

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:

Massachusetts and Rhode Island 2016 HERP (Herp Polygons)

1.2. Summary description of the data:

This data set contains sensitive biological resource data for herpetiles (reptiles and amphibians) in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vector polygons in this data set represent a few species of sea turtles and inland species of turtles, frogs, and salamanders that are endangered, threatened, or of special concern. 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 Massachusetts and Rhode Island. 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: -71.8944, E: -69.6609, N: 42.8876, S: 40.9459

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:

- 2016-01-01 00:00:00 - Sea turtles depicted in this data for both Massachusetts and Rhode Island include Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempi*, federally endangered), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*, federally threatened), green (*Chelonia mydas*, federally threatened), and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*, federally endangered). Although adults of hard-shelled species (green, Kemp's ridley, and loggerhead) are generally uncommon in these coastal waters, there is a regular presence of juveniles that is difficult to discern and cannot effectively be detected during aerial surveys. Seagrass beds serve as developmental habitats, and green sea turtle juveniles have been known to navigate along the coast of Rhode Island to warmer waters off the southern states (Dodge and Merigo, personal communication). Leatherbacks are relatively common in the AOI, and Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay are areas of particular vulnerability for this species as evidenced by frequent strandings and entanglements (Prescott, personal communication). There is little data to support sea turtle presence in Narragansett Bay and select shallower bays in Massachusetts, and so these areas were not mapped. Other species such as the Hawksbill turtle are known to occasionally visit the AOI but were not included in the atlas. Seasonal presence for all sea turtles is summer through fall. General distribution polygons and concentrations are based on 2013 Atlantic Marine Assessment Program for Protected Species (AMAPPS) line transect survey data, the 2010 report Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles of Narragansett Bay, Block Island Sound, Rhode Island Sound, and Nearby Waters: Analysis of Existing Data for the Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan (Kenney and Vigness-Raposa), and local resource expert input and review from New England Aquarium, NEFSC, GARFO, University of Rhode Island Coastal Institute, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.
- 2016-01-01 00:00:00 - Threatened, endangered and other rare inland reptiles and amphibians were added to the atlas based on their conservation status, their rarity in the region, or based on expert input. Inland species in Rhode Island were mapped using either the 2016 RI DEM Natural Heritage Areas data or according to the key habitats and geographic areas highlighted in the 2015 RI WAP data and species profiles (see RI DEM Natural Heritage Areas and Rhode Island Wildlife Action Plan sections in BIRDS for complete description of these datasets). Key habitats were mapped to the corresponding ESI classified shoreline polygons (e.g. freshwater marshes and swamps). Species that primarily utilize upland forest habitats and in some instances the surrounding wetlands and vernal pools as well were mapped to generalized land polygons. Natural Heritage Area polygons were assigned the mapping qualifier of "Vulnerable Occurrence" and include the eastern ribbon snake (state special concern), eastern spadefoot (state endangered), northern diamondback terrapin, northern leopard frog, and wood turtle (state special concern). Additional data for the northern diamondback terrapin at Napatree Point was provided by Nick Ernst of the USFWS, Rhode Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The majorities of inland species in Massachusetts occurs in upland forest habitats and vernal pools, and were mapped to generalized land

polygons according to the geographic areas highlighted in the 2015 MA WAP species profiles (see Massachusetts Wildlife Action Plan section in BIRDS for complete description of this dataset). Blanding's turtle (state threatened) was mapped to the MA WAP key habitat corresponding with the ESI scrub-shrub wetlands polygons. Distribution polygons for the eastern spadefoot (state threatened) and eastern box turtle within the Cape Cod National Seashore were also supported by expert knowledge provided by Robert Cook, National Park Service. The Plymouth red-bellied turtle was mapped with the mapping qualifier of "Vulnerable Occurrence" using the 2016 Critical Habitat Designation polygon data (USFWS, NOAA NMFS). This dataset is a compilation of the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service ESA listed species in coastal areas. Critical habitat is defined as: 1. Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, and those features may require special management considerations or protection; and 2. Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation. "Rare reptile" data were also mapped with the qualifier "Vulnerable Occurrence" and were provided by MADFW NHESP and Bob Prescott, Mass Audubon, Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. Rare herpetofauna species in Massachusetts were not included in their entirety in this atlas due to vulnerability of collection concerns by NHESP. NHESP should be contacted directly for up-to-date information or review of specific locations.

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/51716>

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.