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:

Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat for use in ESA/FIFRA consultations

1.2. Summary description of the data:

These data represent the marine and terrestrial areas designated as critical habitat for the Hawaiian monk seal on August 21, 2015 (80 FR 50926). The official NMFS critical habitat (SealHawaiianMonk_20150821) for the Hawaiian monk seal is comprised of both polygon data (marine and terrestrial areas in the MHI and Northwestern Hawaiian Islands) and line data (coastal segments in the MHI); together the polygons and lines represent the entire final critical habitat designation.Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI): Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat includes all beach areas, sand spits and islets, including all beach crest vegetation to its deepest extent inland, lagoon waters, inner reef waters, and habitat through the water's edge (mean lower low water line), including the seafloor and all subsurface waters and marine habitat within 10 meters of the seafloor, out to the 200 meter depth boundary in the following 10 areas: Kure Atoll, Midway Islands, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Lisianski Island, Laysan Island, Maro Reef, Gardner Pinnacles, French Frigate Shoals, Necker Island, and Nihoa Island.Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) polygon data: Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat areas surrounding Kauai, Oahu, Maui Nui (including Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai), and Hawaii are defined in the marine environment from the water's edge (mean lower low water line) seaward to a 200 meter depth boundary, including the seafloor and all subsurface waters and marine habitat within 10 meters of the seafloor. Niihau critical marine habitat includes the seafloor and all subsurface waters within 10 meters of the seafloor, from a 10 meter depth boundary seaward to a 200 meter depth boundary. Kaula Island critical marine habitat includes the seafloor and all subsurface waters within 10 meters of the seafloor, from a 3 nautical mile boundary seaward to a 200 meter depth boundary. Seven islets (near Oahu and Maui Nui) and numerous coastal locations (identified as lines in a separate dataset) around the MHIs have critical habitat designated from the water's edge into the terrestrial environment where the boundary extends inland 5 meters (in length) past the shoreline. The shoreline is described by the upper reaches of the wash of the waves, other than storm or seismic waves, at high tide during the season in which the highest wash of the waves occurs, usually evidenced by

the edge of vegetation growth or the upper limit of debris. In locations where critical habitat does not extend inland to the terrestrial environment, the designation boundary is the mean lower low water line.Areas ineligible for designation as critical habitat and areas that were excluded from critical habitat were clipped out of this dataset. The final rule (August 21, 2015 80 FR 50926) describes ineligible and excluded areas. Critical habitat does not include the following particular areas where they overlap with the areas described above: all cliffs and manmade structures, such as docks, seawalls, piers, fishponds, roads, pipelines, boat ramps, platforms, buildings, ramparts and pilings existing within the legal boundaries on September 21, 2015.Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) line data: Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat in the terrestrial environments of Kauai, Lehua, Oahu, Maui Nui (including Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai), and Hawaii extends from the water's edge (mean lower low water line) inland 5 meters (in length) past the shoreline. The shoreline is described by the upper reaches of the wash of the waves, other than storm or seismic waves, at high tide during the season in which the highest wash of the waves occurs, usually evidenced by the edge of vegetation growth or the upper limit of debris. Areas ineligible for designation as critical habitat and areas that were excluded from critical habitat were clipped out of this dataset. The final rule (August 21, 2015 80 FR 50926) describes ineligible and excluded areas. Critical habitat does not include the following particular areas where they overlap with the locations described above: all cliffs and manmade structures, such as docks, seawalls, piers, fishponds, roads, pipelines, boat ramps, platforms, buildings, ramparts and pilings existing within the legal boundaries on September 21, 2015.

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

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -178.436969, E: -154.799, N: 28.549748, S: 18.853502
W: -178.436969, E: -154.799, N: 28.549748, S: 18.853502
W: -178.436969, E: -154.799, N: 28.549748, S: 18.853502
W: -160.303087, E: -154.753096, N: 22.285329, S: 18.85975

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:
Karrin Goodman

2.2. Title:
Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:
karrin.goodman@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:
Karrin Goodman

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:

- 2015-08-21 00:00:00 - The data were created to represent the 200m depth contour around any land areas in the MHI and NWHI which was determined to be the outer extent of the marine portion of the final revised CH designation for the Hawaiian monk seal (80 FR 50926). The 200m contour for the MHI was extracted from SOEST MHI Multibeam bathymetry synthesis (http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/hmrg/multibeam/index.php). The .kmz file with line contours was downloaded from http://hioos.org/kml/bathymetry.kmz. The file was opened in GoogleEarth and saved as a .shp file for use in ArcMap 10.1. When opened in ArcMap 10.1, the 200m contour was selected and exported as a new shapefile using the export selected features function. Discrepancies and inaccuracies in the Coral Reef Ecosystem Division (CRED) data were apparent for Midway and Kure Atolls so the 200m contour for those areas was extracted from SOEST Pacific Islands Benthic Habitat Mapping Center bathymetry data (http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/pibhmc/pibhmc_nwhi.htm). The SOEST data were also used to cross check the rest of the CRED data. The original shapefile was in polyline format with minor gaps in the depth contour. Gaps were filled in using nautical charts 19019, 19016, and 19022 and the corresponding SOEST bathymetry grids. The separate line files for NWHI and MHI were combined into one file using the Union tool in ArcToolbox 10.1. Areas that were 200m in depth but were not immediately surrounding a land mass were eliminated and the completed line file was converted to polygon using the "feature to polygon" tool in ArcToolbox 10.1. Areas that were determined to be ineligible for CH designation under ESA Section 4(a)(3) or excluded from CH designation under ESA section 4(b)(2) were removed from this shapefile using two other shapefiles representing those areas respectively using the Union tool, then the selection tool to select areas that remain as designated critical habitat for export to a new shapefile. Terrestrial components of Hawaiian monk seal critical habitat are depicted as separate polygons.
- 2020-04-16 00:00:00 - Marine and terrestrial polygons were combined from multiple shapefiles into this feature class during the NMFS 2020 national critical habitat standardization project. 200 meter boundaries for MHI from Final_revised_HMSCH_Marine_2015_clean.shp 200 meter boundaries for NWHI from Final_HMSCH_Marine_2015.shp Terrestrial areas for MHI and NWHI from Final_HMSCH_Terr_NWHI&MHI_Islets_2015.shp All data were processed to represent the final rule accurately. Minor edits (e.g., Specific Area 6 Maro Reef only included marine habitat in the designation so the islet donut hole was removed, Specific Area 5 Laysan Island lakes were removed as separate features) were made to geometry in cases where the shapefile data did not represent the final CH designation. To support map service queries from this dataset, islets and marine polygons were combined and edited to have conicident boundaries. No overlapping polygons remain. Numerous tiny marine features were dissolved into larger single marine multipart features to consolidate attributes.
- 2023-12-15 00:00:00 - As described above, this species' HUC-based critical habitat dataset was modified from the line- and polygon-based species "agency-official" NMFS critical habitat data. This HUC-based critical habitat file represents the HUC-

12 watersheds (USGS Watershed Boundary Dataset; https://www.usgs.gov/national-hydrography/watershed-boundary-dataset) that intersect with the “agency-official” critical habitat line-based and polygon-based data. The data were reviewed and revised to add any additional HUC-12 watersheds that were determined to have hydrologic connectivity to the critical habitat.

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:
- 1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?
- 1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data
- 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
- 7.3. Data access methods or services offered
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location
- 8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility
- 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/72819

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:

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

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):

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.