

Department of the Navy, DoD

§ 700.603

(6) To plan for and determine the present and future needs, both quantitative and qualitative, for manpower, including reserve personnel and civilian personnel, of the United States Marine Corps. This includes responsibility for leadership in maintaining a high degree of competence among Marine Corps officer and enlisted personnel and Marine Corps civilian personnel in necessary fields of specialization through education, training and equal opportunities for personal advancement; and for leadership in maintaining the morale and motivation of Marine Corps personnel and the prestige of a career in the Marine Corps.

[64 FR 56062, Oct. 15, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 2697, Jan. 21, 2003]

Subpart F—The United States Coast Guard (When Operating as a Service in the Navy)

§ 700.601 Relationship and operation as a service in the Navy.

(a) Upon the declaration of war or when the President directs, the Coast Guard shall operate as a service in the Navy, and shall be subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. While so operating as a service in the Navy, and to the extent practicable, Coast Guard operations shall be integrated and uniform with Navy operation.

(b) Whenever the Coast Guard operates as a service in the Navy:

(1) Applicable appropriations of the Coast Guard to cover expenses shall be available for transfer to the Department of the Navy and supplemented, as required, from applicable appropriations of the Department of the Navy;

(2) Personnel of the Coast Guard shall be eligible to receive gratuities, medals and other insignia of honor on the same basis as personnel in the naval service or serving in any capacity with the Navy; and

(3) To the extent practicable, Coast Guard personnel, ships, aircraft and facilities will be utilized as organized Coast Guard units.

§ 700.602 The Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(a) The Commandant of the Coast Guard is the senior officer of the United States Coast Guard.

(b) When reporting to the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant will report to the Chief of Naval Operations.

(c) The Chief of Naval Operations shall represent the Coast Guard before the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

§ 700.603 Duties and responsibilities.

In exercising command over the Coast Guard while operating as a service of the Navy, the Commandant shall:

(a) Organize, train, prepare and maintain the readiness of the Coast Guard to function as a specialized service in the Navy for the performance of national defense missions, as directed;

(b) Plan for and determine the present and future needs of the Coast Guard, both quantitative and qualitative, for personnel, including reserve personnel;

(c) Budget for the Coast Guard, except as may be otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy;

(d) Plan for and determine the support needs of the Coast Guard for equipment, materials, weapons or combat systems, supplies, facilities, maintenance and supporting services;

(e) Exercise essential military administration of the Coast Guard. This includes, but is not limited to, such matters as discipline, communications, personnel records and accounting, conforming, as practicable, to Navy procedures;

(f) In conjunction with the Director of Naval Intelligence, and the National Intelligence Community, where appropriate, establish and maintain an intelligence and security capability to provide support for the maritime defense zones, port security, narcotics interdiction, anti-terrorist activity, fishery activity, pollution monitoring and other Coast Guard missions;

(g) Enforce or assist in enforcing Federal laws on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(h) Administer, promulgate and enforce regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property on and under the high seas and waters subject to the

§ 700.701

jurisdiction of the United States. This applies to those matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department;

(i) Develop, establish, maintain and operate, with due regard to the requirements of national defense, aids to maritime navigation, ice breaking facilities, for the promotion of safety on, under and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(j) Engage in oceanographic surveys in conjunction with the Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy; and

(k) Continue in effect under the Secretary of the Navy those other functions, powers and duties vested in the Commandant by appropriate orders and regulations of the Secretary of Transportation on the day prior to the effective date of transfer of the Coast Guard to the Department of the Navy until specifically modified or terminated by the Secretary of the Navy.

Subpart G—Commanders In Chief and Other Commanders

TITLES AND DUTIES OF COMMANDERS

§ 700.701 Titles of commanders.

(a) The commander of a principal organization of the operating forces of the Navy, as determined by the Chief of Naval Operations, or the officer who has succeeded to such command as provided elsewhere in these regulations, shall have the title “Commander.” The name of the organization under the command of such an officer shall be added to form his or her official title, e.g., “Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.” Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe, may also be referred to as a “Geographic Fleet Commander.”

(b) The commander of each other organization of units of the operating forces of the Navy or marine corps, or organization of units of shore activities, shall have the title “Commander,” “Commandant,” “Commanding General” or other appropriate title. The name of the organization under the command of such an officer

32 CFR Ch. VI (7–1–12 Edition)

shall be added to form his or her official title.

[64 FR 56062, Oct. 15, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 2697, Jan. 21, 2003]

§ 700.702 Responsibility and authority of commanders.

(a) Commanders shall be responsible for the satisfactory accomplishment of the mission and duties assigned to their commands. Their authority shall be commensurate with their responsibilities. Normally, commanders shall exercise authority through their immediate subordinate commanders, but they may communicate directly with any of their subordinates.

(b) Commanders shall ensure that subordinate commands are fully aware of the importance of strong, dynamic leadership and its relationship to the overall efficiency and readiness of naval forces. Commanders shall exercise positive leadership and actively develop the highest qualities of leadership in persons with positions of authority and responsibility throughout their commands.

(c) Subject to orders of higher authority, and subject to the provisions of § 700.106 of these regulations, commanders shall issue such regulations and instructions as may be necessary for the proper administration of their commands.

(d) Commanders shall hold the same relationship to their flagships, or to shore activities of the command in which their headquarters may be located, in regard to internal administration and discipline, as to any other ship or shore activity of their commands.

§ 700.703 To announce assumption of command.

(a) Upon assuming command, commanders shall so advise appropriate superiors, and the units of their commands.

(b) When appropriate, commanders shall also advise the following officers and officials located within the area encompassed by the command concerning their assumption of command.

(1) Senior commanders of other United States armed services;

(2) Officials of other federal agencies; and