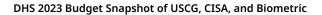




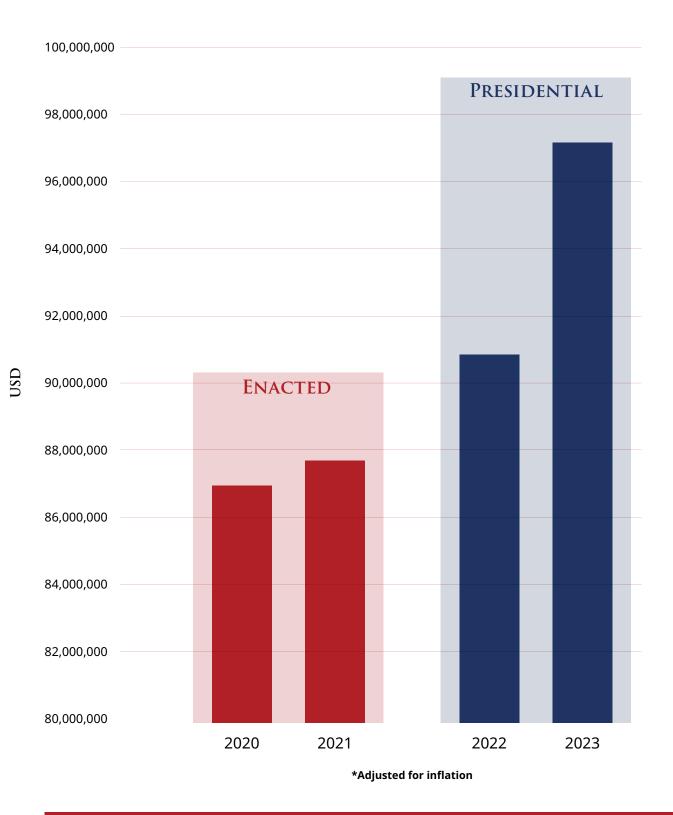
DHS 2023 BUDGET SNAPSHOT OF USCG, CISA, AND BIOMETRIC







2020-2023 HOMELAND SECURITY BUDGET*



All 2022 and 2023 values are from the Presidential Budget.

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2023 PRIORITIES



Enhancing Border Security and Modernizing Trade



Immigration Processing and Diversity



IT Modernization and Cybersecurity



Climate Investment and Research



Protection of the Nation's Leaders



Coast Guard Operational Modernization



Transportation Security



Strategic Investment in the National Capital Region



Organizational Realignments



Disaster Preparedness and Climate Resilience



U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION- MISSION



Counter Network Leverage CBP's unique authorities, data holding, Intelligence Enterprise, and partnerships as part of a coordinated counter network approach against crossborder threat networks



Awareness and Enforcement Increase situational awareness to impede and respond to illicit cross-border traffic



Secure Compliant Trade Anticipate, identify, address threats that inhibit cross-border commerce



Biometric Identification Leverage cutting-edge technology to transform travel verification and dramatically reduce the need to verify physical travel documents



Targeting and Vetting Integrate classified and sensitive information to better inform travel and immigration benefit decisions



Stakeholder Experience Champion and improve stakeholder interactions to protect and facilitate lawful travel and business

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION- FUTURE GOAL

In their own words:

CBP must remain vigilant to address emerging challenges and threats while addressing new dynamics in our areas of operation. Doing so requires investment in innovative technology and processes, reliable Information Technology (IT) tools, and intelligence capabilities to anticipate and confront ever-changing dynamics.



