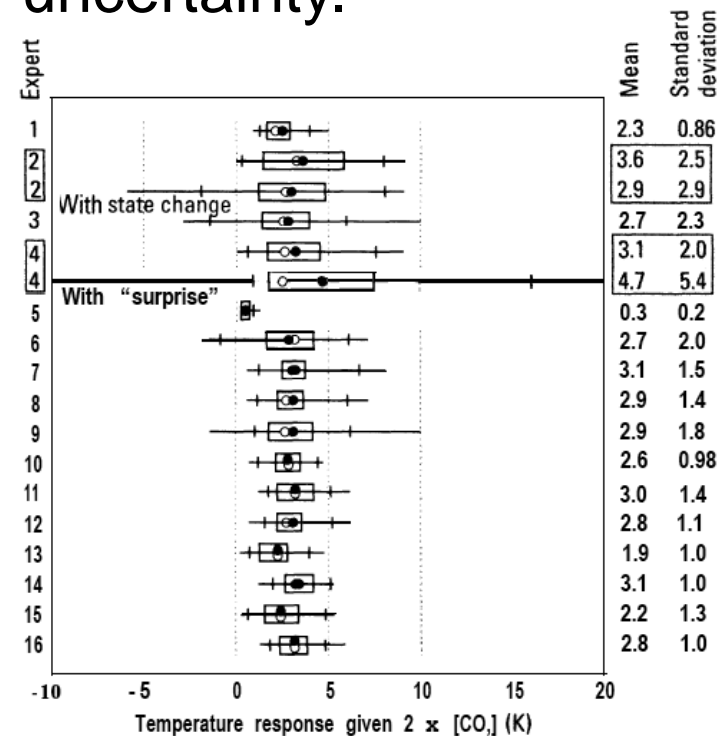
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1995 to 2003 | Center for the Integrated Study of the Human Dimensions of Global Change (HDGC) |
| 2004 to 2011 | Center for Climate Decision Making (CDMC) |
| 2010 for ≥ 5 yrs | Center for Climate and Energy Decision Making (CEDM) |

The central focus of HGGC...

...involved the construction of one of the first large integrated assessment models (ICAM).

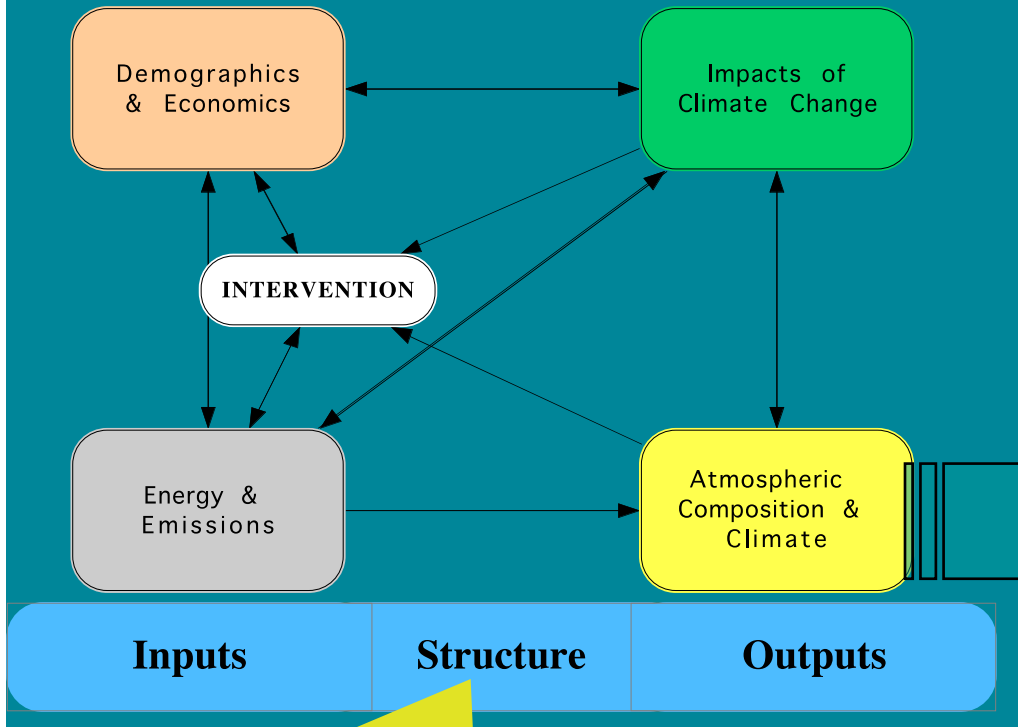
A central focus of this effort was to do an adequate job of describing and dealing with uncertainty.

