

### **LiDAR Quality Assessment Report**

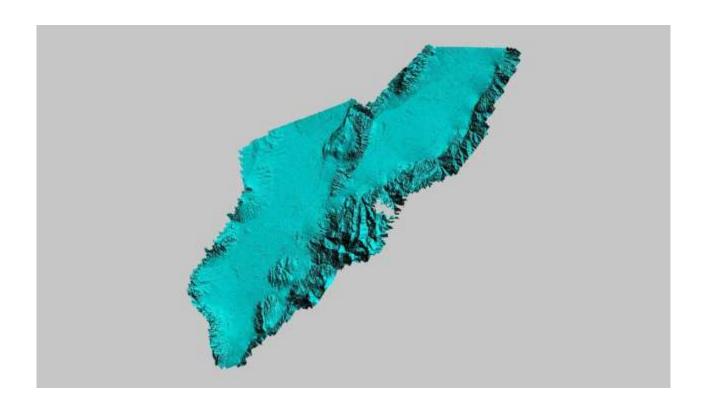
The USGS National Geospatial Technical Operations Center, Data Operations Branch is responsible for conducting reviews of all Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) point-cloud data and derived products delivered by a data supplier before it is approved for inclusion in the National Elevation Dataset and 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: 8/31/2012	Project Type: Donated Data			
	Project Description:			
Project ID: UT-Cedar Valley	The Cedar Valley LiDAR data set is a mass point dataset composed of LiDAR			
Project Alias(es):	point data. This data set was collected from airborne surveys completed			
N/A	between October 24, 2011 and October 27, 2011 and covers approximately 498 square miles			
	Vear of Collection 2011			

Year of Collection: 2011

Lot  $\boxed{1}$  of  $\boxed{4}$  lots.

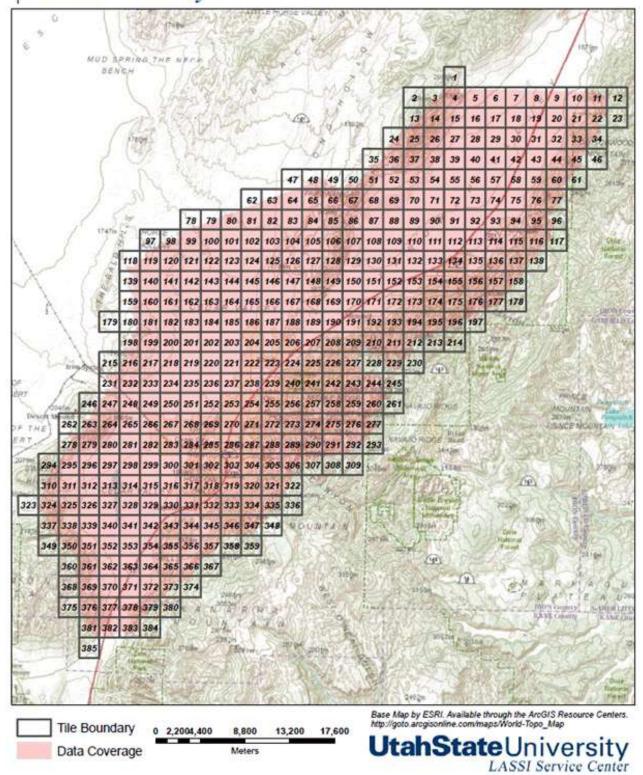
Project Extent:



Project Tiling Scheme:

✓ Project Tiling Scheme image?

# Cedar Valley



Contractor: Applicable Specification:

(Utah AGRC) & Utah State University

NSSDA & V13

Licensing Restrictions:		

☐ Third Party Performed QA?

Project Points of Contact:

POC Name Type		Primary Phone	E-Mail
Robert T. Pack, Ph	Select or type	1-435-797-7049	robert.pack@usu.edu

#### **Project Deliverables**

Project Shapefile/Geodatabase

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.

