# 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:
11/8/2011

Project ID:
WA_KittitasCounty_2010

Project Alias(es):

Project Type: Donated Data

Project Description:

Year of Collection: 2010

Lot 1 of 1 lots.

Project Extent:
☑ Project Extent image?
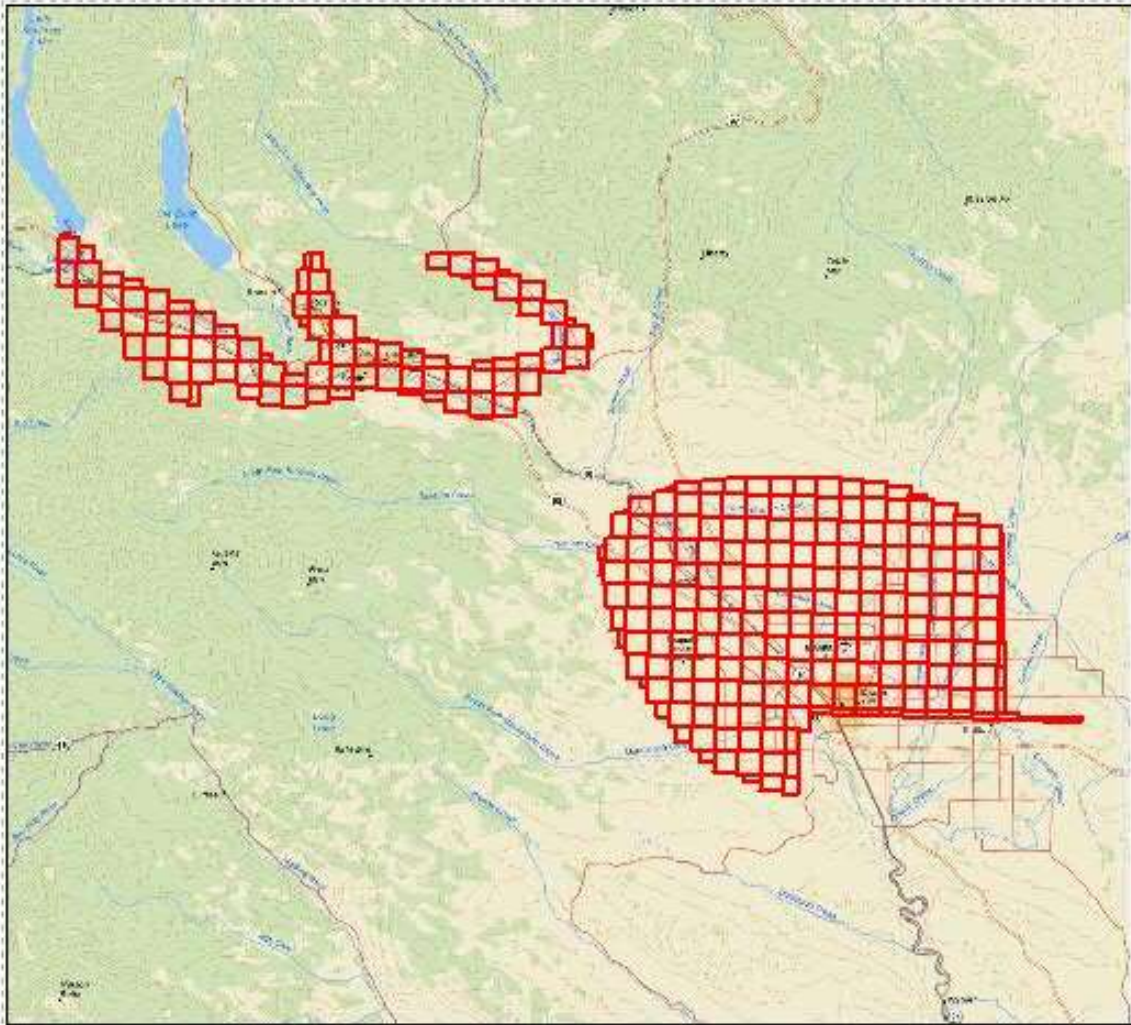
WA_KittitasCounty_2010
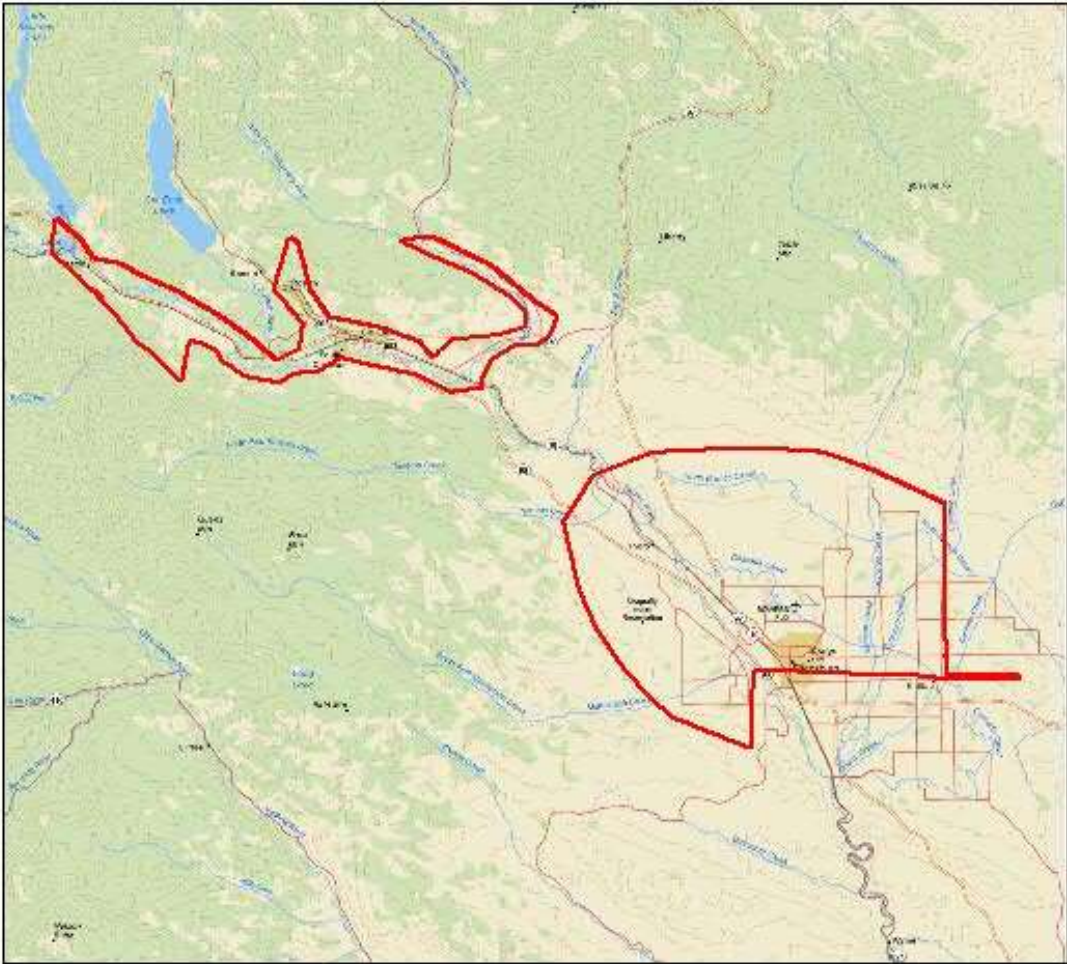
Legend