Thus, we elicited probability density functions from experts, and we populated the model with many “switches” that allowed us to explore the implications of alternative model functional forms.



To run the model:

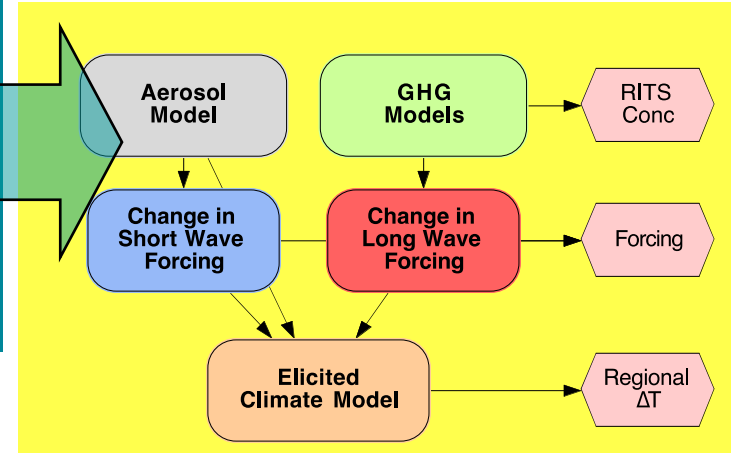
- 1 - Double click on INPUTS to set up the scenario inputs;
- 2 - Double click on STRUCTURE to set up the model;
- 3 - Double click on OUTPUTS and evaluate the indicators.



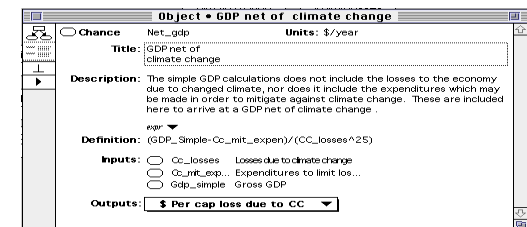
Allows user to set “switches”

ICAM Integrated Climate Assessment Model

A very large hierarchically organized stochastic simulation model built in Analytica®.



See for example:
Hadi Dowlatabadi and M. Granger Morgan, "A Model Framework for Integrated Studies of the Climate Problem," *Energy Policy*, 21(3), 209-221, March 1993.
and
M. Granger Morgan and Hadi Dowlatabadi, "Learning from Integrated Assessment of Climate Change," *Climatic Change*, 34, 337-368, 1996.



We found that...

Depending on the plausible ways in which we set the model's "switches" we could get almost any outcome one wanted.


From this we concluded that prediction and policy optimization are pretty silly analytical objectives for much assessment and analysis related to the climate problem.

It makes much more sense to:

- Acknowledge that describing and bounding a range of futures may often be the best we can do.
- Recognize that climate is not the only thing that is changing, and address the problem in that context.
- Focus on developing adaptive strategies and evaluating their likely robustness in the face of a range of possible climate, social, economic and ecological futures.

Subsequent work by Robert Lempert and colleagues takes a very similar approach (e.g., Lempert, Popper, Bankes, 2003).

<http://hdgc.epp.cmu.edu/>



THE CENTER FOR INTEGRATED STUDY OF THE HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF GLOBAL CHANGE

CARNEGIE MELLON

Who We Are

Goals

Contact Information

[HDGC: A HISTORY](#)

[2004 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES](#)

[calendar of events](#)

[people](#)

[current projects](#)

[links](#)

[publications](#)

[models](#)

[search](#)


[teachers guide](#)

[bulletin board](#)

[risk perception](#)

[tbpari project](#)

<http://cdmc.epp.cmu.edu/>



Climate Decision Making Center
Carnegie Mellon University
Funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF)

Home People Seminars Publications Links Climate Jobs Contact

About the CDMC

How uncertain is the science of climate change? How much will global temperatures rise in the next 50 years? What about sea level? Will there be more tropical storms and habitat loss? How much can we reduce emissions through more efficient use of energy? How can the power system deal with large amounts of variable renewable power? Will electric cars ever be economically viable?

