LiDAR Quality Assessment Report

The USGS National Geospatial Technical Operations Center, Data Operations Branch is responsible for conducting reviews of all Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) point-cloud data and derived products delivered by a data supplier before it is approved for inclusion in the National Elevation Dataset and the Center for LiDAR Information Coordination and Knowledge. The USGS recognizes the complexity of LiDAR collection and processing performed by the data suppliers and has developed this Quality Assessment (QA) procedure to accommodate USGS collection and processing specifications with flexibility. The goal of this process is to assure LiDAR data are of sufficient quality for database population and scientific analysis. Concerns regarding the assessment of these data should be directed to the Chief, Data Operations Branch, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, Missouri 65401 or NGTOCoperations@usgs.gov.

Materials Received:
11/28/2011

Project ID:
GA_SeventeenCoGAHyFlat_2_2011

Project Alias(es):
Seventeen County GA Hydro Flattening_...

Project Type: GPSC

Project Description:
The Seventeen County GA Hydro Flattening Task Order involves hydro flattening of the water bodies and gradient flattening of double-line streams for thirteen full counties and four partial counties in Georgia that are divided into two groups based on their respective NOAA CSC tasking requirements: the seven "inland" counties and the ten "coastal" counties.

The seven "inland" counties consist of the full counties of: Walton (329 sq mi); Jasper (388 sq mi); Monroe (413 sq mi); Jones (395 sq mi); Bibb (260 sq mi); Heard (308 sq mi); and Harris (477 sq mi). The ten "coastal" counties consist of the full counties of Screven (655 sq mi); Bulloch (689 sq mi); Effingham (483 sq mi); McIntosh (438 sq mi); Camden (648 sq mi); and Brantley (447 sq mi), and the partial counties of Bryan (271 sq mi); Long (360 sq mi); Charlton (212 sq mi); and Wayne (183 sq mi). The project collectively covers 6,956 square miles.
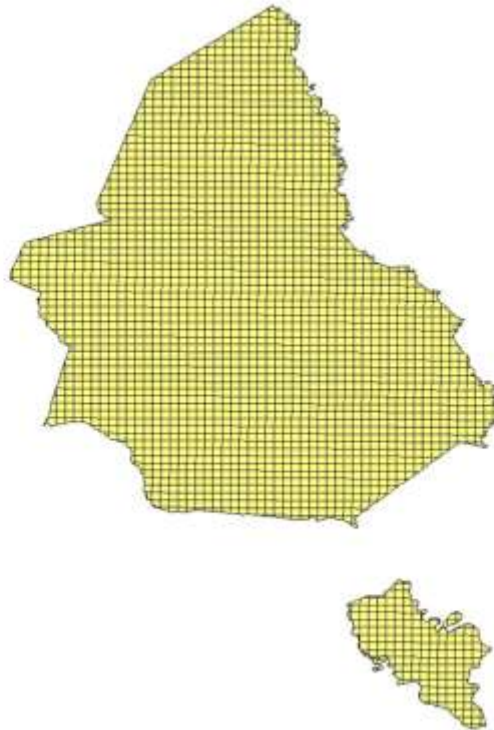
Year of Collection: 2011

Lot 2 of 4 lots.

