

Edited versions of workshop #1 terms

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|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. engineer ^g ing | engineering |
| 2. ^e nsure | ensure |
| 3. accom ^m odation | accommodation |
| 4. doctor ^y al studies | doctoral studies |
| 5. mainte ^{an} nce | maintenance |
| 6. demon ^s trate | demonstrate |
| 7. in ^h the end | in the end |
| 8. patron ^a ge | patronage |
| 9. sincer ^e ly | sincerely |
| 10. inconveni ^{en} ence | inconvenience |

Edited version of workshop #2 text

A warning system for nuclear power plant emergencies must consider how people respond to the warning. The warning-response process begins when the warning is heard. Hearing a warning is often insufficient by itself to make people take action. The next stage is understanding the warning. Then, people must come to believe that the warning is true and accurate. Next, people must personalize the message to make it relevant to themselves. Finally, they must decide to take action and overcome constraints to taking that action. A variety of factors influence hearing, understanding, believing, personalizing, deciding, and behaving. A major one is the process of confirmation. In addition, public education is part of the public alert and notification process in that it primes people to understand what to do when a warning occurs.

