



Chapter 3000

Operations

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Operations

3000 Operations Section

All incidents begin with operations. The Operations Section Chief must be both tactically competent in responding to the incident that they are responding to and possess a thorough understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS). Some of the primary responsibilities of the Operations Section Chief include:

- Manage tactical operations
- Ensure tactical operations are conducted safely
- Maintain close communications with the Incident Commander/Unified Command
- Identify required tactical resources to accomplish response objectives
- Identify staging areas
- Assemble & disassemble strike teams and task forces
- Assist in the development of the Incident Action Plan

This section of the ACP provides guidance on Operations that can apply to any type of incident. It addresses Operations from the actions of the initial responder up to the activities required in supporting the ICS planning process.

The guidance in this section includes:

- The Operations Section organization
- Considerations for building the Operations organization
 - Deputies
 - Divisions
 - Groups
 - Branches
 - Staging Areas

3010 Operations Section Organization

The Operations organization is designed to be highly flexible so that it can be used during any type of emergency. Unlike other sections in the ICS organization, Operations builds from the bottom up, only adding layers of management to maintain span of control when the size of the Operations Section requires more focused oversight.

Figure 3000-1 is an organizational chart of the Operations Section and its subordinate units. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all-inclusive. Operations Section organization information regarding the Operations Section and staff positions within the command can be found in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guidance and the National Response Framework. The pattern for response will follow the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) processes and position descriptions. Where NIMS ICS does not describe a process or organizational requirement the incident specific need will be addressed.

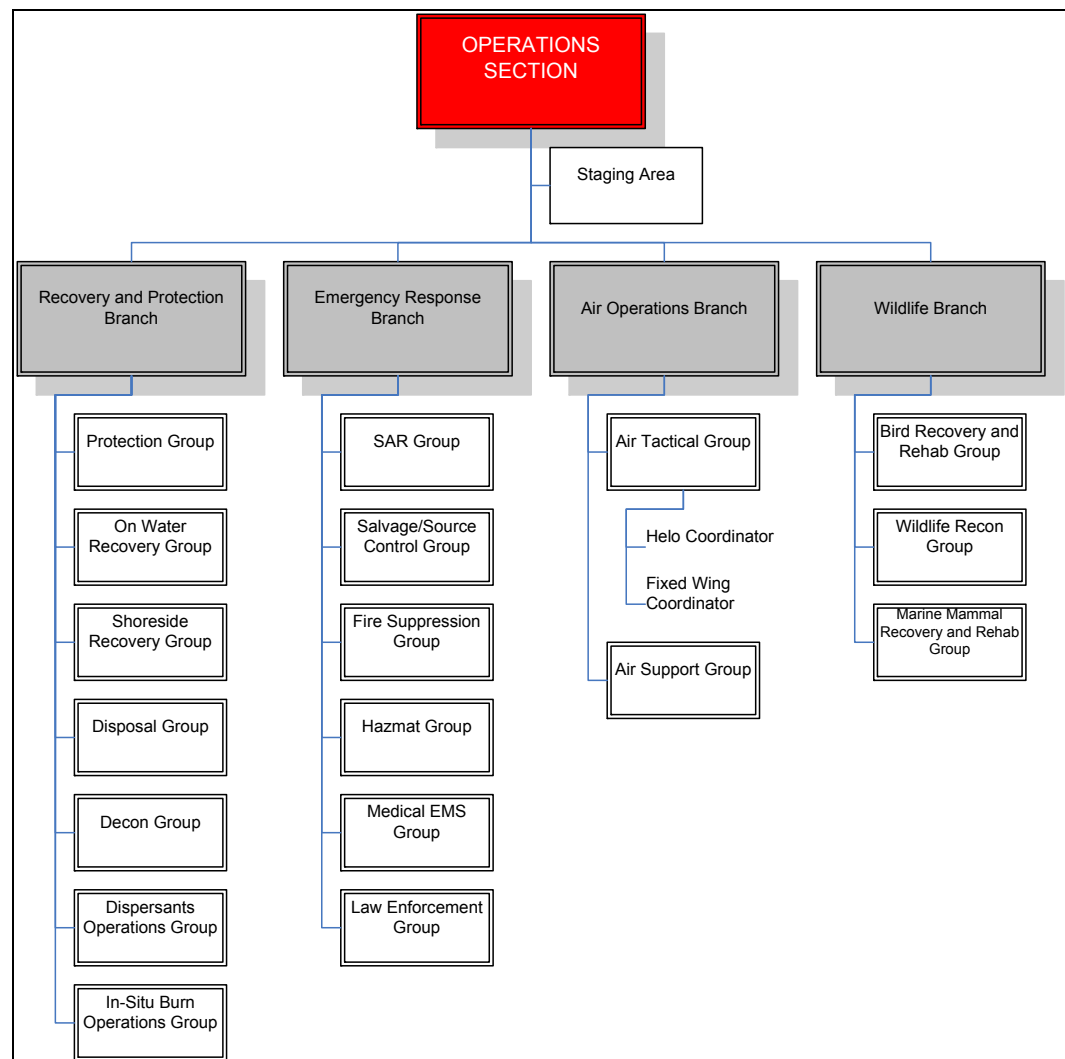


Figure 3000-1

3030 Considerations for building the Operations Section:

To effectively manage an incident, the OSC must divide the incident into manageable work units. Some things to consider when dividing the incident are:

- Incident priorities
- Size of the effected area
- Complexity of the incident and number of tasks
- Amount of work to be accomplished
- Span of control
- Open water versus shoreline activities
- Topography of the effected area
- Logistics requirements
- Kind of functions to be accomplished
- Contingencies
- Need for staging areas
- Jurisdiction

Deputies

When an incident is particularly large and complex, it is highly recommended that deputies are employed to ensure effective operations. Deputies can be assigned to augment operations in several ways:

- Provide more focused oversight of a particular aspect of operations
- Provide relief during the evening shift
- Provide support during the critical planning process
- Perform specific tasks that require their level of knowledge and expertise

Divisions

Divisions are used to divide an incident geographically. Some considerations for creating divisions are:

- Determine the geographic area each Division will cover
- Designate the Division(s) using letters (ex. Division A)
- Every Division must have a supervisor
- In river environments, use a different letter to designate each side of the water body in order to avoid confusion.

Groups

Groups are used to divide an incident along functional lines. Operations are often divided functionally in the beginning of an incident. Some considerations for creating groups are:

- Determine the functions that will be conducted during the response (ex. Fire-fighting, on-water recovery)

- Designate each Group by their functional assignment (ex. Triage group)
- Every Group must have a supervisor .

Branches

Branches are primarily used for span of control. Some considerations for creating Branches are:

- Designate each Branch by Roman numerals (ex. Branch III) for a geographic area OR a Branch can be designated by functionally (ex. Search & Rescue Branch)
- Every Branch must have a Branch Director

Staging Areas

Staging areas are temporary locations to hold tactical resources for immediate deployment. Some considerations for creating a Staging Area are:

- Determine most feasible locations to establish a Staging Area
- Designate Staging Areas by their physical location (ex. Basin Ave Staging)
- Every Staging Area must have a manager

3040 Expectations of Division and Group Supervisors

Personnel assigned as a Division or Group Supervisor must carry out the tactical assignments outlined in the IAP. To be successful they must possess both the leadership qualities and expertise to ensure the operations under their control are conducted safely and efficiently. There are certain expectations that the Operations Section Chief should have for Division and Group Supervisors such as providing information on work accomplished, remaining work to be done, recommendations for the next operational period, estimated completion time for primary objectives and any unusual logistical support needs.

3100 Operations Section Chief Responsibilities in the ICS Planning Process

Figure 3000-2 is a visual depiction of the ICS Planning Process, also called the "Planning P".

3200 Air Operations Branch Director

The Air Operations Branch Director is responsible for all aspects of incident aircraft from supporting tactical operations to logistical support of the aircraft. The primary responsibilities of the Air Operations Branch Director include:

- Request declaration or cancellation of restricted air space
- Establish air traffic control procedures between helibases & helispots

- Coordinate all overflight needs associated with the incident
- Coordinate with Wildlife Branch Director to determine areas sensitive to aircraft activity
- Evaluate requests for non-tactical use of aircraft for VIP/media flights, logistics support, damage assessment, etc.

