FINAL REPORT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE LIDAR SURVEY

LiDAR, Breaklines and Contours for

Nassau County, Florida

State of Florida
Division of Emergency Management
Contract 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469
and Add-On Agreement with
Nassau County, Florida

October 30, 2009

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Final Report of Specific Purpose LiDAR Survey, including

LiDAR-Generated Breaklines and Contours for Nassau County, Florida

FDEM Contract 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469 with:

State of Florida
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.
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And Add-On Agreement with:

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Report of Specific Purpose LiDAR Survey, LiDAR-Generated Breaklines and Contours Nassau County, Florida

Type of Survey: Specific Purpose Survey

This report pertains to a Specific Purpose LiDAR Survey of Nassau County, Florida. The LiDAR aerial acquisition was conducted by Terrapoint USA between August 18, 2007 and September 4, 2007, and the breaklines and contours were subsequently generated by Dewberry. The PDS team is under contract 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469 with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) and offered LiDAR and derived products as an add-on agreement with Nassau County at the same rates as negotiated for the FDEM contract and utilizing the same Baseline Specifications from FDEM.

The LiDAR dataset of Nassau County was acquired by Terrapoint USA and processed to a bare-earth digital terrain model (DTM) in accordance with FDEM Baseline Specifications. Detailed breaklines and contours were also produced by the PDS team. Each tile covers an area of 5000 ft by 5000 ft. The map at Appendix A displays the 849 tiles of Nassau County for which LiDAR DTMs and LiDAR-derived breaklines and contours were produced by the PDS team.

The FDEM Baseline Specifications require a maximum LiDAR post spacing of 4 feet, i.e., an average point density of less than 1 point per square meter. However, the PDS team required a much higher point density of its subcontractors in order to increase the probability of penetrating dense foliage; with nominal post spacing of 0.7 meters per flight line and 50% sidelap between flight lines, the average point density is 4 points per square meter. With higher point density there is a greater probability of penetrating dense vegetation and minimizing areas defined as “low confidence areas.”

The PDS Team

PDS is a Joint Venture consisting of PBS&J, Dewberry, and URS Corp:

- PBS&J provided local client liaison in Tallahassee. PBS&J was also responsible for the overall ground survey effort including management of field survey subcontractors -- Allen Nobles & Associates, Inc. (ANA) and Diversified Design & Drafting Services, Inc. (3DS) -- which performed the QA/QC checkpoint surveys used for independent accuracy testing by Dewberry and URS. Mr. Glenn Bryan, PSM, of PBS&J, and Mr. Brett Wood, PSM, of 3DS, were the technical leads for the QA/QC surveys.

- Dewberry was responsible for the overall Work Plan and aerial survey effort, including management of orthophoto and LiDAR subcontractors that performed the data acquisition and post-processing and produced the major deliverables. A staff of QA/QC specialists at Dewberry’s Fairfax (VA) office performed accuracy testing and quality assessments of the digital orthophotos, breaklines and contours. Dewberry served as the single point of contact with FDEM. Dr. David Maune, PSM, was Dewberry’s technical lead for the digital orthophoto and LiDAR surveys and derived products.

URS Corp. was responsible for data management and information management. URS developed the GeoCue Distributed Production Management System (DPMS), managed and tracked the flow of data, performed independent accuracy testing and quality assessments of FDEM's new LiDAR data acquired in 2007, tracked and reported the status of individual tiles during production, and produced all final deliverables for FDEM. Mr. Robert Ryan, CP, of URS, was the technical lead for this effort.

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Survey Area

The project area for this report encompasses 849 tiles, approximately 761 square miles, within Nassau County.

Map Reference

There are no hardcopy map sheets for this project. The map at Appendix A provides graphical reference to the 5000-ft x 5000-ft tiles covered by this report.

Summary of FDEM Baseline Specifications

All new data produced for the referenced contracts are required to satisfy the Florida Baseline Specifications included as appendices to PDS's Task Order C from FDEM, dated August 15, 2007, and Task Order D from FDEM, dated December 14, 2007. The tiling scheme, shown at Appendix A, is based on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, East Zone.

The Florida Baseline Specifications required the LiDAR data to be collected using an approved sensor with a maximum field of view (FOV) of 20˚ on either side of nadir, with GPS baseline distances limited to 20 miles, with maximum post spacing of 4 feet in unobscured areas for random point data, and with vertical root mean square error ($RMSE_z$) ≤ 0.30 ft and Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) ≤ 0.60 ft at the 95% confidence level in open terrain (bare-earth and low grass); this accuracy is equivalent to 1 ft contours in open terrain when tested in accordance with the National Map Accuracy Standard (NMAS). In other land cover categories (brush lands and low trees, forested areas fully covered by trees, and urban areas), the Florida Baseline Specifications required the LiDAR data's $RMSE_z$ to be ≤ 0.61 ft with Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA) ≤ 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level; this accuracy is equivalent to 2 ft contours when tested in accordance with the NMAS. *Low confidence areas*, originally called *obscured vegetated areas*, are defined for areas where the vertical data may not meet the data accuracy requirements due to heavy vegetation.

The Florida Baseline Specifications also require the horizontal accuracy to meet or exceed 3.8 feet at the 95% confidence level, using $RMSE_r$ x 1.7308. This means that the horizontal (radial) RMSE ($RMSE_r$)

must meet or exceed 2.20 ft. This is the horizontal accuracy required of maps compiled at a scale of 1:1,200 (1" = 100') in accordance with the traditional National Map Accuracy Standard.

To meet and exceed these specifications, the PDS team established the following more-rigorous specifications for its LiDAR subcontractors:

- Instead of a 20˚ FOV on either side of nadir, the PDS team limited the FOV to 18˚
- Instead of GPS baselines ≤ 20 miles, the PDS team limited baseline lengths to ≤ 20 km, except in one small isolated area where the baseline length was approximately 23 km (14 miles).
- Instead of 4 foot post spacing which yields an average of 0.67 points per m^2, the PDS team chose 0.7 m point spacing and 50% sidelap that yields an average of 4 points per m^2. Thus, the PDS team's average point density is nearly 6 times higher than required by FDEM, greatly increasing the probability of LiDAR points penetrating through dense vegetation so as to minimize areas defined as *low confidence areas*. The PDS team defines *low confidence areas* as vegetated areas of ½ acre or larger that are considered obscured to the extent that adequate vertical data cannot be clearly determined to accurately define the DTM. Such areas indicate where the vertical data may not meet the data accuracy requirements due to heavy vegetation.

The first deliverable is LiDAR mass points, delivered to LAS 1.1 specifications, including the following LAS classification codes:

- Class 1 = Unclassified, and used for all other features that do not fit into the Classes 2, 7, 9, or 12, including vegetation, buildings, etc.
- Class 2 = Ground, includes accurate LiDAR points in overlapping flight lines
- Class 7 = Noise, includes LiDAR points in overlapping flight lines
- Class 9 = Water[1], includes LiDAR points in overlapping flight lines
- Class 12 = Overlap, including areas of overlapping flight lines which have been deliberately removed from Class 1 because of their reduced accuracy.

Per FDEM's Baseline Specifications, for each 500 square mile area a total of 120 "blind" QA/QC checkpoints were surveyed, totally unknown to (i.e., "blind" from) the LiDAR subcontractor. Each set of 120 QA/QC checkpoints had the goal to include 30 checkpoints in each of the following four land cover categories:

- Category 1 = bare-earth and low grass
- Category 2 = brush lands and low trees
- Category 3 = forested areas fully covered by trees
- Category 4 = urban areas

The following vertical accuracy guidelines were specified by the Florida Baseline Specifications:

- In category 1, the $RMSE_z$ must be ≤ 0.30 ft ($Accuracy_z$ ≤ 0.60 ft at the 95% confidence level); $Accuracy_z$ in Category 1 refers to Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) which defines how

[1] Infrared radiation from LiDAR is partially absorbed by water, and all elevations in LAS Class 9 should be recognized as unreliable and treated accordingly.

accurate the elevation data are when not complicated by asphalt or vegetation that may cause elevations to be either lower or higher than the bare earth terrain. This is equivalent to the accuracy expected of 1 ft contours in non-vegetated terrain.

