

- Sec.  
150. Coast Guard officers as attachés to missions.  
151. Contracts with Government-owned establishments for work and material.  
152. Nonappropriated fund instrumentalities: contracts with other agencies and instrumentalities to provide or obtain goods and services.  
153. Appointment of judges.  
154. Arctic maritime domain awareness.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

In connection with its maritime police, promoting safety of life and property at sea, and aiding navigation functions, the Coast Guard frequently finds it advisable to utilize the services of other agencies and correlatively, frequently finds its facilities useful to other agencies. This high degree of cooperation, a natural attribute of a producing and servicing agency, is important not only because it greatly promotes the quantity and quality of the services performed, but because the concentration of these functions in one agency results in savings to the Government of man-power, funds, and equipment. In the belief that legislative recognition of and specific power to continue this needed cooperation are desirable, Chapter 7 of this title contains a group of sections on cooperation with designated agencies. This is not meant to be a complete listing of cooperating agencies, but rather the designation of the principal ones. In addition, the first section of the chapter deals with availability of Coast Guard personnel and facilities to other agencies and the availability of other agency personnel and facilities to the Coast Guard. 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–281, title V, § 502(b), Dec. 18, 2014, 128 Stat. 3058, added item 154.

2010—Pub. L. 111–281, title II, § 201(b), title IX, § 903(b)(1), Oct. 15, 2010, 124 Stat. 2909, 3011, inserted period at end of item 149 and added item 153.

2006—Pub. L. 109–241, title II, § 202(b), July 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 520, substituted “Assistance to foreign governments and maritime authorities” for “Detail of members to assist foreign governments.” in item 149.

2004—Pub. L. 108–293, title II, § 202(b), Aug. 9, 2004, 118 Stat. 1032, added item 152.

1996—Pub. L. 104–324, title IV, § 405(b), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3924, substituted “Cooperation with other agencies, States, territories, and political subdivisions” for “General” in item 141.

1984—Pub. L. 98–557, § 15(a)(4)(A)(ii), Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 2865, substituted “members” for “officers and men” in item 149.

1982—Pub. L. 97–295, § 2(6)(B), Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1301, added item 147a.

1976—Pub. L. 94–546, § 1(12), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2519, substituted “United States Postal Service” for “Post Office Department” in item 146.

**§ 141. Cooperation with other agencies, States, territories, and political subdivisions**

(a) The Coast Guard may, when so requested by proper authority, utilize its personnel and facilities (including members of the Auxiliary and facilities governed under chapter 23) to assist any Federal agency, State, Territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, to perform any activity for which such personnel and facilities are especially qualified. The Commandant may prescribe conditions, including reimbursement, under which personnel and facilities may be provided under this subsection.

(b) The Coast Guard, with the consent of the head of the agency concerned, may avail itself of such officers and employees, advice, informa-

tion, and facilities of any Federal agency, State, Territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia as may be helpful in the performance of its duties. In connection with the utilization of personal services of employees of state or local governments, the Coast Guard may make payments for necessary traveling and per diem expenses as prescribed for Federal employees by the standardized Government travel regulations.

(Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 505; Pub. L. 104–324, title IV, § 405(a), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3924.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

This section is based in part on title 33, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 756 (Mar. 3, 1915, ch. 81, § 6, 38 Stat. 928), and authorizes the Coast Guard to use its personnel and facilities to assist other Government agencies when requested and, correlatively, authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize the personnel and facilities of other agencies. It is believed desirable to have this authority spelled out by statute because in times of emergency, for example floods, it sometimes becomes most advantageous to cooperate in this manner. 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104–324, § 405(a)(1), amended section catchline generally, substituting “Cooperation with other agencies, States, territories, and political subdivisions” for “General”.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 104–324, § 405(a)(2), (3), inserted “(including members of the Auxiliary and facilities governed under chapter 23)” after “personnel and facilities” and “The Commandant may prescribe conditions, including reimbursement, under which personnel and facilities may be provided under this subsection.” at end.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY HELICOPTER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO CIVILIANS; AUTHORIZATION TO COAST GUARD COMMANDANT

Pub. L. 95–61, § 8, July 1, 1977, 91 Stat. 260, which authorized Coast Guard to assist Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in providing medical emergency helicopter services to civilians, if assistance was provided in areas of regular Coast Guard unit assignment, did not interfere with Coast Guard mission, or increase required Coast Guard operating funds, and further providing that no individual (or his estate) operating within scope of his duties under this section’s program would be civilly liable for damage caused incident thereto, was repealed and reenacted as section 147a of this title by Pub. L. 97–295, §§ 2(6)(A), 6(b), Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1301, 1314.

**§ 142. State Department**

The Coast Guard, through the Secretary, may exchange information, through the Secretary of State, with foreign governments and suggest to the Secretary of State international collaboration and conferences on all matters dealing with the safety of life and property at sea, other than radio communication.

(Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 505.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Because of the numerous situations in which it is necessary for the Coast Guard to deal with foreign governments, particularly in the field of safety of life and property at sea, the Coast Guard and the State Department agree that a provision such as this is desirable.

The international character of many Coast Guard functions makes it more and more necessary for the Service to be an initiating or participating agency in