Climate and energy system researchers have been tackling these questions for decades now, but the uncertainty in climate change and our energy future remains and is likely to remain even with more research. If policy makers are to do anything about global warming, they will have to make decisions now, in spite of the uncertainty. At the Climate Decision Making Center (CDMC), researchers are studying the limits in our understanding of climate change, its impacts, and the strategies that might be pursued to mitigate and adapt to change.

CDMC investigators are developing and demonstrating methods to characterize these irreducible uncertainties, focusing on uncertainties about climate and technologies for mitigation. They are also creating, illustrating, and evaluating decision strategies and tools for policy makers that incorporate such uncertainties.

Much of CDMC's work has involved direct collaboration with decision makers. These have included resource managers dealing with energy systems; forests and fisheries; climate risks; and many others.

The methods and approaches being developed and demonstrated by CDMC researchers can be applied to a wide range of problems beyond the domain of climate change and energy technology. The Ph.D. students that the Center is educating combine strong technical, social science, and decision-analytic skills that prepare them to work on a wide variety of important societal problems.

The Climate Decision Making Center is anchored at Carnegie Mellon University's Department of Engineering and Public Policy. It was founded in 2004 with a five-year, \$6.9 million grant from the National Science Foundation. Collaborating investigators and graduate students are located at the University of British Columbia, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Calgary, Oxford University, Stanford University, Pacific Risks, and The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Through the spin-off CCSReg project, we also have collaboration with the University of Minnesota, the Vermont Law School and the law firm of VanNess Feldman.

Main Navigation

- People
- Seminars
- Publications
- Survey
- Links
- Contact

CDMC Community

- Bulletin Board
- Blog

CDMC News

- > September 2010
- > August 2010
- > February 2010
- > More

Policy Briefs

- [The Many Meanings of "Smart Grid" \(July 2009\)](#)
- [Economic, Environmental and Security Implications of Plug-in Vehicles \(April 2009\)](#)
- [Cap and Trade Is Not Enough: Improving US Climate Policy \(March 2009\)](#)
- [Managing Emissions of Carbon Dioxide from Coal-Fired Power Plants \(April 2008\)](#)

The new CEDM Center

<http://cedm.epp.cmu.edu/>

Home **Seminars & Workshops** **Tools for CEDM** **News and Events** **Links** **Contacts**

Navigation

- [Home](#)
- [Research Areas](#)
- [People](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [News and Events](#)
- [Seminars & Workshops](#)
- [Tools for CEDM](#)
- [Opportunities](#)
- [Outreach](#)
- [The Student Corner](#)
- [Links](#)
- [Contacts](#)

CEDM News

- February 24, 2011**
[Solar Energy Faces Tests On Greenness](#)
Just weeks after regulators approved the last of nine multibillion-dollar solar thermal power plants... [Read more »](#)
- February 18, 2011**
[House Republicans fire White House climate advisers as frenzied budget debate continues](#)
House Republicans and 13 Democrats passed a measure last night eliminating the salaries of President...

Center for Climate and Energy Decision Making

Decisions in climate and energy involve multiple factors, with each having aspects unique to it, due to the variety of decision-makers, time horizons, and uncertainties involved. The spectrum of factors ranges from the multitude of strategies available to reduce carbon dioxide emissions over the next fifty years to how to decide which marine ecosystems to protect from an increase in the oceans' pH levels.

Values

Our center and its graduates will develop and promulgate new and innovative, behaviorally and technically informed insights involving the intersection points between climate and energy. It will also generate methods to frame, analyze, and assist key stakeholders in addressing important decisions regarding climate change and the necessary transformation of the world's energy system.

Our Mission

- To assist private and public organizations in making decisions which are scientifically informed, cost-effective, socially equitable, and behaviorally realistic.
- To develop and implement strategies assuring that decisions are informed by thoughtful and reasoned public input. Frequently, decisions will have to be made in the face of deep uncertainty about the future climate and its variability, as well as many other social and physical factors.
- To prepare graduate students with the knowledge and skills preparing them for careers at the forefront of climate, energy and environmental research with a multidisciplinary perspective.
- To disseminate the Center's insights and results to students at all levels as well as the general public.