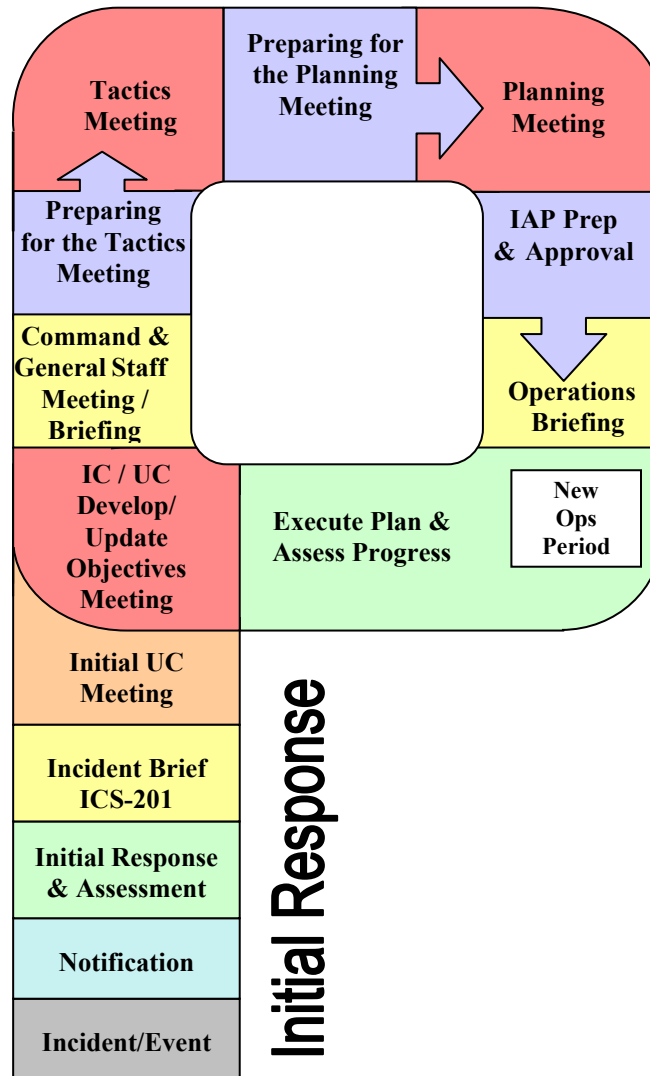


Figure 3000-2

3300 Wildlife Branch

The primary purpose of the Wildlife Branch is to provide the best achievable care for impacted wildlife and to minimize wildlife losses, which includes preventing injury to wildlife or habitats from both the oil and from the implementation of response countermeasures. It is the policy of the Northwest Area Committee (NWAC) that representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will assume the positions of Director and Deputy Director of the Wildlife Branch.

State Fish and Wildlife representatives will assume these positions if a USFWS representative is not available, or if designated by a USFWS representative. Appointment of other parties, including Responsible Parties representatives, to one or both of these positions may be made by a USFWS representative or their designee at any time during an incident, and for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate. Unless otherwise indicated by USFWS, the Wildlife Branch Director position will be delegated to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for spills that occur in Washington State.

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for the implementation of the Wildlife Response Plan for the Northwest Area found in Chapter 9000, Section 9970 of the Northwest Area Plan. The Wildlife Response Plan describes the roles, responsibilities, and duties of the Wildlife Branch and associated personnel in detail. The Wildlife Branch is responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable Federal and State wildlife laws and mandates. Trustee agencies provide input into the selection of response methods used so that wildlife operations comply with each trustee's governing laws and their obligations to preserve and protect wildlife and habitat. During a spill response, the wildlife trustee agencies will advise the Wildlife Branch about local wildlife resources, sensitive species or habitats, logistical considerations, and other issues that arise. Indian Tribes retain sovereign authority to manage wildlife resource issues within reservation boundaries. Consultation and coordination is necessary with Tribal governments whose lands may be impacted by an oil spill.

The Wildlife Branch will be activated when either a Federal or State trustee agency, responsible party or the Unified Command determines that an oil spill is in the vicinity of wildlife resources (mammals or birds), or has a trajectory that puts wildlife resources at risk. Activities associated with the activation of the Branch will be appropriate to the size of the spill. Activation of personnel and equipment is based primarily on anticipated adverse effects on wildlife. On every spill response, the first action of the Wildlife Branch must be to deploy trained observers to the spill site to determine the extent of the initial and anticipated wildlife impacts in a timely manner. The ability to effectively determine the size and scale of the wildlife response is highly dependent on getting trained observers on-scene quickly. The Wildlife Response Plan in Section 9970 of Chapter 9000 describes specific response strategies for oiled birds and sea otters as well as hazing and monitoring options for killer whales.

Depending on the size of the incident, the Wildlife Branch may range in size from just the Branch Director position to full activation of the organization displayed in Figure 3000-3, including the associated equipment and personnel resources. Within the Wildlife Branch there are three Groups: The Wildlife Reconnaissance Group, the Bird Recovery & Rehabilitation Group, and the Marine Mammal Recovery & Rehabilitation Group. The Wildlife Branch coordinates and manages the activities of all personnel in the Wildlife Branch who are under the authority of the Unified Command during a spill response. These include federal, state, and

local agencies along with commercial and non-profit organizations responsible for wildlife.

