

ment, to an entity engaged in fishing vessel safety training, including—

- “(1) assistance in developing training curricula;
- “(2) use of Coast Guard personnel, including active duty members, members of the Coast Guard Reserve, and members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, as temporary or adjunct instructors;
- “(3) sharing of appropriate Coast Guard informational and safety publications; and
- “(4) participation on applicable fishing vessel safety training advisory panels.

“(b) NO INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER FUNCTIONS.—In providing support under subsection (a), the Commandant shall ensure that the support does not interfere with any Coast Guard function or operation.”

CONVEYANCE OF LIGHTHOUSES; NOTIFICATION

Pub. L. 105-383, title IV, §416(d), Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3437, provided that: “Not less than 1 year prior to reporting to the General Services Administration that a lighthouse or light station eligible for listing under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) and under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard is excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall notify the State in which the lighthouse or light station is located, (including the State Historic Preservation Officer, if any) the appropriate political subdivision of that State, and any lighthouse, historic, or maritime preservation organizations in that State, that such property is excess to the needs of the Coast Guard.”

SMALL WATERPLANE AREA TWIN HULL (SWATH) TECHNOLOGY

Pub. L. 105-383, title IV, §425(a), Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3441, provided that: “The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall, within 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 13, 1998], report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on the applicability of Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull (SWATH) technology, including concepts developed by the United States Office of Naval Research, to the design of Coast Guard vessels.”

§ 94. Oceanographic research

The Coast Guard shall conduct such oceanographic research, use such equipment or instruments, and collect and analyze such oceanographic data, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, or not, as may be in the national interest.

(Added Pub. L. 87-396, §1, Oct. 5, 1961, 75 Stat. 827.)

§ 95. Special agents of the Coast Guard Investigative Service law enforcement authority

(a)(1) A special agent of the Coast Guard Investigative Service designated under subsection (b) has the following authority:

- (A) To carry firearms.
- (B) To execute and serve any warrant or other process issued under the authority of the United States.
- (C) To make arrests without warrant for—
 - (i) any offense against the United States committed in the agent’s presence; or
 - (ii) any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if the agent has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing the felony.

(2) The authorities provided in paragraph (1) shall be exercised only in the enforcement of

statutes for which the Coast Guard has law enforcement authority, or in exigent circumstances.

(b) The Commandant may designate to have the authority provided under subsection (a) any special agent of the Coast Guard Investigative Service whose duties include conducting, supervising, or coordinating investigation of criminal activity in programs and operations of the United States Coast Guard.

(c) The authority provided under subsection (a) shall be exercised in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the Commandant and approved by the Attorney General and any other applicable guidelines prescribed by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General.

(Added Pub. L. 100-448, §10(a), Sept. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 1842; amended Pub. L. 105-383, title II, §205(a), Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3415; Pub. L. 107-296, title XVII, §1704(a), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2314.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107-296 substituted “of Homeland Security” for “of Transportation”.

1998—Pub. L. 105-383 substituted “Special agents of the Coast Guard Investigative Service law enforcement authority” for “Civilian agents authorized to carry firearms” as section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary with the approval of the Attorney General, civilian special agents of the Coast Guard may carry firearms or other appropriate weapons while assigned to official investigative or law enforcement duties.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107-296 effective on the date of transfer of the Coast Guard to the Department of Homeland Security, see section 1704(g) of Pub. L. 107-296, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

§ 96. Prohibition on overhaul, repair, and maintenance of Coast Guard vessels in foreign shipyards

A Coast Guard vessel the home port of which is in the United States or Guam may not be overhauled, repaired, or maintained in a shipyard outside the United States or Guam, other than in the case of voyage repairs.

(Added Pub. L. 104-324, title III, §311(a), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3920; amended Pub. L. 111-281, title II, §218, Oct. 15, 2010, 124 Stat. 2918.)

AMENDMENTS

2010—Pub. L. 111-281 substituted “in the United States or Guam” for “in a State of the United States” and inserted “or Guam” after “outside the United States”.

§ 97. Procurement of buoy chain

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Coast Guard may not procure buoy chain—

- (1) that is not manufactured in the United States; or
- (2) substantially all of the components of which are not produced or manufactured in the United States.

(b) The Coast Guard may procure buoy chain that is not manufactured in the United States if the Secretary determines that—