

Data Management Plan

Name of Contractor	Western Ecosystems Technology, Inc.
Name of project	Pronghorn and mule deer use of underpasses and underpasses along US Highway 191, Wyoming.
Project Duration	Start date : September 2011 End: September 2015
DMP Version	V.1
Date Amended, if any	
Name of all authors, and ORCID number for each author	Hall Sawyer and Pat Rodgers
WYDOT Project Number	RS11211
Any Digital Object Identifier (DOI), including any CROSSREF number, which has been assigned to any peer reviewed publication or data generated by this project	As of 2-10-26, no. But, we expect DOI by summer of 2016 for citation below.
Name of all peer reviewed publications which have been generated using data from this project	Sawyer, H., P. Rodgers, and T. Hart. 2016. Pronghorn and mule deer use of underpasses and overpasses along US Highway 191. Wildlife Society Bulletin, In Press.
URLs for all peer reviewed publications which have been generated using data from this project	
RiP RH Display ID Number	35607
Dataset URL, if available	

What constitutes such data will be determined by the Principle Investigator, Project Champion, and the Research Manager. In general, your plan should address final research data. This includes recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary

to validate research findings. Final research data do not include laboratory notebooks, partial datasets, preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer review reports, communications with colleagues, or physical objects, such as gels or laboratory specimens. As part of your research, you may also generate unique data, which are data that cannot be readily replicated. Your DMP should also address unique data that may arise from your research.

WYDOT expects the timely release and sharing of data to be no later than the acceptance for publication of the main findings from the final dataset, unless the Principle Investigator will be embargoing the data. In such a case, the data cannot be embargoed for a period longer than twelve (12) months.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this research project is to:

Evaluate mule deer and pronghorn use of underpasses and overpasses along US Highway 191, from 2012 through 2015.

2. Definitions

- a. Code or scripts include code used in the collection, manipulation, processing, analysis or visualization of data, but may also include software developed for other purposes.
- b. Copyright is a set of legal rights extended to copyright owners that govern such activities as reproducing, distributing, adapting, or exhibiting original works fixed in tangible forms.
- c. Data means the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, communications with colleagues. Recorded material excludes physical objects (e.g. laboratory samples). Research data also does not include trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential; and personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- d. Data Archive is a site where machine readable materials are stored, preserved or possibly redistributed to individuals interested in the materials.
- e. Data Management Plan is a document that specifies your plans for managing your data and files for a research project.
- f. Dataset means collection of data.
- g. Metadata refers to structured data about data which helps define administrative,

technical, or structural characteristics of the digital content.

3. Data Types and Storage

The types of data and/or datasets generated and/or used in this project include ...

All highway crossing data (date, time, crossing structure, number of animals, direction of movement, and species) were recorded into Access Database provided to WYDOT. The database can be searched/queried by any of the above attributes.

All photos (jpeg) were archived and provided to WYDOT on hard drive. Photos were collected from trail cameras placed on each structure. Photos were organized by crossing structure and each have a time/date stamp.

Provide a description of the data that you will be gathering in the course of your project. You should address the nature, scope, and scale of the data that will be collected. Describe the characteristics of the data, their relationship to other data, and provide sufficient detail so that reviewers will understand any disclosure risks that may apply. Discuss value of the data over the long-term. Please provide the name of all repositories where the data will be housed during the lifetime of the project.

Checklist

- o What type of data will be produced?
- o How will data be collected? In what formats?
- o How will the data collection be documented?
- o Will it be reproducible? What would happen if it got lost or became unusable later?
- o How much data will it be, and at what growth rate? How often will it change?
- o Are there tools or software needed to create/process/visualize the data?
- o Will you use pre-existing data? From where?
- o Storage and backup strategy?

3. Data Organization, Documentation and Metadata

The plan for organizing, documenting, and using descriptive metadata to assure quality control and reproducibility of these data include ...

All highway crossing data (date, time, crossing structure, number of animals, direction of movement, and species) were recorded into Access Database provided to WYDOT. The database can be searched/queried by any of the above attributes. Access Database is the standard database software and is easily accessed with GUI interface.

All photos (jpeg) were archived and provided to WYDOT on hard drive. Photos were collected from trail cameras placed on each structure. Photos were organized by crossing structure and each have a time/date stamp. Photos may be used for outreach or other research efforts.

Your DMP should describe the anticipated formats that your data and related files will use. To the maximum extent practicable, and in accordance with generally accepted practices in your field, your DMP should address how you will use platform-independent and non-proprietary formats to ensure maximum utility of the data in the future. If you are unable to use platform-independent and non-proprietary formats, you should specify the standards and formats that will be used and the rationale for using those standards and formats.