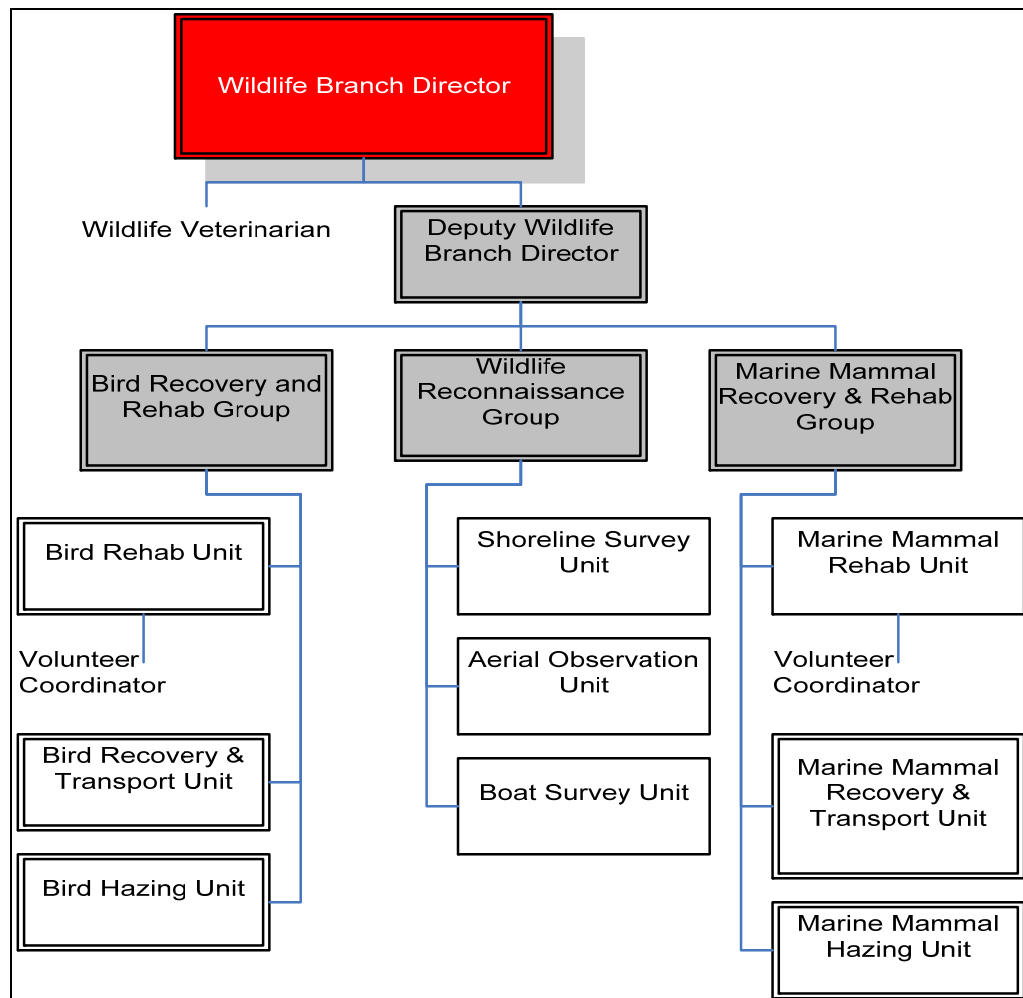


Figure 3000-3 Wildlife Branch Organizational Structure

The Wildlife Branch, working for the Operations Section Chief, will develop operational strategies, tactics and resource needs for operations activities for the Wildlife Branch in the Incident Action Plan. Wildlife Branch activities affect and interact with numerous other sections of the Incident Command and it is important that good communications are established and maintained between the Wildlife Branch and other responders. In particular, coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit, a part of the Planning Section, is essential. The Wildlife Branch is responsible for providing information to the Unified Command, the Planning Section, and the Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center relative to the daily numbers of live and dead animals and their status.

Worker safety must be considered before any wildlife response effort is conducted. Therefore, all Wildlife Branch activities must conform to the Site Safety Plan for the response. Additional safety requirements may be included in an inci-

dent specific Wildlife Branch Safety Plan. Appropriate bio-security measures will be utilized to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases between wildlife and personnel during an oiled wildlife response.

Upon conclusion of Wildlife Branch operations, its activities are demobilized following the standard checkout procedures identified through the ICS and the Unified Command. Demobilization of the Wildlife Branch often lags behind that of other response operations for several reasons, such as animals remaining in rehabilitative care, the presence of residual oil, and the presence of visibly oiled pin-nipeds and free-flying birds.

More detailed information concerning the responsibilities of the Wildlife Branch can be found in Section 9970: Wildlife Response Plan.

3400 Initial Emergency Communication

The primary emergency notification list for this plan is located in the Forward, Page v-vii. This list is provided for all users as a reference to meet reporting mandates and includes:

- Required Notification Numbers.

3410 Natural Resource Trustee Notification Numbers

Natural Resource Trustee Notification Numbers for this plan are located in Chapter 9000, Section 9100, RRT Area Committee Membership:

- Federal Representatives: Section 9124 – Department of Commerce (DOC) and Department of the Interior (DOI);
- State Representatives: Section 9126 – Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; and
- Tribe Representatives: Section 3500 for contact information.

3420 Natural Resource Trustee Notification Guidelines

Response agencies shall also ensure that all appropriate notifications are made. The OSC shall promptly notify Natural Resources Trustees of discharges or releases according to the following Notification Guidelines under their jurisdiction. The OSCs shall coordinate all response activities with the Natural Resource Trustees.

Trustees are defined in the National Contingency Plan as Federal, state, or tribal officials who are to act on behalf of the public to manage and control natural resources. In addition to the operational notifications described above, trustees must be notified of oil spills and hazardous materials incidents that may impact or threaten natural resources under their care. Trustees in the northwest area and the circumstances when they must be notified are described below. When it is un-

clear if an incident meets a given trustee's notification threshold, the trustee should be notified.

3420.1 Federal

All spills and hazardous material releases are required to be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) by telephone (1-800-424-8802) or via the NRC's website: www.nrc.uscg.mil. In addition to the NRC, other agencies that must be notified are listed in sections 3420.1.1 thru 3420.3.