- In category 2, the $RMSE_z$ must be ≤ 0.61 ft ($Accuracy_z$ ≤ 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level); $Accuracy_z$ in Category 2 refers to Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) in brush lands and low trees and defines how accurate the elevation data are when complicated by such vegetation that frequently causes elevations to higher than the bare earth terrain. This is equivalent to the accuracy expected of 2 ft contours in such terrain.
- In category 3, the $RMSE_z$ must be ≤ 0.61 ft ($Accuracy_z$ ≤ 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level); $Accuracy_z$ in Category 3 refers to Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) in forested areas fully covered by trees and defines how accurate the elevation data are when complicated by such vegetation that frequently causes elevations to be higher than the bare earth terrain. This is equivalent to the accuracy expected of 2 ft contours in such terrain.
- In category 4, the $RMSE_z$ must be ≤ 0.61 ft ($Accuracy_z$ ≤ 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level); $Accuracy_z$ in Category 4 refers to Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) in urban areas typically paved with asphalt and defines how accurate the elevation data are when complicated by asphalt that frequently causes elevations to be lower than the bare earth terrain. This is equivalent to the accuracy expected of 2 ft contours in such terrain.
- In all land cover categories combined, the $RMSE_z$ must be ≤ 0.61 ft ($Accuracy_z$ ≤ 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level); $Accuracy_z$ in all categories combined refers to Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA).
- The terms FVA, SVA and CVA are explained in Chapter 3, *Accuracy Standards & Guidelines*, of "Digital Elevation Model Technologies and Applications: The DEM Users Manual," published by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), January, 2007.

A second major deliverable consists of nine types of breaklines, produced in accordance with the PDS team's Data Dictionary at Appendix C:

1. Coastal shoreline features
2. Single-line hydrographic features
3. Dual-line hydrographic features
4. Closed water body features
5. Road edge-of-pavement features
6. Bridge and overpass features
7. Soft breakline features
8. Island features
9. Low confidence areas

Another major deliverable includes both one-foot and two-foot contours, produced from the mass points and breaklines, certified to meet or exceed NSSDA standards for one-foot contours. Two-foot contours within obscured vegetated areas are not required to meet NSSDA standards. These contours were also produced in accordance with the PDS team's Data Dictionary at Appendix C.

Table 1 is included below for ease in understanding the accuracy requirements when comparing the traditional National Map Accuracy Standard (NMAS) and the newer National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA). This table is extracted from Table 13.2 of "Digital Elevation Model Technologies and Applications: The DEM Users Manual," published in January, 2007 by ASPRS. The traditional NMAS uses Vertical Map Accuracy Standard (VMAS) to define vertical accuracy at the 90% confidence level, whereas the NSSDA uses $Accuracy_z$ to define vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level. Both the VMAS and $Accuracy_z$ are computed with different multipliers for the very same $RMSE_z$ value which represents vertical accuracy at the 68% confidence level for each equivalent contour interval specified. The term $Accuracy_z$ (vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level) is comparable to the terms described below as Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA), Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA) and Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) which also define vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level. In open (non-vegetated) terrain, $Accuracy_z$ is exactly the same as FVA (both computed as $RMSE_z$ x 1.9600) because there is no logical justification for elevation errors to depart from a normal error distribution. In vegetated areas, vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level ($Accuracy_z$) can also be computed as $RMSE_z$ x 1.9600; however, because vertical errors do not always have a normal error distribution in vegetated terrain, alternative guidelines from the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP) and American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) allow the 95^{th} percentile method to be used (as with the CVA and SVA) to report the vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level in land cover categories other than open terrain.

Table 1. Comparison of NMAS/NSSDA Vertical Accuracy

NMAS Equivalent Contour Interval	**NMAS** VMAS (90 percent confidence level)	**NSSDA** $RMSE_z$ (68 percent confidence level)	**NSSDA** $Accuracy_{z,}$ (95 percent confidence level)
1 ft	0.5 ft	0.30 ft or 9.25 cm	0.60 ft or 18.2 cm
2 ft	1.0 ft	0.61 ft or 18.5 cm	1.19 ft or 36.3 cm

The next major deliverable includes metadata compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) Content Standard for Spatial Metadata in an ArcCatalog-compatible XML format. Copies of all survey reports, including this Report of Specific Purpose LiDAR Survey, must be delivered in PDF format as attachments to the metadata.

The last major deliverable includes the Vertical Accuracy Report of Nassau County, based on independent comparison of the LiDAR data with the QA/QC checkpoints, surveyed and tested in accordance with guidelines of the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA), American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP), and using the QA/QC checkpoints surveyed by PBS&J and listed at Appendix E.

Datums and Coordinates: North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)/HARN for horizontal coordinates and North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) for vertical coordinates. All coordinates are Florida State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS) in U.S. Survey Feet. Nassau County is in the Florida SPCS East Zone.

Appendix I to this report provides the Geodatabase structure for all digital vector deliverables in Nassau County.

Acronyms and Definitions

3DS	Diversified Design & Drafting Services, Inc.
$Accuracy_r$	Horizontal (radial) accuracy at the 95% confidence level, defined by the NSSDA
$Accuracy_z$	Vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level, defined by the NSSDA
ANA	Allen Nobles & Associates, Inc.
ASFPM	Association of State Floodplain Managers
ASPRS	American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
CFM	Certified Floodplain Manager (ASFPM)
CMAS	Circular Map Accuracy Standard, defined by the NMAS
CP	Certified Photogrammetrist (ASPRS)
CVA	Consolidated Vertical Accuracy, defined by the NDEP and ASPRS
DEM	Digital Elevation Model (gridded DTM)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model (mass points and breaklines to map the bare earth terrain)
DSM	Digital Surface Model (top reflective surface, includes treetops and rooftops)
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FOV	Field of View
FVA	Fundamental Vertical Accuracy, defined by the NDEP and ASPRS
GS	Geodetic Surveyor
LAS	LiDAR data format as defined by ASPRS
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MHW	Mean High Water, defines official shoreline in Florida
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MLW	Mean Low Water
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NAVD 88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NDEP	National Digital Elevation Program
NMAS	National Map Accuracy Standard
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSSDA	National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy
NSRS	National Spatial Reference System
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
PDS	Program & Data Solutions, joint venture between PBS&J, Dewberry and URS Corp
PS	Photogrammetric Surveyor
PSM	Professional Surveyor and Mapper (Florida)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
$RMSE_h$	Vertical Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of ellipsoid heights
$RMSE_r$	Horizontal (radial) Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) computed from $RMSE_x$ and $RMSE_y$
$RMSE_z$	Vertical Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of orthometric heights
SLOSH	Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
SVA	Supplemental Vertical Accuracy, defined by the NDEP and ASPRS
TIN	Triangulated Irregular Network
VMAS	Vertical Map Accuracy Standard, defined by the NMAS

Ground Surveys and Dates

The GPS ground checkpoint surveys were executed by PBS&J personnel beginning January 28, 2008 and were completed on March 14, 2008.

The QA/QC checkpoints used for this county are listed at Appendix E.

LiDAR Aerial Survey Areas and Dates

Terrapoint USA collected the LiDAR data for Nassau County between August 18 and September 4, 2007.

LiDAR Processing Methodology

A LiDAR processing report from Terrapoint USA is included at Appendix D.

LiDAR Vertical Accuracy Testing

URS performed the LiDAR vertical accuracy assessment for Nassau County, consistent with *ASPRS Guidelines, Vertical Accuracy Reporting for Lidar Data*, May 24, 2004, and Section 1.5 of the *Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data*, published by the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP), May 10, 2004. These guidelines call for the mandatory determination of Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA), and the optional determination of Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA).

The LiDAR dataset of Nassau County passed the accuracy testing by URS as documented at Appendices E and F.

Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) is determined with QA/QC checkpoints located only in open terrain (grass, dirt, sand, and rocks) where there is a high probability that the LiDAR sensor detected the bare-earth ground surface, and where errors are expected to follow a normal error distribution. With a normal error distribution, the FVA at the 95 percent confidence level is computed as the vertical root mean square error ($RMSE_z$) of the checkpoints x 1.9600. The FVA is the same as $Accuracy_z$ at the 95% confidence level (for open terrain), as specified in Appendix 3-A of the *National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy*, FGDC-STD-007.3-1998, see http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/accuracy/part3/chapter3. For FDEM, the FVA standard is .60 feet at the 95% confidence level, corresponding to an $RMSE_z$ of 0.30 feet or 9.25 cm, the accuracy expected from 1-foot contours. ***In Nassau County, the $RMSE_z$ in open terrain equaled 0.30 ft compared with the 0.30 ft specification of FDEM; and the FVA computed using $RMSE_z$ x 1.9600 was equal to 0.60 ft compared with the 0.60 ft specification of FDEM.***

Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA) is determined with all checkpoints, representing open terrain and all other land cover categories combined. If errors follow a normal error distribution, the CVA can be computed by multiplying the consolidated $RMSE_z$ by 1.9600. However, because bare-earth elevation errors often vary based on the height and density of vegetation, a normal error distribution cannot be assumed, and $RMSE_z$ cannot necessarily be used to calculate the 95 percent confidence level. Instead, a nonparametric testing method, based on the 95th percentile, may be used to determine CVA at the 95 percent confidence level. NDEP guidelines state that errors larger than the 95th percentile should be documented in the quality control report and project metadata. For FDEM, the CVA specification for all classes combined should be less than or equal to 1.19 feet; this same CVA specification was used by NOAA. ***In Nassau County, the CVA computed using RMSE$_z$ x 1.9600 was equal to 1.00 ft, compared with the 1.19 ft specification of FDEM; and the CVA computed using the 95th percentile was equal to 0.99 ft compared with the 1.19 ft specification. The Nassau County dataset passed the CVA standard.***

Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) is determined separately for each individual land cover category, recognizing that the LiDAR sensor and post-processing may not have mapped the bare-earth ground surface, and that errors may not follow a normal error distribution. SVA specifications are "target" values and not mandatory, recognizing that larger errors in some categories are offset by smaller errors in other land cover categories, so long as the overall mandatory CVA specification is satisfied. For each land cover category, the SVA at the 95 percent confidence level equals the 95th percentile error for all checkpoints in that particular land cover category. For FDEM's specification, the SVA target is 1.19 feet for each category; this same SVA target specification was used by NOAA**.** ***In Nassau County, the SVA tested as 0.49 ft in open terrain, bare earth and low grass; 0.84 ft in brush lands and low trees; 1.15 ft in forested areas; and 1.01 ft in urban, built-up areas, passing the FDEM SVA baseline target specification of 1.19 ft in all land cover categories.***

The LiDAR Vertical Accuracy Report for Nassau County is at Appendix F.

LiDAR Horizontal Accuracy Testing

The LiDAR data was compiled to meet 3.8 feet horizontal accuracy at the 95% confidence level.

Whereas FDEM baseline specifications call for horizontal accuracy testing, traditional horizontal accuracy testing of LiDAR data is not cost effective for the following reasons:

- Paragraphs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) states: "Horizontal accuracy shall be tested by comparing the planimetric coordinates of well-defined points in the dataset with coordinates of the same points from an independent source of higher accuracy … when a dataset, e.g., a gridded digital elevation dataset or elevation contour dataset does not contain well-defined points, label for vertical accuracy only." Similarly, in Appendix 3-C of the NSSDA, paragraph 1 explains well-defined points as follows: "A well-defined point represents a feature for which the horizontal position is known to a high degree of accuracy and position with respect to the geodetic datum. For the purpose of accuracy testing, well-defined points must be easily visible or recoverable on the ground, on the independent source of higher accuracy, and on the product itself. Graphic contour data and digital hypsographic data may not contain well-defined points."
- Paragraph 1.5.3.4 of the *Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data*, published in 2004 by the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP), states: "The NDEP does not require independent testing of horizontal accuracy for elevation products. When the lack of distinct surface features makes horizontal accuracy testing of mass points, TINs, or DEMs difficult or impossible, the data producer should specify horizontal accuracy using the following statement: *Compiled to meet __ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95 percent confidence level*."
- Paragraph 1.2, Horizontal Accuracy, of *ASPRS Guidelines, Vertical Accuracy Reporting for Lidar Data*, published by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) in 2004, further explains why it is difficult and impractical to test the horizontal accuracy of LiDAR data, and explains why ASPRS does not require horizontal accuracy testing of LiDAR-derived elevation products.

- ASPRS has been actively seeking to develop cost-effective techniques to use LiDAR intensity imagery to test the horizontal accuracy of LiDAR data. As recently as May 1, 2008, at the annual conference of ASPRS, the most relevant technique for doing so was in a paper entitled "New Horizontal Accuracy Assessment Tools and Techniques for Lidar Data," presented by the Ohio DOT. Whereas the technique had research value, it was neither practical nor affordable for use in horizontal accuracy testing of FDEM data.
- Appendix A of FDEM's Baseline Specifications require 20 horizontal test points for every 500 square mile area of digital orthophotos to be produced, and Appendix B of FDEM's Baseline Specifications requires 120 vertical test points for each 500 square mile area of LiDAR data to be produced. The PDS task orders included no funding for the more-expensive horizontal checkpoints that would be certain to appear on LiDAR intensity images as clearly-defined point features.
- In addition to LiDAR system factory calibration of horizontal and vertical accuracy, each of the PDS team's LiDAR subcontractors have different techniques for field calibration checks used to determine if bore-sighting is still accurate. Terrapoint's technique, used for Nassau County, is explained in the LiDAR Processing Report at Appendix D.

LiDAR Qualitative Assessments

In addition to vertical accuracy testing, URS also performed the LiDAR qualitative assessment.

An assessment of the vertical accuracy alone does not yield a complete picture with regard to the usability of LiDAR data for its intended purpose. It is very possible for a given set of LiDAR data to meet the accuracy requirements, yet still contain artifacts (non-ground points) in the bare-earth surface, or a lack of ground points in some areas that may render the data, in whole or in part, unsuitable for certain applications.

Based on the extremely large volume of elevation points generated, it is neither time efficient, cost effective, nor technically practical to produce a perfectly clean (artifact-free) bare-earth terrain surface. The purpose of the LiDAR Qualitative Assessment Report (see Appendix G) is to provide a qualitative analysis of the "cleanliness" of the bare-earth terrain surface for use in supporting riverine and coastal analysis, modeling, and mapping.

The main software programs used by URS in performing the bare-earth data cleanliness review include the following:

- *GeoCue*: a geospatial data/process management system especially suited to managing large LiDAR data sets
- *TerraModeler*: used for analysis and visualization
- *TerraScan*: runs inside of MicroStation; used for point classification and points file generation
- *GeoCue LAS EQC:* is also used for data analysis and edit

The following systematic approach was followed by URS in performing the cleanliness review and analysis:

- Uploaded data to the GeoCue data warehouse (enhanced data management)
    - LiDAR: cut the data into uniform tiles measuring 5,000 feet by 5,000 feet – using the State Plane tile index provided by FDEM

- Imagery: Best available orthophotography was used to facilitate the data review. Additional LiDAR Orthos were created from the LiDAR intensity data and used for review purposes.
- Performed coverage/gap check to ensure proper coverage of the project area
  - Created a large post grid (~30 meters) from the bare-earth points, which was used to identify any holes or gaps in the data coverage.
- Performed tile-by-tile analyses
  - Using TerraScan and LAS EQC, checked for gross errors in profile mode (noise, high and low points)
  - Reviewed each tile for anomalies; identified problem areas with a polygon, annotated comment, and screenshot as needed for clarification and illustration. Used ortho imagery when necessary to aid in making final determinations with regards to:
    - Buildings left in the bare-earth points file
    - Vegetation left in the bare-earth points file
    - Water points left in the bare-earth points file
    - Proper definition of roads
    - Bridges and large box culverts removed from the bare-earth points file
    - Areas that may have been “shaved off” or “over-smoothed” during the auto-filtering process
- Prepared and sent the error reports to LiDAR firm for correction
- Reviewed revisions and comments from the LiDAR firm
- Prepared and submitted final reports to FDEM

Breakline Production Methodology

For the *hard breaklines*, Dewberry used GeoCue software to develop LiDAR stereo models of Nassau County so the LiDAR derived data could be viewed in 3-D stereo using Socet Set softcopy photogrammetric software. Using LiDARgrammetry procedures with LiDAR intensity imagery, Dewberry stereo-compiled the eight types of *hard breaklines* in accordance with the Data Dictionary at Appendix C. For the *soft hydro breaklines*, Dewberry used 2.5-D techniques to digitize soft, linear hydrographic features first in 2-D and then used its GeoFIRM toolkit to drape the soft breaklines over the ESRI Terrain to derive the Z-values (elevations), also consistent with the Data Dictionary at Appendix C. All breakline compilation was performed under the direct supervision of an ASPRS Certified Photogrammetrist and Florida Professional Surveyor and Mapper (PSM). The breaklines conform with data format requirements outlined by the FDEM Baseline Specifications.