✓ Survey Report		Scheme Shapefile/Gdb
Processing Report		t Shapefile/Gdb
☐ QA/QC Report ☐ Control and Calibration Points	☐ Breakline Sh ☐ Project XML	•
Cond of and Cambradon Forms	□ Project AME	Metadata
Multi-File Deliverables		
File Type		Quantity
☑ Swath LAS Files ☐ Required? ☑ XN	/IL Metadata?	203
☐ Intensity Image Files ☐ Required?		
▼ Tiled LAS Files □ Required? ▼ XML I	Metadata?	384
☐ Breakline Files ☐ Required? ☐ XML	Metadata?	
☑ Bare-Earth DEM Files ☑ Required? N	▼ XML Metadata?	384
Additional Deliverables		
Item		
DSM Files 384 IMG files		
Shapefile Folder containing Index and	d Extent shape files	
Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to do	cument? © Yes O No.	

Reviewer received Project Shapefile but created another using Global Mapper to match exact extent of Project. Also, examples of errors will be attached to report below. Bare Earth Dems were delivered but not required (required box is only checked in order to bring up image area below for error jpegs) this is Over-thefence data.

## **Project Geographic Information**

✓ Collection Report

Areal Extent:	
498	
Sq Mi	
Grid Size:	
2000 x 2000	
meters	
Tile Size: 2 x 2	
meters meters	
Nominal Pulse Spacing:	
Select	
Vertical Datum: NAVD88 meters	
Horizontal Datum: NAD83 meters	
Project Projection/Coordinate Reference System	II
Project Projection/Coordinate Reference System	n: y <u>meters</u> .
This Projection Coordinate Reference System is	consistent across the following deliverables:
Project Shapefile/Geodatabase	☐ Breaklines XML Metadata File
	▼ Bare-Earth DEM XML Metadata File
☐ Checkpoints Shapefile/Geodatabase	Swath LAS Files
✓ Project XML Metadata File	
Swath LAS XML Metadata File	☐ Breaklines Files
□ Classified LAS XML Metadata File	▼ Bare-Earth DEM Files
Check Point Shapefile/Geodatabase CRS	
N/A	
N/A	
N/A Breakline XML Metadata 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:		Review Start D	oate:	
K. Romero		8/31/2012		
Action to Contractor Date	Issue Descript	ion	Return Date	
				J
Review Complete: 9/26/2	2012			
Metadata Review				
Provided metadata files has generated by the parser			adata parser. Any errors nce and/or corrective action	า.
The Project XML Metadat	a file parsed <u>with</u>	errors.		
No project XML delivered Cedar Valley_Best_Use_		mined the Best	Use File and named it	
The Swath LAS XML Met	adata file parsed	withouterrors.		
The Classified LAS XML	Metadata file par	sed <u>without</u> erro	rs.	
The Bare-Earth DEM XM	L Metadata file pa	arsed <u>without</u> er	rors.	

### **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  $\underline{\text{Select...}}$  able to locate independent checkpoints for this analysis. USGS  $\underline{\text{accepts}}$  the quality of the checkpoint data for these LiDAR datasets.

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? • Yes O No
□ Image?
Control points were not available with the Cedar Valley Project. Vertical accuracy was checked by measuring the relative vertical accuracy by RTK survey, calculating the within swath overlap accuracy, and measuring the fundamental vertical accuracy with LiDAR targets. Relative vertical accuracy was checked for the four typical terrain types within this project using RTK GPS surveys.
Image?  >.047m RMSEz Fundamental Vertical Accuracy
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:
Required FVA Value is meters or less.  Target SVA Value is meters or less.  Required CVA Value is meters or less.  The reported FVA of the LAS Swath data is meters.
The reported FVA of the Bare-Earth DEM data is meters.  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		N/A
Brush Lands and Low Trees		N/A
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees		N/A
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structu		N/A

The reported CVA of this data set is: meters.

