1. uIntroducing Kristen:
    a.
2. If we create a digital tool to help you, what is it you would look for in the tool? What kind of information is necessary to build it?
    a. Locate the right data at the right time for the right people - GIS isn't always readily available much like other kinds of data
    b. Make meaningful, consumable, actionable connections - do they target the right people? Is it Exportable?
    c. Data has been used by disability service providers, power companies, first aid responders, national guard - It has to be tailored specifically for each partner
    d. https://empowerprogram.hhs.gov/
    e. How to tell people how to take the data and use it for their purposes?
        i. Created job-aid, which summarizes information specifically tailored to the viewer
        ii. Make a community/power map - how do I talk to the different people that make up this community? - common theme with Hessann
        iii. Identify who might have to be a part in identifying or solving the problem.
        iv. Given the numbers of people to help, it is important to recognize there are many people with skills that could be applied in some way to achieve equity
3. Area deprivation index (Data set we could use)
    a. HERSA - looks for federally certified health centers and in rural areas.
        i. Wants to deliver healthcare to economically impoverished and rural solutions
    b. Disadvantaged populations have the most to loose
        i. eg diabetics who might loose their insulin after a power outage
        ii. Poorer communities have a harder time replacing food (SNAP, other subsidies)
        iii. The more services one is dependent on, the harder it is to pay for replacements for these services
4. Disadvantaged community resources
    a. Look at SNAP program
    b. Look at school lunch programs
    c. Racial indicators

    d. Health care providers in the area
5. You talked about not wanting to be a one hit wonder with your design. Is there a way we could narrow down our end user/necessary data to fit our scope without becoming a one-hit wonder?
    a. Look at food insecurity related to power Currently unexplored, could be helpful
    b. Healthcare access - hospitals have a certain capacity for backup generators. They don't have full power. CMS produces a national provider index. This data set has addresses and phone numbers.
6. Topics for product
    a. Census community resilience estimator (dataset) - based on census data.
        i. Community estimator - looks at issues like access to transportation, healthcare access, disability support. Risk profile for an area
        ii. Could use it to identify risk populations - electricity dependent medicaid members for example
    b. Local emergency managers — this segment seems useful for report
        i. We assume power managers have a registry for at risk areas - Created for liability purposes. It's for their own benefit, meant to inform you if they are going to turn off power for repairs.
        ii. Prioritization - How many people can contact the power plant
        iii. With time, things have gotten better, but we can do more by highlighting populations in need. See above
7. Data
    a. Hone in on your sate
    b. Use the aforementioned data sets, if they are federal and high quality they are scalable and translatable.
    c. By the above, could use comparisons from other states or regions
    d. Compare what areas have overlapping needs from census data
    e. Will send data later
    f. Could also analyze data by race or language block.
    g. If you let power outages continue across two areas separated by income, you have to take into account not only shelters for weather, but also where you're going to have to send people, as they might be far away from the nearest shelter.

i. Could analyze distance from population blocks to shelter, could help with disaster prevention measures like accessible transportation and resources for these disaster-impacted area
ii. In summary, find ways to bring resources to those who need it by first identifying which resources they are and where they are needed.
iii. Turning on emergency services faster isn't always better, finding which ones to turn on is more effective

8. What's one thing you think would be a good solution that no one's working on - based on your goals for empower - What would it be?
    a. Goals for empower include reaching more communities.
    b. The issue with communities was that they were overwhelmed for disasters as they did not know the numbers of people that would require shelters and hospitals. Letting communities have a general idea of the amount of these people is an intermediate goal
    c. Food insecurity is a good indicator of these people. Linking food insecurity with inequity - racial, income, etc - hasn't been done before and seems like a good metric.
    d. Bringing in heat data might be useful - more heat means more blackouts means more inequity. (Specifically west coast)
    e. Schools tend to not have generators - kids don't show up to school and if they're on a lunch plan they might not eat.
    f. These areas should be prioritized when power is being restored.
9. Research paper
    a. Every state has energy programs and energy budgets, looking at the cost of how to operate electricity-dependent medical equipment and the resilience of these programs. There's a huge inversion of cost for these energy programs that shows up in many different programs.

Summary:

Look at food insecurity(SNAP data, talk to referall), ADI, racial and language blocks(census data), power dependency index(might have data on help with bills), climate (extreme heat/cold), healthcare accesibility()