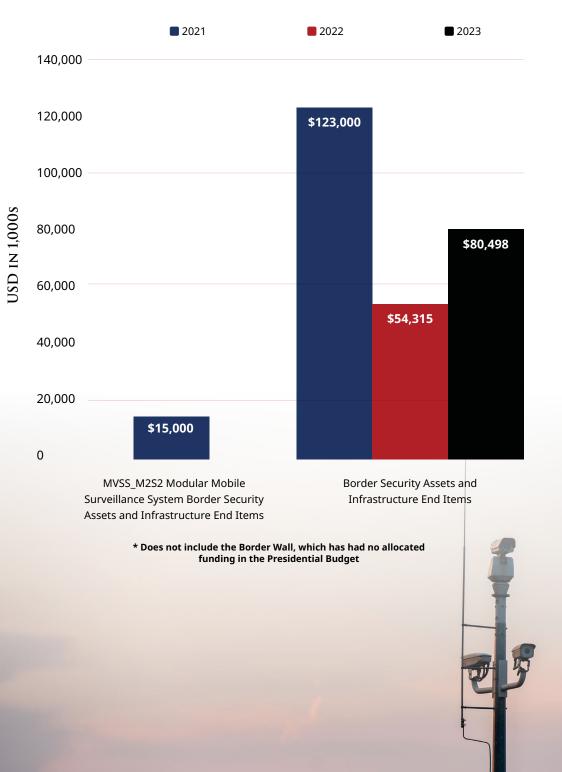


IT INFRASTRUCTURE





BORDER ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE*

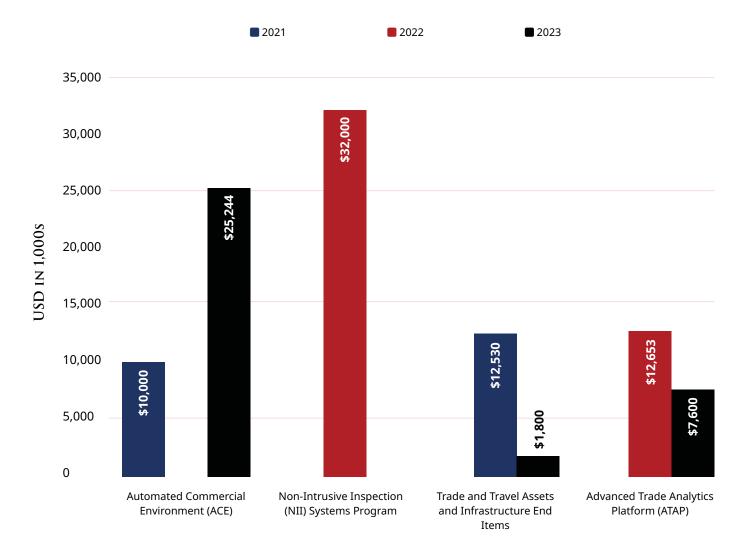


In 2022, fifteen MCS vehicles were bought. These are modular vehicles equipped with a number of sensors for border surveillance.

Border Security Assets and Infrastructure include technologies for the USBP such as Common Operating Picture and Integrated Surveillance Towers. The FY23 presidential budget accounts for 4 Common Operating Picture platforms and a Border Enforcement Coordination Network (BECN)



TRADE AND TRAVEL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

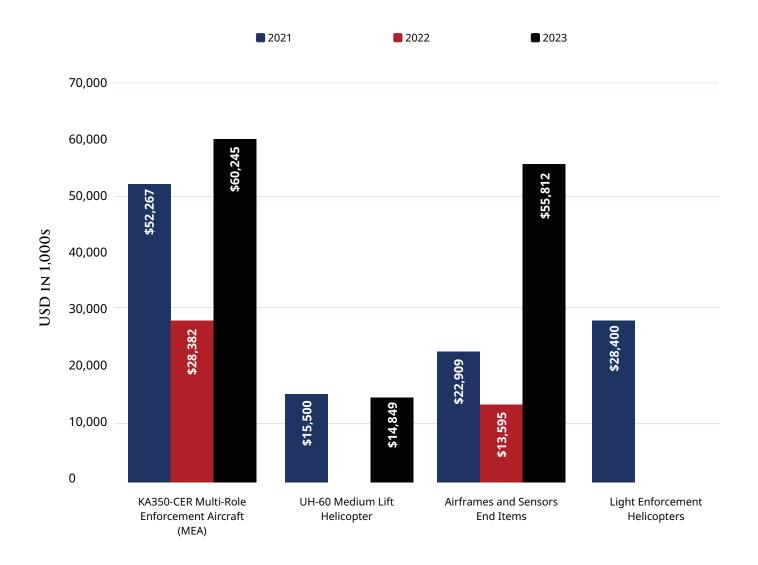


The ACE system is designed to enable to CBP to interact, manage, and oversee import and export data, enforcement systems, and cargo related financial process. Funding will help develop the ACE system with new automation and functionality, and to retire the legacy Automated Commercial System (ACS).

