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September 15, 2021

The Honorable Maria Cantwell
Chair
The Honorable Roger Wicker
Ranking Member
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
United States Senate

The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
Chairman
The Honorable Sam Graves
Ranking Member
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
House of Representatives

Coast Guard: Information on Defense Readiness Mission Deployments, Expenses, and Funding

One of the six armed forces, the U.S. Coast Guard is a multimission maritime military service within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It is responsible for implementing 11 statutory missions.¹ One mission—Defense Readiness—requires the Coast Guard to maintain the training and capability needed to integrate with Department of Defense (DOD) forces.²

The Coast Guard deploys vessels, aircraft, and personnel to support DOD geographic combatant commands.³ For example, the Coast Guard's Patrol Forces Southwest Asia command in Bahrain—the largest unit outside the United States—supports DOD's U.S. Central Command with six cutters and the personnel to operate and maintain them.⁴ The Coast Guard's defense role has garnered attention in recent years. Notably, in May 2021, one of its Bahrain-based cutters fired warning shots at Iranian naval vessels while escorting a Navy submarine through the Strait of Hormuz.

¹We describe these missions in enc. I. 6 U.S.C. § 468.

²By statute, the Coast Guard is at all times a military service and branch of the armed forces. It is required to maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war or when directed by the President. See 14 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 103.

³A combatant command provides command and control of military forces.

⁴Coast Guard cutters are vessels that are 65 feet in length or greater.

Section 8247 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2021 included a provision for GAO to review Coast Guard resource allocations for its Defense Readiness mission.⁵ To address this provision, this report describes the Coast Guard's deployment of vessels and aircraft and associated operating expenses for its Defense Readiness mission compared with those for its other statutory missions for fiscal years 2011 through 2020—and how they relate to its funding for these years.⁶

To determine Coast Guard deployments, we analyzed Coast Guard vessel and aircraft operational hour data for each of its 11 statutory missions and commitments of forces to support DOD combatant commands for fiscal years 2011 through 2020.⁷ We also analyzed documentation, such as Coast Guard annual operational plans. To determine the Coast Guard's operating expenses and funding, we analyzed the service's Mission Cost Model operating expense estimates for its 11 statutory missions, appropriations, and DOD reimbursements for fiscal years 2011 through 2020.⁸ We determined that control activities and quality information were significant for ensuring the reliability of the data. We interviewed relevant agency officials, reviewed related documentation, and assessed the data for missing data and obvious errors. We determined that the vessel and aircraft operational hour data and Mission Cost Model estimates were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of analyzing resource use over time.

We also interviewed officials from Coast Guard headquarters and its Atlantic and Pacific Area commands for perspectives on Defense Readiness deployments, operating expenses, and funding levels and the reasons for any trends during the period.⁹ We interviewed DOD officials to obtain their perspectives on Coast Guard support for DOD.

We conducted this performance audit from January 2021 to September 2021 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

The Coast Guard's Defense Readiness mission is to ensure Coast Guard personnel, vessels, and aircraft are capable and equipped to support DOD operations—specifically those identified

⁵Pub. L. No. 116-283, § 8247(a).

⁶We provided our preliminary findings and briefed relevant committee staff in July 2021.

⁷Operational hours include the use of aircraft, cutters, and boats for the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions but do not include the time Coast Guard personnel spend on missions without using vessels or aircraft. Hours expended for support activities, such as training and technology tests, are also not included in our analysis.

⁸The Mission Cost Model is the Coast Guard's official methodology for estimating annual operating expenses for its 11 statutory missions. The Model estimates the proportion of operating expenses by mission by (1) multiplying operations and maintenance costs for supporting a vessel or aircraft by the operational hours and (2) using survey data to estimate additional personnel costs for nonvessel or aircraft-based operations. It produces estimates of operating expenses by mission rather than actual operating expenditures.

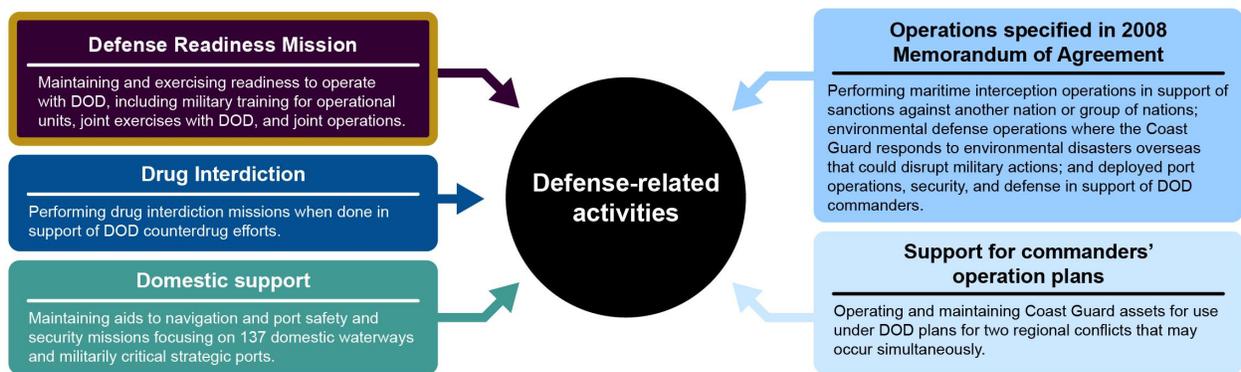
⁹The Coast Guard's area commands are responsible for Coast Guard operations. The Atlantic Area command oversees all of the Coast Guard's operations east of the Colorado Rockies to the Arabian Gulf, from Canada to the Caribbean. The Pacific Area command oversees all of the Coast Guard's operations from Montana to Madagascar and from the North to the South Poles.

in a 2008 Memorandum of Agreement between DHS and DOD.¹⁰ As part of its Defense Readiness mission, the Coast Guard carries out operations and exercises, including securing Washington, D.C. airspace and providing force protection for the Navy.

The Coast Guard funds its defense operations through appropriations for Operations and Support (operations), appropriations for defense-related activities, and reimbursements from DOD. Notably, the Coast Guard does not develop its operations budget—the section of the Coast Guard budget it uses to fund operations—by mission. Rather, it bases the budget on cost categories, such as vessels, aircraft, and personnel. Officials explained that this is because these are key cost drivers and perform multiple statutory missions.

According to the Coast Guard, the service uses the five categories shown in figure 1 to define defense-related activities for the purposes of expending this funding.

Figure 1: Coast Guard Defense-Related Activities Supporting the Department of Defense (DOD)



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard information. | GAO-21-104741

Text of Figure 1: Coast Guard Defense-Related Activities Supporting the Department of Defense (DOD)

Defense-related activities:

- **Defense Readiness Mission:** Maintaining and exercising readiness to operate with DOD, including military training for operational units, joint exercises with DOD, and joint operations.
- **Drug Interdiction:** Performing drug interdiction missions when done in support of DOD counterdrug efforts.
- **Domestic support:** Maintaining aids to navigation and port safety and security missions focusing on 137 domestic waterways and militarily critical strategic ports.
- **Operations specified in 2008 Memorandum of Agreement:** Performing maritime interception operations in support of sanctions against another nation or group of nations; environmental defense operations where the Coast Guard responds to environmental disasters overseas that could disrupt military actions; and deployed port operations, security, and defense in support of DOD commanders.

