

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:

2019 USGS Lidar: Riverside, CA (QL1)

1.2. Summary description of the data:

The Project data set consists of the Classified Point Cloud. The Geographical Extent of this dataset extends to the entirety of the CA Riverside 2019 B19 QL1 boundary, approximately 561 square miles of the AOIs. Ground Conditions: water at normal levels; no unusual inundation; no snow; leaf off. How the Withheld Points are Identified: Withheld (ignore) points were identified in the files using the standard LAS Withheld bit.

The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) downloaded this data set from this USGS site:

https://rockyftp.cr.usgs.gov/vdelivery/Datasets/Staged/Elevation/LPC/Projects/USGS_LPC_CA_Riverside_B1_2019/

These files were processed to the Data Access Viewer (DAV) and https. The total number of laz files downloaded and processed was 1452.

The breaklines were also downloaded and are available for download at the link provided in the URL section of this metadata record. Please note that this product has not been reviewed by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) and any conclusions drawn from the analysis of this information are not the responsibility of NOAA or OCM.

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:

2019-08-09 to 2019-08-16

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -115.490264, E: -114.527319, N: 33.89111, S: 33.494326

1.6. Type(s) of data:

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

Model (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:

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?

Yes

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

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:

- 2019-09-20 00:00:00 - Aerial LiDAR Acquisition: LiDAR acquisition was done using Blythe Airport (KBLH) and Lake Havasu City Airport (KHII) as the base airports. DAS used two dedicated GPS base station located at the respected airports to support the aerial LiDAR acquisition. DAS used Leica's Terrian Mapper LiDAR Sensor (SN90524) for the acquisition. The project consisted of 229 flightlines and 2 calibration crosslines totaling 4,627.68 nautical miles. The acquisition was completed in 21 lifts on August 10, 2019 and it was completed August 22, 2019. Ground Control Survey: A survey was performed to support the acquisition of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR). The control network involved a total of one hundred twenty (120) check points (67 NVA + 53 VVA). The points were a combination of the following ground cover classification: Open Terrain, Urban Terrain, Bare Earth, High Grass, and Low Trees. All field survey observations were conducted between August 7, 2019 and it was completed August 12, 2019 with Leica GPS GS15 and 1200 equipment.
- 2019-09-20 00:00:00 - LiDAR Data Processing: Inertial Explorer 8.7 software was used to compute inertial solution file (*.sol) for each mission using ground GPS base station. The resulting solution was checked to ensure a minimum accuracy of +/- 0.05m, combined separation, for horizontal and vertical positions. Inertial Explorer methodology integrates Inertial Navigation Solution by processing the GPS data and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU). The software applies the reference lever arms for the GPS and IMU during the process to determine the trajectory (position and orientation) of the LiDAR sensor during the acquisition mission. Inertial Explorer generated graphical results was reviewed to ensure that the IMU data was healthy. These results are found in Appendix C. Raw LiDAR sensor ranging data and the final solution sensor trajectory (*.sol), from Inertial Explorer, were processed in Leica's HxMap software to produce LiDAR point cloud swath for each flight line in LAS version 1.4 file format. Quality control of the swath point cloud was performed to validate proper functioning of the sensor system, full coverage of the project area and point density of the LiDAR data. Swath point clouds were assigned unique file source identification. The data was found to be complete and consistent with the sensor calibration parameters.
- 2019-09-20 00:00:00 - LiDAR Calibration: HxMap is the common workflow platform for Leica airborne sensors. The processing workflow involves; Ingest, Block Creation, LiDAR Matching, Quality Assurance (QA) and Product Generation. LiDAR is processed in HxMap by generating point clouds from raw sensor data during the Ingest step. Noise filtering, sensor installation calibration and atmospheric

condition parameters are also applied during the ingest process. Once all data is processed through ingest, they are assembled into a block for LiDAR Matching. The LiDAR Matching step resolves LiDAR registration errors which remain in the point clouds after sensor and installation calibration parameters are applied in the ingest step. QA tool is run on the Block after LiDAR Matching to verify quality of results. QA results are reviewed to ensure that, 95% of patches less than 5cm for Vertical Scan Direction and Vertical Line Separation. Ground control points are also included to assess absolute accuracy for the point cloud data. LiDAR products are finally generated in the Product Generation step as LAS swaths (LAS 1.4). Vertical (Z) shift (calculated from QA step) is also applied during the product generation.

- 2020-07-17 00:00:00 - The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) downloaded the laz files from this USGS site: ftp://rockyftp.cr.usgs.gov/vdelivery/Datasets/Staged/Elevation/LPC/Projects/USGS_LPC_CA_Riverside_B1_2019/ These files were processed to the Data Access Viewer (DAV) and https. The total number of files downloaded and processed was 1452. The data were in Albers Equal Area (NAD83 2011), meters, coordinates and NAVD88 (Geoid12B) elevations in meters. The data were classified as: 1 - Unclassified, 2 - Ground, 7 - Low Noise, 9 - Water, 17 - Bridge Decks, 18 - High Noise, 20 - Ignored Ground. OCM processed all classifications of points to the Digital Coast Data Access Viewer (DAV). Classes available on the DAV are: 1, 2, 7, 9, 17, 18, 20. OCM performed the following processing on the data for Digital Coast storage and provisioning purposes: 1. An internal OCM script was run to check the number of points by classification and by flight ID and the gps and intensity ranges. 2. Internal OCM scripts were run on the laz files to convert from orthometric (NAVD88) elevations to ellipsoid elevations using the Geoid12B model, to convert from Albers Equal Area (NAD83 2011) coordinates in meters to geographic coordinates, to assign the geokeys, to sort the data by gps time and zip the data to database and to http.

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
- 5.2. Quality control procedures employed
- 7.1.1. If data are not available or has limitations, has a Waiver been filed?
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility

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/60330>

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:

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=9129/details/9129>
<https://noaa-nos-coastal-lidar-pds.s3.amazonaws.com/laz/geoid18/9129/index.html>

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

Data is available online for bulk and custom downloads.

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)

NCEI_CO

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

Data is backed up to tape and to cloud storage.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

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