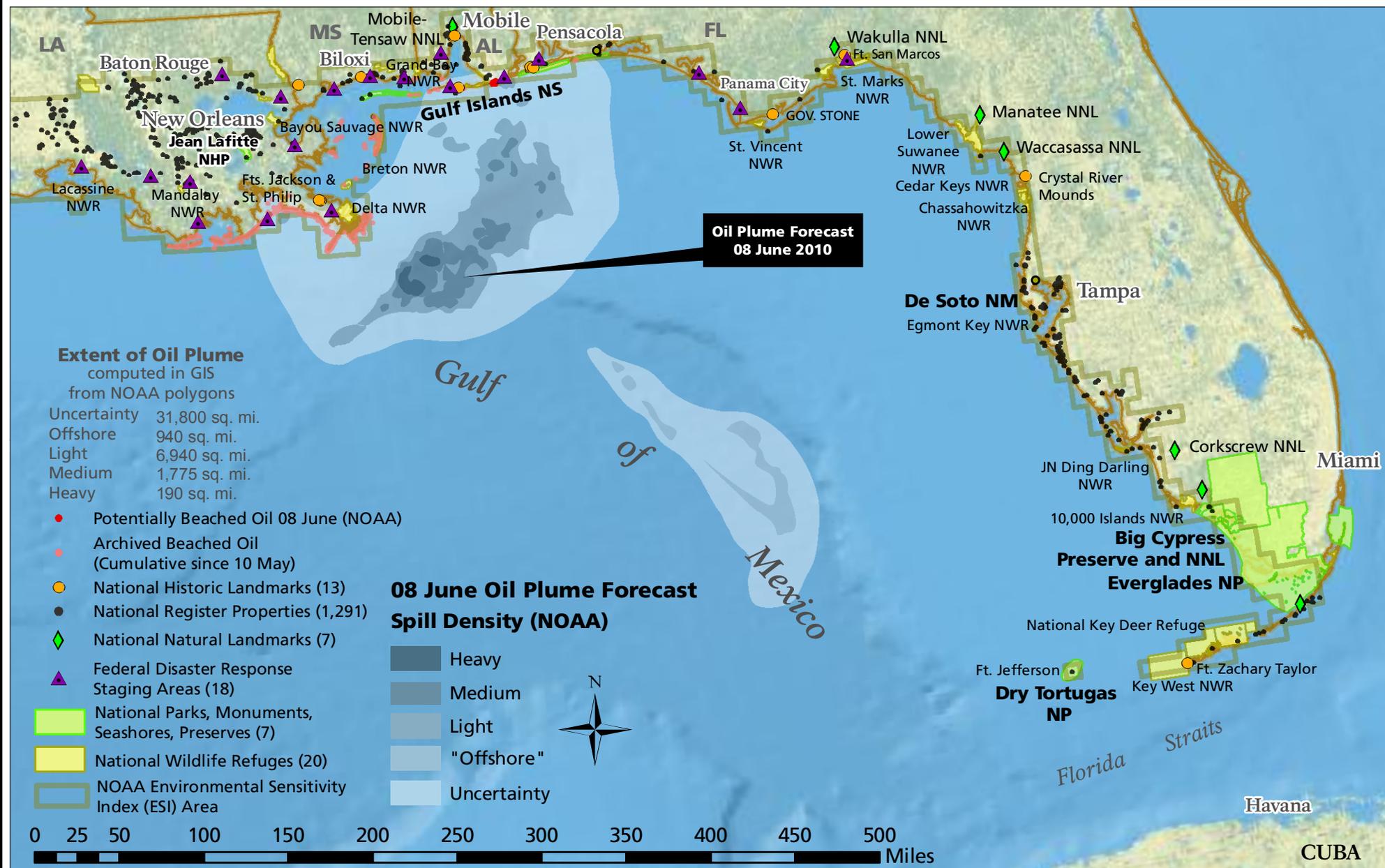


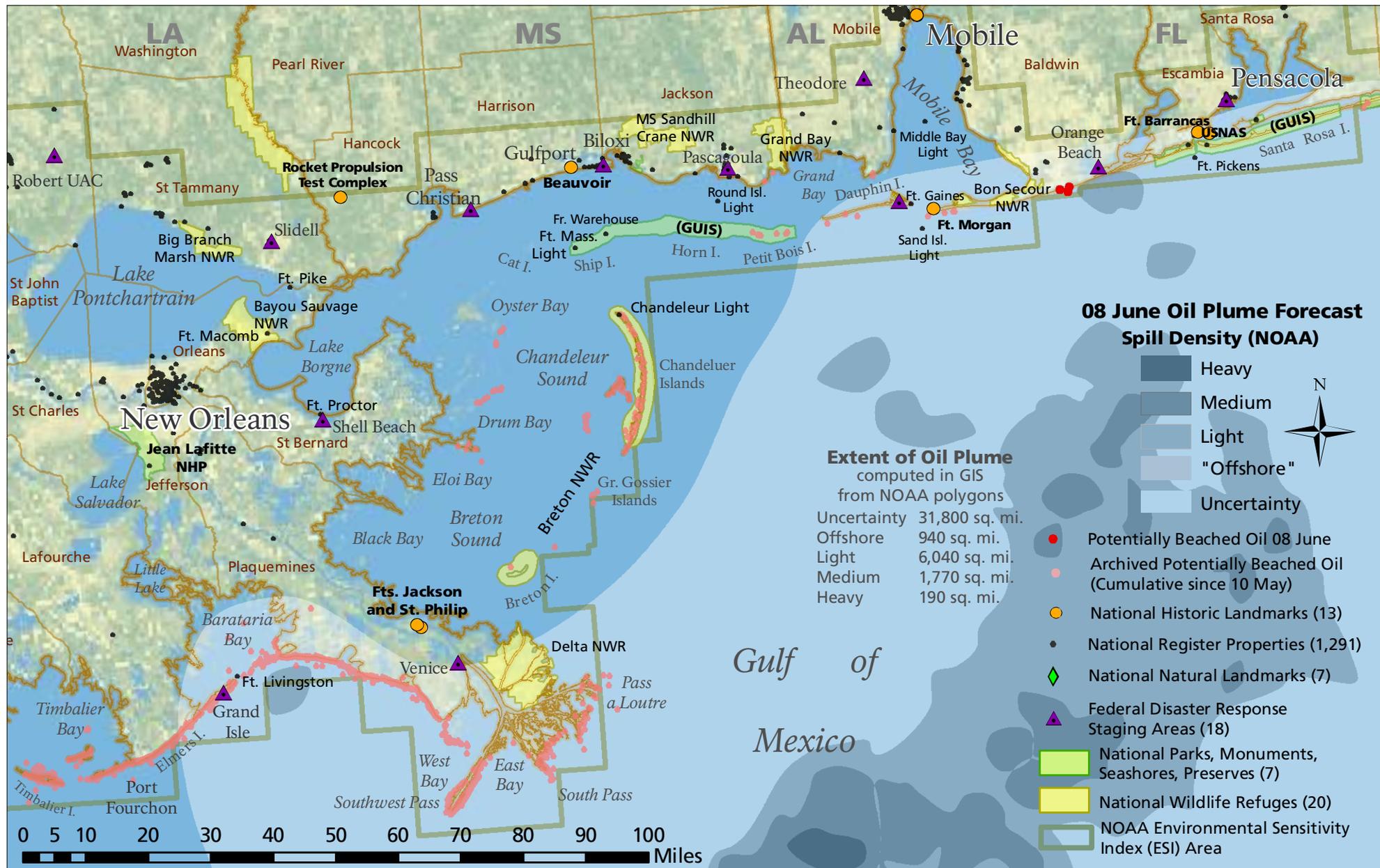


Cultural and Natural Resources Potentially Affected by Gulf Oil Spill





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Map Metadata 08 June

Oil Plume Extent Forecast

Source: NOAA/Office of Response and Restoration

http://events.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/services/Gulf_Coast_Oil_Spill_Plume

Date Prepared: reported by CRGIS as of *Tuesday 08 June*

On 18 May, NOAA separated its oil plume extent into separate polygons—an inshore plume and an offshore plume. As of 20 May, both plumes were being posted by the GIS service. CRGIS has merged the Uncertainty areas from both plumes and differentiated the higher density oil depicted within the offshore plume. This gives five density classifications within the legend—Heavy, Medium, Light, Offshore, Uncertainty; previously there were four.

NOAA describes today's data set as below:

“Forecast location for oil on 08-June-10 at 1200 CDT

Estimates for: 1200 CDT, Tuesday 6/08/2010

Date prepared: 2100 CDT, Monday 6/07/2010

This forecast is based on the NWS spot forecast from Monday, June 7 PM. Currents were obtained from several models (NOAA Gulf of Mexico, West Florida Shelf/USF, NAVO/NRL) and HFR measurements. The model was initialized from Monday satellite imagery analysis (NOAA/NESDIS) and overflight observations. The leading edge may contain tarballs that are not readily observable from the imagery (hence not included in the model initialization). Oil near bay inlets could be brought into that bay by local tidal currents.