Whereas flowing rivers and streams are “hydro-enforced” to depict the downward flow of water, dry drainage features are not “hydro-enforced” but deliberately include undulations that more-accurately represent the true topography. This is, in fact, the ideal situation for topographic mapping.

The five figures below demonstrate how the PDS team’s high LiDAR point density (4 points per square meter) are used to penetrate dense vegetation and accurately map the dry drainage feature not visible from a normal digital orthophoto (Figure 1); the total density of the LiDAR point cloud (Figure 2); the density of LAS Class 2 points that penetrated to the ground (Figure 3); the color-coded Terrain to help in visualizing the variable elevations (Figure 4); and the soft hydro breakline that approximates the potential flow line of the dry drainage feature and the contours that clearly show the undulations in the Terrain (Figure 5). At Figure 5, the 9-foot contour lines are *depression contours* that surround elevation points that are lower than 9-feet. Although the undulations, by definition, are not “hydro-enforced,” the PDS Team’s PSM in responsible charge of this project considers it a violation of professional standards if one were to deliberately degrade the accurate Terrain, soft hydro breakline and contours in a dry drainage feature in order to "hydro-enforce" that feature by filling the depressions and falsely scalping off the higher undulations in order to make an idealized monotonic dry streambed out of the true undulating streambed. To "hydro-enforce" such a dry streambed would be to falsify the true topography of naturally undulating terrain. The soft hydro breaklines are part of the hydrographic feature class, but have a separate sub-class code, 3. This enables hydro-enforced hydrographic features, sub-class codes 1 and 2 for single and dual lines, to be distinguished from these non-hydro-enforced soft hydrographic features representing dry drainage features.

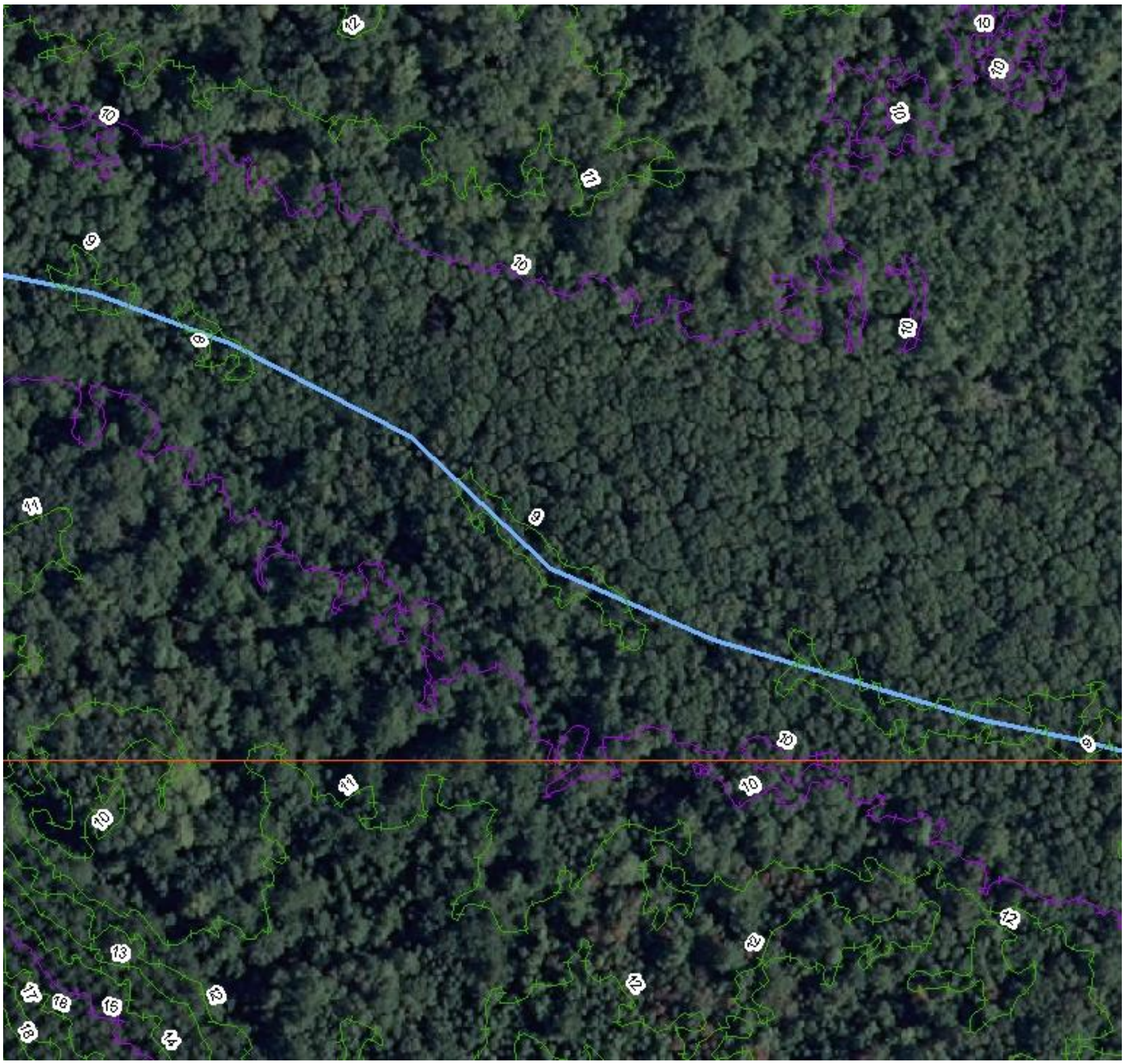


Figure 1. Even in very dense vegetation, the PDS team's high LiDAR point density (4 points per square meter) enabled the detection of dry drainage features beneath the vegetation.