3420.1.1 Secretary of Commerce – NOAA

NOAA HAZMAT Division: (206) 526-4911

1. For any spill, or threat of a spill, of oil or petroleum products greater than 1,000 gallons;
2. For any release, or threat of a release, of a hazardous material of any quantity that is or has potential to impact the aquatic or marine environment;
3. For any spill or release, or threat of a spill or release, that could potentially impact;
 - The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary;
 - Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; and
 - South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve;
4. Any impact or threat of impact to a site that has been identified as a sensitive site in your ACP/GRP, or is likely to involve a federally listed endangered species; and
5. Any time you need scientific support regardless of the reason.

3420.1.2 Secretary of the Interior

Department of the Interior: (503) 326-2489 daytime
(503) 807-3829 cell phone
(503) 720-1212 cell phone

- For all oil spills greater than 1000 gallons;
- For all major potential incidents such as vessel grounding; and
- For oil spills less than 1000 gallons and all chemical spills rely on the FOSC's judgment regarding potential impacts to trust resources.

3420.2 State**3420.2.1 Washington**

1. The Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD)
 - All spills of oil into Washington State waters must be immediately reported to the Washington State EMD. Marine casualties, disabled vessels, near-miss incidents or oiled wildlife should also be reported. [See “Required Notifications” in the Forward in this document Pages v – vii.](#)
2. The Washington State Department of Ecology
 - For spills of hazardous substances, the spiller is required to notify the nearest regional office of Ecology. [See “Required Notifications” in the Forward in this document Pages v – vii.](#)

3420.2.2 Oregon

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

- All spills of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous substances in Oregon must be reported by the spiller to OERS. [See “Required Notifications” in the Forward in this document Pages v – vii.](#)
- **Reportable Quantities.**
 - **For oil.** If spilled into waters of the state, or escape into waters of the state is likely, any quantity of oil that would produce a visible oily slick, oily solids, or coat aquatic life, habitat or property with oil, but excluding normal discharges from properly operating marine engines; if spilled on the surface of the land, any quantity of oil over one barrel (42 gallons).
 - **For hazardous substances.** See OAR 340-142-0050.

3420.2.3 Idaho

Idaho Department of Homeland Security/Idaho Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- The party responsible for a spill in Idaho State waters is required by Idaho State law to notify DHS/EMS. [See “Required Notifications” in the Forward in this document Pages v – vii.](#)

3420.3 Tribes

Tribes with reservation and/or usual and accustom hunting or fishing grounds within the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, must be notified by the Federal On Scene Coordinator in the event a spill may impact or threaten to impact any of their resources. Since boundaries for usual and accustom hunting and fishing grounds may be complicated, it is recommended that the Department of the Interior and/or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) be consulted to ensure proper notifications are made. Tribes must also be notified if there may be a potential impact from a spill or spill response operations to any tribal cultural resources. Again, DOI and BIA may assist in identification of tribes for notification; how-

ever, it remains the FOOSC's responsibility to make all proper notifications to tribes.

Contact numbers for Federally-recognized Tribes in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington are listed in Section 3600 of this Chapter.

3500 Tactical Response Options

The Operations Section in coordination with the Planning Section develops the specific tactics for response strategy implementation.

3510 Situation Assessment

Note: At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to the public health or welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take appropriate removal action to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the release or threat of release, or the threat resulting from that release (NCP, Section 300.415(b)(1)). At releases determined to pose a substantial threat to public health or welfare, the FOOSC must direct a response to the incident.

The following checklist is intended to be used as a guideline of considerations to be referred to when developing tactical response options/strategies. This list is NOT in order of importance and may not apply to every situation. The checklist does not limit the Operations Section from choosing response options/strategies that are not listed.

- Evaluate if special circumstances exist requiring special action
 - Health and Safety Issues
 - Fire and/or Explosions (see Gasoline Response Policy Section 4650)
 - Requirements for Access Limitations (Barricades, Security Fences, etc.)
 - Vessel Collision
 - Vessel Groundings
 - Lightering Operations
 - Salvage Operations
 - Vessel Traffic Blockages
 - Sample collection and analysis for evaluation or source determination
- Implement support infrastructure
 - Determine response structure consistent with Unified Command System principles that will be used, and from there determine level of support needed to fill positions in the structure ([see Unified Command System discussion in Chapter 2000](#)) which include Finance/Admin, Logistics, Operations, and Planning.
- Implement Geographic Response Plan for location based on real time information and protection strategy effectiveness ([See Planning Chapter 4000, Section 4400](#); <http://www.rtl0nwac.com/GRP/Default.aspx>).

