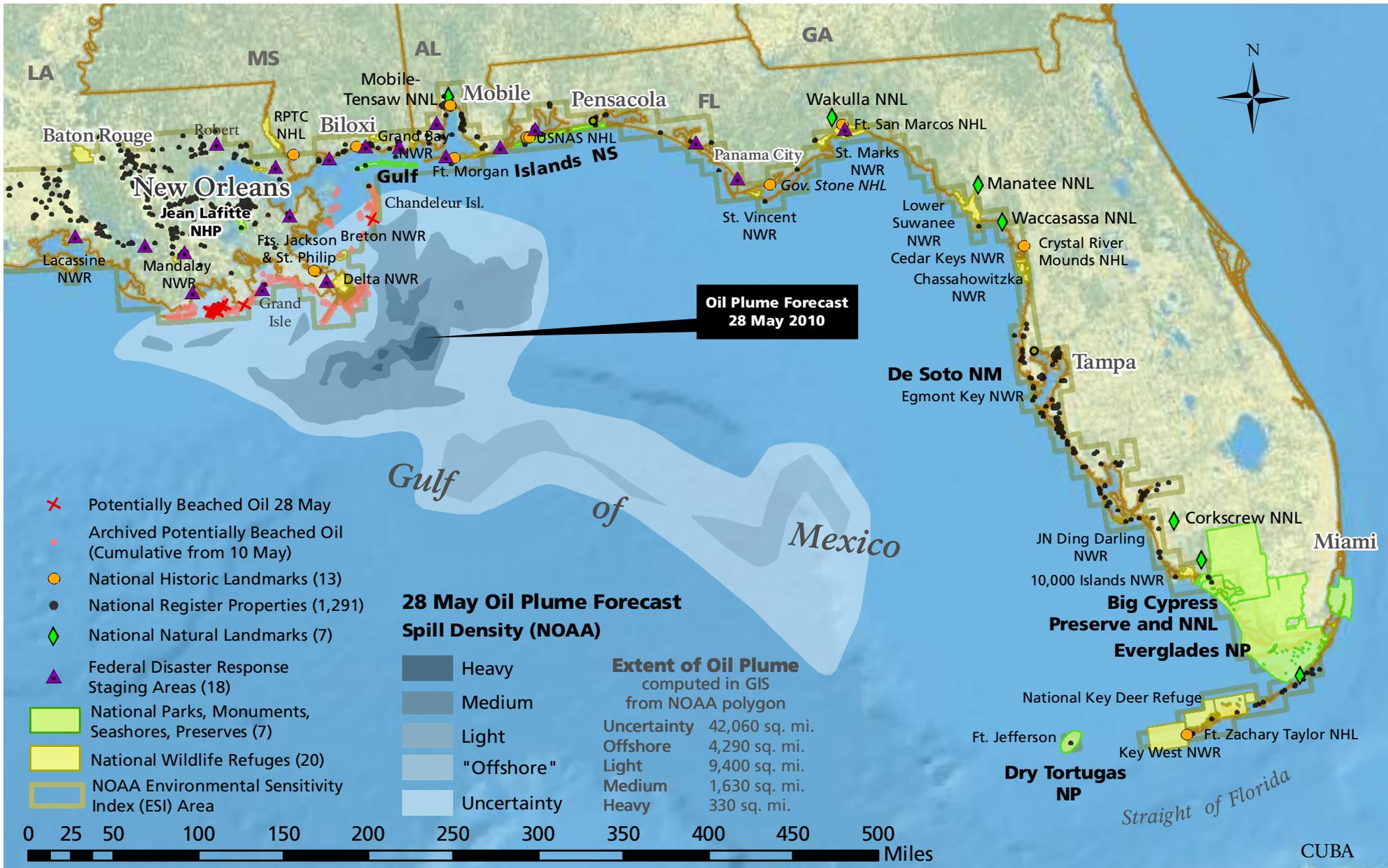




# Cultural and Natural Resources Potentially Affected by Gulf Oil Spill





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## Map Metadata 28 May

### Oil Plume Extent Forecast

Source: NOAA/Office of Response and Restoration

[http://events.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/services/Gulf\\_Coast\\_Oil\\_Spill\\_Plume](http://events.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/services/Gulf_Coast_Oil_Spill_Plume)

Date Prepared: reported by CRGIS as of *Friday 5/28/10*

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:

“Date prepared: 2100 CDT Thursday 5/27/2010

This forecast is based on the NWS spot forecast from Thursday, May 27 PM. Currents were obtained from several models (NOAA Gulf of Mexico, West Florida Shelf/USF, TAMU/TGLO, NAVO/NRL) and HFR measurements. The model was initialized from Thursday 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.

Winds are forecast to continue to have an offshore (northerly) component through Saturday morning with magnitudes of up to 15 kts. Weak onshore winds (5-8 kts) are forecast for Saturday and Sunday. Although offshore winds may lead to a reprieve in new shoreline impacts, the Mississippi Delta west to Timbalier Bay, Breton Sound and the Chandeleur Islands continue to be threatened by shoreline contacts during this forecast period. Note that the southern extent of the oil is not included in this forecast.”

### 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:

“Date prepared: 1800 CDT Thursday 5/27/2010

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

Satellite imagery analysis continues to show a narrow band of oil to the SE of the main slick, extending to approximately 27 degrees N. Overflights to this region have observed streamers of emulsified oil no further south than approximately 28 degrees N, with contiguous, colorless sheens continuing to 27degrees N - in a narrow band as seen in the satellite imagery. Trajectories for remaining observed oil within this region suggest some of these scattered sheens will continue to be entrained in the counter-clockwise eddy, while a smaller portion may move into the Loop Current and persist as very widely scattered tarballs not visible from imagery.”

### **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.