¹⁰Additional information on the 2008 DHS and DOD Memorandum of Agreement is included in enc. II.

- Support for commanders' operation plans: Operating and maintaining Coast Guard assets for use under DOD plans for two regional conflicts that may occur simultaneously.

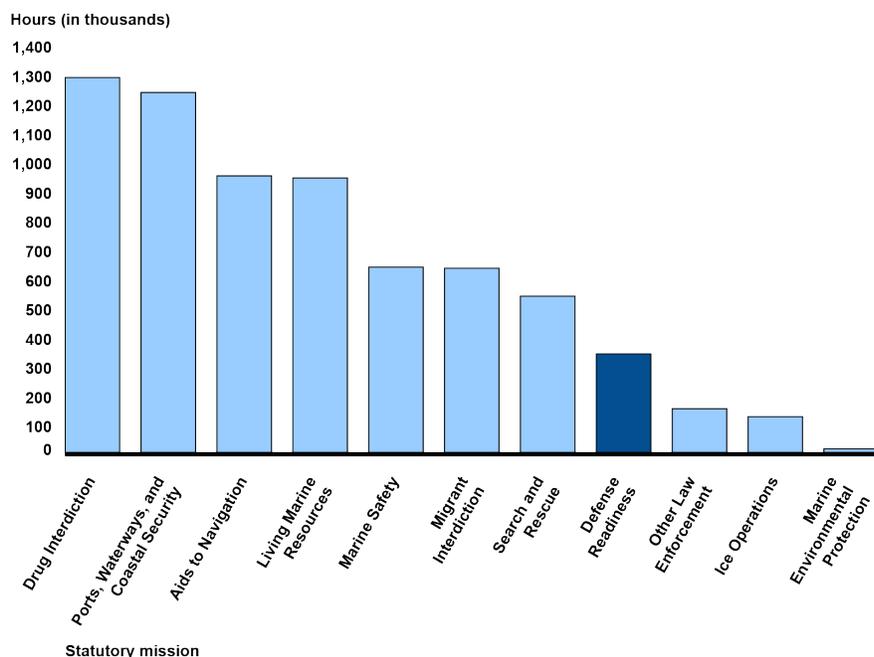
Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard information. | GAO-21-104741

Defense Readiness Mission Accounted for a Small Portion of Deployments and Estimated Operating Expenses

Deployments for Defense Readiness Were Outpaced by Most Other Missions

The Coast Guard's vessel and aircraft deployments for the Defense Readiness mission accounted for about 5 percent of its operational hours for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2011 through 2020—ranking eighth out of 11 statutory missions (see fig. 2).

Figure 2: Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours Expended by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 2: Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours Expended by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Mission	Hours expended
Drug Interdiction	1289.78
Ports, Waterways, Coastal Security	1238.22
Aids to Navigation	952.623
Living Marine Resources	945.642

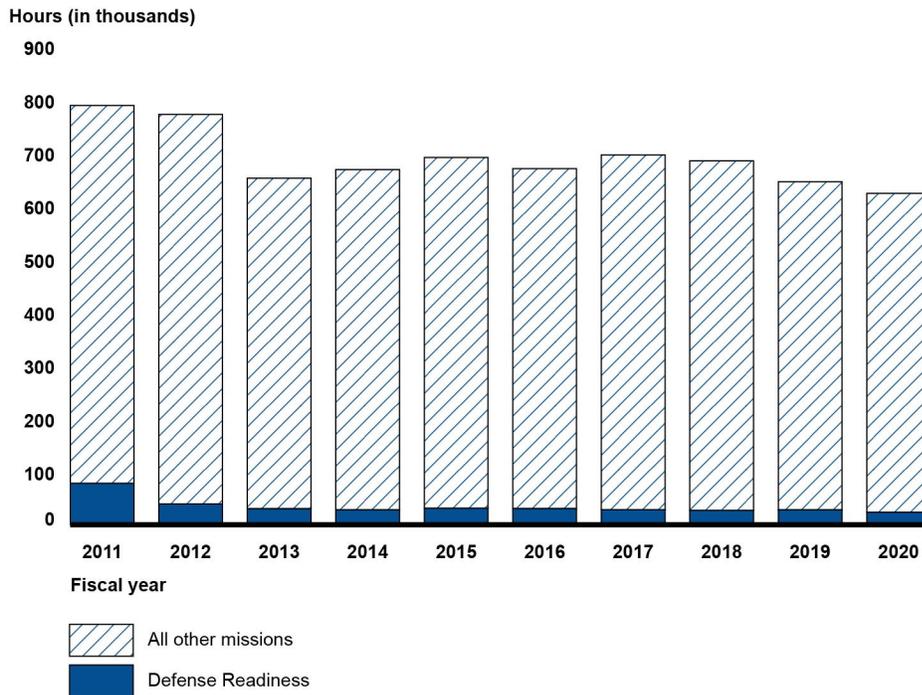
Mission	Hours expended
Marine Safety	640.45
Migrant Interdiction	636.864
Search and Rescue	541.092
Defense Readiness	343.552
Other Law Enforcement	155.7
Ice Operations	128.584
Marine Environmental Protection	18.524

Note: Operational hours include the use of aircraft, cutters, and boats for the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions. They do not include the time personnel may spend on missions without using vessels or aircraft. We do not include hours expended for support activities, such as training and technology tests.

During this 10-year period, the number of hours the Coast Guard deployed vessels and aircraft for Defense Readiness averaged around 34,400 hours a year. However, the number of Defense Readiness vessel and aircraft operational hours varied by year, as did total vessel and aircraft operational hours across all missions (see fig. 3). For example, in fiscal year 2011, the Coast Guard reported both the highest total operational hours and Defense Readiness operational hours (about 77,800 hours, 10 percent of total operational hours). In fiscal year 2020, the Coast Guard reported both the fewest total operational hours and Defense Readiness operational hours (about 23,500 hours, 4 percent of total operational hours).

According to Coast Guard headquarters officials, certain deployable specialized forces—units trained to handle counterdrug, terrorism, and other threats—drove the higher number of Defense Readiness operational hours in fiscal year 2011. In contrast, Coast Guard officials attributed the lower number of Defense Readiness operational hours in fiscal year 2020 to the impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Enclosure III provides additional information on Coast Guard vessel and aircraft operational hours expended by mission.

