Department of Defense
Washington, D.C.

Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U.S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

PURPOSE

1. To identify national defense capabilities of the Coast Guard.

2. To improve Coast Guard responsiveness as a force provider.

AUTHORITY AND BACKGROUND

3. The Coast Guard is, by statute, "a military service and a branch of the armed forces of the United States at all times" (14 USC 1). It is required to "maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war" (14 USC 2). It is also specifically authorized to assist the Department of Defense in performance of any activity for which the Coast Guard is especially qualified (14 USC 141).

4. Strategic, political, and fiscal imperatives are driving change in the size and composition of the Armed Forces. Aggressive use of inter-service teamwork and resource integration is essential to maintain overall combat effectiveness. Coast Guard military capabilities must be clearly identified and accounted for in the evolving national force structure. The Navy and the Coast Guard have undertaken a joint evaluation of Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions in national defense.

DISCUSSION

5. Coast Guard participation in Defense operations competes with other statutory missions. This competition invites case-by-case analysis of each request for assignment of Coast Guard resources to Department of Defense operations, with uncertain outcome. Including Coast Guard forces in deliberate plans reduces redundancy and sub-optimal use of military capabilities resident in the national inventory.

ACTION

6. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation agree to the following:

a. The Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Coast Guard will jointly review Service capabilities to identify and document appropriate roles, missions, and functions of the Coast Guard in the support of the national military and naval strategies.

b. Coast Guard national defense roles, missions, and functions shall be documented and updated as necessary in the annexes to this MOA. Each annex shall be individually approved and signed by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The Service Chiefs shall keep their respective Secretaries apprised of the contents of these annexes.

c. Annexes to this MOA shall become references for joint force assessments, joint maritime planning, training, and operations, and be incorporated into applicable joint and naval doctrine. As appropriate, they shall be provided as input to the periodic Report on the Roles, Missions and Functions of the Armed Forces required by Title 10, United States Code.

d. This MOA constitutes inter-departmental recognition that the Coast Guard should be utilized for certain roles, missions, and functions designated in the MOA annexes; it does not, however, impose programming or budgeting obligations on either department. Assignment of Coast Guard forces for these missions shall be executed in accordance with current statutes.

EFFECTIVE DATE

7. This agreement is effective upon signature. It may be amended by mutual written agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation. It terminates upon notification by any signatory of their intent to cease all obligations pursuant to this MOA. Annexes to this MOA may be amended and revised by mutual written agreement between the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

William J. Perry
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Federico Peña
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Robert E. Kramek
COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD

03 OCTOBER 1995

ANNEX A TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U.S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS

DISCUSSION

A Maritime Interception Operation (MIO) is conducted to enforce the seaward portion of certain sanctions against another nation or group of nations. It may include stopping, boarding, searching, diverting or redirecting vessel traffic.

MIO is a resource-intensive, relatively low-threat operation that requires specialized training and a sustained presence in the area of operations. Vessels and aircraft involved in MIO engage primarily in surveillance and delivery of boarding teams to intercepted vessels. Dependent upon the overall threat environment, technology-intensive platforms may not be required for mission accomplishment.

The Coast Guard maintains many proficiencies and platforms directly applicable to MIO. In routine execution of peacetime missions such as maritime law enforcement, Coast Guard personnel, cutters, and aircraft regularly conduct surveillance, interception and boarding activities. Use of trained Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard platforms for MIO is an appropriate resource-to-mission match in certain threat environments.

Coast Guard participation in MIO can improve mission effectiveness through the employment of trained and practiced Coast Guard forces. Enhanced combat effectiveness and overall efficiency can also be realized by redirecting naval combatants to higher-threat missions.

ACTION

The Navy and the Coast Guard agree that it is appropriate and desirable for the Coast Guard to participate in Maritime Interception Operations. To this end, both Services support fully the deployment of Coast Guard personnel and platforms for appropriate MIO missions. Commitment of forces will be coordinated between the CINCs, Services, and the Secretaries of the respective departments on a case-by-case basis.

Chief of Naval Operations

Robert E. Kramek
Commandant of the Coast Guard

ANNEX B TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U. S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

MILITARY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE OPERATIONS

DISCUSSION

Massive marine pollution incidents, such as the Iraqi-generated crude oil spill during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, have the potential to disrupt military operations of U.S. and allied forces. The Coast Guard and the Navy have shared interests and complementary capabilities in responding to incidents of marine pollution in and around the battlespace. Further, the ability to respond to significant marine pollution incidents in the post-hostilities phase of a campaign is instrumental in successful war termination and the restoration of critical infrastructures.

The Coast Guard maintains many proficiencies and capabilities relevant and applicable to environmental response. As a military service with a core mission of environmental response, the Coast Guard is well suited to contribute to Military Environmental Response Operations. The Coast Guard is the lead Federal agency charged with preventing and responding to marine pollution incidents in the U.S. and is therefore organized and equipped to command, coordinate, consult, and provide forces to contribute to the response to major spills or environmental disasters worldwide. Additionally, the Coast Guard's strong international reputation in pollution response and the Service's tradition of conducting operations in conjunction with other agencies, governments, and private industry lends itself to a coordinating role in Military Environmental Response Operations.

ACTION

The Navy and Coast Guard agree that it is appropriate and desirable for the Coast Guard to participate in Military Environmental Response Operations. To this end, both Services fully support Coast Guard participation in the planning, training, and deployment of personnel for this mission in direct support of the Theater CINCs environmental response requirements.

