

U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

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STATEMENT BY
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CHIEF, OFFICE OF READINESS AND RESERVE
U. S. COAST GUARD

BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION

FOR
RESERVE COMPONENTS MANPOWER OVERVIEW
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Biographical Sketch
U.S. COAST GUARD



Rear Admiral Alan D. Breed
Chief, Office of Readiness
and Reserve

Rear Admiral Alan D. Breed became the Coast Guard's Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve in Washington, on June 1, 1985. Previously he served as Chief, Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs. Before moving to Washington, RADM Breed was for two years Chief of Staff of the Seventh Coast Guard District, Miami. He was selected for that position while serving as Chief of Operations in the Seventh District, an assignment he assumed in 1981.

Since graduation from the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., in 1955, RADM Breed has been awarded the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with gold star, the Coast Guard Commendation Medal with two gold stars, the Coast Guard Achievement Medal and several lesser decorations.

RADM Breed has served in a variety of assignments including command of the cutter *JONQUIL*, Executive Officer aboard the cutter *MALLOW* and Deck Officer aboard the cutter *NORTHWIND*.

RADM Breed served for three years as Commanding Officer of Coast Guard Support Center New York. Before that, RADM Breed commanded the high endurance cutter *GALLATIN* for two years. During that tour, women were assigned as permanent members of the crew, a significant milestone for the Coast Guard and all Armed Forces of the United States.

A native of Corning, N. Y., RADM Breed holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the Coast Guard Academy and a master's degree in public administration from the University of Pittsburgh. He is also a 1976 graduate of the National War College.

RADM Breed is married to the former Janet Phillips of Groton, Conn., who is a graduate of Simmons College, Boston, Mass.



HEARING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you representing the Coast Guard Reserve.

The Coast Guard is a multi-mission service that performs a wide variety of tasks relating to the protection of life and property at sea, enforcing the laws of the nation in the maritime environment, ensuring safety for those who use our nation's ports and waterways for commerce or pleasure, and helping maintain the strong national defense.

PEACETIME

In peacetime, many of the Coast Guard's missions have national security implications in their own right. The Coast Guard's efforts to ensure the safety of maritime transportation are essential to a strong national economy. Coast Guard aids-to-navigation are used for safe operation of the US armed forces around the world. The Port Safety and Security programs minimize potential losses of critical military or civilian cargoes as they are transported at the nation's port areas. The everyday presence of Coast Guard patrols in ports and harbors reduces the potential for disruption or destruction by terrorists or saboteurs. Similarly, the routine operations of cutters, small boats, and aircraft in the littoral approaches to the US coastline provide an umbrella of surveillance and interdiction capability. The operations of Coast Guard cutters and aircraft in maritime law enforcement, particularly in the reduction of drug traffic, have immense national security implications, both today and in the event of mobilization.

In the international arena, the Coast Guard's frequent contacts with other nations help establish and maintain communications and improved understanding. Training teams, which often include Reservists, work to help establish or improve the capability of foreign coast guards and/or navies in many of the developing nations of the world. Coast Guard forces and operating units always stand ready to participate in peacetime contingencies such as the Grenada operation and the Cuban exodus.

WARTIME

These peacetime missions of the Coast Guard have equally important ramifications in a wartime environment, particularly one in which more than 95 per cent of the logistics support for deployed combat forces must be delivered by sea. The ability to navigate safely through the littoral approaches to and from our coastline, and the ability of our ships to operate safely, free from accidents caused by unsafe equipment or untrained people, would be critical to our war effort.

The ability to protect our cargo operations from the hazards of unsafe handling of explosives or dangerous chemicals in the crisis of trying to speed deployment of troops, equipment, and their logistics support will give added importance to the safety of port operations. As the potential for threat to port operations from terrorists or saboteurs grows because of wartime conditions, port security becomes a major focus of the Coast Guard effort. The emphasis of the cutters and aircraft patrolling the coastal and offshore waters shifts from drug smugglers and illegal fishermen to potential enemy infiltrators.

MARITIME DEFENSE ZONE

Concern over the safety and security of the nation's littoral approaches and the ports and waterways in a wartime environment led to the formation of the Maritime Defense Zones (MDZ) in 1985. The MDZ was established in principle by a Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Navy, creating Atlantic and Pacific Maritime Defense Zones. By agreement with the Chief of Naval Operations, Coast Guard Atlantic and Pacific Area commanders are designated zone commanders, responsible to fleet commanders-in-chief for preparing, planning, coordinating and conducting coastal defense of the United States. This includes port security, harbor defense, antisubmarine warfare, mine-countermeasures, search and rescue, aids to navigation, and surveillance and interdiction.