#### 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 pro	vided in th	ne following forma	t: Erdas Imagine	*.img	
Bare-Earth DEM files provided in the following format:					
Reported Accuracies					
Land Cover Category  # of Points  # of Points    # of Points   Required FVA =   Or less.   Or less.      Fundamental Vertical Accuracy					
Open Terrain					
Tall Weeds and Crops					
Brush Lands and Low Trees					

Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees			
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structures			
Consolidated	0		

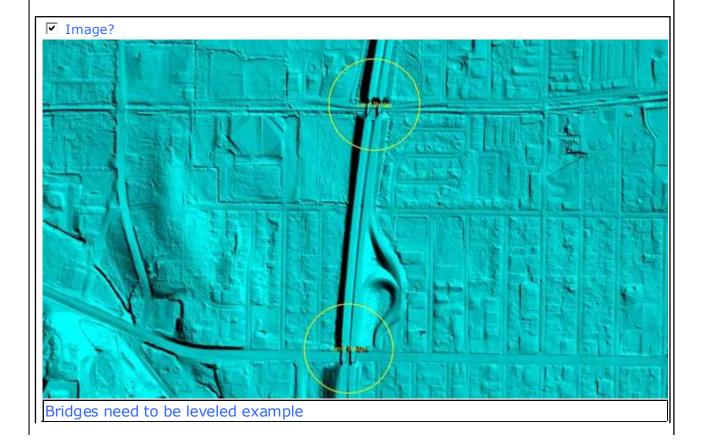
☐ QA performed Accuracy Calculations?

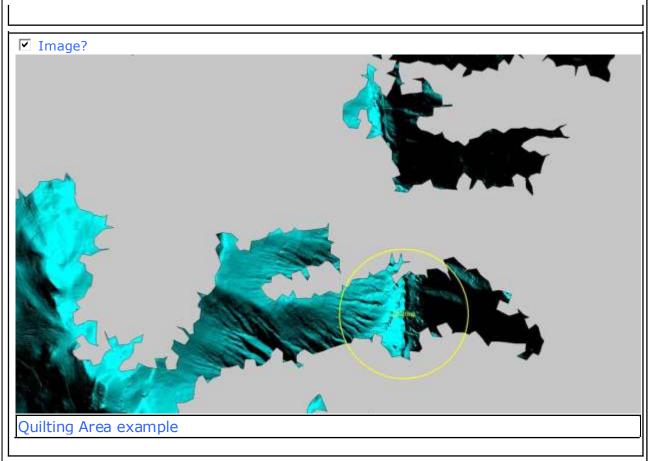
Based on this review, the USGS  $\,$  recommends  $\,$  the bare-earth DEM files for inclusion in the 1/3 Arc-Second National Elevation Dataset.

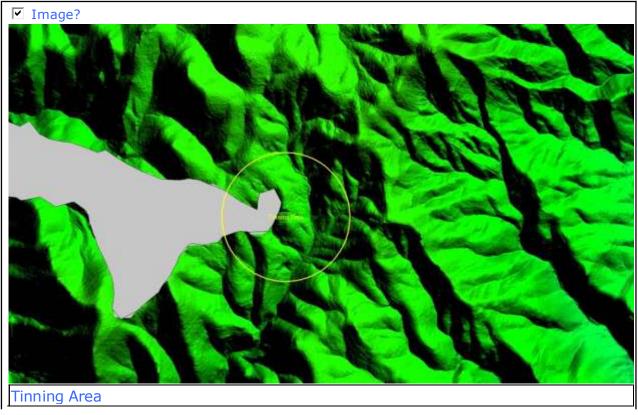
Based on this review, the USGS accepts the bare-earth DEM files.

Bare-Earth DEM Anomalies, Errors, Other Issues

Errors, Anomalies, Other Issues to document? © Yes O No







Internal Note:		

This is the end of the report.

QA Form V1.4 120CT11.xsn