- Determine and mobilize personnel necessary for initial response efforts
- Mobilize equipment: refer to <http://www.wrrl.us>
- Coordinate volunteers ([See Chapter 4000](#))
- Identify initial resources at risk using GRPs or any other source of information available ([See Chapter 4000, Section 4400](#))
 - Natural Resources – Fish, wildlife, habitats and Endangered Species Act (ESA) Issues ([See Chapter 4000, Section 4314](#))
 - Cultural Resources – Initiate contact with a State Historic Preservation Officer ([See Chapter 4000, Section 4313](#), NHPA: <http://www.achp.gov/overview.html#top>)
 - Socio-economic Resources
 - A. Critical Infrastructure
 - Drinking water intakes
 - Energy/Power generation intakes, Lock & Dams
 - Federal/State irrigation agricultural channels and water projects
 - B. Water Dependent Commercial Areas
 - Industrial intakes
 - Agricultural irrigation intakes
 - Aquaculture
 - Marinas
 - Commercial fishing and shellfish harvest areas
 - Federal/State and private fish hatcheries
 - Specially designated residential, commercial and industrial areas (ex. Floating homes and live aboard marinas)
 - C. Water Dependent Recreational Areas
 - Boating
 - Public recreational areas
 - Sport fishing
 - National/State/local parks and beaches
 - National seashore recreational areas
 - National river reach designated as recreational
- Notify and coordinate with Natural Resource Trustees (See notification section for contact information; in the state of Washington contact the Washington Department of Ecology).
- Coordinate with Federal and State Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) personnel (See notification section for contact information, in the state of Washington contact the Washington Department of Ecology)

3520 Containment and Cleanup

The following is a checklist intended to be used as a guideline of considerations to be referred to when developing tactical response options/strategies. This list is NOT in order of importance and may not apply to every situation. The checklist does not limit the Operations Section from choosing response options/strategies that are not listed.

Refer to “Characteristic Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives” Job Aid at <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oilaid/coastal/coastal.html>, Chapter 4000 Section 4600, and Chapter 9000 Section 9640 “Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Assessment Manual” for detailed information on the listed options/strategies

- Natural Recovery (Which may include setting aside areas for research purposes and countermeasures effectiveness determination. Recognize that identifying set-aside sites involves a complex matrix of scientific, logistical, legal, and public relations issues.)
- Booming and containment (See Gasoline Policy Section 4650)
- Skimming (See Gasoline Policy Section 4650)
- Barriers and Berms
- Physical herding
- Manual Oil Removal/Cleaning
- Mechanical Oil Removal
- Sorbents
- Vacuuming
- Debris Removal
- Sediment Reworking/Tilling
- Vegetation Cutting/Removal
- Flooding/Deluge
- Dispersants (Chapter 4000 Section 4620 and http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/disp_aid/disp_aid.html)
- In-Situ Burning (Chapter 4000 Section 4630 & Chapter 9000 Section 9630 In-Situ Burn Policy Manual)

- Decanting (Chapter 4000 Section 4640)
- NMFS Biological Opinion for oil response

A critical element to containment and cleanup is to monitor the strategies/tactics that have been implemented for effectiveness and efficiency. It is also important to discuss and develop criteria/guidance for terminating the cleanup (e.g., How clean is clean?).

3530 Monitoring Oil Movement

- Conduct over flights and collect detailed photographic, video, low visibility and/or infrared information
- Conduct computer modeling and develop possible oil spill trajectories (Contact NOAA HAZMAT SSC)
- Conduct shore-side and on-water assessments to monitor proximity of spill to sensitive areas (Refer to “Shoreline Assessment” Job Aid at http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/shor_aid/shor_aid.html).

3540 Remote Sensing During Oil Spill Response

Many factors must be considered when contemplating the use of remote- sensing technology during an oil spill response. There are three basic arenas in which the sensors can operate.

Terrestrial platforms (land or water-based)

These platforms can support observers using visual means of detection, cameras (single frame, television, infrared, etc.), and/or radar.

Aircraft (manned helicopters, manned fixed wing, or drones)

These platforms can support visual observers, cameras (same as terrestrial), radar (of various types), infrared, lasers (of various types), microwave, and/or ultraviolet.

Satellites

These platforms typically use electronic detection means, mostly types of radar.

All sensor/platform packages provide different spatial resolutions, dwell times, on scene (“*delivery*”) times, planning requirements for use, swath widths, detection thresholds, analysis times and difficulty of data interpretation, false detection rates, weather limitations, and costs. Additionally, there are dramatic differences in each sensor's capabilities to accomplish specific tasks. Of interest to the response effort are such things as plume size, description, and movement; relative oil thickness; location of the thickest oil; type of oil being observed; etc. Also, various environmental conditions have a bearing on the sensor. For example,

darkness, fog, rain/snow, sun location, and cloud coverage, etc. are important considerations.

The geometry of the situation also plays an important role. A sensor at high altitude is able to “see” a larger area, but typically at a lower resolution than would be obtainable by a platform operating at a lower altitude. Also, many sensors, including visual, lose detection capability at certain acute angles.

