

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:**

2020 USGS Lidar: 8 County, WI

1.2. Summary description of the data:

WI_8County_Chippewa (Work Unit 191373)

The Chippewa County lidar project area covers approximately 1084 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.7 meters and a single swath nominal point density (NPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Chippewa County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Chippewa (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7595), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using two Riegl LMS 1560 sensors with serial numbers SN754 and SN1264 from April 30, 2020 to May 7, 2020 in 4 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Columbia (Work Unit 219073)

The Columbia County lidar project area covers approximately 836 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.907 meters and an aggregate nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Columbia County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Columbia (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7597), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using a Riegl LMS-Q1560 sensor with serial number SN1264 from April 11, 2020 to April 18, 2020 in 2 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_EauClaire (Work Unit 219076)

The Eau Claire County lidar project area covers approximately 674 square miles which

includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.7 meters and an aggregate nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Eau Claire County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Eau Claire (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7604), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using two Riegl LMS-Q1560 LiDAR sensors with serial numbers SN754 and SN1264 from April 30, 2020 to May 7, 2020 in 4 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Grant (Work Unit 219079)

The Grant County lidar project area covers approximately 1250 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.7 meters and a aggregate nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Grant County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Grant (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7607), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using two Riegl VQ 1560 sensors with serial numbers SN754 and SN1264 from April 19, 2020 to April 30, 2020 in 5 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Menominee (Work Unit 219082)

The Menominee County lidar project area covers approximately 399 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.6 meters and a nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Menominee County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Menominee (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7620), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using a Leica ALS80 with serial number SN8239 from April 25, 2020 to April 30, 2020 in 2 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Rock (Work Unit 219085)

The Rock County lidar project area covers approximately 771 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.7 meters and a aggregate nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Rock County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) /

WISCRS Rock (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7629), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using a Riegl VQ 1560i sensor with serial number 4040 from April 16, 2020 to April 26, 2020 in 5 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Sauk (Work Unit 219088)

The Sauk County lidar project area covers approximately 906 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.907 meters and an aggregate nominal point density (ANPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Sauk County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Sauk (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7631), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using a Riegl LMS-Q1560 sensor with serial number SN1264 from April 11, 2020 to April 21, 2020 in 3 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

WI_8County_Vernon (Work Unit 219091)

The Vernon County lidar project area covers approximately 874 square miles which includes a 100 meter buffer around the county boundary. The lidar data was acquired at a nominal point spacing (NPS) of 0.7 meters and a single swath nominal point density (NPD) of 2.0. Project specifications are based on Vernon County requirements and on the U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program LiDAR Base Specification, Version 2.1. The data was developed based on a horizontal projection/datum of NAD83(2011) / WISCRS Vernon (ftUS) (EPSG Code: 7637), and vertical datum of NAVD88 - Geoid12B (Feet). LiDAR data was acquired using a Riegl VQ 1560i sensor serial number SN4040 from April 18, 2020 to April 21, 2020 in 3 total lifts. Acquisition occurred with leaves absent from deciduous trees, when no snow was present on the ground, and with rivers at or below normal levels.

This metadata record supports the data entry in the NOAA Digital Coast Data Access Viewer (DAV). For this data set, the DAV is leveraging the Entwine Point Tiles (EPT) hosted by USGS on Amazon Web Services.

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:

2020-04-30 to 2020-05-07, 2020-04-11 to 2020-04-18, 2020-04-30 to 2020-05-07, 2020-04-19 to 2020-04-30, 2020-04-25 to 2020-04-30, 2020-04-16 to 2020-04-26, 2020-04-11 to 2020-04-21, 2020-04-18 to 2020-04-21

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -91.674671, E: -90.90704, N: 45.301534, S: 44.847042

WI_8County_Chippewa (Work Unit 191373)

W: -89.8, E: -88.99, N: 43.66, S: 43.27

WI_8County_Columbia (Work Unit 219073)

W: -91.67, E: -90.9, N: 44.87, S: 44.58

WI_8County_EauClaire (Work Unit 219076)

W: -91.17, E: -90.41, N: 43.22, S: 42.5

WI_8County_Grant (Work Unit 219079)

W: -89, E: -88.47, N: 45.13, S: 44.84

WI_8County_Menominee (Work Unit 219082)

W: -89.39, E: -88.76, N: 42.86, S: 42.48

WI_8County_Rock (Work Unit 219085)

W: -90.33, E: -89.58, N: 43.65, S: 43.13

WI_8County_Sauk (Work Unit 219088)

W: -91.28, E: -90.29, N: 43.74, S: 43.41

WI_8County_Vernon (Work Unit 219091)

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:

The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) ingested references to the USGS Entwine Point Tile (EPT) files hosted on Amazon Web Services (AWS) into the Digital Coast Data Access Viewer (DAV). The DAV accesses the point cloud as it resides on AWS under the usgs-lidar-public-container.

Process Steps:

- 2020-06-24 00:00:00 - The boresight for each lift was done individually as the solution may change slightly from lift to lift. The following steps describe the Raw Data Processing and Boresight process: 1) Technicians processed the raw data to LAS format flight lines using the final GPS/IMU solution. This LAS data set was used as source data for boresight. 2) Technicians first used RIEGL RiPROCESS software to calculate initial boresight adjustment angles based on sample areas selected in the lift. These areas cover calibration flight lines collected in the lift, cross tie and production flight lines. These areas are well distributed in the lift coverage and cover multiple terrain types that are necessary for boresight angle calculation. The

technician then analyzed the results and made any necessary additional adjustment until it is acceptable for the selected areas. 3) Once the boresight angle calculation was completed for the selected areas, the adjusted settings were applied to all of the flight lines of the lift and checked for consistency. The technicians utilized commercial and proprietary software packages to analyze how well flight line overlaps match for the entire lift and adjusted as necessary until the results met the project specifications. 4) Once all lifts were completed with individual boresight adjustment, the technicians checked and corrected the vertical misalignment of all flight lines and also the matching between data and ground truth. The relative accuracy was less than or equal to 7 cm RMSEz within individual swaths and less than or equal to 10 cm RMSEz or within swath overlap (between adjacent swaths). 5) The technicians ran a final vertical accuracy check of the boresighted flight lines against the surveyed check points after the z correction to ensure the requirement of NVA = 19.6 cm 95% Confidence Level (Required Accuracy) was met. Point classification was performed according to USGS Lidar Base Specification 2.1, and breaklines were collected for water features. Bare earth DEMs were exported from the classified point cloud using collected breaklines for hydroflattening.

- Original point clouds in LAS/LAZ format were restructured as Entwine Point Tiles and stored on Amazon Web Services. The data were re-projected horizontally to WGS84 web mercator (EPSG 3857) and no changes were made to the vertical elevations in NAVD88 (GEOID12B).

- 2023-08-09 00:00:00 - The NOAA Office for Coastal Management (OCM) created references to the Entwine Point Tile (EPT) files that were ingested into the NOAA Digital Coast Data Access Viewer (DAV). No changes were made to the data. The DAV will access the point cloud as it resides on Amazon Web Services (AWS) under the usgs-lidar-public container. These are the AWS URLs being accessed: https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Chippewa_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Columbia_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_EauClaire_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Grant_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Menominee_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Rock_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Sauk_2020/ept.json https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/usgs-lidar-public/WI_8County_Vernon_2020/ept.json

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/70437>

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=9873/details/9873>

https://rockyweb.usgs.gov/vdelivery/Datasets/Staged/Elevation/LPC/Projects/WI_8County_2020_A20/

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.