



U.S. Department of Defense/ U.S. Navy

POINTS OF CONTACT:

Primary

Mr. William McGowan

Phone: (757) 445-2300
Fax: (757) 444-5822
24 Hour: (215) 268-6413
Email: william.r.mcgowan@navy.mil

Alternate

Ms. Christine Porter

Phone: (757) 444-6493
Fax: (757) 444-5822
24 Hour: (215) 620-4750
Email: christine.porter@navy.mil

GENERAL

The U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) is the branch of service within DOD most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The U.S. Navy SUPSALV has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage-related and open-sea pollution incidents.

The U.S. Navy SUPSALV provides assistance (personnel and/or equipment) for commercial oil or hazardous substance spills, or potential spills, as requested by any Federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC). Assistance ranges from salvage technical or operational assistance to mobilization of SUPSALV and other Navy resources to support a partial or full federal response to a marine casualty.

Mission and Goals

The U.S. Navy SUPSALV's mission is to provide technical, operational, and emergency support to the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies, in the ocean engineering disciplines of marine salvage, pollution abatement, diving, diving system certification, and underwater ship husbandry. SUPSALV prevents, responds to, and minimizes the effects of catastrophes and other national emergencies and strives to improve readiness, safety and capability.

The U.S. Navy SUPSALV's goal is to continually improve and expand ocean engineering capabilities and operational responsiveness essential to enhancing our ability to serve the country. This is accomplished through increasing technical expertise, exploiting state-of-the-art technologies, improving procedures, and developing new technologies while remaining committed to safety.

SUPSALV has the capability to respond to pollution incidents anywhere in the world. An extensive system of equipment, personnel, planning and training provides complete support to all Navy activities and vessels for emergency oil and hazardous substance spill response. SUPSALV also works with other Federal agencies to develop plans, conduct training, and respond to emergencies.

An extensive inventory of equipment is maintained at response bases in Williamsburg, VA; Port Hueneme, CA; Anchorage, AK; and Pearl Harbor, HI. This equipment is "system" oriented and allows SUPSALV to operate independently in remote locations for open ocean spills, inland spills, arctic spills, spills relating to salvage, or other unique events. Equipment includes boom, skimmers, support craft, portable storage, logistics support systems, lightering systems, cleaning systems, and various systems to support this specialized mission. A team of highly trained personnel organizes drills and exercises and conducts training in both equipment operation and spill management.

In addition, the Salvage Operations Division within SUPSALV maintains:

- Standing worldwide commercial contracts for salvage, emergency towing, deep ocean search and recovery operations, and oil pollution abatement;
- The worldwide Emergency Ship Salvage Material (ESSM) system, which incorporates the world's largest inventory of salvage and pollution abatement equipment;
- A large number of deep ocean search and recovery systems.

Role/Responsibility

During a response, under the NCP for oil and hazardous materials, under the Stafford Act for presidentially declared disasters or emergency, or under the National Response Framework, the U.S. Navy plays a significant role in the federal response. The primary strategic role of U.S. Navy SUPSALV is to provide technical, operational, and emergency support in the ocean engineering disciplines of marine salvage, pollution abatement, and diving services.



Laws/Authorities Governing their Response

- The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
- The Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- National Response Framework (NRF)
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act,
- Executive Order 12148 — Federal Emergency Management
- Executive Order 12656 — Assignment Of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
- Executive Order 12777 - Outlines the responsibilities of certain Federal agencies in preventing and containing discharges of oil and hazardous substances
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
- Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act
- The Defense Production Act of 1950 as Amended
- The National Emergencies Act
- HSPD-5 - Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-7 - Critical Infrastructure
- HSPD-8 - National Preparedness
- HSPD-9 - Defense of United States Agriculture and Food

ESF #	Primary Agency	Support Agency
1 Transportation		X
2 Communications		X
3 Public Works & Engineering		X
4 Firefighting		X
5 Emergency Management		X
6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services		X
7 Logistics Management and Resource Support		X
8 Public Health and Medical Services		X
9 Search and Rescue	X	
10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response		X
11 Agriculture and Natural Resources		X
12 Energy		X
13 Public Safety and Security		X
14 Long-Term Community Recovery		X
15 External Affairs		X

Response Requirements

During times of national threat or a Presidential Declaration, the Department of Homeland Security serves as the planning integrator for the President for a more robust federal incident management capability and in order to coordinate all Federal incident Management Activities in support of our State and local partners. All Federal departments and agencies may play significant roles in incident management and response activities, depending on the nature and size of an event. FEMA coordinates response support from across the Federal Government and certain NGOs by calling up, as needed, one or more of the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

Each of these functions are coordinated by a single agency (Primary ESF Coordinating Agency) but may rely on other agencies (Support Agencies) to provide resources for each functional area. The mission of the ESFs is to provide the greatest possible access to capabilities of the Federal Government regardless of which agency has those capabilities. Under the National Response Framework (formerly known as the National Response Plan), the U.S. Navy and its member branches and services play a role (either as the Primary or as a Support agency) for the following ESFs: