

Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed

1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:

North Carolina 2016 ESI M_MAMMAL (Marine Mammal Polygons)

1.2. Summary description of the data:

This data set contains sensitive biological resource data for whales, dolphins, pinnipeds, and manatees in North Carolina. Vector polygons (MARINE MAMMAL POLYS) in this data set represent migration, calving areas, general distribution, and seal haul out areas. Species-specific abundance, seasonality, status, life history, and source information are stored in associated data tables (described below) designed to be used in conjunction with this spatial data layer. This data set is a portion of the ESI data for North Carolina. As a whole, the ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil, and include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources.

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?

One-time data collection

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

2014 to 2016

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -78.6308, E: -75.2142, N: 36.5819, S: 33.6182

This reflects the extent of all land and water features included in the overall North Carolina ESI study region. The bounding box for this particular feature class may vary depending on occurrences identified and mapped.

1.6. Type(s) of data:

(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)
Map (digital)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:**1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:****2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)****2.1. Name:**

ESI Program Manager

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:**2.4. E-mail address:**

orr.esi@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:**3. Responsible Party for Data Management**

Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:

ESI Program Manager

3.2. Title:

Data Steward

4. Resources

Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?**4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):****5. Data Lineage and Quality**

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly

accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Process Steps:

- 2016-11-01 00:00:00 - Marine mammals depicted in this feature class include cetaceans (whales, porpoise, and dolphins), pinnipeds, and the West Indian manatee. Marine mammals displayed in inland waters (sounds, rivers, and bays) are restricted to the bottlenose dolphin and West Indian manatee, although whales, spotted dolphins, and seals may occur in inland waters on occasion. The location of the faunal transition zone near Cape Hatteras results in a high biodiversity of marine mammals that could potentially be found in the atlas area (Byrd et. al. 2014). However, many of these species typically occur farther offshore and were not mapped due to their rarity in the AOI. The general distribution of marine mammals along the outer coast of North Carolina was mapped using large polygons delineated by 10-m and 20-m isobaths and further divided at the capes (Cape Fear, Cape Lookout, and Cape Hatteras). Concentration values of High, Med, and Low were determined using habitat-based cetacean density maps (Roberts et al. 2016) and reflect the concentration of each species relative to its East coast-wide abundance. For seasonally present species that had monthly abundance estimates, the month of peak abundance in North Carolina was used to determine concentration values, otherwise year-round mean density maps were used. Cetaceans - Biologically Important Areas (BIAs; LaBrecque et al. 2015) for the bottlenose dolphin and North Atlantic right whale were used to map the distributions of these species. In North Carolina, two small, estuarine stocks of bottlenose dolphin occur: the Northern North Carolina Estuarine Stock (NNCES) and the Southern North Carolina Estuarine (SNCES) Stock. These populations occupy sounds, rivers, and bays, and nearshore waters in warmer months and move into nearshore waters in late fall through winter where they likely overlap with the Northern Migratory Stock of bottlenose dolphins. The North Atlantic right whale, a state and federally endangered species, has both calving and migration BIAs in the North Carolina atlas area. The North Atlantic right whale calving BIA expands on the federally designated Critical Habitat calving grounds for this species, and the migratory corridor BIA encompasses the entire offshore area. Manatees - The distribution of the West Indian manatee (state and federally endangered) was mapped using published data and expert knowledge in addition to North Carolina Natural Heritage Program vector data. The West Indian manatee is found in sounds, rivers, and bays during the warmer months from March to November. It also uses nearshore areas up to a quarter mile from the outer coast (Cummings, pers. comm.). Pinnipeds - Seals occur annually in low numbers in North Carolina in colder months through the spring. Harbor seals, and rarely, gray, harp, and hooded seals, use the inlets and adjacent sandbars and sandy beaches as feeding and haul-out sites. Oregon Inlet supports the highest number of seals, but they can also be found on Cape Point at Cape Hatteras (LeGrand and Howard 2013). Seals may be found throughout the outer coast of North Carolina, but are more common north of Cape Lookout. A seal haul-out area was mapped at Oregon Inlet using a 100 m onshore/

offshore buffer. See the Lineage section for additional information on the type of source data for this data layer. The ESI, biology, and human-use data are compiled into the standard ESI digital data format. A second set of interviews with participating resource experts are conducted to review the compiled data. If necessary, edits to the M_MAMMAL data layer are made based on the recommendations of the resource experts and digital data are created.

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:

Missing/invalid information:

- 1.7. Data collection method(s)
- 4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?
- 4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management
- 5.2. Quality control procedures employed
- 7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?
- 7.1.1. If data are not available or has limitations, has a Waiver been filed?
- 7.1.2. If there are limitations to data access, describe how data are protected
- 7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access
- 7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location
- 8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility
- 8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:

NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/40435>

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):

Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access

NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/esi_download

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

Data can be accessed by downloading the zipped ArcGIS geodatabase from the Download URL (see Distribution Information). Questions can be directed to the ESI Program Manager (Point Of Contact).

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

8. Data Preservation and Protection

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:

8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:

8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):

Office of Response and Restoration - Seattle, WA

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.