

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:

AFSC/NMML/CCEP: California sea lion adult male migration locations, 1995-2000

1.2. Summary description of the data:

The migration and movement patterns of male California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) were investigated to determine the timing and distance of the migration. Adult male sea lions were instrumented with satellite-linked instruments in Puget Sound, Washington, before the southbound migration between 1995 and 2000. This dataset contains the ARGOS location data from the instrumented animals that subsequently was analyzed by the California Current Ecosystem Program (AFSC/NOAA).

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:

1995 to 2000

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -132, E: -122, N: 54.5, S: 32

Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Pacific Ocean. California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, BC, Canada

1.6. Type(s) of data:

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

Instrument: Wildlife Computers, Wildlife Computers SPOT

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:**

Tony Orr

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

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

tony.orr@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:

Patrick Gearin

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?

No

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):

0

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):

Lineage Statement:

Adult male California sea lions were captured on floating haul-out traps at Shilshole Bay

near Seattle, Washington (47°40.80 N, 122° 24.66 W). After sea lions were captured, they were moved from the trap platform onto a 10 × 3 m barge where they were sorted into one of two transfer cages for handling. Sea lions were weighed, measured, and hot iron branded on the dorsal rump area with unique numbers. Sea lions also were tagged on each foreflipper with numbered plastic tags (All flex USA Inc., Dallas, TX). The combination of the brand and flipper tags made individuals readily identifiable when resighted. Satellite instruments were deployed on nine adult male California sea lions from 1995 to 2000 between March and June before the onset of the southbound migration. Seven of the instruments were satellite-linked time depth recorders (SLTDRs) and two were SPOT tags (Wildlife Computers, Bellevue, WA) which provided only position data. The satellite instruments were set in an epoxy resin mold and glued to the dorsal pelage of each sea lion using 5-minute epoxy. A VHF radio tag was attached alongside the satellite housing unit to assist in locating animals and recovering instruments at a later date. The satellite instruments were programmed to transmit location data twice daily, 0200 to 0500 hours and from 1100 to 1400 h. The instruments also were programmed to record wet or dry status used to determine if the animal was on-land and at-sea for each position. Location data obtained from satellites were summarized by the Service ARGOS (Landover, Maryland, USA) (Service ARGOS 1996). A quality code is assigned to each location based upon the estimated accuracy of the location relative to the true position of the animal. Locations were classified as Z, B, A, 0, 1, 2, 3, indicating poor to good quality locations. The potential error of a location was 150 m for quality level 3 locations, 350 m for quality level 2 locations, and 1,000 m for quality level 1 locations. The potential error for quality levels 0, A, B, and Z was not estimated by Service ARGOS. All quality level Z locations were discarded before analysis. Each location was then inspected to determine if it should be retained for the analysis. The locations were considered on a point-to-point basis using a maximum swim speed of 3 m/s (Feldkamp et al. 1989, Ponganis et al. 1990) and the elapsed time between consecutive locations to determine whether the location was within the swimming capabilities of the animal. Locations were discarded if the distance between the two points was greater than the possible travel speed of the animal. To minimize dependence among locations, only one location was selected for each day for each sea lion. When more than one location was obtained for the same day, the location with the best quality was used in the analysis. If multiple locations on the same day had the same quality, a single location was randomly chosen. Dataset reflects spatial information of instrumented male California sea lions throughout their migrations.

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):

Data at capture (including morphometric information) were transcribed in datasheets/books while in the field. At the end of the day, data were entered into the database. Information in each field were cross checked with the original datasheet for errors,

duplicates, and misspellings.

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:

- 7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access
- 7.3. Data access methods or services offered

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/56465>

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?

No

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?

No

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

There are no legal restrictions on access to the data. They reside in public domain and can be freely distributed.

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

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

Yes

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

https://access.afsc.noaa.gov/data-zips/56465_California_sea_lion_adult_male_migration_locations_19

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

Unknown

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

Data not automatically processed

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)

OTHER

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):

Alaska Fisheries Science Center - Seattle, WA

Marine Mammal Laboratory

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

Unknown

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

IT Security and Contingency Plan for the system establishes procedures and applies to the functions, operations, and resources necessary to recover and restore data as hosted in the Western Regional Support Center in Seattle, Washington, following a disruption.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

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