

# Homeland Security

## Cyber and Physical Threats

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### Issue

The rising incidence of violent crime, organized retail crime, civil unrest, cyber-attacks, artificial intelligence (AI) and the renewed threat of terrorism have prompted increased vigilance, information sharing and legislative efforts to improve our nation's resilience. The proliferation of these threats has raised concerns in the commercial facilities sector about how to protect commercial properties and the people who occupy them from such threats. In addition to the challenges posed by these threats, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East and rising tensions in Asia have raised security concerns about the increased incidence of cyber-attacks from the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Iran, North Korea and other state actors.

In May 2024, the [U.S. government announced](#) that several aspects of the U.S. National Cybersecurity Strategy were advanced or had gone into force this year. This includes progress on scores of objectives including developing cybersecurity scenario exercises to help critical infrastructure owners prepare for attacks from nation states and malicious cyber actors and proposing changes to the way the government maintains security. The strategy also aims to ensure that the U.S. stays at the forefront of developing cybersecurity standards and establishes a [State Department Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy](#) to build international partnerships to counter malicious cyber actors.

First released in early 2023, the US National Cybersecurity Strategy was designed to "secure the full benefits of a safe and secure digital ecosystem for all Americans" and bolster collaboration between the public and private sectors to ensure a secure cyber ecosystem, according to a [White House statement](#).

### The Roundtable's Position

- Recent high-profile hacking attacks have brought to the fore the necessity of fortifying the nation's IT infrastructure against cyber-attacks. Additionally, there are growing concerns about AI having the potential to create new risks. Key concerns include the risk of cyberattacks exploiting AI vulnerabilities, leading to unauthorized access to facilities or sensitive data.
- The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) issued a report that discusses its efforts to develop "a comprehensive policy framework for regulatory harmonization" that aims to "strengthen" cybersecurity resilience across critical infrastructure sectors, "simplify" the work of sector-specific regulators while taking advantage of their unique expertise, and "substantially reduce the administrative burden and cost on regulated entities." Comments indicate frustration with a disjointed regulatory environment that increased compliance costs without a commensurate enhancement in cybersecurity.
- The ONCD plans to use the report to inform its pilot effort to develop a reciprocity framework for a designated critical infrastructure sector. A companion blog post from the head of ONCD describes the pilot as seeking to "design a cybersecurity regulatory approach from the ground up." The blog calls on Congress for help to bring relevant agencies together "to develop a cross-sector framework for harmonization and reciprocity for baseline cybersecurity requirements."

- RER has raised concerns that duplicative and inconsistent regulations create additional challenges for those tasked with defending the nation's critical infrastructure, including the CF sector, and undermine cyber preparedness. Policymakers must work together to identify and address this overlap. We look forward to working with policymakers toward a more effective framework and welcome input from our members.
- Through our Homeland Security Task Force and Real Estate Information Sharing and Analysis Center (RE-ISAC), RER remains focused on measures that businesses can take—such as creating resilient infrastructure that is resistant to physical damage and cyber breaches—through increased cross-agency information sharing and cooperation with key law enforcement and intelligence agencies.
- Through a Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Collaboration Agreement with DHS's CISA, the RE-ISAC engages in operational efforts to better coordinate activities supporting the detection, prevention and mitigation of cybersecurity, communications reliability and related data threats to critical infrastructure.
- In addition to civil unrest, organized retail crime and violent attacks on properties across the U.S., real estate continues to face a variety of cyber and physical threats, such as:
  - Disruptive and destructive cyber operations against strategic targets, including an increased interest in control systems and operational technology;
  - Cyber-enabled espionage and intellectual property theft;
  - Improvised explosive devices (IEDs);
  - Attacks against U.S. citizens and interests abroad and similar attacks in the homeland;
  - Tenant fraud;
  - Pandemic risk; and
  - Unmanned aircraft system (UAS) attacks against hardened and soft targets.
- As a critical part of the nation's infrastructure, real estate continues to assess and strengthen its cyber and physical defenses to protect our industry from an array of threats—international and domestic terrorism, criminal activity, cyber-attacks, border security and natural catastrophes.
- RER continues to promote security measures against both physical and cyber threats by facilitating increased information sharing and cooperation among its membership with key law enforcement and intelligence agencies.