

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:

2011 - 2012 OLC Lidar DEM: Union Baker, OR

1.2. Summary description of the data:

No metadata record for this data set was provided to the NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM). This record was created with information from the data report. A link to the data report is provided in the URL section of this metadata record.

WSI collected Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data of the Union Baker Study Area for the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). The total Area of Interest (AOI) and the total area flown (TAF) covers 379,002 acres and 390,797 acres respectively. The TAF acreage is greater than the original AOI acreage due to buffering and flight planning optimization. Union Baker data were delivered in: OGIC (HARN): Projection: Oregon Statewide Lambert Conformal Conic; horizontal and vertical datum: NAD83 (HARN)/NAVD88 (Geoid03); units: International Feet; grid resolution: 3 ft. The acquisition dates were:

Delivery 1: Dec 8 -12, 2011

Delivery 2: May 14 - July 3, 2012

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:

2011-12-08 to 2011-12-12, 2012-05-14 to 2012-07-22

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -118.239508, E: -117.6856, N: 45.6077, S: 44.682764

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):

Lineage Statement:

Watershed Sciences, LLC collected Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data in the Union Baker project area for DOGAMI. NOAA OCM received the data and ingested it into the Digital Coast Data Access Viewer for distribution.

Process Steps:

- 2012-01-01 00:00:00 - The LiDAR survey utilized Leica ALS50, ALS60 and ALS70 sensors mounted in Cessna Caravan 208B and Partenavia P.38 aircrafts. The systems were set to acquire $\geq 105,000$ laser pulses per second (i.e. 105 kHz pulse rate) and flown at 900 and 1400 meters above ground level (AGL), capturing a scan angle of $\pm 14^\circ$ from nadir. 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. The study area was surveyed with opposing flight line side-lap of $\geq 60\%$ ($\geq 100\%$ overlap) to reduce laser shadowing and increase surface laser painting. The system allows up to four range measurements per pulse, and all discernable laser returns were processed for the output dataset. To solve for laser point position, it is vital to have an accurate description of aircraft position and attitude. Aircraft position is described as x, y and z and measured twice per second (2 Hz) by an onboard differential GPS unit. Aircraft attitude is measured 200 times per second (200 Hz) as pitch, roll and yaw (heading) from an onboard inertial measurement unit (IMU). Owing to late seasonal snowpack and contractual deadline restrictions, LiDAR acquisition took place with snow on the ground in upper elevations of the Union Baker survey area, with the approval of DoGAMI. While the presence of an impermanent surface (e.g. snow, water, dunes) can influence data calibration and relative accuracy, the overall calibration statistics for the present data are excellent (see page 13, mean relative accuracy 4 cm; 1σ 5 cm). WSI's overall assessment of the data is that it is robust and sufficient for analytical applications as long as the user is aware of the presence of snow in isolated areas.
- 2012-01-01 00:00:00 - The bare-earth DEMs were created by triangulating all "ground" classified points and inserting 3-D breaklines utilizing TerraSolid's TerraScan and TerraModeler software. Any ground points within 1 m of the breaklines were reclassified to "ignored-ground" (ASPRS code: 10) before triangulation.
- 2020-10-05 00:00:00 - The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) received 38 bare earth DEM files in ArcGRID format from DOGAMI. The data were in OR Statewide Lambert Conformal Conic (NAD 83 HARN), international feet coordinates and NAVD88 (Geoid03) elevations in feet. The grid spacing was 3 feet. OCM

performed the following processing for Digital Coast storage and provisioning purposes: 1. Data were converted to GeoTiff format using GDAL 2.4.0 to comply with the open data policy 2. The horizontal (2994) and vertical (6360) EPSG codes were applied (Citation: processed lidar data)

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/63038>

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=9184/details/9184>

https://noaa-nos-coastal-lidar-pds.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dem/OLC_Union_Baker_DEM_2012_9

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.