**Table #4**

**Panel 1, Physical Threat:**

Question 1:

* Navy Facilities: There isn’t anything in the navy’s criteria accounting for sea level rise. “People outside the business of the science” are finally starting to buy into the concepts. It needs to work its way into policies, military and otherwise.
* Civic policy: There is a frustration with the scientific community for not making decisions about numbers, etc. Policy planners need to see what the impact on the ground is going to be. Policy makers want to deal with the practical side of the information. (Example: Which piers are most vulnerable?)

Question 2:

* Some of the numbers specific to the Hampton Roads area were new.

Question 3:

* There is a large challenge is explaining risk. The scientific community has been working on plotting a trajectory for the next 50 years. They have not properly explained the risk. There is an assumption that coast lines are stable. *It’s not stable.* The normal rate of increase in sea level is 2m per century. We need to inform people of and need to plan for.
* We need to concentrate on probabilities not determinants.

**Panel 2, Political, Psychological, Public Health and Ethical Response to Sea Level Rise**

Question 1:

* There isn’t that much gridlock in the EU countries. (The EU provides policy guidelines and allows the national governments to implement specific policies.)
* There might be differences in the different perceptions and attitudes about living with water. American attitude is that if a levee fails, it is a man-made failure, not natural seal level rise.
* There are policy differences, as well. Dikes in certain countries require allot of land. These areas cannot be lived in. The idea of telling the inhabitants of Manhattan, NY that they have to move and can’t live there isn’t realistic or possible in the United States.
* EU countries concentrate on prevention and preparedness more than the U.S. (There is no EU version of FEMA.)

Question 3:

* People have different perceptions about the facts, based on their interest. This unfortunately includes denial.
* The Hawaii Plan: public ownership with long term leases to individuals (20 or so years at a time).