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## Plan Overview

*A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool*

**Title:** San Andreas Fault

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**Template:** U.S. Geological Survey DMP Guidance (2014–25/04/2016) OBSOLETE

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# San Andreas Fault

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## Project and Contact Information

The USGS DMP template generally follows the USGS Science Data Lifecycle Model, a high level view of how data relates to project workflows from data planning to preservation and publishing. This template is not prescriptive but meant as guidance for individuals and Centers/Programs who want to create their own Data Management Plans.

**Proposal Title:** The significance of the East Shoreline strand of the San Andreas Fault for future earthquakes in Coachella Valley

U. S. G. S. National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, Southern California Panel

Dec. 1, 2015-Nov. 30, 2016

Point of Contact: Dr. Susanne Janecke, Utah State University

## Plan and Acquire

**Plan and Acquire elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle:** Plan refers to planning considerations before the handling of the project's data assets. Acquire describes the activities related to new or existing data that are collected or generated.

New Data will consist of detailed geologic mapping at scales of about 1: 5000. Data will be acquired on standard topographic base maps and aerial photography downloaded from the USGS National Map Viewer. Digital Elevation models are also downloaded from National Map Viewer, Google Earth, and Bing.

LiDAR imagery is from Open Topography ([www.opentopography.org](http://www.opentopography.org)), Project Name: 2010 Salton Sea LiDAR collection: B4 Projects Southern San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults.

All of these data are publically available.

The estimated amount of new data to be generated is on the order of 0.5 TB. The data are to be dynamic - mapping and image analysis will be iterative.

These data are studied with standard image processing programs, and all of the required software and hardware are functional at Utah State University.

## Describe and Manage Quality

**Describe and Manage Quality elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle:** Describe emphasizes documentation of every stage of the lifecycle to ensure the data assets and methods can be understood, evaluated for validity, and potentially reused. Manage Quality includes considerations for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures.

End products will consist of pdfs, .ai files, and MS Word files of interpreted geologic maps, that will be images of georegistered files on which detailed geologic data will be plotted. Data is generated by field work to determine key geologic relationships, followed by image analyses that are processed with a color enhancement scheme in Photoshop, and then imported to Illustrator. The data sets will likely be a large volume of image files: SAF 15-XXX.ai, etc.

## Backup/Secure and Preserve

**Backup/Secure and Preserve elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle:** Backup/Secure involves managing risks and accessibility to the data throughout the lifecycle. Preserve highlights important activities that should be taken to ensure long-term preservation of data, metadata, ancillary products, and additional documentation.

The data is stored on a Macintosh workstation in the Geology Department at USU. The backup for this workstation occurs 4 times/day to an external drive.

For the long term the data will be stored on these devices or their upgrades. During the course of this research, the data are protected behind a USU firewall, and password protected workstation.

## Publish and Share

**Publish and Share elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle:** Publish and Share highlight important considerations related to traditional peer-reviewed publications and dissemination of the data through Web sites, data catalogs, social media and other outlets.

The work that results from this research will be provided to the scientific community through presentations at scientific meetings, project reports, and peer-reviewed scientific papers. Per common usage agreements with publishers, DOIs will be assigned at publication, and pre-publication versions of papers will be provided at the USU digital commons system, which provides web searchable locators.