The Way Ahead: “Buildings”

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What needs attention

- Some S&T investment has been on individual components (e.g. 3D-locator and physiological monitor). Components need to be integrated into an overall system.

- **Transferability** of code processes and acceptance for man-made hazards, including insurance incentives.

- Continue to **refine requirements** process to ensure a broad representation of end-users and publicize these requirements to industry.
Key takeaways

- Promoting **resilience** may be a potential focus area for a DHS/private sector study group. Need to develop a S&T strategy on resilience and acknowledge best practices at the regional level and apply nationally.

- People look to recent past to predict future. Cities with more risks implement more protective measures. *Maintaining momentum* for protective strategies when we seldom encounter domestic attacks.

- Practices in **other industry areas** may have application to homeland security, for example, “layers of protection analysis” approach from industrial safety that addresses integration of risks, consequences, and mitigation.
Future vision

- **Infrastructure:**
  - Advanced materials
  - Preventing catastrophic loss
  - Effective monitoring at all times
  - Modeling

- **Preparedness and Response:**
  - Integrated first responder tracking and monitoring system
  - Systems to integrate planning and operations
  - Standards
  - Modeling and simulation

- **Geophysical:**
  - Wildfire protection for homes
  - Hurricane modification
  - Earthquake prediction