Figure 3: Total Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours and Share for the Defense Readiness Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 3: Total Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours and Share for the Defense Readiness Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Year	Defense Readiness	OTHER
2011	77.848	710.838
2012	39.173	732.647
2013	29.984	622.095
2014	28.045	640.137
2015	31.036	659.997
2016	30.474	639.411
2017	28.244	667.466
2018	27.169	657.533
2019	28.061	617.312
2020	23.519	600.039

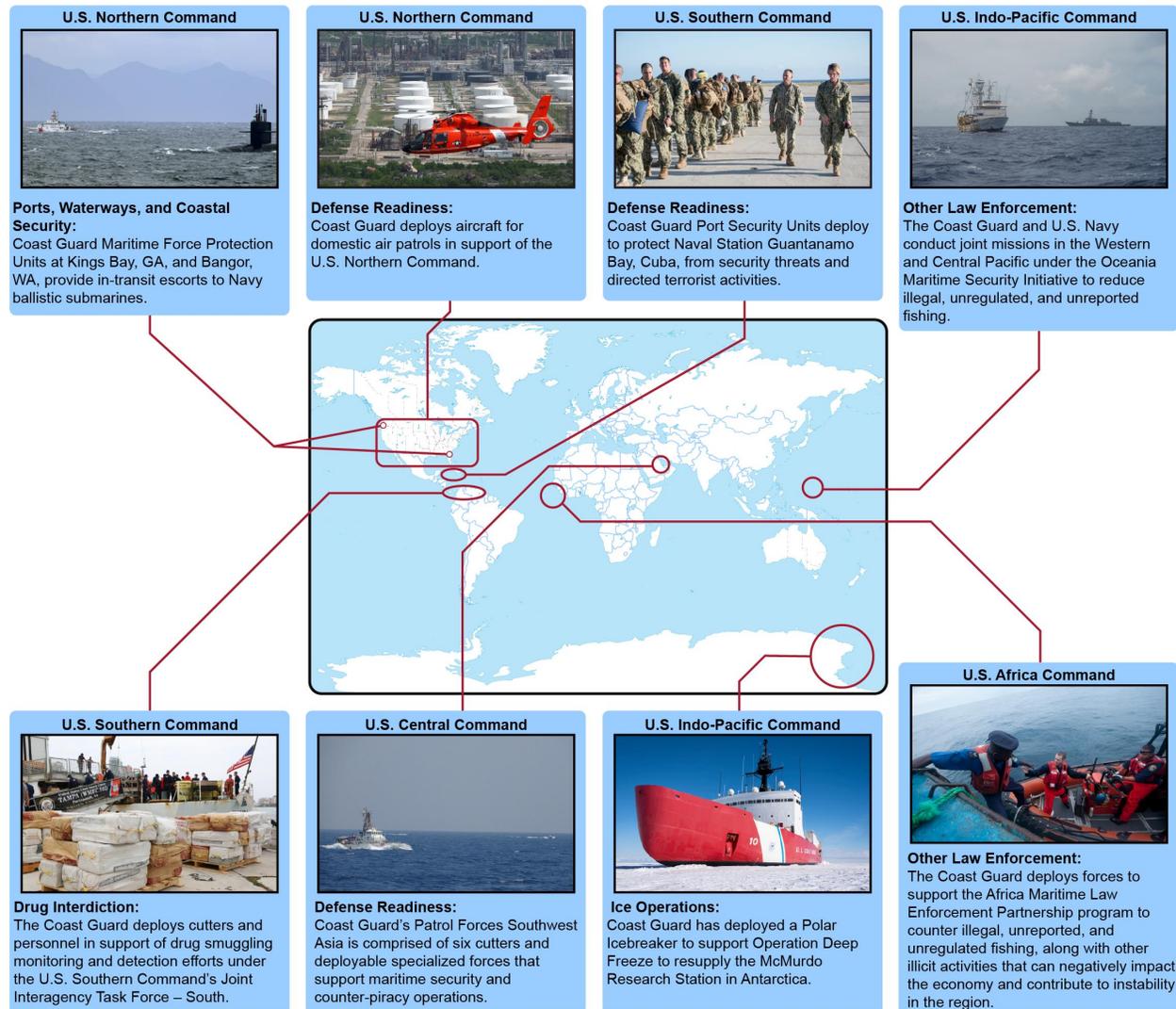
Note: Operational hours include the use of aircraft, cutters, and boats for the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions. They do not include the time personnel may spend on missions without using vessels or aircraft. We do not include hours expended for support activities, such as training and technology tests.

Support for DOD Extends Beyond the Defense Readiness Mission

Beyond its Defense Readiness mission, the Coast Guard supports DOD through its other statutory missions. Through a process called Global Force Management, the Coast Guard receives requests for forces from DOD's geographic combatant commands and determines the level of support it will provide.¹¹ Figure 4 shows examples of Coast Guard support provided to DOD combatant commands through this process and the related Coast Guard statutory mission.

¹¹See enc. IV for additional information on Coast Guard force commitments to DOD.

Figure 4: Examples of Coast Guard Statutory Missions That Support Department of Defense Combatant Commands



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard information. | GAO-21-104741

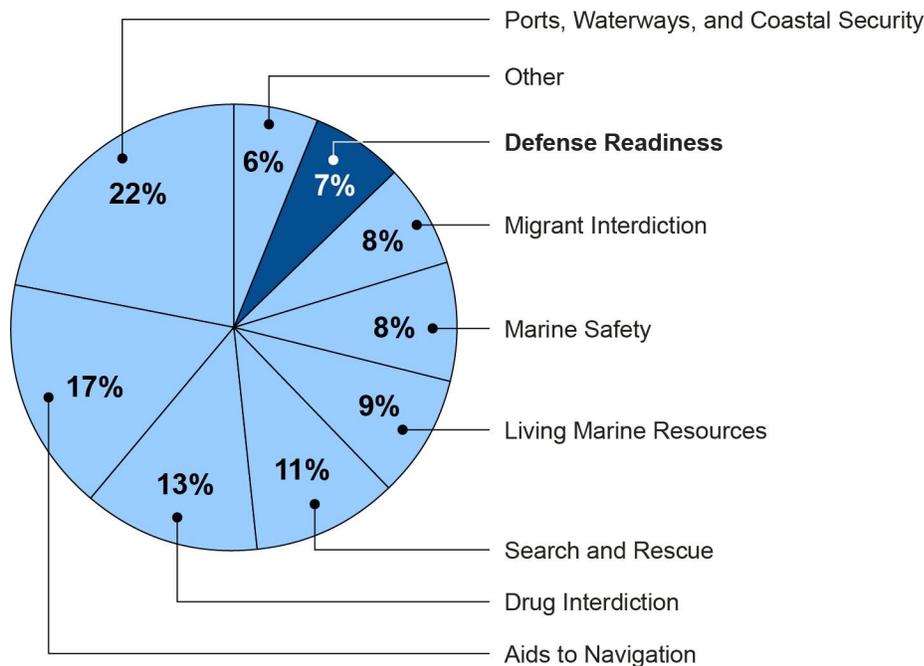
The Coast Guard's largest annual DOD force commitment—representing about half of its total commitments for fiscal years 2011 through 2020—was for U.S. Southern Command. The Coast Guard's Drug Interdiction mission supports the U.S. Southern Command's drug detection and monitoring efforts in the Eastern Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean drug transit zone. The second largest number of Coast Guard force commitments during this period was for U.S. Central Command. This includes the Coast Guard's Patrol Forces Southwest Asia Command, located in Bahrain.

