## DHS-wide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) efforts need unified approaches

The United States Coast Guard's (USCG) ISR assets include multiple sensors, radars, platforms, and processing systems. A Component-driven approach to building and deploying those ISR capabilities works well for individual, narrowly scoped mission areas.

Those Component-driven approaches, however, are less effective for meeting Department-wide missions and goals. A narrow focus can increase the risk of investing in redundant ISR resources, limit intelligence information, and complicate tasking ISR resources owned by individual Components to support Department-level initiatives.

## Strong TCPED Process strategy informs decisions

Effective leaders must understand current Tasking, Collection, Processing, Exploitation, Dissemination (TCPED) processes and activities across air, land, and maritime domains linking USCG missions to end results. They must also consider processes, participants, tools, ISR assets, inputs, outputs, and roles of intergovernmental agencies.

The TCPED process operationalizes intelligence to support operations at all levels. An effective TCPED process helps operations and intelligence planners synchronize ISR resource application to address validated needs, collects data and information to best address those needs, and refines data and information into formats and products which decision-makers can quickly and easily understand, access and act upon.

## Areas for improvement and future investment

The S&T Operations and Requirements Analysis (ORA) team worked with USCG intelligence subject matter experts at all levels to understand current processes, tools, and ISR capabilities. Through structured interviews and extensive literature research, ORA learned how the USCG tasks ISR assets and sensors; how they collect data; and how this data is processed, evaluated, and disseminated.

ORA's analysis identified gaps between current Coast Guard capabilities and its target capabilities in support of Coast Guard missions. The analysis also found that the USCG would benefit from a more consistent process to collect, analyze and disseminate information vital to achieving its missions.

This process would increase USCG domain awareness, resource allocation efficiency, and interoperability with other operating Components.

Understanding these potential benefits along with the capabilities and limitations of current procedures and systems allows USCG and DHS to begin identifying gaps that the Homeland Security Intelligence Council (HSIC) and the Joint Requirements Council (JRC) Joint Requirements Integration and Management System (JRIMS) Process can address.
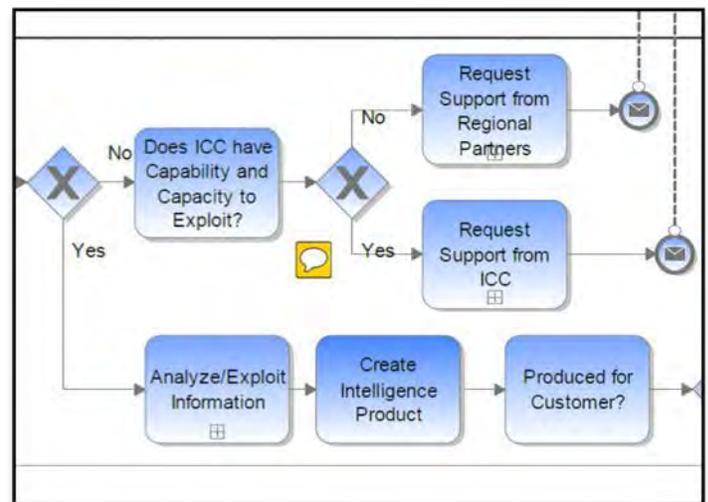


Part of USCG TCPED Process Diagram using Business Process Model and Notation Version 2.0

### Partners:

- USCG:
  - G2/5/7 (Sponsor)
  - Intelligence Coordination Center (ICC)
  - Maritime Intelligence Fusion Center Atlantic (MIFCLANT)
  - Maritime Intelligence Fusion Center Pacific (MIFCPAC)
  - Districts 5 and 11
  - Air Station Elizabeth City, North Carolina
- DHS ISR Working Group (Co-Sponsor)
- Capability Development Support (CDS) Office of Systems Engineering (OSE)

**Homeland Security**
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