

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER C. COLVIN,  
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee. I am Rear Admiral Christopher C. Colvin, Commander of the Seventeenth Coast Guard District. It is an honor to appear before you today to provide you information about how accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would benefit the United States Coast Guard in the performance of its missions and in protecting the American people.

In my current position, I am responsible for directing Coast Guard operations, including search and rescue, maritime safety, environmental protection, fisheries law enforcement and military readiness, in Alaska and portions of the North Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Bering Sea. Units under my command patrol over 3.8 million square miles of ocean and 33,000 miles of coastline. Coast Guard aircraft and vessels monitor more than 950,000 square miles off the Alaskan coast to enforce U.S. fisheries laws. The Coast Guard patrols an even larger area of the North Pacific to stop large scale, high seas drift netting and other illegal fishing practices. I also consider maritime safety and environmental protection to be priority missions. Over 15 percent of the oil that America produces each day transships through the Port of Valdez. Alaska is the world's second most popular cruise destination, bringing nearly one million passengers to its waters every year. The safety of these ships and passengers and protection of the waters in and around Alaska are critical missions.

Due to my time in Service, I have become one of the most experienced mariners in the Coast Guard. I have been assigned to six cutters and have commanded three; the last of which included conducting combat operations in the Middle East in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. In general, I have spent about half of my afloat career conducting fisheries patrols in Alaska and the other half conducting drug patrols in the Caribbean. I once calculated that I've spent about three years of my life on patrol in the Bering Sea. I have also served as the Chief of Staff and Chief of Operations of the Coast Guard Atlantic Area. Just before my present assignment, I served as the Deputy Director for Operations at the U.S. Northern Command.

The breadth of these assignments—encompassing Coast Guard operations in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Bering Sea, and the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans—provides me with the experience necessary to comment on the many beneficial effects that becoming party to the Law of the Sea Convention would have on U.S. Coast Guard missions.

The Law of the Sea Convention created a comprehensive legal regime that provides the Coast Guard with the legal certainty and stability to exercise its navigational rights and freedoms, to protect fisheries, to control marine pollution, and to maintain a legal order of the oceans against criminals and terrorists. From the Coast Guard perspective, public order of the oceans is best established and maintained by a stable, universally accepted law reflective of U.S. national interest. The navigation provisions of the Law of the Sea Treaty are reflective of customary international law.

One of the core foundations of the Convention was codification of rights and responsibilities of states as port States, flag States, and coastal States. It clarifies and delimits seaward territorial claims by coastal States to ensure navigational freedoms while at the same time recognizing the U.S.'s interest as a coastal State with sovereignty to protect its living and non-living marine resources. The result is an appropriate balance between the exclusive interests of coastal States and the interests of maritime States. It limits the maximum breadth of the territorial sea that a coastal State could claim to 12 nautical miles. Our fishery conservation management interests, as reflected in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act of 1977, were instrumental in the international development of the concept of the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In the EEZ, all nations enjoy freedoms of navigation and overflight as on the high seas, while the coastal State possesses sovereign rights to protect and exploit the living and non-living marine resources. The United States, with the world's largest and richest EEZ, is perhaps the greatest beneficiary of this concept.

The Convention also calls for international cooperation among States in preserving the world's high-seas fisheries. An example of such cooperation is the UN ban on high seas drift net fishing and other illegal fishing practices. Each year, the Coast Guard patrols the North Pacific to conduct boardings and inspections under the Convention on the Conservation and Management

of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Over two dozen nations participate in this effort, which is a direct outcome of the Law of the Sea Convention.

The Convention also provides a comprehensive framework for the prevention, reduction, and control of maritime pollution. The Coast Guard conducts a wide-ranging port-state-control program to purge our waters of substandard ships and is assisting other nations in doing the same. The Convention carefully balances the rights of coastal States to adopt certain measures to protect the marine environment adjacent to their shores with the right of a flag State to set and enforce standards and requirements concerning the operation of its vessels. Moreover, it does all this without unduly burdening international maritime navigation and sea-borne trade.