Mine warfare and submarine warfare can interrupt the movement of shipping through the coastal approaches. Acts of terrorism and sabotage are very real threats in our ports in wartime. The potential for terrorism is ever present, even in peacetime. Accidents and natural disasters are no less threats to the movement of maritime commerce or military shipping in wartime than they are today.

The commanders of the Maritime Defense Zones will meld together Active and Reserve Forces of the Coast Guard and the Navy in order to accomplish their missions. Commanders of MDZ's Atlantic and Pacific each have a joint Navy/Coast Guard staff in place that is responsible for all plans. The coastal defense mission takes advantage of the Coast Guard's resources,

knowledge, experience, and capabilities in operations in the coastal area and of the resources of Navy Active and Reserve units that are trained in the special naval warfare mission.

CG RESERVE ROLE

It is in the expansion of Coast Guard forces upon transition from a peacetime to a wartime setting that the Coast Guard Reserve plays a vital role. Approximately 80 per cent of the Coast Guard's Selected Reserve is organized and trained to provide an almost tenfold increase in port security forces with boat crews, shoreside port security teams, and associated command, control, and support elements. The remainder provides the augmentation personnel to bring cutters to their wartime complement, fill out command-and-control staffs, provide logistics and maintenance support for operational units, and provide personnel needed to begin the expansion of the training and logistics support base necessary for sustained wartime operations.

AUGMENTATION

The cornerstone of the Coast Guard Reserve's training program is called Augmentation Training. Augmentation Training is any Reserve activity that supports effective training for mobilization while meeting a stated need of an element of the regular Coast Guard. It is the essence of the "One Coast Guard concept."

Since the Coast Guard's missions are equally applicable in peace and war, much of our Reserve training is directed to supporting the Coast Guard programs (namely: search and rescue, merchant marine and boating safety, aids to navigation, icebreaking, port safety, and law enforcement) and thus supplements the regular Coast Guard during national emergencies or natural disasters.

This form of training has been doubly beneficial. First, it maximizes the use of realistic training opportunities presented by augmenting the Active Force in performing its day-to-day missions. At the same time, these activities are well suited for honing the basic skills Selected Reservists will need to successfully perform their mobilization assignments.

Comprising a nationwide organization of 257 reserve units in 56 Reserve Groups, under the 12 district commanders, the approximately 13,000 Coast Guard Selected Reservists have provided the Active Force with a relatively constant 1.6 million man-hours of Reserve duty annually for the past decade, spread across most of the Coast Guard's missions and support functions. Reservists work side-by-side with their active-duty counterparts or relieve them and fully assume their duty.

CGR ACTIVITIES

Fiscal year 1986 was a busy year for the Coast Guard Reserve Program. In addition to the recurring training for mobilization through inactive duty training (IDT) drills and annual active duty for training (ADT) we have been involved in some very significant activities.

Early in the year, reservists assigned to the NASA Shuttle Security Zone were among the first to react and respond during the Challenger disaster. Operation SEA LINK, at Annapolis, Maryland, provided reservists a key role in security for high level NATO meetings in June. This winter Reservists are providing security and explosive loading supervision for Military Sealift Command pre-positioned ships in Jacksonville, Florida. There was the highly successful and well publicized Liberty Weekend in New York harbor which involved over five hundred reservists. These are just a few of the manifestations of our augmentation training program where reservists either join or relieve their active duty counterparts in conducting day-to-day peacetime missions of the Coast Guard.

These types of special operations demonstrate a high level of readiness, and further illustrate the direct relationship between our augmentation mission and mobilization training. Harbor patrols and search and rescue missions enhance small boat handling skills; law enforcement missions provide enhanced weapons training, boarding, and inspection experience; and responses to fire and flood emergencies build the important mutual trust and confidence so necessary between Active and Reserve personnel.

This augmentation training has as a primary purpose the sharpening of skills needed by reservists in their mobilization assignments. Exercises have also been an important aspect of the Coast Guard Reserve's training. Almost 3,400 reservists,

slightly more than 25% of our Selected Reserve, participated in Joint Chiefs of Staff, joint service and MDZ readiness exercises in FY1986. Two weeks of combat survival skills training was provided to 296 reservists with mobilization assignments outside of the continental United States by the Marine Corps at their Quantico Training Base, in September. The Coast Guard Selected Reserve is correctly identified as SEMPER PARATUS -- always ready, both in peacetime and in our preparation for mobilization. But, there is much that remains to be done.