Estimated Operating Expenses for Defense Readiness Ranked below Most Other Missions

According to the Coast Guard's Mission Cost Model, the Coast Guard's estimated operating expenses for Defense Readiness represented about 7 percent of its total operating expenses

for fiscal years 2011 through 2020. The share of Defense Readiness estimated expenses was lower than seven of the Coast Guard's 11 missions, as shown in figure 5.¹²

Figure 5: Share of the Coast Guard's Total Estimated Operating Expenses, by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 5: Share of the Coast Guard's Total Estimated Operating Expenses, by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

OTHER	Defense Readiness	Migrant Interdiction	Marine Safety	Living Marine Resources (LMR)	Search and Rescue (SAR)	Drug Interdiction	Aids to Navigation	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS)
6.20685	6.64082	7.65085	8.40711	8.98049	10.5289	12.9236	16.8489	21.8124

Note: "Other" includes three statutory missions: Ice Operations (2 percent); Marine Environmental Protection (2 percent); and Other Law Enforcement (2 percent).

When adjusted for inflation (in 2020 dollars), the Coast Guard's estimated operating expenses for Defense Readiness ranged from a low of \$340 million in fiscal year 2017 to a high of \$681 million in fiscal year 2011. The high in fiscal year 2011 corresponds to the year with the highest number of Defense Readiness deployments, as previously discussed. Enclosure V provides

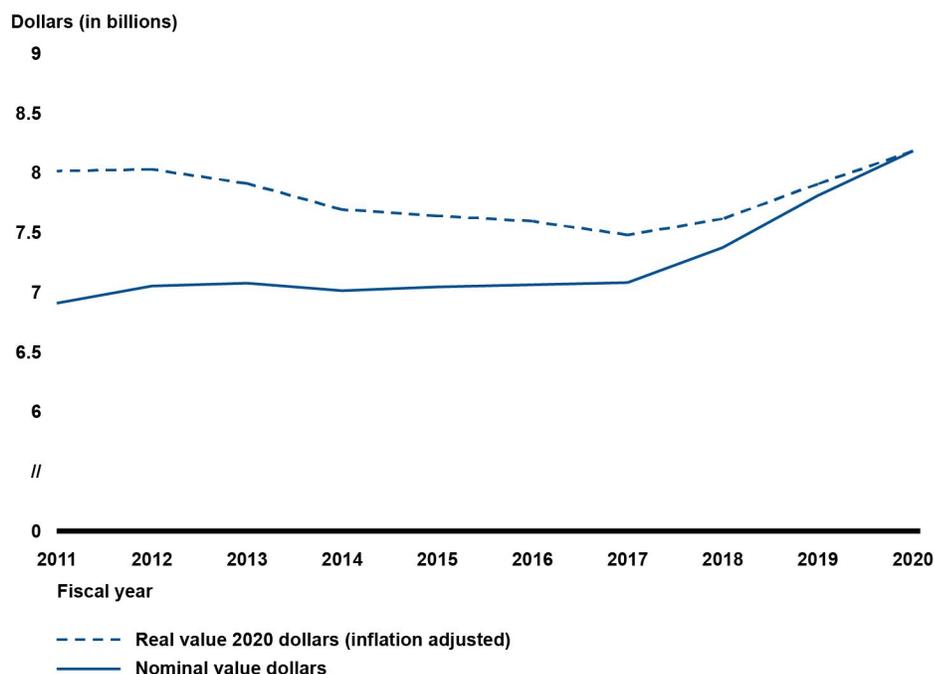
¹²Recently, in fiscal year 2020, Defense Readiness accounted for 5 percent—\$422 million—of the Coast Guard's \$7.99 billion total operating expenses.

additional information on the estimated operating expenses for all 11 missions from fiscal years 2011 through 2020.

Appropriations for Operations Remained Flat, and Defense-Related Activities Declined

The Coast Guard’s operations appropriation is its primary funding source for operations across all statutory missions—accounting for nearly two-thirds of the Coast Guard’s \$12.2 billion budget in fiscal year 2020. The operations appropriation increased from \$6.9 billion in fiscal year 2011 to \$8.2 billion in fiscal year 2020. However, when adjusted for inflation, the operations appropriation was relatively flat during this period (see fig. 6).

Figure 6: Coast Guard Operations and Support Appropriations in Nominal and Real Terms, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 6: Coast Guard Operations and Support Appropriations in Nominal and Real Terms, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

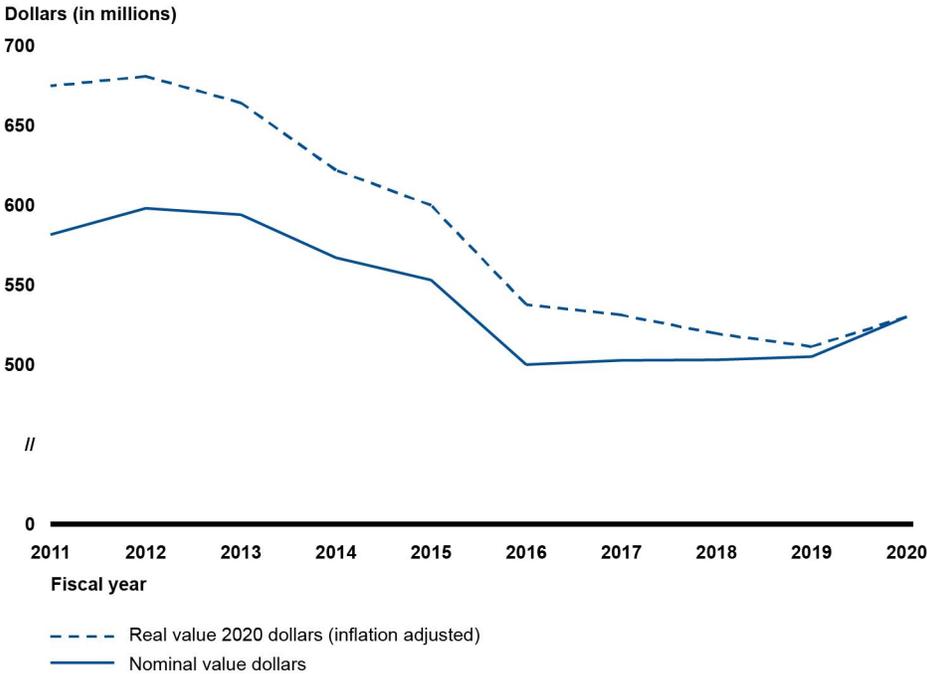
Year	Appropriated Operating Budget	Appropriated Operating Budget in 2019\$
2011	1.90734	3.013
2012	2.05105	3.02768
2013	2.07478	2.90923
2014	2.01181	2.69094
2015	2.04332	2.6397

Year	Appropriated Operating Budget	Appropriated Operating Budget in 2019\$
2016	2.06149	2.59263
2017	2.07963	2.47901
2018	2.37331	2.61365
2019	2.8082	2.90641
2020	3.1812	3.18125

Note: Real values are values adjusted for inflation and expressed in fiscal year 2020 dollars using the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Price Index from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

For fiscal years 2011 through 2020, the Coast Guard’s operations appropriations included specific funding for defense-related activities. As shown in figure 7, the appropriations for defense-related activities declined about 9 percent—from \$581 million in fiscal year 2011 to \$530 million in fiscal year 2020. When adjusted for inflation, funding declined further, about 20 percent—from \$675 million in 2011 to \$530 million in 2020.