Organization

CEDM is anchored at the Department of Engineering and Public Policy at [Carnegie Mellon University](#), and includes also the following institutions:

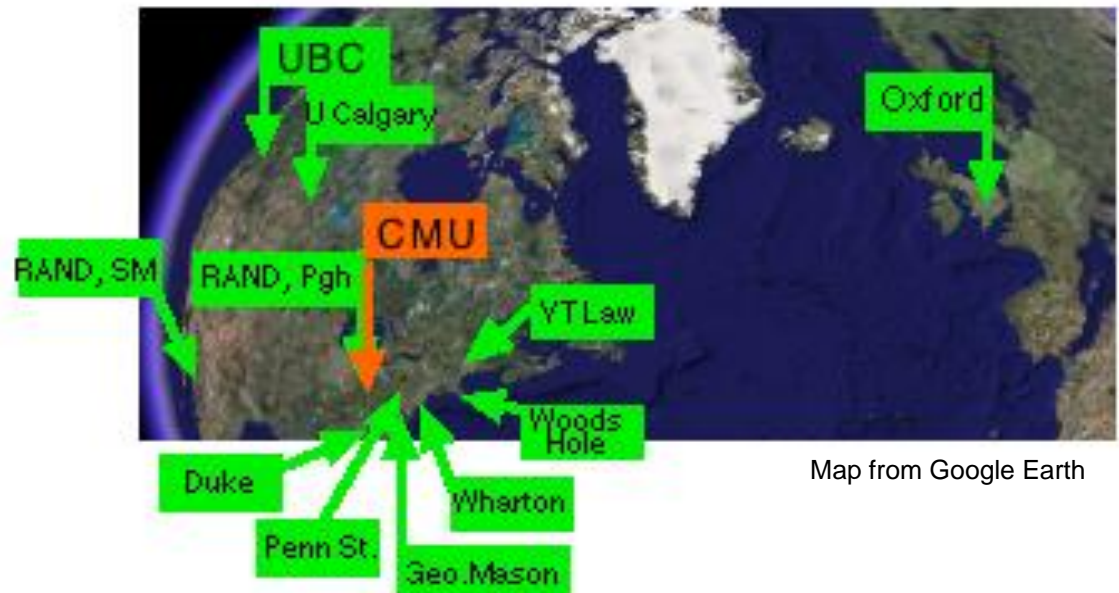
This was in no sense...

...a renewal proposal.

- Over 100 pre-proposals were submitted
- There were 36 full proposals
- Seven groups were site visited
- Ultimately four centers were funded (an 11% success rate from the full proposal stage!)

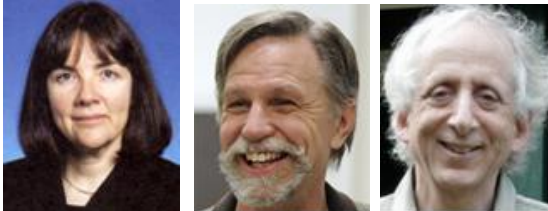
CEDM is a distributed center anchored in EPP.

I am Director and Inês Azevedo is Executive Director



The Center's investigators:

At Carnegie Mellon:



Plus
several
others

At RAND:



At Geo. Mason:



At UBC:



At Calgary:



At Penn St.:



At Oxford:



At VT Law:



At Duke:



At WHOI:



At Wharton:



Strategic plan

A copy of the Center's current strategic plan has been distributed in your packet.

First annual meeting

The first annual meeting of investigators and students was held in Pittsburgh on May 16-17. A copy of the agenda is included in your packet.



Vision and Mission

Vision

To develop and apply behaviorally and technically informed methods to address global climate change and energy system decision.

Mission

CEDM center's mission is five-fold:

1. We will assist private and public organizations to make climate- and energy-related decisions that are scientifically informed, cost-effective, socially equitable, and behaviorally realistic. Often these decisions will have to be made in the face of deep uncertainty about future climate and its variability, as well as many other social and physical factors;
2. We will advance the basic state of the art and develop and demonstrate new methods and approaches for decision-making under uncertainty;
3. We will prepare a new generation of graduate students with the knowledge and skills for careers at the forefront of basic and applied research and problem solving on climate, energy and environmental problems using a multidisciplinary perspective;
4. We will employ a variety of methods and outreach activities to disseminate the Center's insights and results to students at many levels and to the general public;
5. We will create and sustain a strong interdisciplinary collaborative research environment across multiple disciplines and institutions in order to achieve the goals and advance the missions of the Center.

The Center's research...

... is organized around four broad areas:

1. Climate mitigation strategies
2. Climate adaptation strategies
3. Interactions between abatement and adaptation strategies
4. Unexpectedly rapid or large change or impacts

We are building links between individual research projects.

In order to increase SBD content, a committee reviews each research project to suggest changes and additions.