Seventeen County GA Hydro Flattening task
(approx. 6,956 sq mi)
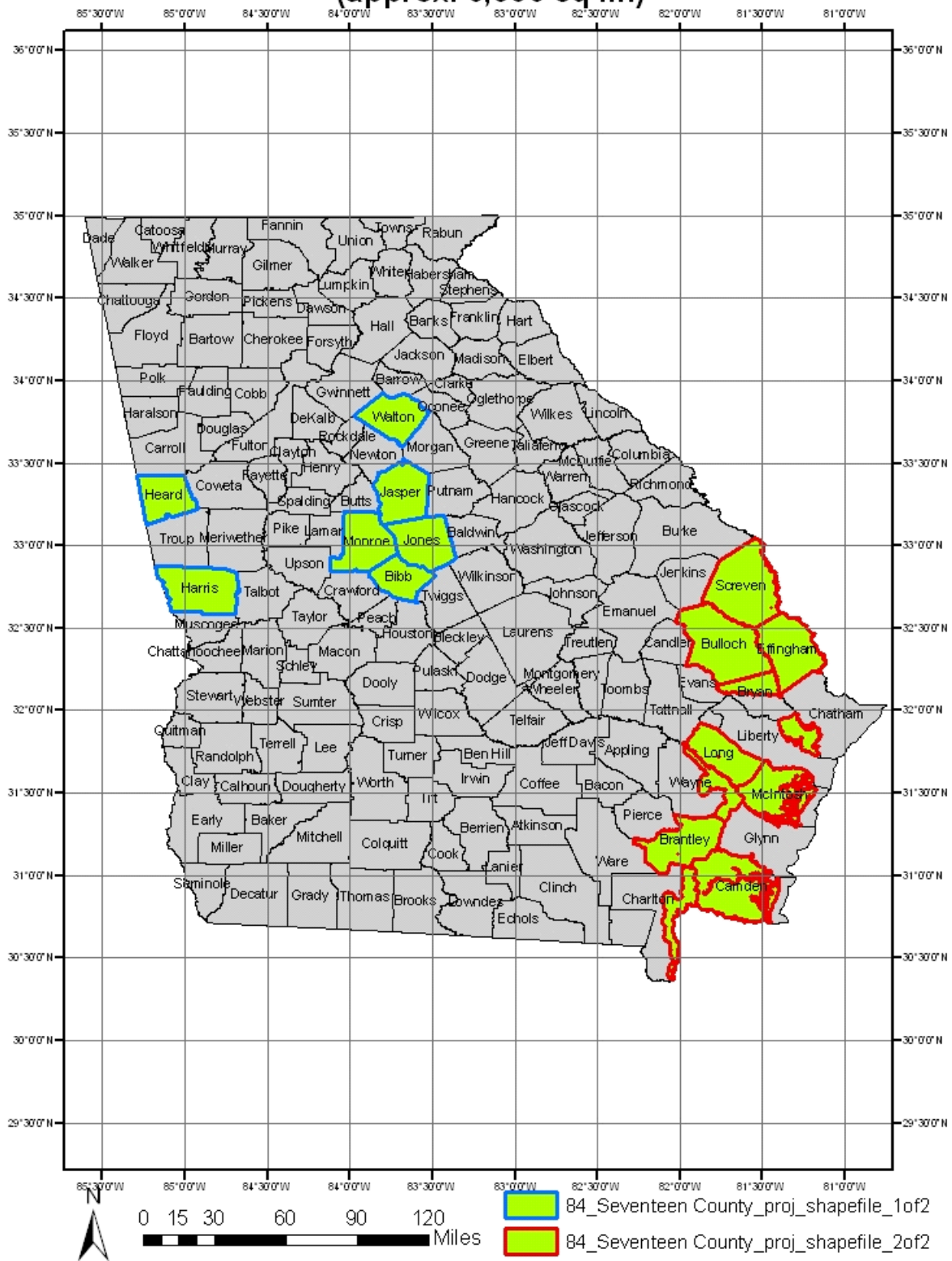
Project Tiling Scheme:

☑ Project Tiling Scheme image?

Contractor:

Photo Science, Inc.

Applicable Specification:

V13

Licensing Restrictions:

None

☐ Third Party Performed QA?

Project Points of Contact:

POC Name	Type	Primary Phone	E-Mail
Joe Scott	CPT	573-308-3700	jwscott@USGS.gov
Dennis Hall	NOAA (CSC)	843-740-1323	Dennis.Hall@NOAA.gov

Project Deliverables

All project deliverables must be supplied according to collection and processing specifications. The USGS will postpone the QA process when any of the required deliverables are missing. When deliverables are missing, the Contracting Officer Technical Representative (COTR) will be contacted by the Elevation/Orthoimagery Section supervisor and informed of the problem. Processing will resume after the COTR has coordinated the deposition of remaining deliverables.

☐ Collection Report
☐ Survey Report
☐ Processing Report
☐ QA/QC Report
☐ Control and Calibration Points
☐ Project Shapefile/Geodatabase
☐ Control Point Shapefile/Gdb

☑ Project Tiling Scheme Shapefile/Gdb
☑ Breakline Shapefile/Gdb
☑ Project XML Metadata
☐ Swath LAS XML Metadata
☐ Classified LAS XML Metadata
☑ Breakline XML Metadata
☑ Bare-Earth DEM XML Metadata

Multi-File Deliverables

File Type	Quantity
☐ Swath LAS Files	
☐ Intensity Image Files	
☐ Tiled LAS Files	
☑ Breakline Files	1
☑ Bare-Earth DEM Files	2554

Additional Deliverables

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? ⦿ Yes ○ No

Because this is a hydro flattening task only, there are no LAS files or control points involved.