Figure 7: Coast Guard Appropriations for Defense-Related Activities in Nominal and Real Terms, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 7: Coast Guard Appropriations for Defense-Related Activities in Nominal and Real Terms, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Year	Nominal Values	Real values
2011	181.503	274.585
2012	198	280.828
2013	194	264.061
2014	167	221.917
2015	153	199.824
2016	100.002	137.61
2017	102.692	131.05
2018	103	119.395
2019	105	111.352
2020	130	130

Note: Real values are values adjusted for inflation and expressed in fiscal year 2020 dollars using the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Price Index from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

In addition to its operations appropriation, the Coast Guard receives reimbursements from DOD for specific activities, such as escorts of Navy submarines and service on combatant commander staffs. DOD reimbursed the Coast Guard a total of about \$844.6 million from fiscal years 2011 through 2020 for these activities. About 50 percent (\$411 million) of the reimbursements were for the Coast Guard’s escorts of Navy submarines transiting through Kings Bay, Georgia and Bangor, Washington.

According to the Coast Guard, DOD reimbursements are not designed to replace or cover the costs of the Coast Guard’s commitments to DOD. Coast Guard headquarters officials stated that, as an armed service, they are responsible for organizing, training, and equipping forces to support combatant commanders. They said these efforts generally are not and should not be funded through reimbursements. Further, they said that operations appropriations, rather than specific funding for defense-related activities, best position the service to respond to more DOD requests and enhance its performance across missions.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to DHS and DOD for review and comment. DHS provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and other interested parties. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please contact Heather MacLeod at (206) 654-5574 or MacLeodH@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report.

GAO staff who made key contributions to this report were Jason Berman (Assistant Director), Heather May (Analyst-in-Charge), Lilia Chaidez, Erika Cubilo, Elizabeth Dretsch, David Hooper, and Grant Mallie.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H MacLeod". The signature is stylized with a large initial "H" and a cursive "MacLeod".

Heather MacLeod
Acting Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues

Enclosures – 5

Enclosure I: Coast Guard Statutory Missions

Table 1: Information on the Coast Guard's 11 Statutory Missions

Mission	Description
Aids to Navigation	Mitigate the risk to safe navigation by providing and maintaining more than 51,000 buoys, beacons, lights, and other aids to mark channels and denote hazards.
Defense Readiness	Maintain the training and capability necessary to immediately integrate with Department of Defense forces in both peacetime operations and during times of war.
Drug Interdiction	Stem the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.
Ice Operations	Establish and maintain tracks for critical waterways, assisting and escorting vessels beset or stranded in ice, and remove navigational hazards created by ice in navigable waterways.
Living Marine Resources	Enforce laws governing the conservation, management, and recovery of living marine resources, marine protected species, and national marine sanctuaries and monuments.
Marine Environmental Protection	Enforce laws which deter the introduction of invasive species into the maritime environment, stop unauthorized ocean dumping, and prevent and respond to oil and chemical spills.
Marine Safety	Enforce laws which prevent death, injury, and property loss in the marine environment.
Migrant Interdiction	Stem the flow via maritime routes of unlawful migration and human smuggling activities.
Other Law Enforcement	Enforce international treaties, including the prevention of illegal fishing in international waters and the dumping of plastics and other marine debris.
Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	Ensure the security of the waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and the waterways, ports, and intermodal landside connections that comprise the marine transportation system—and protect those who live or work on the water or who use the maritime environment for recreation.
Search and Rescue	Search for, and provide aid to, people who are in distress or imminent danger.

Source: 6 U.S.C. § 468; GAO summary of Coast Guard information. | GAO-21-104741

Enclosure II: Summary of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Department of Defense (DOD) 2008 Memorandum of Agreement

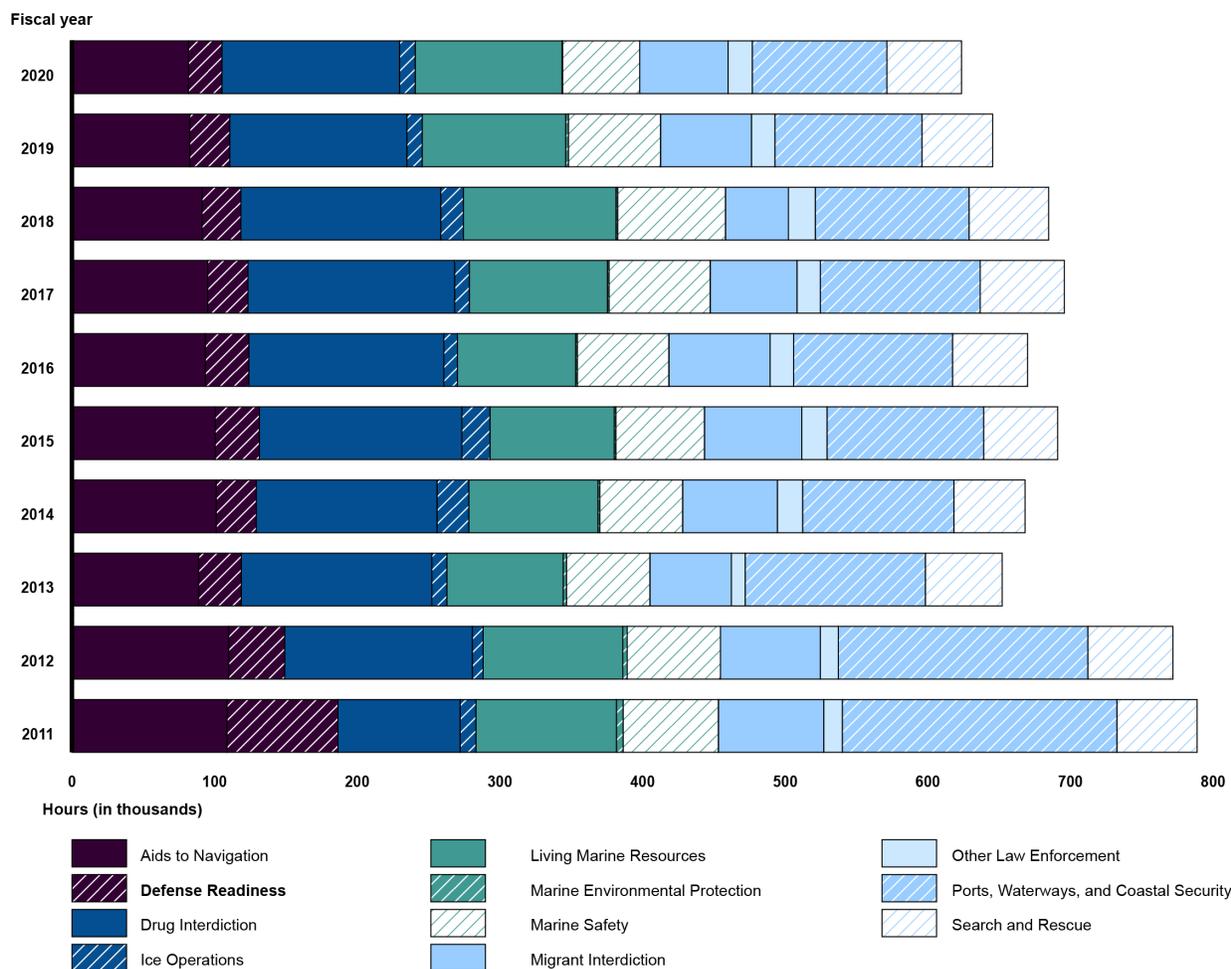
Table 2: Operational Activities That the Coast Guard Is to Be Capable of Performing to Support DOD