☐ US_State

☐ 53037C_Kittitas_STARR_LiDAR_Collection_Area

Project Tiling Scheme:

☑ Project Tiling Scheme image?

WA_KittitasCounty_2010

Legend

☐ US_State

☐ 53037C_Kittitas_STARR_LiDAR_Tile_Index

Contractor:

Aerometric, Inc.

Applicable Specification:

V13

Licensing Restrictions:

☑ Third Party Performed QA?

Third Party QA Performed By:

CompassData--Vertical Accuracy Testing

Project Points of Contact:

POC Name	Type	Primary Phone	E-Mail
Tom Carlson	NSDI Liaison	253-552-1682	tcarlson@usgs.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	308
☐ Breakline Files	
☑ Bare-Earth DEM Files	2

Additional Deliverables

	Item
☑	2 ft Contours, Geodatabase
☑	Flightline Swaths, Shapefile
☑	Trajectory Source, Shapefile
☑	Terrain, ESRI Terrain Feature Dataset

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

Most Metadata Delivered as txt files:

Project Geographic Information

Areal Extent: 191.824603 Sq Mi
Grid Size: 5 U.S. Feet
Tile Size: irregular U.S. feet
Nominal Pulse Spacing: 1 meters
Vertical Datum: NAVD88 U.S. feet
Horizontal Datum: NAD83 U.S. feet

Project Projection/Coordinate Reference System:
NAD_1983_StatePlane_Washington_South_FIPS_4602_Feet U.S. feet.

This Projection Coordinate Reference System is consistent across the following deliverables:
☑ Project Shapefile/Geodatabase   ☐ Breaklines XML Metadata File
☑ Project Tiling Scheme Shapefile/Gdb   ☐ Bare-Earth DEM XML Metadata File
☐ Checkpoints Shapefile/Geodatabase   ☐ Swath LAS Files

☑ Project XML Metadata File   ☑ Classified LAS Files
☐ Swath LAS XML Metadata File   ☐ Breaklines Files
☐ Classified LAS XML Metadata File   ☑ Bare-Earth DEM Files

Check Point Shapefile/Geodatabase CRS

NAD 83 UTM zone 10

Swath LAS XML Metadata CRS

N/A

Classified LAS XML Metadata CRS

N/A

Breakline XML Metadata CRS

N/A

DEM XML Metadata CRS

N/A

Swath LAS Files CRS

N/A

Breakline Files CRS

N/A

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.

Review Start Date:
12/12/2011

Action to Contractor Date	Issue Description	Return Date

Review Complete: 1/3/2012

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.

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?

WA_KittitasCounty_2010

Legend
○ WA_KittiasCounty_2010_CheckPoints_w_DEM_Extracts
53037C_Kittitas_STARR_LiDAR_Collection_Area
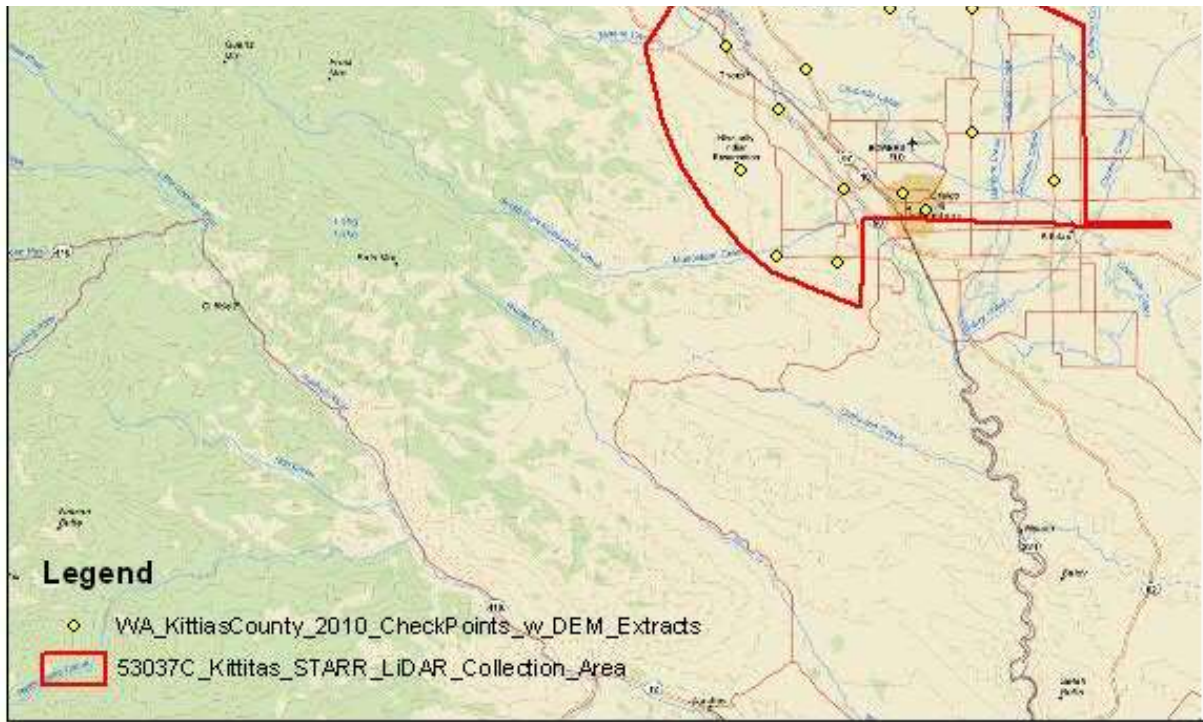
The following land cover classes are represented in this dataset (uncheck any that do not apply):