As methodological issues arise, we are adding them to the list of candidate topics for the Theory and Method Workshops (T&MWs)

Research

	Decision problem & proposal section	Agent-based methods	Consumer choice & behavior	Decision & B-C analysis	Expert elicitation methods	Engineering-economic analysis	Group decision tools	Health &/or environmental effects	Legal & regulatory analysis	Life-cycle assessment	Mental models	Optimization	Real options	Risk perception & comm.	Robust decision methods	Simulation modeling	Statistics & econometrics	Lead investigators
GHG EMISSION ABATEMENT	2.1 Integration of variable power sources	●	●	●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan Duke: Patiño; George Mason: Axtell
	2.2 Adoption and integ. of plug hybrids	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Apt, Michalek; RAND Pgh: Samaras
	2.3 Public choice of elec. gen. mix		●		●	●		●						●				CMU: Bruine de Bruin, Fischhoff UBC: McDaniels
	2.4 Promoting energy efficiency		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					CMU: Azevedo, Davidson, Fischhoff, (Lave) UBC: Dowlatabadi
	2.5 Assessment of carbon footprints		●	●		●		●	●			●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Griffin, Hendrickson, (Lave), Matthews, Weber; UBC: Dowlatabadi
	2.6 Adaptive management in CCS regulation			●				●	●					●		●		CMU: Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin; UCalg: Keith UBC: McDaniels; VT Law: Dworkin
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS	2.7 Water and low carbon energy production		●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Matthews, Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin RAND Santa Monica: Lempert
	2.8 Hurricane impacts & flooding		●		●			●						●	●	●		CMU: Grossmann; Wharton: Kunreuther, Michel-Kerjan; VT Law: Dworkin
	2.9 D-A assessment of hurricane modification		●	●				●						●		●		CMU: Grossmann, Morgan; UCalg: Keith UBC: McDaniels; Penn State: Keller
	2.10 Thermal and acidification impacts on ocean biota		●	●		●	●							●	●	●		CMU: Azevedo, Morgan, Small Woods Hole: Doney; UBC: McDaniels
ABATEMENT/ ADAPTATION INTERACTION	2.11 Externalities of variable power sources	●	●		●	●		●		●	●					●	●	CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan, Rubin, Matthews Duke: Patiño; UCalg: Keith
	2.12 Energy impacts of water desalination		●		●									●	●			CMU: Apt, Morgan, Matthews RAND Santa Monica: Lempert
	2.13 CC and air quality interaction				●	●	●			●				●		●		CMU: Adams, (Donahue), (Pandis), (Robinson) UBC: Dowlatabadi, McDaniels
	2.14 AC in public space for health in heat waves		●		●		●							●				CMU: Casman; UBC: Dowlatabadi
DEALING WITH UNEXPECTEDLY RAPID OR LARGE CHANGE OR IMPACTS	2.15 Direct air scrubbing & sequestration		●	●	●	●						●	●		●			CMU: (Lowry), Rubin; UCalg: Keith
	2.16 Assessment and governance of albedo modification		●	●	●	●						●	●		●			CMU: Morgan; UCalg: Keith; Penn.St: Keller Oxford: (Allen)

Fig 1: Summary of research planned in the proposed Center. Solid dots indicate areas in which applications are definitely planned. Gray dots indicate areas in which we hope to develop applications. Investigators who will participate but are not supported in this proposal's budget are shown in brackets.

Today's agenda

Obviously we only have time to tell you about, and seek your comments on, a subset of what we are doing. Rather than run through projects in the order listed in this summary table, we've chosen to present examples of our work in five areas:

1. Decision Making;
2. Engineering and Economic Analysis (in support of DM);
3. Solar Radiation Management;
4. Theory and Methods Workshops;
5. Outreach and Education.