ATAP is an analytics platform that will allow CBP to effectively manage and analyze large amount of trade data. The \$7.6 million in funding will help develop, test, and deploy Case Management Modules. CBP plans to procure contract support for the development, testing, integration, and deployment of ATAP's data platform application.



AIRFRAMES AND SENSORS



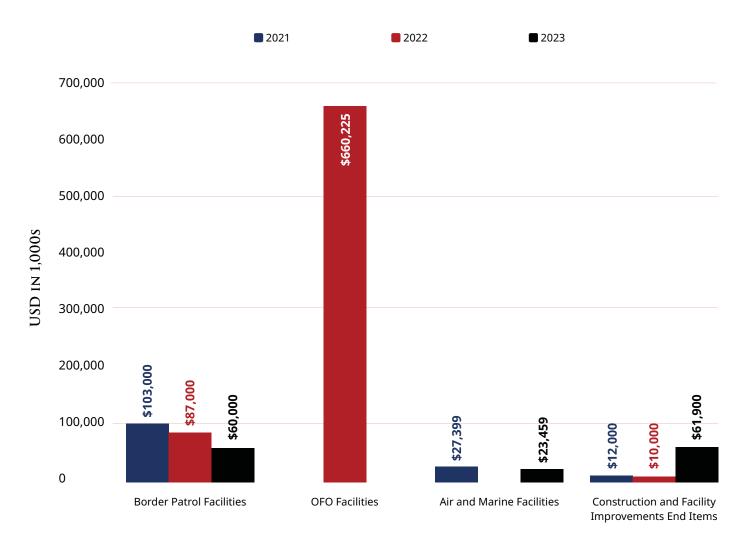
FY23 Funding for MEA aircraft includes three "Unmissionized Aircraft" as well as radar, electro optic/infra-red sensors and support costs. 28th and 29th MEA aircraft to be delivered in 2023.

UH-60 FY 23 funding includes one UH-60 MLH and HH-60 to UH-60L conversion of the 12th aircraft. Design for modernization & replacement of ten UH-60As set to begin in FY 2023.

End Items include sensors, tactical maritime surveillance systems, radios integration and light enforcement platforms



BORDER PATROL FACILITIES



CBP will continue the construction and modernization of its facilities along the Northern and Southern Border. FY23 funding for Border Patrol Facilities includes \$60 million for the design and replacement Border Patrol Station in Curlew, WA, Wellesley Island NY .

FY 2023 Budget includes \$20.5 million for the Sierra Vista National Air Security Operations Center site improvements and flexible working spaces Contract Solicitation is expected in FY 2023 Q3.

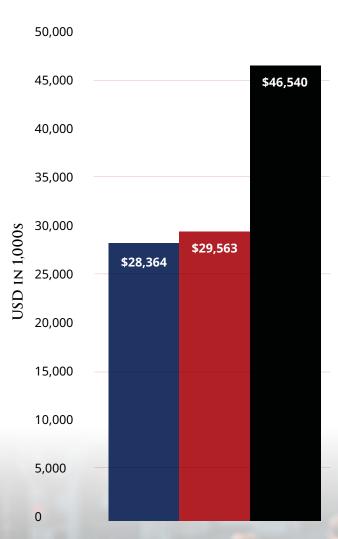


2021

2022

9-11 RESPONSE AND BIOMETRIC ACCOUNT

2023



CBP is planning to create a "Biometric Pathway Backbone" allowing for private sector investment in front-end infrastructure such as facial recognition self-boarding gates, self service baggage drop off kiosks, and other equipment.

The \$ 1.0B for the biometric program was designed to be disbursed over a period of 10 years through the H1-B and L-1 visa revenues.

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9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account