Operational Activity	Description
Maritime interception/interdiction operations	Stopping, boarding, searching, diverting, or redirecting vessel traffic to enforce certain sanctions
Military environmental response	Responding to incidents of pollution in and around the battle-space
Port operations, security, and defense	Ensuring port and harbor areas are free of hostile threats, terrorist actions, and safety deficiencies that would be a threat to the deployment of military resources
Theater security cooperation	Conducting humanitarian assistance, professional exchanges, combined operations, training, exercises, and other diplomatic activities to foster international cooperation
Coastal sea control operations	Ensuring the unimpeded use of designated offshore areas at home and abroad by U.S. and friendly forces and deny the use of those areas by enemy forces
Rotary wing air intercept operations	Conducting national air defense activities
Combatting terrorism operations	Providing special capabilities, such as training host nation forces and building the capacity of foreign maritime security forces, that serve as a force multiplier to DOD forces
Maritime operational threat response	Supporting DOD response to maritime security threats, including terrorism, piracy, and other criminal or unlawful acts
Military cyberspace operations	Conducting offensive and defensive cyberspace operations to achieve military objectives and preserve system availability, integrity, and confidentiality

Source: GAO summary of DHS and DOD 2008 Memorandum of Agreement | GAO-21-104741

Enclosure III: Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours by Mission

Figure 8: Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours Expended by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

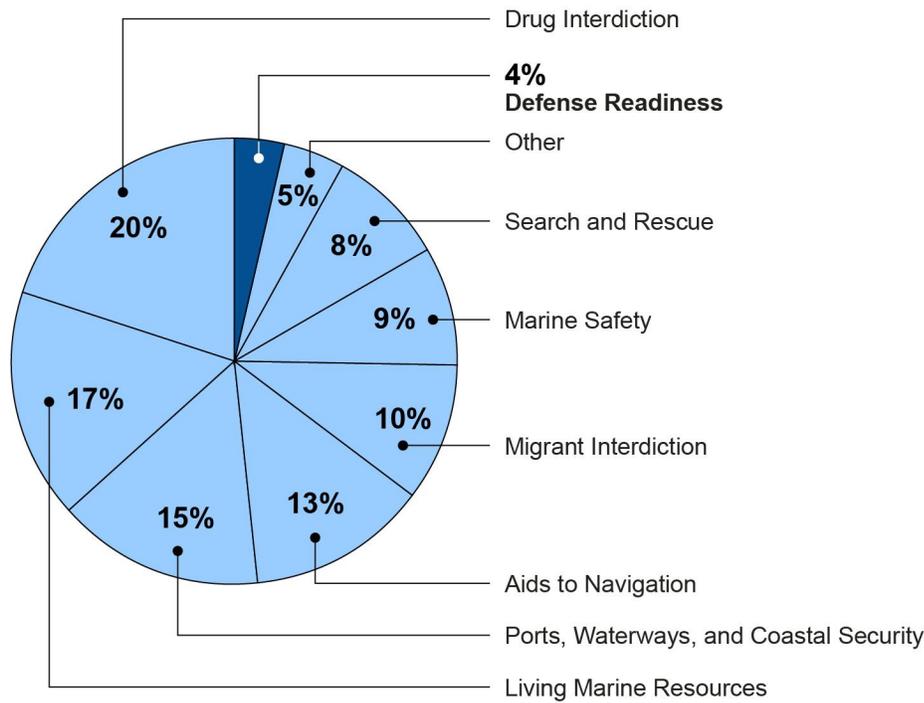
Data table for Figure 8: Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours Expended by Statutory Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Year	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources	Marine Environmental Protection	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other Law Enforcement	Ports, Waterways, Coastal Security	Search and Rescue
2020	81.622	23.519	124.487	10.961	102.915	0.417	54.098	61.96	16.871	94.409	52.299
2019	82.49	28.061	124.207	10.7	100.595	1.939	64.589	63.729	16.412	103.134	49.517
2018	91.202	27.169	140.077	16.025	106.843	1.235	75.603	44.024	18.893	107.776	55.855
2017	95.148	28.244	144.793	10.394	96.741	1.163	70.923	60.856	16.296	112.108	59.044
2016	93.445	30.474	136.77	9.559	82.821	1.099	64.312	70.925	16.471	111.384	52.625
2015	100.383	31.036	141.907	19.655	87.125	1.146	62.181	68.146	17.743	109.721	51.99

Year	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources	Marine Environmental Protection	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other Law Enforcement	Ports, Waterways, Coastal Security	Search and Rescue
2014	101.121	28.045	126.743	22.224	90.612	1.36	57.966	66.405	17.682	106.079	49.945
2013	88.707	29.984	133.591	10.494	81.552	2.314	58.57	57.016	9.699	126.274	53.878
2012	109.878	39.173	131.598	7.54	97.944	3.11	65.341	69.99	12.618	174.925	59.703
2011	108.627	77.848	85.605	11.032	98.494	4.742	66.867	73.813	13.015	192.409	56.234

Note: Operational hours include the use of aircraft, cutters, and boats for the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions. They do not include the time personnel may spend on missions without using vessels or aircraft. We do not include hours expended for support activities, such as training and technology tests.

Figure 9: Share of Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours by Statutory Mission in Fiscal Year 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

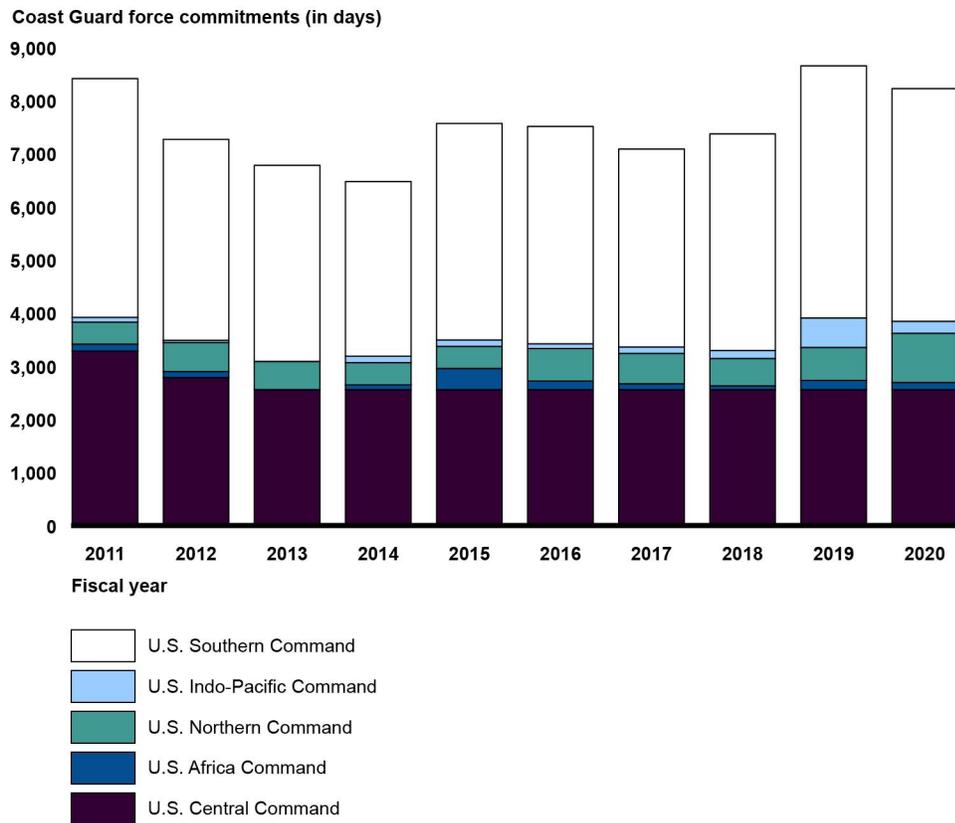
Data table for Figure 9: Share of Coast Guard Vessel and Aircraft Operational Hours by Statutory Mission in Fiscal Year 2020