Weak, offshore (NW) winds are forecast for Tuesday, but are expected to become SE overnight. Onshore (SE/ESE) winds are forecast to continue through Friday at 10 knots or less. Persistent southwesterly winds over the last few days have resulted in northward movement of the slick towards the Mississippi/Alabama barrier islands and westward movement along the Florida Panhandle. Models show alongshore currents becoming more westward over the next few days, inhibiting further eastward movement. However, coastal regions between Dauphin Island and Freeport may continue to experience shoreline contacts throughout this forecast period. To the west of the Delta, any remaining floating oil in this region could come ashore between Timbalier Bay and SW Pass.”

Offshore Oil Plume Extent Forecast

Server: <http://events.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/services>

Name: Gulf_Coast_Offshore_Oil_Spill_Forecast

NOAA describes today's data set as below:

“Forecast location for offshore oil on 08-June-10 at 1200 CDT

Estimates for: 1200 CDT, Tuesday, 6/08/2010

Date prepared: 1900 CDT Monday 6/07/2010

Currents were obtained from five models: NOAA Gulf of Mexico, NavO/NCOM, NRL/IASNFS, West Florida Shelf/USF, and NC St./SABGOM. Each includes Loop Current dynamics. Gulf wide winds were obtained from the gridded NCEP product. The model was initialized from June 6/7 satellite imagery analysis (NOAA/NESDIS) and overflight observations from today. The leading edge may contain tarballs that are not readily observable from the imagery (hence not included in the model initialization).

Satellite imagery analysis and overflight observations continue to indicate patches of sheen to the SE of the main slick. Scattered sheens and tar balls observed in these regions may be getting entrained into the northern edge of the large clockwise eddy (Eddy Franklin) that has pinched off

the main Loop Current (LC). Trajectories indicate that some of these sheens may continue southward along the eastern edge of Eddy Franklin, whereas some maybe getting entrained into the counter-clockwise eddy to the NE of the main LC eddy. A C.G. overflight today in the Florida Strait saw no signs of oil. A second CG overflight off the west coast of Florida saw no oil.”

Federal Disaster Staging Areas

Source: Obtained from *Deepwater Horizon (MC252) – Situation Status Map*

Source Date: 5/19/2010

In addition to the UAC at Robert LA, and the ICP at Houma, LA, the staging areas are: Dauphin Island, Orange Beach, and Theodore AL; Panama City, Pensacola, Port St. Joe, and St. Marks, FL; Amelia, Cocodrie, Grand Isle, Shell Beach, Slidell, St. Mary, and Venice LA; Biloxi, Pascagoula, and Pass Christian, MS.

National Historic Landmarks

Source: National Register Information System, National Park Service

Data is a subset of the National Register of Historic Places

Source Date: 1966 to 5/7/2010

Restricted Data is retained for in-house maps and hidden for publically distributed maps.

National Register Properties

Source: National Register Information System, National Park Service

Source Date: 1966 to 5/7/2010

Restricted Data is retained for in-house maps and hidden for publically distributed maps.

National Natural Landmarks

Source: National Natural Landmarks Program, National Park Service

Source Date: 5/11/2010

National Wildlife Refuges

Source: Derived from U.S. National Atlas Federal Lands

Source Date: 2000

National Parks, Monuments, Seashores, Preserves

Source: NPS GIS Data Store

Source Date: 2/17/2010

Environmental Sensitivity Index Area

The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) map for the Gulf Coast has been developed by NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration. The purpose of the ESI is to identify sensitive resources that may be impacted as a result of an oil spill. NOAA has defined three types of sensitive resources: shoreline habitats, biological resources, and human use resources (including cultural resources). The Index map is an aggregation of 1:24000 USGS quadrangle boundaries covering areas within which these resource types are at risk.

The National Park Service has used the ESI in conducting its own assessment of the potential impact of the Deep Horizon BP Oil Spill because the ESI Area map comes from an authoritative source (NOAA), it provides a consistent geographic framework for agencies to use in responding to the incident, and it allows a reasonable area to take into account the potential impacts of recovery e.g. staging areas, clean up infrastructure, access roads etc. on cultural resources.