

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:

South Carolina 2015 ESI POLITICAL_JURISDICTIONAL Polygons, Points

1.2. Summary description of the data:

This data set contains vector polygons depicting boundaries for the Army Corp of Engineers, Coast Guard, county, EPA, FEMA, tribal lands and state waters; vector points are used to depict locations of Coast Guard installations in South 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. The entirety of the South Carolina ESI Human-Use data layers consists of: PARKS-MANAGED AREAS Polygons, Points; NAVIGATION-MARINE Polygons, Points, Lines; POLITICAL-JURISDICTIONAL Polygons, Points; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Polygons, Points; SOCECON Polygons, Points, Lines; and NATURAL HAZARD Polygons.

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 2015

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -81.1615, E: -78.414, N: 33.9384, S: 31.9322

This reflects the extent of all land and water features included in the overall South 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:

- 2015-08-01 00:00:00 - The following applies to all data mapped in the SOCECON feature dataset. The mapping extent was dependent upon information availability and location of mapped coastal habitats and shorelines. The main sources of data used to depict human-use resources for this data layer were digital data sets provided by the following agencies: NOAA's Office of Coast Survey (OCS), South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control's (SCDHEC) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) Emergency Response Division (ERD), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Logistics Geospatial Integration Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), National Park Service (NPS), Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Research Planning, Inc. (RPI), NOAA's Tides and Currents, NOAA's National Coastal Data Development Center (NCDCC), NOAA's Chemical Impacts Team (CIT), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Navigation Data Center, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management (OCM), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Abandoned vessel data comes from NOAA's Office of Coast Survey Automated Wrecks and Obstructions Information System (AWOIS). Known access locations were compiled by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control's (SCDHEC) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. Airport, heliport, port, and lock and dam points were acquired from USDOT's National Transportation Atlas Database. SCDNR provided data for artificial reefs and boat ramps. Beach locations were compiled from NOAA OR&R. Coast Guard unit locations were acquired from the USCG Logistics Geospatial Integration Center. USEPA Facility (EPAF) locations represent facilities that maintain a risk management plan describing its hazards and prevention activities as required by the EPA Risk Management Plan Rule (RMP), facilities that manufacture, process, or use certain chemicals in amounts above established levels regulated by the EPA Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS) program, facilities with permits from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and facilities that the EPA has identified and monitors for storing certain quantities of oil (OIL). The data were provided by the USEPA to NOAA's Emergency Response Division. Historic sites were depicted from sites in the NPS National Register of Historic Places. Marina and water intake data were provided by SCDHEC. National Guard locations were acquired from ESRI. Office for Coastal Management provided data for renewable energy. Repeated measurement site (RMS) locations for marine observation sites and tide gauges were obtained through NOAA's National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS). Mussel Watch program RMS locations were obtained from the NOAA Chemical Impacts Team. River mile markers were acquired from U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Navigation Data Center. Washover locations are represented by points that were generated by Research Planning, Inc. at a scale of 1:8,000. (A washover, or washover fan, is

s a relatively flat surface on the top of a barrier spit complex that slopes gently landward. It is usually created when water forced landward by breaking waves flows across the top of the barrier spit during high spring tides or storms. This process creates a flattened-off surface along which sand is transported across the top of the spit into the standing water (lagoon) or marsh landward of the spit. The resulting deposit usually has a fan-like shape.) Waste Disposal Sites were generated from Ocean Disposal Site areas to point features.

- 2015-08-01 00:00:00 - The above digital and/or hardcopy sources were compiled by the project biologist to create the feature classes in the SOCECON feature dataset. Depending on the type of source data, three general approaches are used for compiling the data layer: 1) information gathered during initial interviews and from hardcopy sources are compiled onto U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles and digitized; 2) hardcopy maps are digitized at their source scale; 3) digital data layers are evaluated and used "as is" or integrated with the hardcopy data sources. 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 SOCECONPT data layer are made based on the recommendations of the resource experts, and final hardcopy maps 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
- 7.4. 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/55611>

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:

Office of Response and Restoration (ORR)

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.