



## SECTION 4

# HOMELAND SECURITY

## Real Estate's Role in Securing the Homeland

The U.S. continues to face the threat of international and domestic terrorism, challenges to the security of our borders, and challenges to the health and resilience of our critical infrastructure. Strengthening the security and stability of the commercial facilities sector and supporting public infrastructure remains a top Roundtable priority and is an important aspect of managing any facility where people live, work, shop and play. It is vital to enhance resilience in our buildings and keep them “up and running” during catastrophic events—whether they are natural or man-made.

### Information Sharing: Detect, Protect and Respond

Protecting the country from ever-evolving threats requires a strengthened homeland security enterprise that shares information across traditional organizational boundaries.

The Roundtable has spent nearly two decades building trusted relationships between government and industry to improve our security and responsiveness together. Through our Homeland Security Task Force (HSTF) and the Real Estate Information Sharing and Analysis Center (RE-ISAC), we work collaboratively to detect, protect against, and respond to a variety of threats.

Our HSTF is focused on enhancing the commercial facilities sector's ability to meet its

current and future security-related challenges by analyzing threats, sharing information, and fostering resilience through a broad threat matrix of physical and cyber risks. The Task Force meets regularly and coordinates briefings with representatives from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other state and local agencies to discuss potential threats to the sector and to enhance risk mitigation.

The Task Force regularly holds special sessions in the National Counter Terrorism Center, the FBI's Strategic Information and Operations Center, at the World Trade Center in New York, and at the FBI's New York Field Office. The Task Force works with many of the key leaders in the nation's fight against terrorism.

The Task Force also oversees the work of the RE-ISAC — [www.reisac.org](http://www.reisac.org) — a public-private partnership between the U.S. commercial facilities sector and federal homeland security officials started by the Roundtable in 2003. The RE-ISAC serves as the primary conduit of terrorism, cyber, and natural hazard warning and response information between the government and the commercial facilities sector. The RE-ISAC proactively manages risk and strengthens the security and resilience of the U.S. commercial facilities sector's infrastructure to aid protection and prevention.

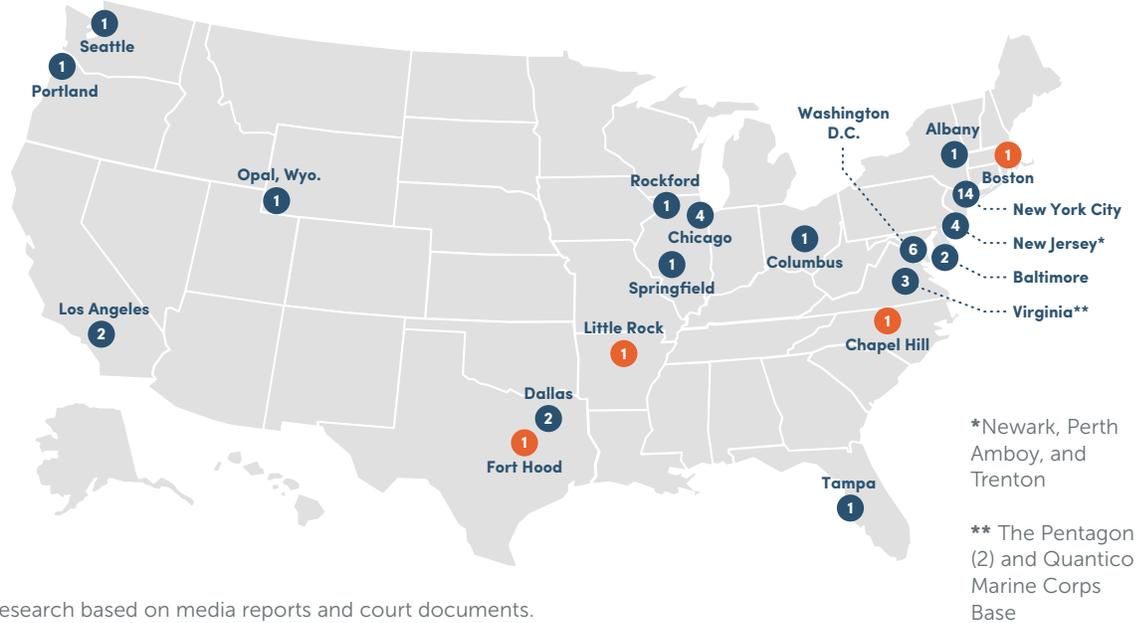
By providing the commercial facilities sector with more resilient information-sharing strategies and tactics, the RE-ISAC strengthens our sector's responsiveness to acts of terrorism and other risks. The RE-ISAC provides the U.S. real estate sector with its own homeland security network and features a full-time team overseeing a dynamic conduit for the exchange of threat-related information between and among federal, state and local governments, law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and private sources.

## TERRORISTS HAVE TARGETED LOCATIONS ACROSS THE U.S.

This map locates 49 specific sites targeted for terror attacks since September 11, 2001. More than 10 additional plots with no clear target were also foiled.

### NUMBER OF TERROR PLOTS

- 1 Foiled
- 1 Successful



Source: Heritage Foundation research based on media reports and court documents.

## Economic Security is Central to Homeland Security

We know that terrorism threatens the security of all Americans, and not just those in “targeted” regions. Since 9/11, there have been at least 73<sup>1</sup> terrorist plots against the homeland throughout the U.S.

That is why we advocated so strongly for legislation like the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA), which remains critical to protecting the national economy from potentially catastrophic losses and ensuring the continued availability of credit for commercial real estate, which requires terrorism insurance coverage

as part of most loan covenants. For more than a decade — at almost no cost to



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the taxpayer — TRIA has made it possible for

businesses and institutions of all kinds (e.g., media, telecom, real estate, schools, health care, chemicals, manufacturing) to purchase terrorism risk coverage, while protecting the economy from catastrophic damages on the order of 9/11.

Without Congressional action, TRIA will sunset in 2020. It is important to develop a strategy for a permanent national terrorism insurance program that would make coverage available, enabling policyholders to secure the terrorism risk coverage they need without facing periodic renewals by Congress. The Roundtable is working to enact a long-term solution that will eliminate lapses in terrorism risk coverage.

## ESTIMATED ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SELECT SECURITY THREATS<sup>2</sup>

<b>\$1.1 BIL</b> <small>Dollars requested in Zika funding bill pending in Congress</small>	<b>\$52.9 BIL</b> <small>Global economic costs of terrorism in 2014. Highest since 9/11</small>	<b>\$27 BIL</b> <small>Allocated to Ebola response by federal government in 2014</small>	<b>\$882 BIL</b> <small>Cost of possible 6-foot sea level rise by year 2100, inundating 2% of U.S. housing stock</small>
<b>\$200 BIL</b> <small>Damage Caused by U.S. Atlantic hurricane season</small>	<b>\$15 MIL PER YEAR</b> <small>Cost of cyber-attacks on average U.S. firm</small>		

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation

<sup>2</sup> Bloomberg, “The Most Expensive U.S. Hurricane Season Ever: By the Numbers,” 2017.