Decision problem & proposal section	Agent-based models	Consumer choice & behavior	Decision & D.C. analysis	Expert evaluation methods	Engineering-economic	Energy system tools	Health & regulatory analysis	Life cycle environmental effects	Material assessment	Optimization	Risk options	Risk perception & comm.	Statistical & econometric	Lead investigators
GHG EMISSION ABATEMENT	2.1 Integration of variable power sources	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan Duke: Patrio; George Mason: Axtell
	2.2 Adoption and integ. of plug hybrids	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Apt, Michalek; RAND Pgh: Samaras
	2.3 Public choice of elec. gen. mix	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Bruine de Bruin, Fischhoff USC: McDaniels
	2.4 Promoting energy efficiency	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Azevedo, Davidson, Fischhoff, (Lave) UBC: Dowlatbadi
	2.5 Assessment of carbon footprints	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Griffin, Hendrickson, (Lave), Matthews, Weber; USC: Dowlatbadi
	2.6 Adaptive management in CCS regulation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin; UCalg: Keith USC: McDaniels; VT Law: Dworkin
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS	2.7 Water and low carbon energy production	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Matthews, Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin RAND Santa Monica: Lempert
	2.8 Hurricane impacts & flooding	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Grossmann; Wharton: Kunreuther, Michel-Kerjan; VT Law: Dworkin
	2.9 D-A assessment of hurricane modification	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Grossmann, Morgan, UCalg: Keith USC: McDaniels; Penn State: Keller
	2.10 Thermal and acidification impacts on ocean biota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Azevedo, Morgan, Small Woods Hole: Doney; USC: McDaniels
ABATEMENT/ADAPTATION INTERACTION	2.11 Externalities of variable power sources	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan, Rubin, Matthews Duke: Patrio; UCalg: Keith
	2.12 Energy impacts of water desalination	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Apt, Morgan, Matthews RAND Santa Monica: Lempert
	2.13 CC and air quality interaction	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Adams, (Donahue), (Pandis), (Robinson) USC: Dowlatbadi, USC: McDaniels
	2.14 AC in public space for health in heat waves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Casman; UBC: Dowlatbadi
DEALING WITH UNEXPECTEDLY RAPID OR LARGE CHANGE OR IMPACTS	2.15 Direct air scrubbing & sequestration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: (Lowry), Rubin; UCalg: Keith
	2.16 Assessment and governance of albedo modification	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CMU: Morgan; UCalg: Keith; Penn St: Keller Oxford: (Allen)

Research

		Agent-based methods	Consumer choice & behavior	Decision & B-C analysis	Expert elicitation methods	Engineering-economic analysis	Group decision tools	Health &/or environmental effects	Legal & regulatory analysis	Life-cycle assessment	Mental models	Optimization	Real options	Risk perception & comm.	Robust decision methods	Simulation modeling	Statistics & econometrics	Lead investigators
GHG EMISSION ABATEMENT	Decision problem & proposal section																	
	2.1 Integration of variable power sources	●	●	●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan Duke: Patiño; George Mason: Axtell
	2.2 Adoption and integ. of plug hybrids	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Apt, Michalek; RAND Pgh: Samaras
	2.3 Public choice of elec. gen. mix		●	●	●	●			●					●				CMU: Bruine de Bruin, Fischhoff UBC: McDaniels
	2.4 Promoting energy efficiency		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●					●	●	CMU: Azevedo, Davidson, Fischhoff, (Lave) UBC: Dowlatabadi
	2.5 Assessment of carbon footprints		●	●	●			●	●			●	●	●	●	●		CMU: Griffin, Hendrickson, (Lave), Matthews, Weber; UBC: Dowlatabadi
2.6 Adaptive management in CCS regulation			●				●	●				●			●		CMU: Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin; UCalg: Keith UBC: McDaniels; VT Law: Dworkin	
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS	2.7 Water and low carbon energy production		●		●		●	●		●			●	●	●	●	CMU: Matthews, Morgan, (McCoy), Rubin RAND Santa Monica: Lempert	
	2.8 Hurricane impacts & flooding		●		●			●					●	●	●	●	CMU: Grossmann; Wharton: Kunreuther, Michel-Kerjan; VT Law: Dworkin	
	2.9 D-A assessment of hurricane modification		●	●				●					●		●		CMU: Grossmann, Morgan; UCalg: Keith UBC: McDaniels; Penn State: Keller	
	2.10 Thermal and acidification impacts on ocean biota		●	●		●	●						●	●	●		CMU: Azevedo, Morgan, Small Woods Hole: Doney; UBC: McDaniels	
ABATEMENT/ ADAPTATION INTERACTION	2.11 Externalities of variable power sources	●	●		●	●		●		●	●				●	●	CMU: Apt, (Lave), Morgan, Rubin, Matthews Duke: Patiño; UCalg: Keith	
	2.12 Energy impacts of water desalination		●		●									●	●		CMU: Apt, Morgan, Matthews RAND Santa Monica: Lempert	
	2.13 CC and air quality interaction				●	●	●			●			●		●		CMU: Adams, (Donahue), (Pandis), (Robinson) UBC: Dowlatabadi, McDaniels	
	2.14 AC in public space for health in heat waves		●		●		●						●				CMU: Casman; UBC: Dowlatabadi	
DEALING WITH UNEXPECTEDLY RAPID OR LARGE CHANGE OR IMPACTS	2.15 Direct air scrubbing & sequestration		●	●	●	●					●	●			●		CMU: (Lowry), Rubin; UCalg: Keith	
	2.16 Assessment and governance of albedo modification		●	●	●	●					●	●			●		CMU: Morgan; UCalg: Keith; Penn.St: Keller Oxford: (Allen)	