In general, increased capability comes with increased cost. At the high end, these costs can be extraordinary. Also, no single sensor package will give all the information desired at a given spill under all conditions. At the high end, the very sophisticated laser based sensor packages MAY be able to give more information; however, most of the information is merely "nice to know" and is of little value to the actual response. For instance, absolute oil thickness is of little value added if a much less expensive sensor will provide a sufficiently reliable estimate of relative thickness for the purpose of guiding response actions. Also, classification of the oil type and characteristics would likely be of little value when such information can be easily obtained from the spiller or from the first responders on scene.

Region X currently has access to the following remote sensing tools:

Terrestrial

In addition to visual observation (mostly from a vessel), USCG Sector Seattle Joint Harbor Operations Center (JHOC) has the capability to view various camera feeds throughout the marine waters of northwest Washington using the Sensor Management System. This system is a joint USCG/USN application that captures federal, state, local and port partner sensor feeds and vessel track data throughout this area displaying them on a global information system display. This system also includes optical and infrared cameras.

In the event of a significant spill, the FOOSC has the ability to contact the JHOC where one of the 24-hour watch standers can view the affected area on the Sensor Management System, giving a broader view of the spill and any hazards that might be present that can't be seen from the shore perspective.

Aircraft

In addition to customary visual observation from helicopters and fixed wing aircraft, the following are available:

- King County Sheriff helicopter with infrared capability.
- Washington State Patrol fixed wing aircraft with infrared capability.

[Note: Drones are not presently approved by the FAA for oil spill response.]

Satellite

Both commercial and military platforms exist.

A literature search reveals the following sensor technologies, each with its own set of capabilities and limitations that could potentially be useful for oil spill response. The NWAC Science Response and Technology Workgroup will study these sensors in greater depth for inclusion in future updates to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.

- Next generation infrared
- Ultraviolet
- Microwave
- Laser
- Laser-acoustic
- Various satellite platforms

3550 Removal and Disposal

NOTE: Ensure adequate disposal of released substances. Moving of hazardous substances off site must comply with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under certain circumstances, some of the procedural requirements of the RCRA regulations can be waived. The specific circumstances are described in the RCRA regulations. (Refer to Chapter 4000 Section 4315 for RCRA Guidance)

- Outline disposal plan, prepared with the Environmental Unit and in accordance with the disposal guidelines found in Chapter 4000, Section 4337 and Chapter 9000, Section 9620 (Washington State Only).
- Comply with Federal, state and local disposal laws/regulations
 - Obtain necessary permits
- Determine the volume of oil or hazardous substance for disposal and possible recovery credit
- Take measures to minimize waste
 - Segregate clean from contaminated waste
 - Line storage area to contain contaminated waste
- Identify disposal locations (onsite vs. offsite)
- Secure transportation for product disposal

3560 Demobilization

- Complete final survey
- Clean/return equipment
- Survey/replace equipment

- Restore damaged areas in consultation with appropriate Natural Resource Trustees and property owners

3570 Salvage

Before, during and/or after an oil spill, or potential incident, salvage assistance may be required. A salvage plan may be developed within the response organization for, but not limited to, vessel stranding, vessel sinkings and rescues (towing). The IC/UC will review and approve or disapprove the salvage plan based on the resulting risk to human life, port security and the environment.

Initial rescue efforts will have priority over pollution response efforts, to the extent that they may interfere. Subsequent to any rescue efforts, the pollution response efforts and salvage efforts may be conducted concurrently. The On Scene Coordinator will prioritize actions when interference between salvage and pollution response efforts cannot be eliminated.

Coast Guard Captains of the Port have jurisdiction over vessel salvage; this does not preclude any other agencies' interests with respect to spill prevention or response.

For general guidelines to follow in responding to an incident that requires salvage operations refer to US Navy Salvage Manual Volume 1 –6 http://www.supsalv.org/00c2_publications.asp?destPage=00c2&pageId=2.6 and Chapter 5000 Section 5614 for Resource Listings.

Contacts for Salvage References and Support:

- Navy Supervisor of Salvage:
 - Supervisor of Salvage Operations (202) 781-2736
 - After hours and weekends (NAVSEA Duty Officer) (202) 781-3889
 - Switchboard (202) 781-1731
 - <http://www.supsalv.org>

SUPSALV can provide the services of naval architects, may provide the services of naval salvage vessels, and has access to contracts, which will provide the services of commercial salvors and equipment. SUPSALV developed and has available software for rapid analysis of longitudinal strength and intact/damaged stability; the software is known as Program of Ship Salvage Engineering (POSSE).

- US Coast Guard Marine Safety Center Salvage Team:
 - During business hours : (202) 327-3985
Duty e-mail: SERT.Duty@uscg.mil
 - After hours contact the USCG Headquarters Command Center:
(202) 267-2100

US Coast Guard Marine Safety Center Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT) can evaluate vessel stability, hull strength, and salvage plans, and may be

available to go on scene. MSC may be able to provide vessel plans, if the ship is U.S. flagged.

- US Army Corps of Engineers:
 - Vessel PUGET Supervisor: 206-498-8795
 - Vessel PUGET Captain: 206-399-0358

US Army Corps of Engineers can respond to floating logs, debris, and navigational hazards including derelict vessel up to 30 ft in length. A majority of this response work is conducted by the vessel PUGET, a 104 ft vessel with a 20 ton crane, typically moored at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in Seattle.

