- Where do we get the data?
 - A common set of data is important (the data set can become richer over time)
- What use cases do stakeholders want to see?
- This is a system-of-systems (SoS) problem
 - Operational independence of component systems
 - Managerial independence of component systems
 - Geographically distributed
 - Evolutionary development processes
 - Emergent behavior
- SoS pain points: nobody is in charge, capabilities of constituents are complex and maybe unknown, autonomy of component system, ...

- The SoS is collaborative common objectives
 - Organizations and groups as constituents
 - Non-engineered
 - Evolution is based on dynamic interactions among constituents (building and eroding of trust fits in this category)
 - Individuals make changes based on local objectives and interactions with others
 - Changes in one constituents can affect actions of others
- Keeping coherence across the board

Modeling challenges:

- Previous Stevens simulation was good for articulating (communicating) the problem to non-experts,
 but the work did not seem to be very useful for detecting unintended policy consequences
- Adaptive behavior has to be captured (counterfeiters adapt, policy has to too adapt)
- Policy changes will restructure the supply chain
- May need a model down to individual systems to generate the sort of results stakeholders want
- Traditional validation approaches may be counterproductive
 - If you only collect data from SMEs then you get back exactly what the SMEs expected
- If agents are really constrained, their behavior is easy to model, if they are not constrained, it is tough to model their behavior
- How do we know if we have the right agents connected in the right way?
 - This is a big risk (we only model what we know about), continuous validation by using the model on lots of scenarios
- What policies are bad doesn't necessarily shed light on which ones are good

Opportunities

- Exploratory instead of consolidative modeling (Bankes, 1993)
- Employ a family of smaller models (snippets)
- Validate pieces rather than the whole
- Intentionally explore conflicting or counterfactual assumptions
- What about refreshing faster, does that solve the problem (i.e., not a policy solution)
- Solutions have to be robust (provide usable solutions when there is lots of uncertainty)