Mission	Operational Hours	Percent
Defense Readiness	23519	3.7717422
OTHER	28249	4.5302923
Search and Rescue	52299	8.3871909
Marine Safety	54098	8.6756966
Migrant Interdiction	61960	9.9365256
Aids to Navigation	81622	13.089721
Ports, Waterways,	94409	15.140372
Living Marine Resources	102915	16.504479
Drug Interdiction	124487	19.963981

Note: "Other" includes three statutory missions: Ice Operations (2 percent); Marine Environmental Protection (less than 1 percent); and Other Law Enforcement (3 percent).

Enclosure IV: Coast Guard Force Commitments to Department of Defense (DOD) Combatant Commands, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Figure 10: Coast Guard Force Commitments to DOD Combatant Commands



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard information. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 10: Coast Guard Force Commitments to DOD Combatant Commands

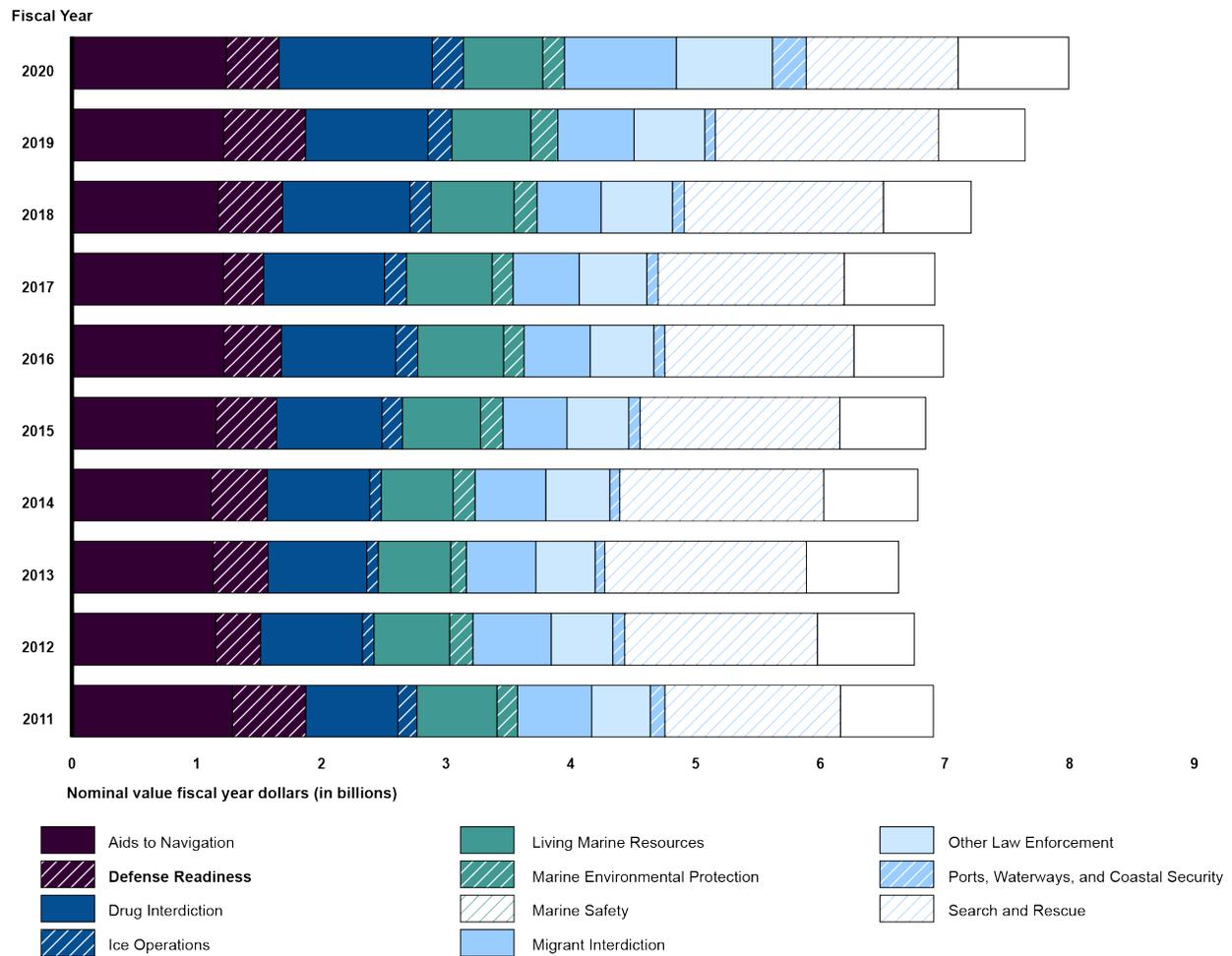
Year	U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND	U.S. AFRICA COMMAND	U.S. NORTHERN COMMAND	U.S. INDO-PACIF COMMAND	U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
FY11	3284	130	415	90	4494
FY12	2783	115	545	44	3782
FY13	2555	0	533	0	3691
FY14	2555	95	415	123	3285
FY15	2555	401	415	121	4076
FY16	2555	166	611	89	4091
FY17	2555	113	572	119	3726

Year	U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND	U.S. AFRICA COMMAND	U.S. NORTHERN COMMAND	U.S. INDO-PACIF COMMAND	U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
FY18	2555	73	516	151	4077
FY19	2555	179	618	555	4745
FY20	2555	135	929	225	4378

Note: Each of these columns shows the total number of days the Coast Guard committed it would provide its units, vessels, aircraft, and personnel to support each of the DOD combatant commands. A combatant command provides command and control of military forces.