Fig 1: Summary of research planned in the proposed Center. Solid dots indicate areas in which applications are definitely planned. Gray dots indicate areas in which we hope to develop applications. Investigators who will participate but are not supported in this proposal's budget are shown in brackets.

A word about research we'll not talk about today

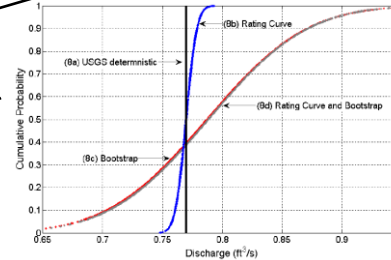
See: www.CCSReg.org
 Multiple Hill briefings
 RFF Press book will have a chapter



2.5 Assessment of Carbon Footprints

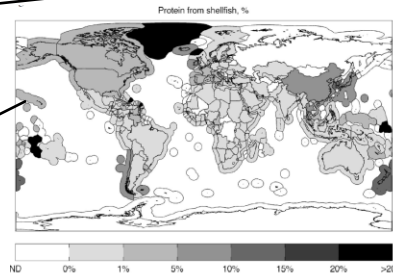
2.6 Adaptive Management of CCS

2.7 Water and Low Carbon Energy Production



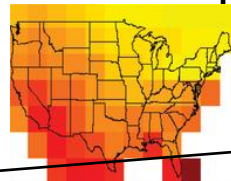
2.8/9 Hurricane impacts, modification, etc.

2.10 Ocean thermal impacts and acidification



2.12 Energy for water desalination

2.13 CC and air quality



2.15 Direct air scrubbing

PhD student may start
 (but may do CO₂ and aviation)

Admitted PhD student
 declined to come



Does It Make Sense To Modify Tropical Cyclones? A Decision-Analytic Assessment

Kelly Klama,^{1*} M. Granger Morgan,¹ Iris Grossmann,¹ and Kerry Emanuel²

¹Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, United States
²Earth, Atmosphere, and Planetary Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Recent dramatic increases in damages caused by tropical cyclones (TCs) and improved understanding of TC physics have led DHS to fund research on intentional hurricane modification. We present a decision analytic assessment of whether it is potentially cost-effective to attempt to lower the wind speed of TCs approaching South Florida by reducing sea surface temperatures with wind-wave pumps. Using historical data on hurricanes approaching South Florida, we develop prior probabilities of low storms might occur. The effects of modification are estimated using a modern TC model. The FEMA HAZUS-MH MR3 damage model and census data on the value of property at risk are used to estimate expected economic losses. We compare wind damages after storm modification with damages after implementing hardening strategies protecting buildings. We find that if it were feasible and properly implemented, modification could reduce net losses from an intense storm more than hardening strategies. However, hardening provides "fail safe" protection for average storms that might not be achieved if the only option were modification. The effect of natural variability is larger than that of either strategy. Damage from storm surge is modeled in the scenario studied but might be abated by modification.

INTRODUCTION

Intense tropical cyclones (TCs) are called hurricanes in the Atlantic and typhoons in the West Pacific. When they make landfall, TCs can cause great devastation. Hurricane Katrina (2005) is estimated to have caused losses of over \$80 billion, and Hurricane Andrew (1992) losses of just under \$60 billion normalized to 2000 United States dollars (USD) using inflation, per capita wealth, and population change adjustments.¹ Additionally, over 1200 deaths are attributable to Katrina.² Researchers have also identified many environmental impacts of hurricanes.³ Annual losses are now estimated to average about \$10 billion/year.⁴

Given increasing coastal population, studies suggesting an upward shift of the average intensity of TCs with global warming,⁵ and wind-blinking observations that show intensities to increase with global warming,⁶ future damage estimates are likely to increase. However, due to the high variability in the number of TCs, it may be difficult to estimate the global warming induced increase in hurricane damages with any accuracy.⁷