The Coast Guard already relies heavily on the navigational freedoms and overflight rights codified in the Law of the Sea Convention. These protections allow the use of the world's oceans to meet changing national security requirements. In this regard, worldwide mobility requires undisputed access through international straits and archipelagic waters. The Convention ensures that our Coast Guard cutters will have their sovereign immunity protected wherever in the world they may be operating. In addition, the Convention limits a nation's territorial sea to no more than 12 nautical miles, beyond which all nations enjoy a high seas navigation regime that includes the freedom to engage in law enforcement activities. The Convention codifies the right to operate freely beyond a nation's territorial sea and protects this right by limiting excessive maritime claims that can have the effect of creating maritime safe havens for drug traffickers and other criminals. Each year, Coast Guard maritime interdiction operations occurring on international waters result in the seizure of tens of thousands of pounds of cocaine, dozens of vessels, and hundreds of arrests. Most of these seizures take place on distant maritime transit routes far from our shores. However, during bi-lateral negotiations, several nations have, in the past, questioned our authority to contest some of their excessive maritime claims simply because we have yet to become party to the Convention.

The Convention contains effective provisions for dealing with illegal activities at sea. Article 108 of the Convention requires international cooperation in the suppression of the transport of illegal drugs. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances, also known as the 1988 Vienna Convention, is a fine example of this. The United States has been at the forefront of international cooperation in the war against illegal drugs, and the use of ocean space to transport them. We have aggressively pursued bilateral agreements with many nations that border drug transit zones as well as States with large registries to facilitate the effective interdiction of vessels suspected of transporting illegal drugs and the eventual prosecution of the drug traffickers. During discussions with these nations, we emphasize the Convention's call for cooperation and premise each agreement on concepts codified within the Convention. Articles 100-107 detail the international legal principles dealing with acts of piracy at sea. Other provisions prohibit the transport of slaves, the operation of stateless vessels, and other activities in violation of international norms.

The Convention also contains provisions that enhance our ability to interdict foreign-flagged vessels off our own coasts. The Convention codifies a coastal nation's right to establish a 12-nautical mile contiguous zone just beyond the territorial sea, where it may exercise control to prevent and punish infringements of its customs, immigration, fiscal, and sanitary laws. Adoption by the U.S. of an expanded contiguous zone has doubled the area where we can exercise these increased authorities. The benefits of the contiguous zone against traffickers surreptitiously shipping their illicit products to U.S. shores are clear.

As the lead Federal agency for maritime safety and security, the Coast Guard believes that U.S. accession to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea would benefit the Coast Guard in its efforts to improve maritime safety and ensure the security of our maritime borders, thus promoting homeland security. The Convention recognizes that various UN subsidiary bodies may serve as competent international organizations for the further development of certain aspects of the law of the sea. The International Maritime Organization has always been the recognized competent international organization for maritime safety and marine environmental protection. More recently, it has assumed a similar role in port facility and vessel security. The Coast Guard has worked at the IMO to amend the SOLAS Convention for vessel and port facility security, to enhance maritime domain awareness through Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) of vessels bound for U.S. ports and waters, and to increase the operational effectiveness of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

(SUA Convention). The negotiations necessary to support efforts such as these take place in the context of the overwhelming number of nations at IMO being parties to the Law of the Sea Convention. Because of this fact, the Law of the Sea Convention provides the framework for the discussions and agreements. Although we have enjoyed success in the international security agreements so far, those negotiations have not always been easy. Frankly, the fact that the United States is not a party to the Law of the Sea Convention, when the overwhelming number of our international partners are parties, has repeatedly placed us in a difficult negotiating position at IMO and other forums.

In summation, while I am not in a position to express an Administration or Coast Guard position on the specific Resolution that this committee is considering, I am of the opinion that the provisions of the Law of the Sea Convention fairly balance the interests of coastal nations to control activities off their coasts with the freedom of navigation and overflight rights of all nations. The practical effect for the United States is to control economic activities within the world's largest Exclusive Economic Zone, while enabling our forces and merchant vessels to freely operate in every part of the globe. The Convention guarantees our military and transportation industries critical navigation and overflight rights. And U.S. fishermen enjoy exclusive fishing out to 200 nautical miles. In the view of the Coast Guard, the Convention for the Law of the Sea greatly improves our ability to protect the American public as well as our efforts to manage our ocean resources and to protect the marine environment. Becoming a party to the Convention would significantly enhance our global position in maritime affairs.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this informational appearance before you today.