NOTE: Attach the Metadata transmittal form or URL for data generated or peer reviewed publications from this project.

Checklist

- o What standards will be used for documentation and metadata?
- o Is there good project and data documentation format/standard?
- o What directory and file naming convention will be used?
- o What project and data identifiers will be assigned?
- o Is there a community standard for metadata sharing/integration?

4. Data and/or Database Access and Intellectual Property

What access and ownership concerns are there...

WYDOT and WEST, Inc. should retain permissions for photo use. There is no other ownership concerns from WEST, Inc. The data are clearly organized and archived in such a way that they can be used for future studies/analysis. Data can be obtained from Tom Hart at WYDOT or Hall Sawyer at West, Inc.

Protecting research participants and guarding against the disclosure of identities and/or confidential business information is an essential norm in scientific research. Your DMP should address these issues and outline the efforts you will take to provide informed consent statements to participants, the steps you will take to protect privacy and confidentiality prior to archiving your data, and any additional concerns. If necessary, describe any division of

responsibilities for stewarding and protecting the data among Principal Investigators.

If you will not be able to deidentify the data in a manner that protects privacy and confidentiality while maintaining the utility of the dataset, you should describe the necessary restrictions on access and use. In general, in matters of human subject research, your DMP should describe how your informed consent forms will permit sharing with the research community and whether additional steps, such as an Institutional Review Board (IRB), may be used to protect privacy and confidentiality.

Checklist

- o What steps will be taken to protect privacy, security, confidentiality, intellectual property or other rights?
- o Does your data have any access concerns? Describe the process someone would take to access your data.
- o Who controls it (e.g., PI, student, lab, University, funder) ?
- o Any special privacy or security requirements (e.g., personal data, high-security data) ?
- o Any embargo periods to uphold?

5. Data Sharing and Reuse

The data will be released for sharing in the following way ...

WEST, Inc. provided WYDOT with: 1) Access Database of all wildlife crossing data, and 2) hard drive will all photos taken from trail cameras on crossing structures.

These data can be shared through WYDOT or WEST, Inc. Aside from Access Database, no special software requirements are needed.

Data will be published in the Wildlife Society Bulletin as:
Sawyer, H., P. Rodgers, and T. Hart. 2016. Pronghorn and mule deer use of underpasses and overpasses along US Highway 191. Wildlife Society Bulletin, In Press.

Describe who will hold the intellectual property rights for the data created by your project. Describe whether you will transfer those rights to a data archive, if appropriate. Identify whether any copyrights apply to the data, as might be the case when using copyrighted instruments. If you will be enforcing terms of use or a requirement for data citation through a license, indicate as much in your DMP. Describe any other legal requirements that might need to be addressed.

Checklist

- o If you allow others to reuse your data, how will the data be discovered

and shared?

- o Any sharing requirements (e.g., funder data sharing policy) ?
- o Audience for reuse? Who will use it now? Who will use it later?
- o When will I publish it and where?
- o Tools/software needed to work with data?

6. Data Preservation and Archiving

The data will be preserved and archived in the following ways ...

All data is archived in Access Database and no preservation or additional archiving is needed.

Describe how you intend to archive your data and why you have chosen that particular option. You may select from a variety of options including, but not limited to:

- Use of an institutional repository
- Use of an archive or other community-accepted data storage facility
- Self-dissemination

You must describe the dataset that is being archived with a minimum amount of metadata that ensures its discoverability. Whatever archive option you choose, that archive must support the capture and provision of the US Federal Government "[Common Core](#)" metadata. In addition, the archive you choose must support the creation and maintenance of persistent identifiers and must provide for maintenance of those identifiers throughout the preservation lifecycle of the data. Your plan should address how your archiving and preservation choices meet these requirements.

Checklist

- o How will the data be archived for preservation and long-term access?
- o How long should it be retained (e.g., 3-5 years, 10-20 years, permanently) ?
- o What file formats? Are they long-lived?
- o Are there data archives that my data is appropriate for (subject-based? Or institutional)?
- o Who will maintain my data for the long-term?

NOTE:

Researchers evaluating data repositories as the option(s) for storing and preserving their data should examine evidence demonstrating that the repository:

- a. Promotes an explicit mission of digital data archiving;
- b. Ensures compliance with legal regulations, and maintains all applicable licenses

- covering data access and use, including, if applicable, mechanisms to protect privacy rights and maintain the confidentiality of respondents;
- c. Has a documented plan for long-term preservation of its holdings;
 - d. Applies documented processes and procedures in managing data storage;
 - e. Performs archiving according to explicit work flows across the data life cycle;
 - f. Enables the users to discover and use the data, and refer to them in a persistent way through proper citation;
 - g. Enables reuse of data, ensuring appropriate formats and application of metadata;
 - h. Ensures the integrity and authenticity of the data;
 - i. Is adequately funded and staffed, and has a system of governance in place to support its mission; and
 - j. Possesses a technical infrastructure that explicitly supports the tasks and functions described in internationally accepted archival standards like Open Archival Information System (OAIS).