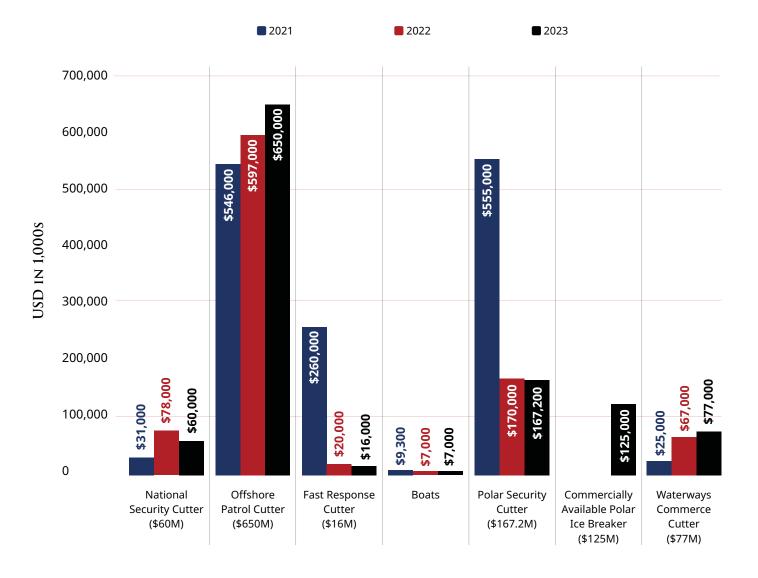
US COAST GUARD PLATFORM OBJECTIVES

In their own words:

In order to meet increasing demands on the Coast Guard, we must continue to build momentum on our current recapitalization efforts, including the timely acquisition and deployment of the Offshore Patrol Cutter, the Polar Security Cutter, and the Waterways Commerce Cutter. Our modernization needs extend beyond our surface assets and include the Command and Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber and Intelligence (C5I) enterprise; shore-side infrastructure; aircraft fleets; and other key mission enablers. We will prioritize investments in technology that will enable mission success today and revolutionize the way we conduct operations in the future.



USGC NAVAL PLATFORMS



The USGC Off shore patrol cutter programme to build a total of 25 Heritage class cutters continues to be the Coast Guards Highest priority, currently entering in stage 2 with AUSTAL USA. The 2023 Presidential Budget supports the construction of the 5th OPC and the Long Lead Time Materials for the 6th.

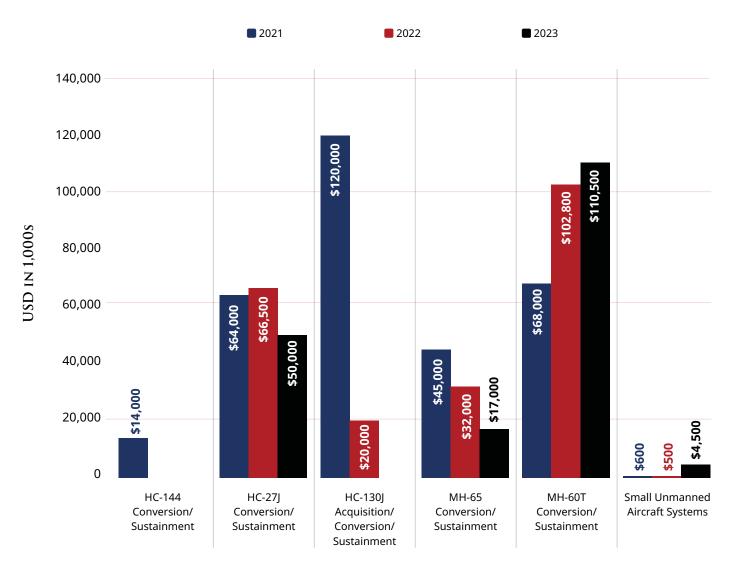
The option to pursue the 61st to the 64th Sentinel Class ships out of the 65 Fast response Cutter programme was exercised on August 2021.

The Polar Security Cutter detail, design, and construction was awarded to VT Halter Marine in 2022 with contract delivery scheduled for 2025.

A \$28.49 million contract award was given to Birdon America for the detail design and construction of river buoy and inland construction. If all options are exercised the contract value can reach \$1.19 billion.



USGC AERIAL PLATFORMS



The Presidential Budget budgets supports the continues the modernization and sustainment of the USCG MH-65s and MH-60 helicopters. Further more it supports the transition to one helicopter type. Alignment with the DoD Future Vertical Lift Technologies is expected by the 2040s.

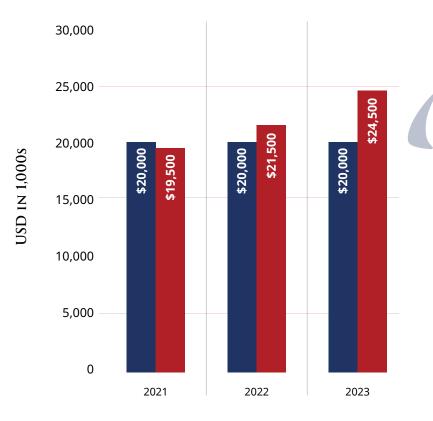
The USCG continues its programme for the SUAS platforms for the National Security Cutters in an attempt to deliver cost-effective observation capabilities. As of time of writing the Coast Guard is considering the employment of Additional UAS, building on the work of other services and agencies. The USCG is considering additional Cutter-based UAS and Land-based UAS building on the work of the Predator UAS capabilities currently shared with Customs and Border Protection.



