

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:

SEAMAP Plankton Surveys

1.2. Summary description of the data:

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center Mississippi Laboratories conducts standardized fisheries independent resource surveys in the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and U.S. Caribbean to provide abundance and distribution information to support regional and international stock assessments. The spring plankton survey (April-May) targets bluefin tuna and covers the entire Gulf of Mexico using a neuston and bongo net. The fall plankton survey (September) is conducted on the Gulf of Mexico continental shelf and assesses the occurrence, abundance and geographical distribution of the early life stages of fall spawning fishes, especially king and Spanish mackerel, red drum, and snappers. The winter plankton survey (February-March) assesses the occurrence, abundance and geographical distribution of the early life stages of winter spawning fishes, particularly grouper species and tilefish. The survey is conducted on the Gulf of Mexico continental shelf, the shelf edge, and deep waters. Plankton samples are also collected on other SEAMAP surveys including Summer and Fall Groundfish. All surveys conduct 24-hour sampling using neuston and bongo nets with approximately 200 stations per survey. The neuston net has a 1- by 2-m opening outfitted with a 0.947 mm mesh net, and is towed for 10 minutes through the surface waters for eggs and larvae. A 61-cm bongo net frame, with 0.335 mm mesh nets, is used at each station and tow times are no more than 25 minutes.

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

Ongoing series of measurements

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

1982 to Present

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -98, E: -52, N: 39, S: 15

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.)

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:

Glenn A Zapfe

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:

glenn.zapfe@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

228-549-1650

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:

Glenn A Zapfe

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?

Yes

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:

Prior to the early 2000s, station data were recorded on datasheets and entered manually into a computer database. Since that time, station data is collected using the Scientific Computing System (SCS) and environmental data is collected using a CTD system in real-time. Plankton samples are collected in fine mesh nets and preserved. These samples are sent to the Polish Sorting Center for sorting and identification of fish larvae and select invertebrates. Identified specimens are returned to the SEAMAP Ichthyoplankton archive in St. Petersburg Florida to be cataloged and entered into the centralized plankton database. Identified invertebrate specimens are returned to the SEAMAP invert archive at Gulf Coast Research Lab in Ocean Springs Mississippi.

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):

At the end of each survey data are reviewed for accuracy/relevance by chief scientists. Specimens are sorted and identified at the Polish Sorting Center. Several species are re-examined by ichthyoplankton specialists at the SEFSC, following an established identification protocol to assure the accuracy and consistency of identifications over the time series.

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)

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/29436>

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?

Yes

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:

Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC)

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

Yes

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

Contact the individual identified as the distributor for this data set. Please include the title of the data set and the name of the data steward when requesting a copy of this data.

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

30 days

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)

NCEI_MS

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):

Mississippi Laboratory - Pascagoula, MS

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

365

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

Data resides in the laboratories' centralized database (Oracle). Security patches are applied to the database and host environment immediately after their release. In addition, Security benchmarks are applied to the database and host environment. Data residing in the centralized database (Oracle) is backed up nightly. Backup sets are placed on the laboratories' Networked Attached Storage (NAS) environment. Security patches/updates are immediately applied to the host environment. Data is stripped/mirrored using RAID 50 technology to protect data from disk failure. Nightly backups are preformed and files are written to magnetic tape and stored in an onsite / offsite location.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

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