The reviewer should note the following modifications to the V13 hydro flattening specifications: (THIS DELIVERY LOT CONTAINS ONLY "COASTAL" COUNTIES)

The minimum size for gradient flattening of double-line streams for the "inland" counties shall be 100 feet, whereas for the "coastal" counties the minimum size for gradient flattening of double-line streams shall be 25 feet in accordance with NOAA CSC acquisition tasking.

The minimum size for flattening lakes/ponds for the "inland" counties shall be two (2) acres, whereas for the "coastal" counties the minimum size for flattening shall be 0.5 acres in accordance with NOAA CSC acquisition tasking.

The minimum size for the inclusion of islands inside of ponds/lakes for the "inland" counties shall be one (1) acre, whereas for the "coastal" counties the minimum size shall be 0.5 acre in accordance with NOAA CSC acquisition tasking.

Project Geographic Information

Areal Extent: 2111 Sq Mi

Grid Size: 4 X 4 U.S. Feet

Tile Size: 1250 X 1250 U.S. feet

Nominal Pulse Spacing: Select...

Vertical Datum: NAVD88 U.S. feet

Horizontal Datum: NAD83 U.S. feet

Project Projection/Coordinate Reference System: Georgia State Plane, Georgia East U.S. feet.

This Projection Coordinate Reference System is consistent across the following deliverables:

- ☐ Project Shapefile/Geodatabase
- ☑ Project Tiling Scheme Shapefile/Gdb
- ☐ Checkpoints Shapefile/Geodatabase
- ☑ Project XML Metadata File
- ☐ Swath LAS XML Metadata File
- ☐ Classified LAS XML Metadata File
- ☑ Breaklines XML Metadata File
- ☑ Bare-Earth DEM XML Metadata File
- ☐ Swath LAS Files
- ☐ Classified LAS Files
- ☑ Breaklines Files
- ☑ Bare-Earth DEM Files

Project Shapefile/Geodatabase CRS

Check Point Shapefile/Geodatabase CRS

Swath LAS XML Metadata CRS

Classified LAS XML Metadata CRS

Swath LAS Files CRS

Classified LAS Files CRS

Review Cycle

This section documents who performed the QA Review on a project as well as when QA reviews were started, actions passed, received, and completed.

Reviewer:
B. Swain

Review Start Date:
11/29/2011

Action to Contractor Date	Issue Description	Return Date

Review Complete: 12/5/2011

Metadata Review

Provided metadata files have been parsed using 'mp' metadata parser. Any errors generated by the parser are documented below for reference and/or corrective action.

The Project XML Metadata file parsed without errors.

The Swath LAS XML Metadata file parsed without errors.

The Classified LAS XML Metadata file parsed without errors.

The Breakline XML Metadata file parsed without errors.

The Bare-Earth DEM XML Metadata file parsed without errors.

Project QA/QC Report Review

ASPRS recommends that checkpoint surveys be used to verify the vertical accuracy of LiDAR data sets. Checkpoints are to be collected by an independent survey firm licensed in the particular state(s) where the project is located. While subjective, checkpoints should be well distributed throughout the dataset. National Standards for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) guidance states that checkpoints may be distributed more densely in the vicinity of important features and more sparsely in areas that are of little or no interest. Checkpoints should be distributed so that points are spaced at intervals of at least ten percent of the diagonal distance across the dataset and at least twenty percent of the points are located in each quadrant of the dataset.

NSSDA and ASPRS require that a minimum of twenty checkpoints (thirty is preferred) are collected for each major land cover category represented in the LiDAR data. Checkpoints should be selected on flat terrain, or on uniformly sloping terrain in all directions from each checkpoint. They should not be selected near severe breaks in slope, such as bridge abutments, edges of roads, or near river bluffs. Checkpoints are an important component of the USGS QA process. There is the presumption that the checkpoint surveys are error free and the discrepancies are attributable to the LiDAR dataset supplied.