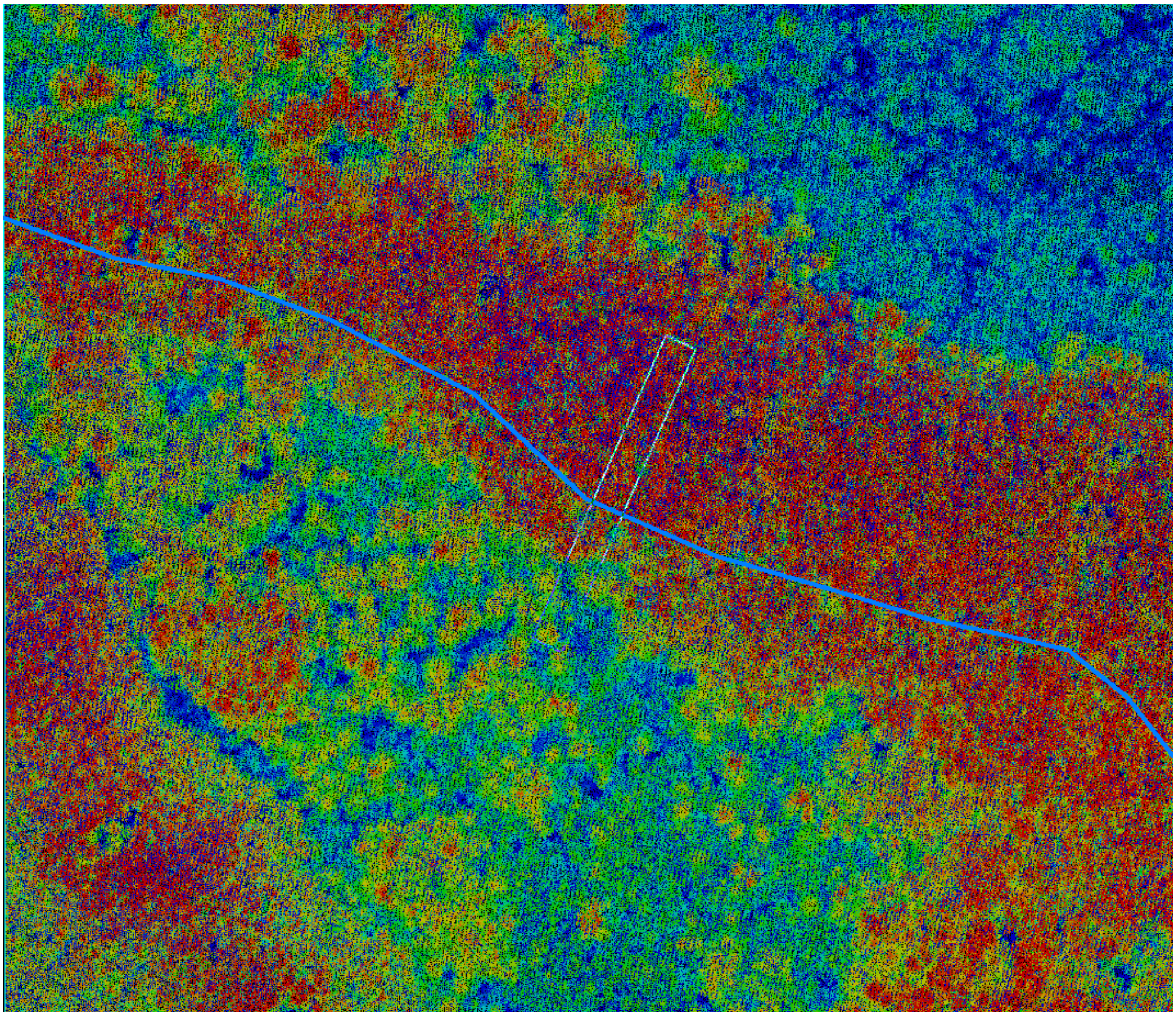
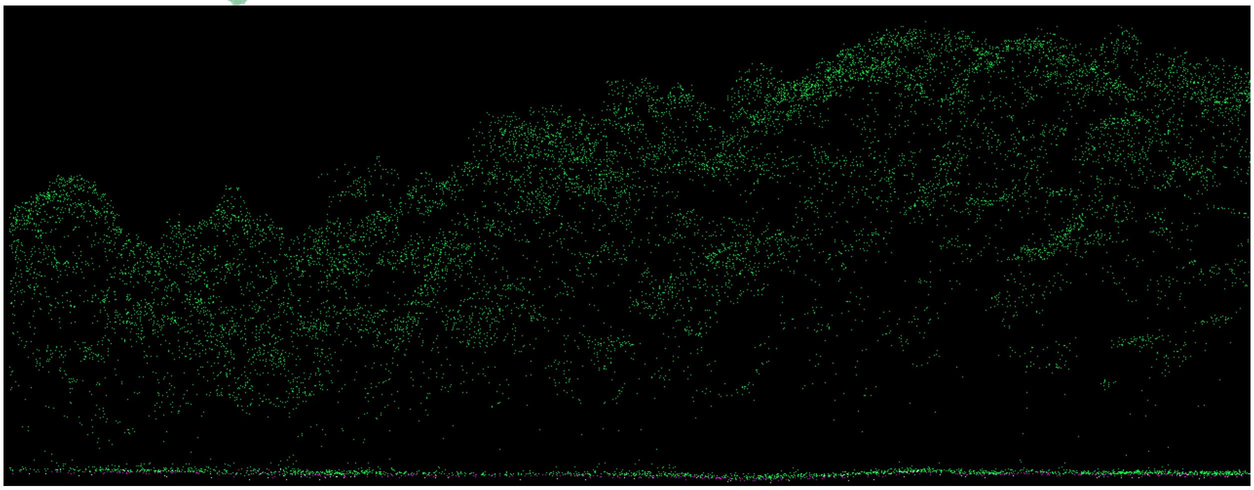


Figure 2. Full point cloud with profile (below) showing density of vegetation in the area of the dry drainage feature.



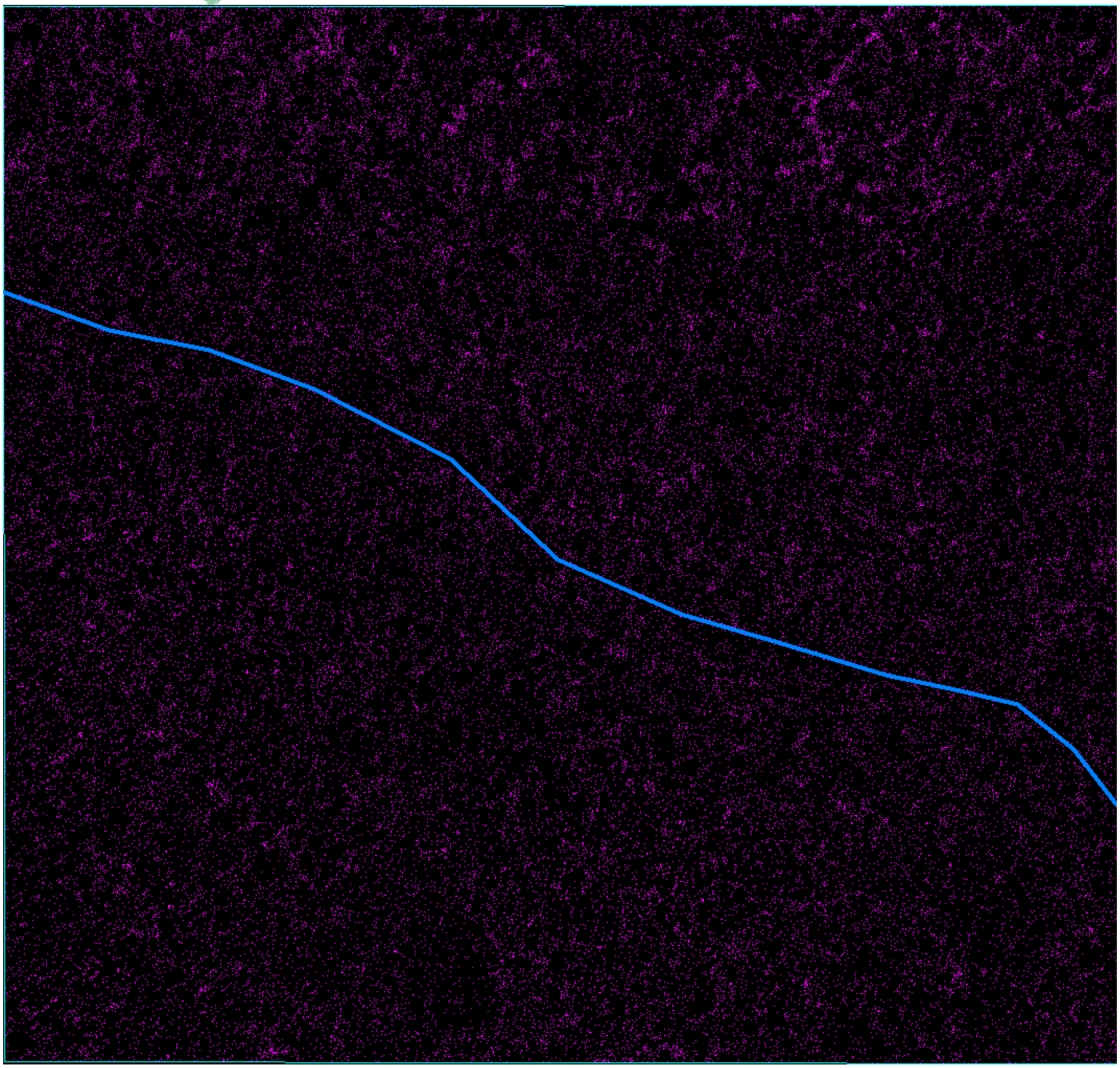


Figure 3. LAS Class 2 (ground) points showing the high density of points that penetrated the vegetation.