Chief of Naval Operations

Commandant of the Coast Guard

ANNEX C TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U.S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

PORT OPERATIONS, SECURITY AND DEFENSE

DISCUSSION

Port Operations, Security and Defense (POSD) is conducted to ensure port and harbor areas are maintained free of hostile threats, terrorist actions and safety deficiencies which would be a threat to the deployment of military resources during contingencies, in both Sea Ports of Embarkation and Sea Ports of Debarkation. POSD also ensures the safe and efficient operations of all vessels and facilities within the port, harbor, and harbor approach environment.

POSD is a resource-intensive operation which requires special training and a continued, sustained presence within the area of operations and includes: port safety and security, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and search and rescue.

The Coast Guard maintains both the proficiency and platforms directly applicable to POSD and maintains currency of experience through routine, peacetime operations. The Coast Guard coordinates and is responsible for security of ports and waterways, commercial vessel inspections and facility operations along the United States coast and inland waterways through Captain of the Port authority and infrastructure. Use of trained Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard platforms for POSD is an appropriate resource-to-mission match.

Coast Guard participation in POSD during contingency operations will improve mission effectiveness through the employment of trained and experienced Coast Guard forces. Combat effectiveness and overall efficiency is enhanced by Coast Guard forces complementing Naval forces in these Port Operations, Security and Defense missions

ACTION

The Navy and Coast Guard agree that it is appropriate and desirable for the Coast Guard to coordinate domestic, and participate in deployed, mobilization operations, contingency, security, and defense at the port level. To this end, both Services support fully the deployment of Coast Guard personnel and platforms for POSD.

The Navy and the Coast Guard will consult and closely coordinate force allocations to Port Operations, Security and Defense to provide an effective force package to supported Commanders-in-Chief while ensuring that national objectives and competing demands on force employment are met.

Chief of Naval Operations

Commandant of the Coast Guard

ANNEX D TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U.S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

PEACETIME MILITARY ENGAGEMENT

DISCUSSION

The National Military Strategy defines Peacetime Military Engagement as "all military activities involving other nations intended to shape the security environment in peacetime." Engagement serves to demonstrate our commitment; improve interoperability; reassure allies, friends and coalition partners; promote transparency; convey democratic ideals; deter aggression; and help relieve sources of instability before they can become military crises. Naval forces play a vital role in shaping the security environment by promoting regional economic and political stability. Accomplishment of these objectives is conducted through forward presence, humanitarian assistance, professional exchanges, combined operations, training, exercises, and other diplomatic or military activities.

The Coast Guard maintains many proficiencies and platforms relevant and applicable to Peacetime Military Engagement. As a multi-mission law enforcement, humanitarian, and regulatory agency, as well as a military service, the Coast Guard is well suited to perform maritime engagement roles. Traditional missions performed by Service personnel, training teams, cutters and aircraft position the Coast Guard as a 'model maritime service' for emerging democratic nations. Coast Guard personnel and platforms can support the development of stable, multi-mission maritime services responding to emerging transnational threats. Coast Guard engagement activities can also reach beyond normal military-to-military relations to a broader host nation maritime audience.

The Coast Guard is uniquely positioned to engage through traditional and non-traditional means and foster international cooperation. Coast Guard participation in CINC engagement strategies can improve mission effectiveness and efficiency through the employment of trained, multi-mission Coast Guard assets, executing traditional Coast Guard missions.

ACTION

The Navy and Coast Guard agree that it is appropriate and desirable for the Coast Guard to participate in Peacetime Military Engagement. To this end, both Services support fully the deployment of Coast Guard personnel and platforms for appropriate Coast Guard missions in support of CINC engagement strategies.

Chief of Naval Operations

Robert E. Kramek

Commandant of the Coast Guard

ANNEX E TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE USE OF U.S. COAST GUARD CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

COASTAL SEA CONTROL OPERATIONS

DISCUSSION

Coastal Sea Control Operations are conducted in the littoral region to ensure the unimpeded use of designated offshore coastal areas by friendly forces and to deny the use of those areas to enemy forces. This includes operations offshore, that provide for the safe passage of strategic sealift to and from deep water, ports, harbors, and anchorages. Sea control tasks include surveillance and reconnaissance of seaways, interdiction of enemy shipping as well as force protection of logistics forces such as Maritime Prepositioning Force, Military Sealift Command, Logistics Over The Shore, and Assault Follow-On Echelon operations. Force protection may also include the protection of offshore facilities and assets such as petroleum production platforms, deep-water port facilities, and sea-to-shore pipelines. Operations would also involve conducting and coordinating coastal Search and Rescue.

The Coast Guard possesses expertise and capable sea and air platforms directly applicable to the Coastal Sea Control mission as well as other missions and tasks in the littorals such as counter-terrorism, support to special operations, riverine warfare operations, and support to explosive ordnance disposal teams. These operations contribute to gaining Coastal Sea Control.

Use of Coast Guard personnel and platforms for Coastal Sea Control is an appropriate resource-to-mission match in the coastal littorals. Coast Guard participation in the myriad of Coastal Sea Control Operations can be a force multiplier through the employment of its multi-missioned, maritime, trained forces and its support of the broad objectives of assured access. By complementing other naval forces, the Coast Guard contributes to overall combat effectiveness, efficiency, and economy.

ACTION

The Navy and Coast Guard agree that it is appropriate and desirable for the Coast Guard to participate in Coastal Sea Control Operations. To this end, both Services support fully the deployment of Coast Guard personnel and platforms for appropriate Coastal Sea Control Operations. Commitment of forces will be coordinated between the CINC's, Services, and the Secretaries of the respective departments on a case-by-case basis.

Chief of Naval Operations

Commandant of the Coast Guard