For this dataset, USGS checked the spatial distribution of checkpoints with an emphasis on the bare-earth (open terrain) points; the number of points per class; the methodology used to collect these points; and the relationship between the data supplier and checkpoint collector. When independent control data are available, USGS has incorporated this into the analysis.

Checkpoint Shapefile or Geodatabase:
☐ Checkpoint Distribution Image?

The following land cover classes are represented in this dataset (uncheck any that do not apply):

☑ Bare Earth

☐ Tall Weeds and Crops

☐ Brush Lands and Low Trees

☐ Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees

☐ Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structures

There are a minimum of 20 checkpoints for each land cover class represented. Points within each class are uniformly distributed throughout the dataset. USGS Select...able to locate independent checkpoints for this analysis. USGS accepts the quality of the

checkpoint data for these LiDAR datasets.

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? ○ Yes ○ No

☐ Image?

Accuracy values are reported in terms of Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA), Supplemental Vertical Accuracy(s) (SVA), and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA).

Accuracy values are reported in: Select or type...

Required FVA Value is ⬚ or less.
Target SVA Value is ⬚ or less.
Required CVA Value is ⬚ or less.

The reported FVA of the LAS Swath data is ⬚.

The reported FVA of the Bare-Earth DEM data is ⬚.

SVA are required for each land cover type present in the data set with the exception of bare-earth. SVA is calculated and reported as a 95th Percentile Error.

Land Cover Type	SVA Value	Units
Tall Weeds and Crops		
Brush Lands and Low Trees		
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees		
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structur...		

The reported CVA of this data set is: ⬚.

LAS Swath File Review

LAS swath files or raw unclassified LiDAR data are reviewed to assess the quality control used by the data supplier during collection. Furthermore, LAS swath data are checked for positional accuracy. The data supplier should have calculated the Fundamental Vertical Accuracy using ground control checkpoints measured in clear open terrain. The following was determined for LAS swath data for this project:

LAS Version
◯ LAS 1.2 ◯ LAS1.3 ◯ LAS 1.4

Swath File Characteristics
☐ Separate folder for LAS swath files
☐ Each swath files <= 2GB
☐ *If specified, *.wdp files for full waveform have been provided

The reported FVA of the LAS swath data is ☐☐.

Based on this review, the USGS <u>accepts</u> the LAS swath file data.

| Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? | ◯ Yes ◯ No |

☐ Image?

LAS Tile File Review

Classified LAS tile files are used to build digital terrain models using the points classified as ground. Therefore, it is important that the classified LAS are of sufficient quality to ensure that the derivative product accurately represents the landscape that was measured. The following was determined for classified LAS files for this project:

Classified LAS Tile File Characteristics
☐ Separate folder for Classified LAS tile files
☐ Classified LAS tile files conform to Project Tiling Scheme
☐ Quantity of Classified LAS tile files conforms to Project Tiling Scheme
☐ Classified LAS tile files do not overlap
☐ Classified LAS tile files are uniform in size

☐ Classified LAS tile files have no points classified as '12'

☐ Point classifications are limited to the standard values listed below:

Code	Description
1	Processed, but unclassified
2	Bare-earth ground
7	Noise (low or high, manually identified, if needed)
9	Water
10	Ignored ground (breakline proximity)
11	Withheld (if the "Withheld" bit is not implemented in processing software)

☐ Buy up?

Based on this review, the USGS accepts the classified LAS tile file data.

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? ○ Yes ○ No

☐ Image?

Breakline File Review

Breaklines are vector feature classes that are used to hydro-flatten the bare earth Digital Elevation Models.

Breakline File Characteristics
☑ Separate folder for breakline files
☑ All breaklines captured as PolylineZ or PolygonZ features
☑ No missing or misplaced breaklines

Based on this review, the USGS accepts the breakline files.

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? ○ Yes ⦿ No

None.

Bare-Earth DEM Tile File Review

The derived bare-earth DEM file receives a review of the vertical accuracies provided by the data supplier, vertical accuracies calculated by USGS using supplied and independent checkpoints, and a manual check of the appearance of the DEM layer.

Bare-Earth DEM files provided in the following format: ArcGrid

Bare-Earth DEM Tile File Characteristics
- ☑ Separate folder for bare-earth DEM files
- ☑ DEM files conform to Project Tiling Scheme
- ☑ Quantity of DEM files conforms to Project Tiling Scheme
- ☑ DEM files do not overlap
- ☑ DEM files are uniform in size
- ☑ DEM files properly edge match
- ☐ Independent check points are well distributed

All accuracy values reported in _____ .