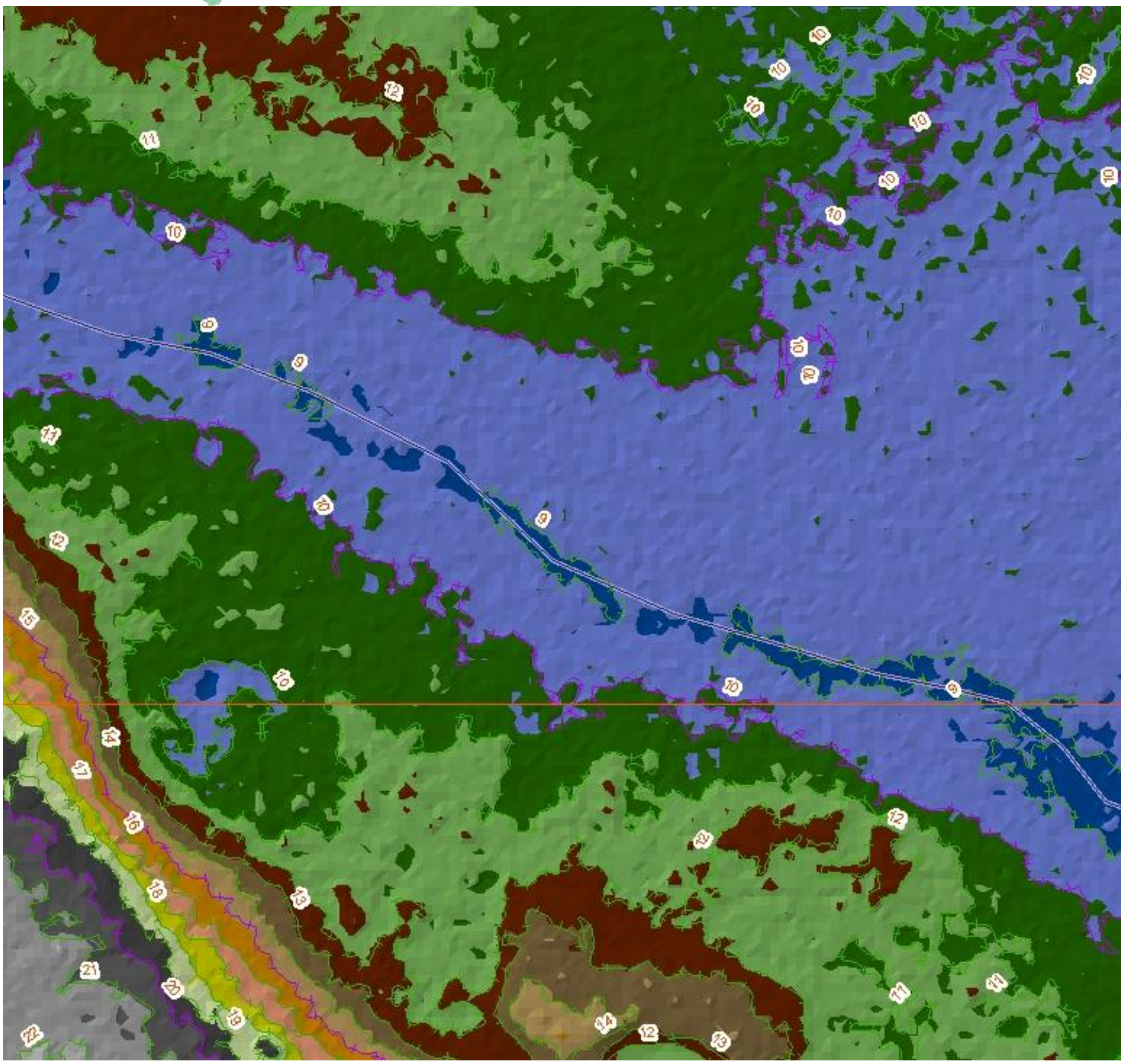


Figure 4. The ESRI Terrain is color-coded to depict the variable elevation bands. This clearly shows the lower, undulating elevations in the dry drainage feature.