C4ISR

USGC FROM C4ISR TO C5ISR

Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform



In their own words:

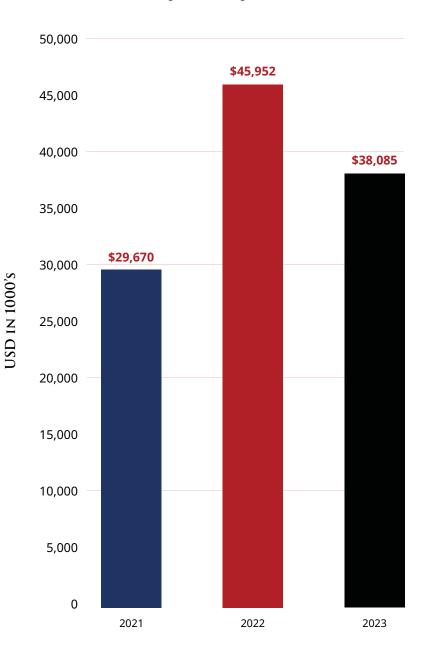
There is no strategic objective the U.S. Coast Guard can adequately meet – or operational mission the U.S. Coast Guard can fully perform – without a robust and comprehensive cyber capability.





DHS BIOMETRIC PROGRAM

IDENT Funding (not including maintenance)



From IDENT to HART

\$38 million has been requested for the Homeland Advance Recognition Technology (HART) program.

Designed to replace IDENT, HART is envisioned to be a more cost effective and efficient system which is also webportal enabled.

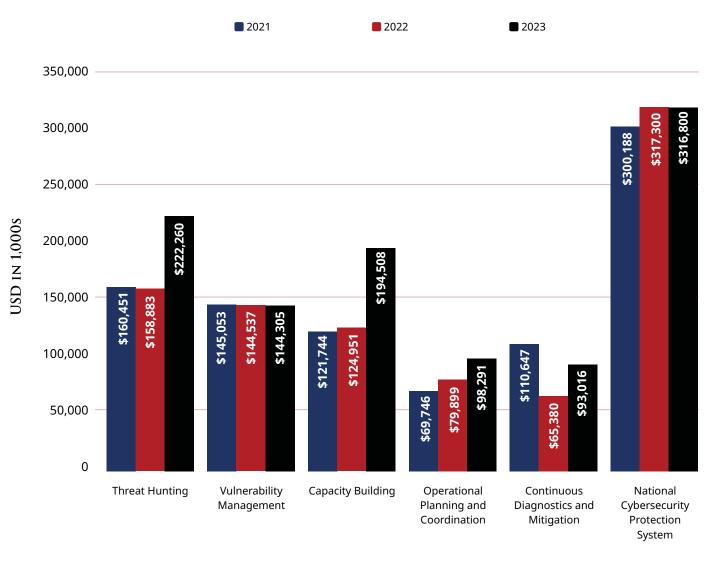
Some of the Short comings identified in IDENT include the inability to handle multiple types of biometric data and limitations to accuracy and assurance.

The HART program was estimated to be worth \$5.8 billion and to be fully implemented by 2021, which has not occurred.

As of latest The House of Representatives has requested an independent validation and verification effort with a Non-DHS entity in FY 2023. They also requested a disclosure of its technologies, data collection mechanisms, and sharing agreements among DHS immigration enforcement agencies other federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies, and other partners as relates to the development of HART.



CYBERSECURITY & INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY



The SolarWinds attack was attributed to Russian Actors by the Biden-Harris administration. The attack reinforced the importance of reinforcing cybersecurity and critical infrastructure.

With aim to have a secure and resilient infrastructure four goals have been set for CISA: Cyber Defense, Risk Reduction and Resilience, Operational Collaboration, and Agency Unification. These goals along with potential cybersecurity spending increases present an opportunity for cybersecurity companies who are allowed to sell to the government.



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