

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 M_MAMMAL (M_Mammal Polygons)

1.2. Summary description of the data:

This data set contains sensitive biological resource data for marine mammals in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vector polygons in this data set represent known dolphin, whale, and pineped concentration areas and haul-out sites. 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. See also the M_MAMPT (Marine Mammal Point) data layer for additional seal information.

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 - Step 1. Developing ESI data for cetacean species. General distribution for whales, dolphins, and porpoises was mapped as large polygons based on NROC's 2016 habitat-based density models, Atlantic Marine Assessment Program for Protected Species (AMAPPS) line transect survey data (2013-2014), and 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). Species distribution maps in the Rhode Island Ocean SAMP analysis were created using modeled seasonal relative abundance patterns generated from seasonal sightings per unit effort (SPUE) values, as well as aggregated sighting, stranding, and bycatch records. With the exception of Cape Cod Bay, survey data within bays and sounds is limited and often terminates at COLREGS Demarcation Lines. These lines and 20' depth contours were used to define the boundary between inshore and offshore marine mammal distribution polygons in this atlas. Input from local resource experts at New England Aquarium, NEFSC, GARFO, and University of Rhode Island Coastal Institute informed inshore as well as offshore species presence and concentrations. Cetaceans mapped in Narragansett Bay are restricted to the harbor porpoise, a few species of dolphin, and pilot whales. A higher biodiversity of species can be found in Buzzards Bay, Nantucket Sound, and Cape Cod Bay, and includes fin, humpback, and North Atlantic right whales. All cetaceans are indicated as having a year-round presence, though seasonal concentrations vary among species and by location. Many species peak in offshore waters during the spring and summer and are rarest in winter, whereas Cape Cod Bay exhibits increased species presence during the colder months of the year due in part to mass stranding. A number of species including beluga and Bryde's whales visit the atlas area but are not recorded with any consistency and are mostly anecdotal records. These species typically occur farther offshore and were not mapped due to their rarity in the AOI. Concentration areas for fin, humpback, and North Atlantic right whales were included in Massachusetts using 2015 Massachusetts Ocean Management Plan Core Habitat vector digital data (Mass CZM). This dataset is based on sightings from 1998-2014. These state and federally endangered species are considered a special, sensitive, or unique (SSU) resource and regularly use Massachusetts waters for feeding. Cape Cod Bay is particularly rich in nutrients and is a significant foraging area for other marine mammals as well.

- 2016-01-01 00:00:00 - Step 2. Developing ESI data for pinniped species. Harbor seals are the most common pinniped species in New England coastal waters and have increased significantly in abundance over the last few decades. They are present year-round off the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but are most common as a winter resident south of Cape Cod as they migrate from the Gulf of Maine in September to warmer waters in pursuit of abundant food resources (Raposa and Dapp, 2009). Harbor seal haulouts are most active October through May and are concentrated along the Cape and Islands, Block Island, and Narragansett Bay. Gray seals are present year-round as well and can regularly be seen hauling

out with harbor seals at Monomoy Island, Chatham Harbor, Jeremy Point in Wellfleet, and Muskeget Island and Shoals off Nantucket. Most gray seals in Rhode Island are recently weaned pups in the spring and are spotted only occasionally with harbor seals, such as at the north end of Block Island (Kenney, personal communication). Breeding for gray seals occurs during the winter months (December through February) and has been noted at haulouts on Monomoy, Muskeget, and Nomans Islands. Harp and hooded seals are present in Massachusetts and Rhode Island waters as well November through May, but do not haul out regularly like harbors and grays. Known occurrences are either strandings or fishery bycatch records (Kenney, personal communication). Harbor and gray seal haulout locations, seasonality, and breeding activity in Massachusetts were provided by Beth Josephson, NEFSC. Harbor seal haulouts in Rhode Island were mapped according the 2009 report A Protocol for Long-term Monitoring of Harbor seals (*Phoca Vitulina Concolor*) in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island (Raposa and Dapp) that is based on seal counts conducted in 2007-2008. This information was supplemented by vector point data from Cheryl Schroeder, Save the Bay (2005), and Wenley Ferguson, Save the Bay, who provided data for two sporadic haulout sites along the Sakonnet River. All digital data obtained from Massachusetts and Rhode Island for the Marine Mammals Layer were edited as necessary to match NOAA ESI Shoreline layer included in this atlas.

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/51779>

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.