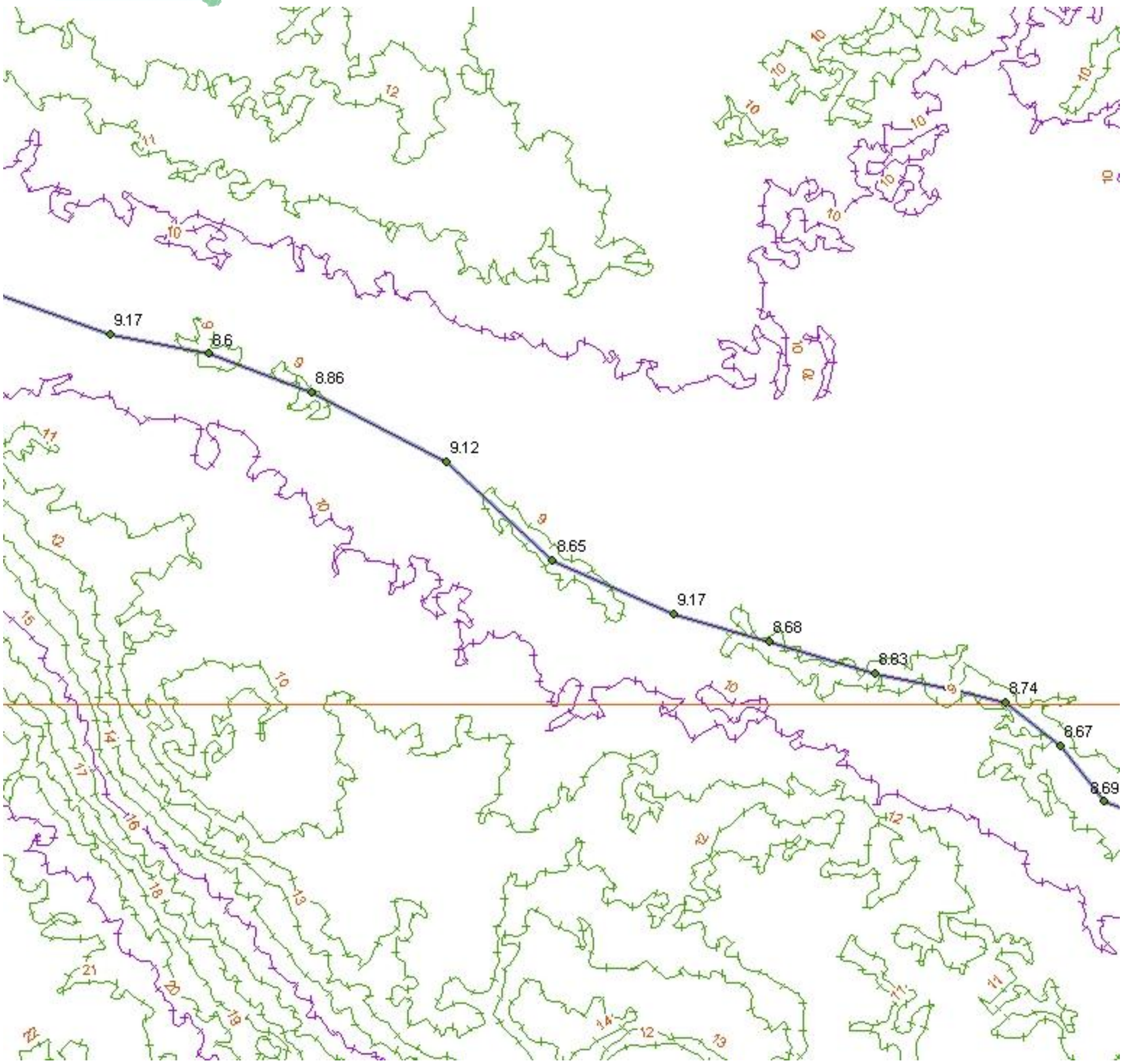


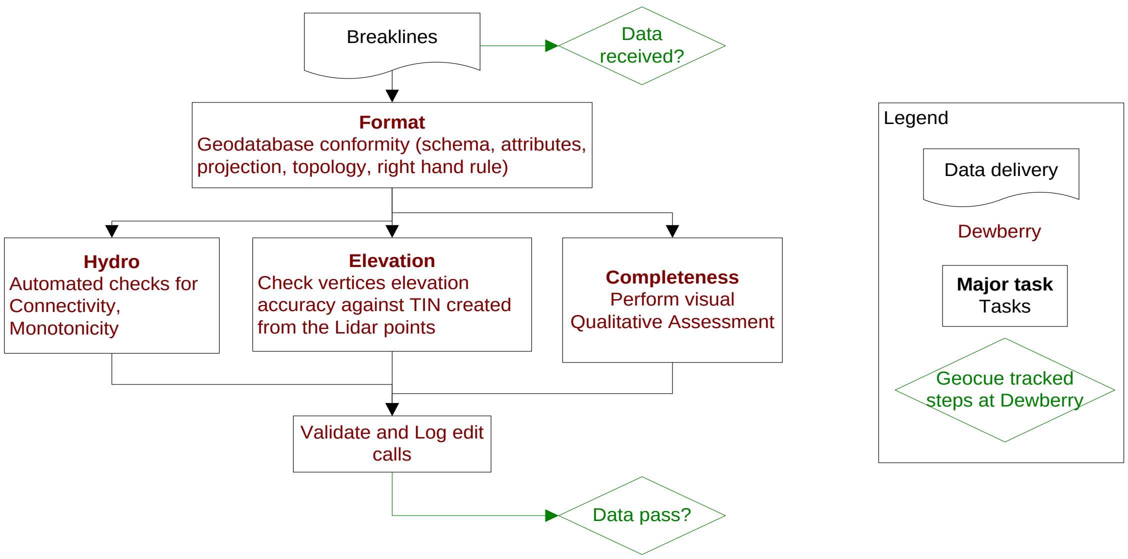
Figure 5. This figure shows variable "invert elevations" along the soft hydro breakline. It also shows "depression contours" where water would normally puddle if the drainage feature was only half dry. The soft hydro breakline passing through the "depression contours" clearly depict elevations lower than the 9-foot contour lines.

Contour Production Methodology

Using proprietary procedures developed by Dewberry, the 2-foot and 1-foot contours were compiled from the breaklines and LiDAR data in accordance with the Data Dictionary at Appendix C. The contours conform with data format requirements outlined by the FDEM Baseline Specifications.

Breakline Qualitative Assessments

Dewberry performed the breakline qualitative assessments. The following workflow diagram represents the steps taken by Dewberry to provide a thorough qualitative assessment of the breakline data.



In order to ensure a correct database format, Dewberry provided all subcontractors with geodatabase shells containing the required feature classes in the required format. Upon receipt of the data, Dewberry verified that the correct shell was used and validated the topology rules associated with it.

Feature Class	Rule	Feature Class
SOFTFEATURE	Must Not Intersect	
OVERPASS	Must Not Intersect	
ROADBREAKLINE	Must Not Intersect	
HYDROGRAPHIC...	Must Not Intersect	
SOFTFEATURE	Must Not Overlap With	ROADBREAKLINE
SOFTFEATURE	Must Not Overlap With	HYDROGRAPHICF
ROADBREAKLINE	Must Not Overlap With	HYDROGRAPHICF
SOFTFEATURE	Must Not Self-Intersect	
OVERPASS	Must Not Self-Intersect	
ROADBREAKLINE	Must Not Self-Intersect	
HYDROGRAPHIC...	Must Not Self-Intersect	

Breaklines topology rules

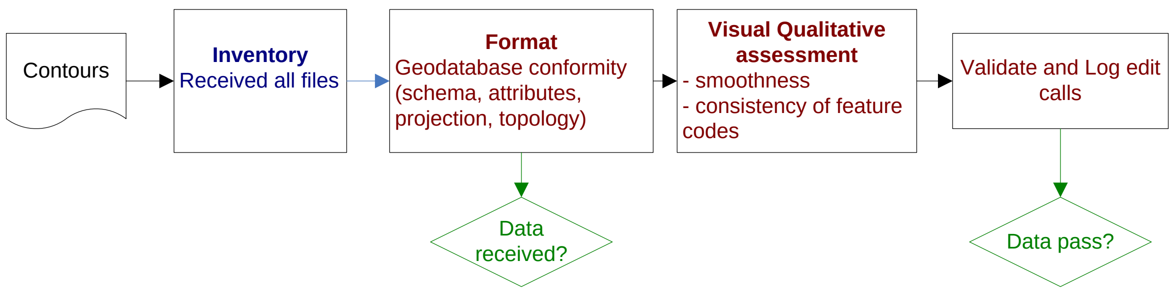
Then automated checks are applied on hydrofeatures to validate the 3D connectivity of the feature and the monotonicity of the hydrographic breaklines. Dewberry's major concern was that the hydrographic breaklines have a continuous flow downhill and that breaklines do not undulate. Error points are generated at each vertex not complying with the tested rules and these potential edit calls are then visually validated during the visual evaluation of the data. This step also helped validate that breakline vertices did not have excessive minimum or maximum elevations and that elevations are consistent with adjacent vertex elevations.

The next step is to compare the elevation of the breakline vertices against the elevation extracted from the TIN built from the LiDAR ground points, keeping in mind that a discrepancy is expected because of the hydro-enforcement applied to the breaklines and because of the interpolated imagery used to acquire the breaklines. A given tolerance is used to validate if the elevations do not differ too much from the LiDAR.

Dewberry's final check for the breaklines was to perform a full qualitative analysis of the breaklines. Dewberry compared the breaklines against LiDAR intensity images to ensure breaklines were captured in the required locations.

Contour Qualitative Assessments

Dewberry also performed the qualitative assessments of the contours using the following workflow.



Upon receipt of each delivery area, the first step performed by Dewberry was a series of data topology validations. Dewberry checked for the following instances in the data:

1. Contours must not overlap
2. Contours must not intersect
3. Contours must not have dangles (except at project boundary)
4. Contours must not self-overlap
5. Contours must not self-intersect

After the topology and geodatabase format validation was complete, Dewberry checked the elevation attribute of each contour to ensure NULL values are not included. Finally, Dewberry loaded the contour data plus the Lidar intensity images into ArcGIS and performed a full qualitative review of the contour data for smoothness and consistency of feature codes.

Appendix H summarizes Dewberry's qualitative assessments of the breaklines and contours, with graphic examples of what the breaklines and contours look like.

Deliverables

Except for the Final Report of Specific Purpose Survey, LiDAR & Photogrammetry Checkpoints Nassau County, Florida, dated July 23, 2008, which was delivered separately by PBS&J, the deliverables listed at Table 2 are included on the external hard drive that accompanies this report.

Table 2. Summary of Deliverables

Copies	Deliverable Description	Format	Location
2	Final Report of Specific Purpose Survey, LiDAR & Photogrammetry Checkpoints, Nassau County, Florida, dated July 23, 2008	Hardcopy and pdf	Submitted separately
1	Data Dictionary	pdf	Appendix C
3	LiDAR Processing Report	Hardcopy and pdf	Appendix D
3	LiDAR Vertical Accuracy Report	Hardcopy and pdf	Appendix F
1	LiDAR Qualitative Assessment Report	pdf	Appendix G
1	Breakline/Contour Qualitative Assessment Report	pdf	Appendix H
1	Breaklines, Contours, Network-Adjusted Control Points, Vertical accuracy checkpoints, Tiling Footprint, Lidar ground masspoints	Geodatabase	Submitted separately

References

ASPRS, 2007, *Digital Elevation Model Technologies and Applications: The DEM Users Manual*, 2nd edition, American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Bethesda, MD.

ASPRS, 2004, *ASPRS Guidelines, Vertical Accuracy Reporting for Lidar Data*, American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Bethesda, MD, May 24, 2004, http://www.asprs.org/society/committees/lidar/downloads/Vertical_Accuracy_Reporting_for_Lidar_Data.pdf.

Bureau of the Budget, 1947, *National Map Accuracy Standards*, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.

FDEM, 2006, Florida GIS, *Baseline Specifications for Orthophotography and LiDAR*, Appendix B, *Terrestrial LiDAR Specifications*, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Tallahassee, FL, October, 2006.

FEMA, 2004, Appendix A, *Guidance for Aerial Mapping and Surveying*, to “Guidelines and Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners,” Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D.C.

FGCC, 1984, *Standards and Specifications for Geodetic Control Networks*, Federal Geodetic Control Committee, Silver Spring, ,MD, reprinted August 1993.

FGCC, 1988, *Geometric Geodetic Accuracy Standards and Specifications for Using GPS Relative Positioning Techniques*, Federal Geodetic Control Committee, Silver Spring, MD, reprinted with corrections, August, 1989.

