



OIL SPILL SCIENCE

SEA GRANT PROGRAMS OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

HELPFUL OIL SPILL SCIENCE RESOURCES

While gulfseagrant.org/oilspilloutreach is a great start when looking for oil spill science information, many other sites also contain news and data targeted to specific research and response audiences.



Researcher and educator Jessica Kastler demonstrates sampling methods to commercial fishers in coastal Mississippi who are helping university scientists collect data. No matter what your interest in oil spill science may be, public information is available that can help answer your questions. (CONCORDE/Heather Dippold)

RESEARCH RESOURCES

Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative (GoMRI) is a large (\$500 million) funder of oil spill science research, led by an independent, academic 20-member Research Board, who guide the research focus and funding decisions to ensure intellectual quality. Go to gulfresearchinitiative.org to find the latest publications, news, and links to individual consortia webpages.

Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative Information and Data Cooperative (GRIIDC) houses all the data that has been collected by GoMRI-funded scientists for free at data.gulfresearchinitiative.org.

NOAA's Data Integration Visualization Exploration and Reporting (DIVER) houses datasets associated with oil spill impacts and post-spill habitat restoration. Click <https://www.diver.orr.noaa.gov> to find out how to use NOAA's tools to search, visualize, and download data.

NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data. Use this tool to view Environmental Sensitivity Index maps, ship locations, weather, ocean currents, and more. ERMA is designed to aid in spill preparedness and planning and to assist in coordinating emergency response efforts. Go to response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/environmental-response-management-application-erma to find out more.

RESPONSE RESOURCES

The United States Coast Guard Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution (ICCOPR) is a 15-member Inter-agency Committee that was established by the Title VII of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Find out more by clicking <https://www.dco.uscg.mil/ICCOPR>.

The U.S. National Response Team (NRT) coordinates preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities for pollutants and contaminants and oversees Regional Response Teams (RRT). Regional Response Teams host local Area Committee Meetings (ACM), which provide members of the public a place to connect with responders. Go to <https://www.nrt.org> to learn more.

The FEMA Emergency Management Institute Incident Command Resource Center's website houses Incident Command System (ICS) review documents, training courses, job aids, and more at <https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/icsresource>.

NOAA Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) plays a role in oil and chemical spills, environmental restoration, and marine debris. They offer training and education opportunities to the public at <https://response.restoration.noaa.gov>. To contact NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC), go to <https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/about/orr-field-staff.html>.

The FOSC's (federal on-scene coordinator) Guide to NOAA Scientific Support, found at <https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/fosc-guide.html>, lists the scientific support services available from NOAA OR&R's Emergency Response Division.

The NOAA Final Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP) report explains the injuries caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. It can be read by clicking <http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-planning/gulf-plan>.

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Responders remove oil from the water's surface using skimmers. (U.S. Department of Defense)



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