Reported Accuracies

Land Cover Category	# of Points	Fundamental Vertical Accuracy @95% Confidence Interval (Accuracy$_z$) Required FVA = or less.	Supplemental Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Target SVA = or less.	Consolidated Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Required CVA = or less.
Open Terrain	20			
Tall Weeds and Crops				
Brush Lands and Low Trees				
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees				
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structures				
Consolidated	20			

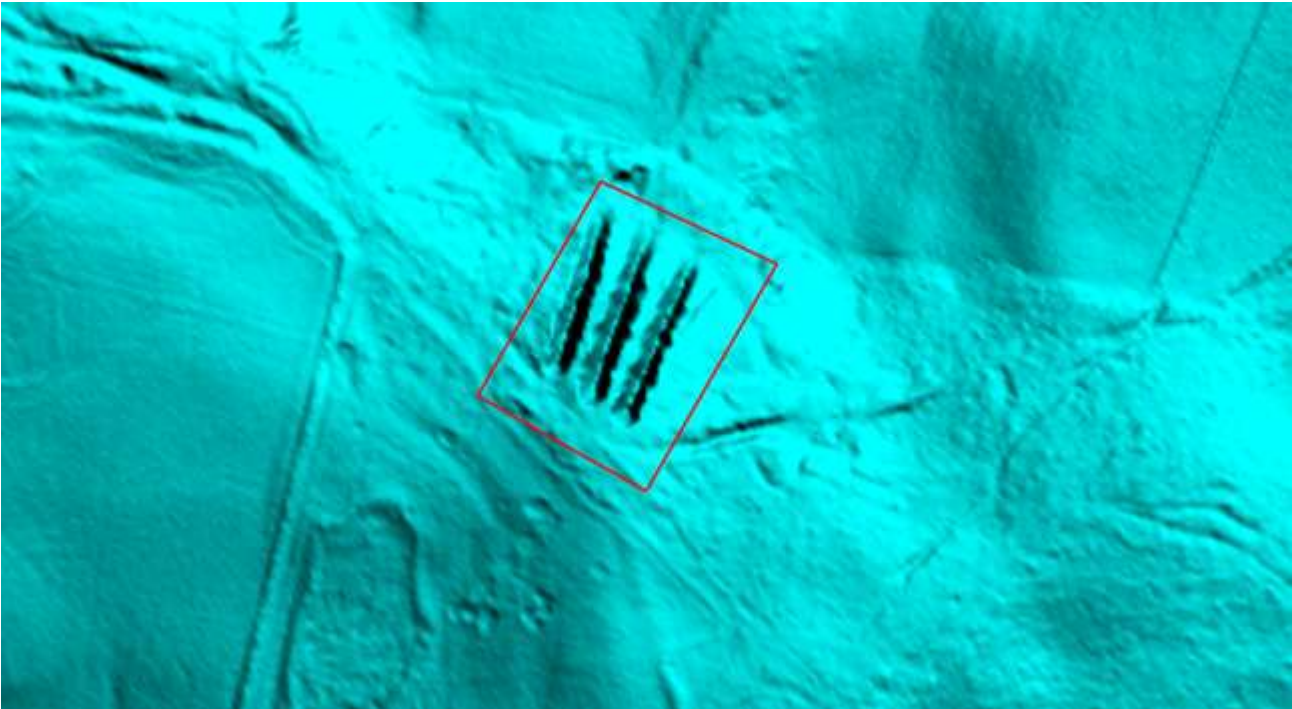☐ QA performed Accuracy Calculations?

Based on this review, the USGS recommends the bare-earth DEM files for inclusion in the 1/3 Arc-Second National Elevation Dataset.

Based on this review, the USGS <u>accepts</u> the bare-earth DEM files.

Bare-Earth DEM Anomalies, Errors, Other Issues

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? ⊙ Yes ○ No

☑ Image?

Ground anomaly. May not be an error but these ground conditions can not be verified by NGTOC due to tree cover in this area.
32° 47' 32.5993" N, 81° 37' 25.3324" W

Based on this review, the deliverables provided <u>meet</u> the Task Order requirements.

Internal Note:

<u>This is the end of the report.</u>