NOTE: Be prepared to provide the following information when calling for support: brief description of services required, location, urgency, point of contact, and telephone number. If the task is urgent and requires immediate mobilization, that fact should be clearly articulated and include a statement that funding will be provided by separate correspondence.

3600 Tribal Contact Information

Regional Agency Superintendents and Tribal Officials in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington 03/07

	Phone	Fax
Puget Sound Agency P10	(425) 258-2651	(425) 258-1254
Lummi Tribe	(360) 384-1489 (360) 410-1706	(360) 384-4543
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	(253) 939-3311	(253) 939-5311
Nisqually Indian Tribe	(360) 456-5221	(360) 438-8889
Nooksack Indian Tribe	(360) 592-5176	(360) 592-2125
Port Gamble Indian Community	(360) 297-2646	(360) 297-7097
Puyallup Tribe	(253) 573-7800	(253) 680-5996
Samish Indian Tribe	(360) 293-6404	(360) 299-0790
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	(360) 436-0131	(360) 436-1511
Snoqualmie Tribe	(425) 888-6551	(425) 888-6727
Stillaguamish Tribe	(360) 652-7362	(360) 435-7689
Suquamish Indian tribe	(360) 598-3311	(360) 394-3686
Swinomish Tribal Community	(360) 466-3163	(360) 466-5309
Tulalip Tribes	(360) 651-4000	(360) 651-4032
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	(360) 854-7090	(360) 854-7004
Siletz Agency P01	(541) 444-2679	(541) 444-2243
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians	(541) 888-9577 (888) 280-0726	(541) 888-0302
Confederated Tribe of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	(503) 879-5211 (800) 422-0232	(503) 879-5964
Coquille Tribe of Oregon	(541) 756-0904	(541) 756-0847
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon	(541) 672-9405	(541) 673-0432

**Regional Agency Superintendents and Tribal Officials in Idaho,
Oregon, and Washington 03/07**

	Phone	Fax
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation	(541) 444-2532 (800) 922-1399	(541) 444-2307
Spokane Agency P12	(509) 258-4561	(509) 258-7542
Kalispel Indian Community	(509) 445-1147	(509) 445-1705
Spokane Tribe	(509) 458-6500	(509) 458-6552
Taholah Field Office P17	(360) 276-4850	(360) 276-4853
Quinault Tribe	(360) 276-8211	(360) 276-4191
Umatilla Agency P07	(541) 278-3786	(541) 278-3791
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	(541) 276-3165	(541) 276-3095

Northwest BIA Regional Agency Superintendents and Tribal Officials 12/02

	Phone	Fax
Warm Springs Agency P09	(541) 553-2411	(541) 553-2426
Burns Paiute Tribe	(541) 573-2088	(541) 573-2012
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation	(541) 553-1161	(541) 553-1924
Klamath Indian Tribe (Under the NWRO)	(541) 783-2219 (800) 524-9787	(541) 783-2029
Wapato Irrigation Project P08	(509) 877-3155	(509) 877-3478
Yakama Agency P11	(509) 865-2255	(509) 865-3636
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	(509) 865-5121 (800) 859-5121	(509) 865-5528
Colville Agency P03	(509) 634-2316	(509) 634-2355
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	(509) 634-2200 (888) 881-7684	(509) 634-4116
Fort Hall Agency P04	(208) 238-2301	(208) 237-0466
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	(208) 478-3700	(208) 237-0797
Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation of Utah (Washakie)	(435) 734-2286	435-734-0424
Metlakatla Agency P15	(907) 886-3791	(907) 886-7738
Metlakatla Indian Community Annette Island Reserve	(907) 886-4441	(907) 886-3338
Makah Agency P16	(360) 645-3198	(360) 645-3199
Makah Indian Tribe	(360) 645-2201	(360) 645-2788
Northern Idaho Agency P05	(208) 843-2300	(208) 843-5054
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	(208) 267-3519	(208) 267-2960
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	(208) 843-2253	(208) 843-7354
Coeur D'Alene Agency P18	(208) 686-1887	(208) 686-1903
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	(208) 686-1800	(208) 686-8813

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	Phone	Fax
Olympic Peninsula Agency P06	(360) 533-9100	(360) 533-9141
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	(360) 273-5911	(360) 273-5914
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	(360) 577-8140	(360) 577-7432
Hoh Indian Tribe	(360) 374-6582	(360) 374-6549
Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	(360) 683-1109	(360) 681-4643
Lower Elwha Tribal Community	(360) 452-8471	(360) 452-3428
Quileute Tribe	(360) 374-6163	(360) 374-6311
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	(360) 267-6766	(360) 267-6778
Skokomish Indian Tribe	(360) 426-4232	(360) 877-5943
Squaxin Island Tribe	(360) 426-9781	(360) 426-6577

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