SELECTED RESERVE SIZE

The current size of our Selected Reserve is about 12,800. Our plans for fiscal year 1987 are to maintain that level with perhaps some marginal growth. Continued growth is essential if we are to arrive at a strength level that will ensure our ability to meet quantified early response requirements upon mobilization. Like DoD, the Coast Guard uses its Reserve component to meet early response wartime requirements that cannot be met by the active force. The President's FY88 Budget requests a Selected Reserve strength of 13,500 for the Coast Guard Reserve.

RECRUITING

Reserve recruiting results for FY1986 were excellent. We achieved 72% of quota in non-prior service personnel, 151% in prior service personnel and 107% overall. Our February 1986 Reserve Media Blitz in four locations proved to be extremely successful in generating interest and recruits. We are currently offering the Reserve GI Bill as our sole recruiting incentive.

As of November, 1986, 380 Reservists have requested benefits and over \$265,000 has been paid out for the program. As an Armed Force of the United States the Coast Guard Reserve competes with the other Reserve Forces for its share of a dwindling manpower pool. Our FY87 reserve strength goal has been set at 13,000. Unlike some programs, recruiting cannot be turned on and off at will without a serious loss of momentum and a corresponding loss in efficient use of our budget dollar.

FULL-TIME SUPPORT

To support our recruiting and training efforts it is essential that we maintain adequate Reserve Full-Time Support capabilities. We currently are authorized 711 full-time personnel (599 military and 112 civilian) to support our Selected Reserve force (that's approximately one for every 19 reservists).

READINESS

There was an increased emphasis by the Coast Guard on contingency preparedness during FY1986. Among the more critical concerns will be Coast Guard service support to our forces assigned to the U.S. Maritime Defense Zones including equipment and logistic requirements within the MDZ command structure.

The FY1987 Coast Guard Authorization Bill assigned Maritime Defense Zone command responsibility to the Coast Guard. This codification of what had been a result of a Memorandum of

Agreement between the Secretaries of Transportation and the Navy gave added emphasis to our effort to integrate Navy and Coast Guard operations in the littoral environment for efficient enhancement of our coastal defense. We have integrated our active and reserve components in these commands and their subordinate forces to form single operating units upon mobilization. This is entirely in keeping with the Total Force Policy.

We are also revitalizing our emergency planning for contingencies short of general war. Low intensity conflicts are far more likely in today's global environment than any strategic nuclear exchange. JCS has directed preparation of a wide variety of plans for minor contingencies and regional conflict. Where Coast Guard specialized skills and expertise are appropriate to the accomplishment of national objectives, we have coordinated the incorporation of Coast Guard Forces in the deliberate planning process.

Our contingency planning also includes domestic operations which interface with the civilian sector. Such missions include military support to Civil Defense and military assistance to Civil Authorities. We also provide support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's disaster preparedness planning, and Critical Mobilization Facilities Protection planning in conjunction with U.S. Readiness Command.

EQUIPMENT

Logistics support for mobilization is always a concern. The Coast Guard Reserve requires equipment to both "round out" its mobilization training effort and to support the reservist upon mobilization. Unlike units of other Armed Forces reserve components with mission-specific employment, the Coast Guard Reserve joins the active force and its equipment to continue to do a multiplicity of tasks. Many reserves will augment units by providing the second, third and fourth boat crew, waterfront surveillance team, inspection team, or similar task. In any contingency Coast Guard Reserve boat crews and shoreside patrols will be providing essential port safety and security functions, such as fuel transfer supervision and explosive ordnance loading supervision. These duties will be performed in critical U.S. ports and overseas theaters of operations. Specific equipment requirements for the Coast Guard Reserve have been submitted to DoD for use in conjunction with the DoD Force Readiness Report, Volume II (Material Readiness Report) Annex, National Guard and Reserve Equipment, as required by Title 10 United States Code, Section 115a (Public Law 97-87).

CLOSE

The Coast Guard Reserve has shown in countless instances that it can respond quickly, do the job well, and effectively complement the active service. The Coast Guard is committed to providing the highest possible caliber of training to the number of reservists required to meet our defense readiness responsibilities. Your continued support is essential to achieving this objective.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to answer any questions the members of the subcommittee may have.