☑ 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 was 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?

Regarding their Reported Vertical Accuracy: The CVA Methodology states there were 20 points made up of SVA areas, CVA should be all points (all SVA points and all FVA points). Moreover, for the SVA land categories in this project (Urban, Forested) only 20 points were gathered. There need to be at least 20 points per SVA land category. Lastly, Referece was just made to CVA, SVA, and FVA, put there was no indication in any shapefile or table what landcover type each point belonged to. As all control points are under the 24.5 cm NSSDA the data is good, but the control points could have been laid out better.

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: centimeters

Required FVA Value is 24.5 centimeters or less.
Target SVA Value is 36.3 centimeters or less.
Required CVA Value is 36.3 centimeters or less.

The reported FVA of the LAS Swath data is 11.7 centimeters .

The reported FVA of the Bare-Earth DEM data is 11.7 centimeters .

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		centimeters
Brush Lands and Low Trees		centimeters
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees	?	centimeters
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structur...	?	centimeters

The reported CVA of this data set is: 15.2 centimeters .

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 11.7 centimeters .

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

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

☐ Image?

No Swath Files, per se, though there are tiled and unclassified files.

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?

The Bare Earth (Class 2) Tiled LAS files are overlapping

☐ Image?

The "Swath" Folder Contains Tiled LAS files, but they are unclassified.

☐ Image?

Points Reside on Class 12 of the Classified and Tiled Data

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 does not accept at this time the breakline files.

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

☐ Image for error?

No Breaklines Provided, Hydro Features were not Enforced or Flattened in DEMs.

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: Select or type...

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 centimeters .

Reported Accuracies

Land Cover Category	# of Points	Fundamental Vertical Accuracy @95% Confidence Interval (Accuracy$_z$) Required FVA = 24.5 or less.	Supplemental Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Target SVA = 36.3 or less.	Consolidated Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Required CVA = 36.3 or less.
Open Terrain	20	11.7		
Tall Weeds and Crops				
Brush Lands and Low Trees				
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees			?	
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structures			?	
Consolidated	20			15.2

☑ QA performed Accuracy Calculations?

Calculated Accuracies

Land Cover Category	# of Points	Fundamental Vertical Accuracy @95% Confidence Interval (Accuracy$_z$) Required FVA = 24.5 or less.	Supplemental Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Target SVA = 36.3 or less.	Consolidated Vertical Accuracy @95th Percentile Error Required CVA = 36.3 or less.
Open Terrain	36			
Tall Weeds and Crops				
Brush Lands and Low Trees				
Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees				
Urban Areas with Dense Man-Made Structures				
Consolidated	36			13.84072

Based on this review, the USGS does not recommend 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 ◯ No

☐ Image?

No Breaklines and no hydro enforcement, so 1/3 Arc-Second NED is not recommended.

☐ Image?

Regarding their Reported Vertical Accuracy: The CVA Methodology states there were 20 points made up of SVA areas, CVA should be all points (all SVA points and all FVA points). Moreover, for the SVA land categories in this project (Urban, Forested) only 20 points were gathered. There need to be at least 20 points per SVA land category. Lastly, Reference was just made to CVA, SVA, and FVA, put there was no indication in any shapefile or table what landcover type each point belonged to. As all control points are under the 24.5 cm NSSDA the data is good, but the control points could have been laid out better.

This is the end of the report.