**These guidelines are based on the [Data Seal of Approval](#).

METADATA TRANSMITTAL FORM

Title ¹	Pronghorn and mule deer use of underpasses and overpasses along US Highway 191, Wyoming.
Creator	Hall Sawyer and Pat Rodgers
Publication Date(s)	2015, 2016
Description	Wildlife crossing data and photos for Trapper's Point overpass/underpass project
Keywords	Wildlife crossings, mule deer, pronghorn, overpass, underpass, US Highway 191, wildlife-vehicle collisions
Subject	Wildlife crossing structures
Identifier ²	Trapper's Point
Edition	Database created 7-8-15
Abstract	<p>The seasonal migrations of ungulates are increasingly threatened by various forms of anthropogenic disturbance, including roads, fences, and other infrastructure. While roadway impacts (i.e., wildlife-vehicle collisions and landscape permeability) of two-lane highways to mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>) can largely be mitigated with underpasses and continuous fencing, similar mitigation may not be effective for pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>) or other ungulate species that are reluctant to move through confined areas. The Wyoming Department of Transportation recently installed 6 underpasses and 2 overpasses along 20 km of US Highway 191 in western Wyoming, where we evaluated species-specific preferences by documenting the number of migratory mule deer and pronghorn that used adjacent overpass and underpasses for 3 years following construction. We also measured the amount of back and forth movement across the highway for each species through time. We documented 40,251 mule deer and 19,290 pronghorn migrate across the highway. Of those, 79% of mule deer moved under, whereas 93% of pronghorn moved over the highway. These strong species-specific differences were evident at both sites and support the notion that overpasses are more amenable to pronghorn than underpasses. Concurrently, we documented a sharp increase in the amount of back and forth movement of mule deer and pronghorn across the highway during migration periods. Such movement flexibility is presumed to improve their ability to respond to changing environmental conditions by easily accessing habitats on either side of the highway. Our results highlight that species-specific preferences are an important consideration when mitigating roadway impacts with wildlife crossing structures. Overpass and underpass</p>

¹ To include alternate title; conference title; and journal title if they are different.

² To include record numbers; report numbers; NTIS number; TRIS Accession Number; OCLC Number; ISBN; ISSN; contract number; and DOI if available.

	<p>construction reduced wildlife-vehicle collisions by approximately 81%. The seasonal migrations of ungulates are increasingly threatened by various forms of anthropogenic disturbance, including roads, fences, and other infrastructure. While roadway impacts (i.e., wildlife-vehicle collisions and landscape permeability) of two-lane highways to mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>) can largely be mitigated with underpasses and continuous fencing, similar mitigation may not be effective for pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana</i>) or other ungulate species that are reluctant to move through confined areas. The Wyoming Department of Transportation recently installed 6 underpasses and 2 overpasses along 20 km of US Highway 191 in western Wyoming, where we evaluated species-specific preferences by documenting the number of migratory mule deer and pronghorn that used adjacent overpass and underpasses for 3 years following construction. We also measured the amount of back and forth movement across the highway for each species through time. We documented 40,251 mule deer and 19,290 pronghorn migrate across the highway. Of those, 79% of mule deer moved under, whereas 93% of pronghorn moved over the highway. These strong species-specific differences were evident at both sites and support the notion that overpasses are more amenable to pronghorn than underpasses. Concurrently, we documented a sharp increase in the amount of back and forth movement of mule deer and pronghorn across the highway during migration periods. Such movement flexibility is presumed to improve their ability to respond to changing environmental conditions by easily accessing habitats on either side of the highway. Our results highlight that species-specific preferences are an important consideration when mitigating roadway impacts with wildlife crossing structures. Overpass and underpass construction reduced wildlife-vehicle collisions by approximately 81%.</p>
Geographic Coverage	US Highway 191, Sublette County, WY
Language	English
Publisher	WYDOT (2015 final report) and Wildlife Society Bulletin (2016 peer-review article)
Contact Point	Hall Sawyer, hsawyer@west-inc.com
Funding agency	WYDOT
Access Restrictions	Restricted public
Intellectual Property and Other Rights	Photo credits to WYDOT and WEST, Inc.
License	n/a
Format	database
Collection	n/a

Related Documents	n/a
Data Organization	Access Database
Size of file	3.5 mb