Ongoing Changes to Proposed NOAA SCAT Data Standard

SCAT for Tomorrow Workshop Follow-up

12/5/2017

Topics

- Ongoing *changes* to Data Standard since SfT workshop

- Digital data exchange *format review*

- Digital data exchange *example*

- Modifications / extensions

Changes to Data Standard for Survey Data

- Unique field names across tables: useful for NOAA DIVER but also as cleaner data management practice (e.g. for flat-file generation)

- Explicit relational ID fields (survey and segment) for all observations (zone and pit)

- Remove requirement for *marine ESI classification* scheme (expand to riverine, lacustrine, ice, etc.)

Data Exchange Formats

- Data Formats:

	Spatial	Attributes
Shape/CSV	Shape	CSV
FGDB	FGDB	FGDB
JSON	GeoJSON	JSON

- Metadata format: *ERMA JSON and/or ISO*

- Attribute data for spatial features (segments, zones, pits) can be included as attributes of spatial features *or* as related table with geometry held separate

- Table naming issues

Data Exchange Example

- Synthetic data from synthetic incident in Galveston Ship Channel

- Will expand to synthetic incidents in Atlantic, Pacific for diversity of habitat and oiling conditions

- Eventual automated generation of synthetic data for drills

- Available at: http://researchplanninginc.github.io /NOAA-SCAT-Standard/
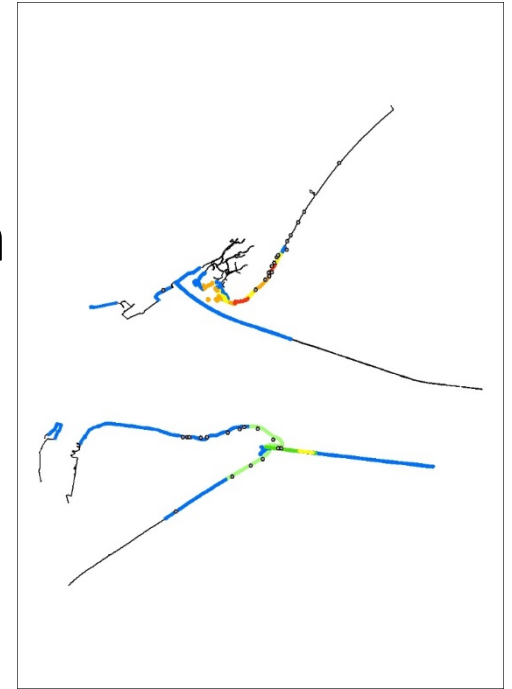
Proposed Modifications / Extensions

Non-tidal water elevations:

- Retain single text/string field:
  - ZONE_TIDAL to ZONE_WLEV
  - PIT_TIDAL to PIT_WLEV
- Use tidal descriptors/codesets (e.g. "MI") for marine/estuarine settings
- Use stage/flow descriptors/codesets (e.g. "Flood") or values (e.g. "1000 cfs" or "8 ft gage") for riverine or lacustrine settings

Shoreline ice:

- Retain single zone type text/string field
  - ESI to TYPE or similar
- Use ice descriptors/codesets (e.g. "Ice foot" or "snow")