Enclosure V: Coast Guard Estimated Operating Expenses by Mission, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Figure 11: Estimated Operating Expenses for the Coast Guard’s 11 Statutory Missions, Nominal, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



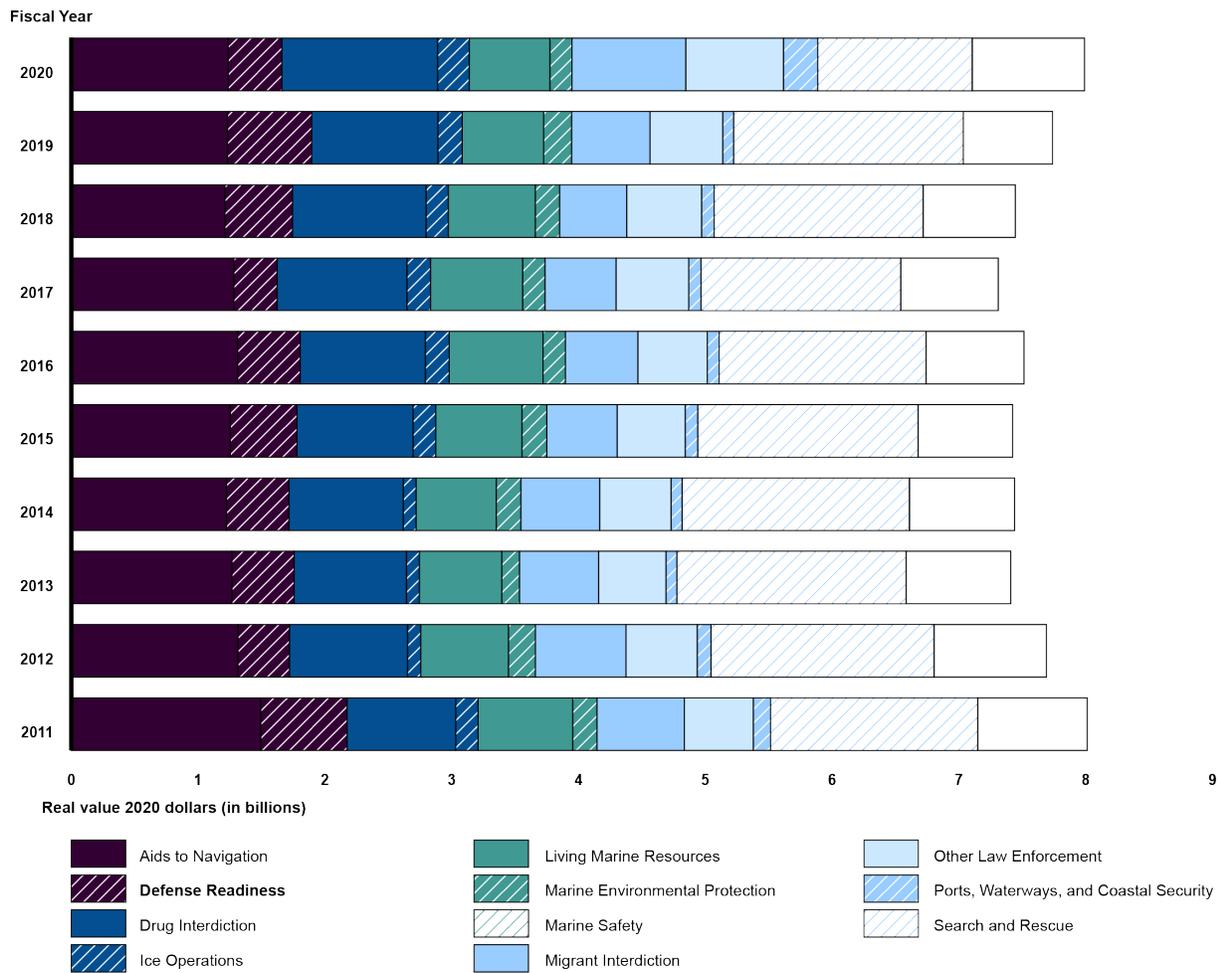
Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 11: Estimated Operating Expenses for the Coast Guard’s 11 Statutory Missions, Nominal, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Fiscal Year	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources (LMR)	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP)	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other-Law Enforcement (LE)	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS)	Search and Rescue (SAR)
2020	1238.1	421.836	1228.86	249.777	635.563	174.219	897.752	769.557	271.667	1218.08	885.84
2019	1215.8	656.53	982.771	189.526	633.679	217.828	610.746	567.091	84.4778	1788.24	696.514
2018	1173.6	515.297	1019.97	170.08	665.187	185.402	512.73	571.924	96.1041	1595.72	704.298
2017	1213.52	322.18	969.942	175.865	687.813	167.03	530.171	542.539	91.7755	1490.85	728.255
2016	1219.8	459.302	917.808	174.977	688.231	164.414	530.711	509.598	88.1452	1516.94	717.844

	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources (LMR)	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP)	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other-Law Enforcement (LE)	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS)	Search and Rescue (SAR)
2015	1155.76	485.54	843.928	163.858	627.723	179.688	512.099	495.445	91.0988	1601.31	687.959
2014	1115.96	449.066	821.497	92.1229	577.019	176.133	567.276	513.205	79.4319	1635.15	755.737
2013	1133.1	439.015	791.397	91.573	581.501	125.271	558.097	475.268	77.216	1616.19	739.312
2012	1154.03	357.362	817.353	92.026	606.929	187.176	627.774	493.107	95.556	1544.9	779.043
2011	1287.46	586.951	739.622	151.06	642.88	165.585	593.962	469.136	117.304	1407.5	745.993

Figure 12: Estimated Operating Expenses for the Coast Guard's 11 Statutory Missions, Adjusted for Inflation, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020



Source: GAO analysis of Coast Guard data. | GAO-21-104741

Data table for Figure 12: Estimated Operating Expenses for the Coast Guard's 11 Statutory Missions, Adjusted for Inflation, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2020

Year	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources (LMR)	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP)	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other-Law Enforcement (LE)	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS)	Search and Rescue (SAR)
2020	1238.1	421.836	1228.86	249.777	635.563	174.219	897.752	769.557	271.667	1218.08	885.84
2019	1231.09	664.788	995.133	191.91	641.649	220.568	618.428	574.224	85.5403	1810.73	705.275
2018	1211.85	532.094	1053.22	175.624	686.869	191.445	529.443	590.566	99.2367	1647.73	727.256
2017	1281.98	340.356	1024.66	185.786	726.614	176.453	560.079	573.145	96.9528	1574.95	769.338
2016	1311.55	493.849	986.841	188.138	739.997	176.781	570.629	547.928	94.7751	1631.04	771.837
2015	1253.62	526.652	915.386	177.732	680.875	194.903	555.46	537.396	98.8125	1736.9	746.211
2014	1224.05	492.561	901.064	101.045	632.906	193.192	622.22	562.911	87.1253	1793.53	828.934

Year	Aids to Navigation	Defense Readiness	Drug Interdiction	Ice Operations	Living Marine Resources (LMR)	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP)	Marine Safety	Migrant Interdiction	Other-Law Enforcement (LE)	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS)	Search and Rescue (SAR)
2013	1266.74	490.795	884.74	102.374	650.087	140.046	623.923	531.324	86.3234	1806.81	826.512
2012	1313.87	406.86	930.563	104.772	690.994	213.101	714.726	561.406	108.791	1758.88	886.947
2011	1493.55	680.905	858.014	175.24	745.787	192.09	689.038	544.231	136.081	1632.8	865.405

Note: Real values are values adjusted for inflation and expressed in 2020 dollars using the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Price Index from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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