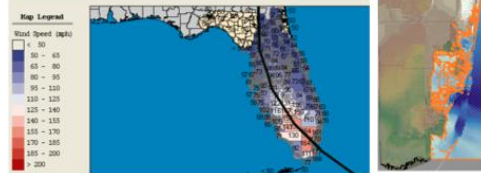
Several methods are being used to reduce TC damages. Hardening structures includes building stronger buildings and using stronger building codes. Another approach is to call for hardening the land use. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) would call for "adaptation". Currently, general hardening strategies have been adopted in various locations. In the US, Atlantic coast

A second method, hurricane modification, attempts to intentionally change a storm. Serious research on this strategy began in 1961, when the United States government undertook experiments to change hurricanes by seeding clouds from aircraft. Project Stormfury was consequently formed in 1962 but discontinued in 1970 due to lack of statistically significant results and because the technique was not viable.⁸ Since then, understanding of physics and track prediction has improved. For instance, we now have improved insight about how sea surface temperature relates to TC intensity.⁹ Given newer scientific understanding, there is a possibility that small amounts of energy input in the right way, may be able to modify a TC.¹⁰ The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the American Meteorological Society have recently devoted renewed attention to TC modification,^{11,12} and DHS has funded an effort to identify and evaluate hurricane modification strategies through Project HURDMIT.¹³ Despite continued study, there are many extremely serious concerns with the implementation and effectiveness of any modification technique (see the Supporting Information for discussion of one example).

Also
 Perception paper at
 Risk Analysis.

Storm surge paper in almost final form.

On methods, Rob Axtell is working to find applications for Agent Based models and Rob Lempert for Robust DM Methods.



Today's agenda...(Cont.)

10:00 – 10:10	Welcome and introductions
10:10 – 10:25	Overview of the Center – <i>Granger Morgan</i>
10:25 – 10:30	Q&A
Examples of work on Decision Making:	
10:30 – 10:40	Public preferences for low carbon electricity generation – <i>Lauren Fleishman</i>
10:40 – 10:45	Q&A
10:45 – 10:55	(Lack of) Planning for heat wave refugee in Vancouver – <i>Hadi Dowlatabadi</i>
10:55 – 11:00	Q&A
11:00 – 11:10	Decision support for investments in low-carbon generation – <i>Dalia Patiño</i>
11:10 – 11:15	Q&A
11:15– 11:30	Open discussion
Examples of work on Engineering and Economic Analysis:	
11:30 – 11:40	Integrating large amounts of variable and renewable generation: the RenewElec Project – <i>Jay Apt</i>
11:40 – 11:45	Q&A
11:45 – 11:55	Opportunities for distributed generation and CHP – <i>Kyle Siler Evans</i>
11:55 – 12:00	Q&A
12:00 – 12:10	Valuing plug-in vehicles air emissions and oil consumption benefits – <i>Costa Samaras</i>
12:10 – 12:15	Q&A
12:15 – 12:25	Overview of work in energy efficiency – <i>Inês Azevedo</i>
12:25 – 12:30	Q&A
12:30 – 12:45	Open discussion and lunch break

Today's agenda...(Cont.)

Examples of work on Solar Radiation Management	
12:45 – 12:55	Science update – <i>David Keith</i>
12:55 – 13:00	Q&A
13:10– 13:20	Distributional Issues – <i>Kate Ricke</i>
13:20 – 13:25	Q&A
13:25 – 13:40	Open discussion
Examples of work of Plans for Theory and Methods Workshops	
13:40 – 13:45	Rebound effect – <i>Inês Azevedo</i>
13:45 – 13:50	Q&A
13:50 – 14:00	Combining experts – <i>Umit Guvenc</i>
14:00 – 14:05	Q&A
Examples of work on Outreach and Education	
14:05 – 14:15	Web-tools and text to for decision support – <i>Tim McDaniels</i>
14:15 – 14:20	Q&A
14:20 – 14:30	SUCCEED a program for high school students and teachers – <i>Kelly Klima</i>
14:30 – 14:35	Q&A
General discussion and wrap-up	
14:35 – 15:05	Open discussion and Q&A – <i>Anthony Janetos (CEDM advisory board Chair)</i>
15:05 – 15:20	Instruction on written follow up from members – <i>Anthony Janetos (CEDM advisory board Chair)</i>