

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:

2007 Sumpter Powder River Mine Lidar

1.2. Summary description of the data:

Watershed Sciences, Inc. (WS) collected Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data for the USDA

Forest Service on September 17, 2007. The project covers an 8-mile reach of the Powder River in northeast Oregon, downstream of the town of Sumpter. The extent of requested LiDAR area totals over 3,146 acres; the map below shows the extent of the LiDAR area to be delivered, covering nearly 3,208 acres. The delivered acreage for the study area is

greater than the original amount due to buffering of the original AOI and flight planning optimization.

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:

2007-09-17

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -118.2087333, E: -118.085049, N: 44.74167319, S: 44.68345132

1.6. Type(s) of data:

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

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

2.4. E-mail address:

coastal.info@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

(843) 740-1202

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:

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:

- 2007-09-17 00:00:00 - Acquisition. The LiDAR survey utilized a Leica ALS50 Phase II mounted in Cessna Caravan 208B. The full survey was conducted September 17, 2007. The Leica ALS50 Phase II system was set to acquire =105,000 laser pulses per second (i.e. 105 kHz pulse rate) and flown at 800 meters above ground level (AGL), capturing a scan angle of plus\minus 14o from nadir2. These settings are developed to yield points with an average native density of =8 points per square meter over terrestrial surfaces. The native pulse density is the number of pulses emitted by the LiDAR system. Some types of surfaces (i.e., dense vegetation or water) may return fewer pulses than the laser originally emitted. Therefore, the delivered density can be less than the native density and lightly variable according to distributions of terrain, land cover and water bodies.

- 1. Resolve kinematic corrections for aircraft position data using kinematic aircraft GPS and static ground GPS data. 2. Develop a smoothed best estimate of trajectory (SBET) file that blends the post-processed aircraft position with altitude. 3. Calculate laser point position by associating the SBET position to each laser point return time, scan angle, intensity, etc. Creates raw laser point cloud data for the entire survey in *.las. 4. Import raw laser points into manageable blocks (less than 500 mb) to perform manual relative accuracy calibration and filter for pits/birds. Ground points are then classified for individual flights lines (to be used for relative accuracy testing and calibration). 5. Using ground classification points per each flight line, the relative accuracy is tested. Automated line-to-line calibrations are then performed for system attitude parameters (pitch, roll, heading), mirror flex (scale) and GPS/IMU drift. Calibrations are performed on ground classified points from paired flights lines. Every flight line is used for relative accuracy calibration. 6. Position and attitude data are imported. Resulting data are classified as ground and non-ground points. Statistical absolute accuracy is assessed via direct comparisons of ground classified points to ground RTK survey data. Data are then converted to orthometric elevations (NAVD88) by applying a Geoid03 correction. Ground models are created as a triangulated surface and exported as ArcInfo ASCII grids at a 1-meter pixel resolution.

- 2013-11-20 00:00:00 - The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) downloaded topographic files in LAZ format from the Puget Sound Lidar Consortium's (PSLC) website. The files contained lidar easting, northing, elevation, intensity, return number, class, scan angle and GPS time measurements; the data was received in UTM Zone 11 (in meters) and vertical coordinates were referenced to NAVD88 in meters using the Geoid03 model. OCM performed the following processing for data storage and Digital Coast provisioning purposes: 1. The All-Return LAZ files were checked for bad elevations 2. The laz files were converted from a Projected Coordinate System (UTM Zone 11) to a Geographic Coordinate system (NAD83) 3. The laz files were then converted to ellipsoidal vertical units in meters.

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)
- 3.1. Responsible Party for Data Management
- 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/49900>

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:

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

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

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

<https://coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/lidar/search/where:ID=2606>

<https://noaa-nos-coastal-lidar-pds.s3.amazonaws.com/laz/geoid18/2606/index.html>

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

This data can be obtained on-line at the following URL:

<https://coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/lidar/search/where:ID=2606>

;

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 for Coastal Management - Charleston, SC

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.