FGDC, 1998a, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part I: Reporting Methodology*, Federal Geographic Data Committee, c/o USGS, Reston, VA, http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/.

FGDC, 1998b, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 2, Standards for Geodetic Networks*, Federal Geographic Data Committee, c/o USGS, Reston, VA, http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/

FGDC, 1998b, *Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3, National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy*, Federal Geographic Data Committee, c/o USGS, Reston, VA, http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/

FGDC, 1998d, Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM), Federal Geographic Data Committee, c/o USGS, Reston, VA, www.fgdc.gov/metadata/contstan.html.

NDEP, 2004, *Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data*, Version 1.0, National Digital Elevation Program, May 10, 2004, http://www.ndep.gov/

NOAA, 1997, *Guidelines for Establishing GPS-Derived Ellipsoid Heights (Standards: 2 cm and 5 cm),* NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NGS-58, November, 1997.

General Notes

This report is incomplete without the external hard drives of the LiDAR masspoints, breaklines, contours, and control. See the Geodatabase structure at Appendix I.

This digital mapping data complies with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) "Guidelines and Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners," Appendix A: *Guidance for Aerial Mapping and Surveying.*

The LiDAR vertical accuracy report at Appendix F does not conform with the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) because fewer than 20 checkpoints were available to test the individual land cover categories.

The digital mapping data is certified to conform to Appendix B, *Terrestrial LiDAR Specifications*, of the "Florida Baseline Specifications for Orthophotography and LiDAR." This report is certified to conform with Chapter 61G17-6, Minimum Technical Standards, of the Florida Administrative Code, as pertains to a Specific Purpose LiDAR Survey.

THIS REPORT IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE.

Surveyor and Mapper in Responsible Charge:
David F. Maune, PhD, PSM, PS, GS, CP, CFM
Professional Surveyor and Mapper
License #LS6659

Signed: ______________________________ Date: _______________

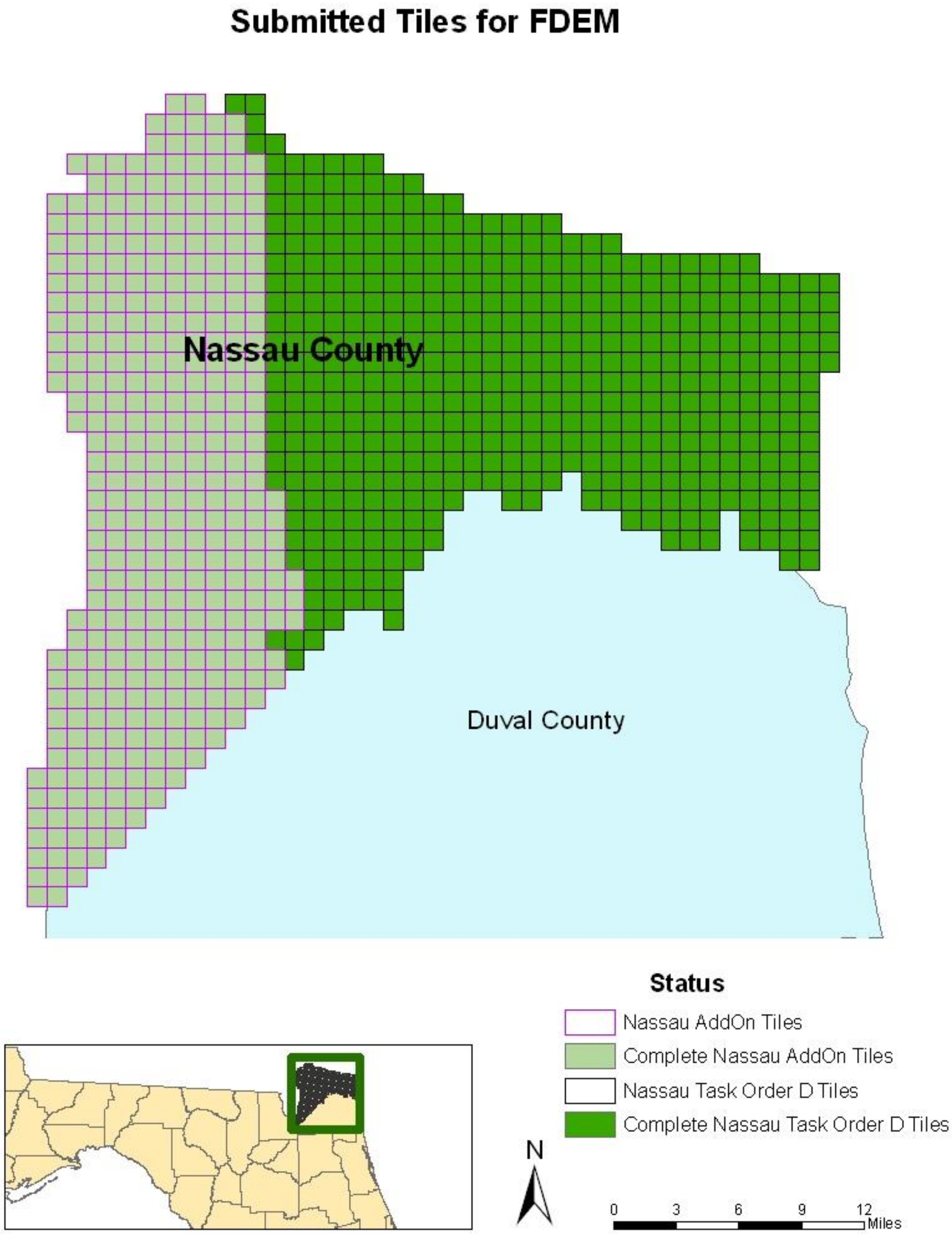
PDS
Program and Data Solutions

List of Appendices

A. Project Tiling Footprint
B. Geodetic Control Point
C. Data Dictionary
D. LiDAR Processing Report
E. QA/QC Checkpoints and Associated Discrepancies
F. LiDAR Vertical Accuracy Report
G. LiDAR Qualitative Assessment Report
H. Breakline/Contour Qualitative Assessment Report
I. Geodatabase Structure

Appendix A: Project Tiling Footprint

849 Tiles delivered for Nassau County (480 for Task Order D and 369 for the Add On)



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014864_E
015148_E
015149_E
015150_E
015445_E
015446_E
015447_E
015448_E
016049_E
015748_E
015749_E

Appendix B: Geodetic Control Point

As indicated in PBS&J's "Final Report of Specific Purpose Survey, LiDAR & Photogrammetry Checkpoints, Nassau County, Florida," dated July 23, 2008, the following eleven National Geodetic Control points were used to control the survey:

PointID	Northing(ft)	Easting(ft)	Z(ft)
74 94 GPS7	2264676.87	396378.12	18.57
AJ70	2170185.64	345865.53	83.83
X 596	2266212.15	351957.64	71.7
G143	2309333.4	451410.39	21.49
74 94 GPS1	2211220.2	331758.39	79.69
HILLIARD	2311948.4	367059.02	67.01
J331	2286227.52	492536.79	11.01
M40	2293609.85	463847.29	40.44
NASSAU33	2252028.6	343579.48	80.95
NASSAU37	2342775.43	348798.03	49.93
S331	2214834.1	452120.18	23.51
177-01	2286795.738	448176.489	16.749
177-02	2235776.664	450375.336	23.533
BC0251	2214833.395	452121.143	23.484
BC2493	2312114.762	371359.74	56.227

Appendix C: Data Dictionary

LiDARgrammetry Data Dictionary & Stereo Compilation Rules

FINAL

FDEM (Florida Department of Emergency Management)

January 25, 2008

Table of Contents

Horizontal and Vertical Datum

Horizontal datum shall be referenced to the appropriate Florida State Plane Coordinate System. The horizontal datum shall be North American Datum of 1983/HARN adjustment in US Survey Feet. The vertical datum shall be referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Geoid03 shall be used to convert ellipsoidal heights to orthometric heights.

Coordinate System and Projection

All data shall be projected to the appropriate Florida State Plane Coordinate System Zone, Units in US Survey Feet.

Contour Topology Rules

The following contour topology rules have been incorporated into each geodatabase shell provided by PDS. The topology must be validated by each subcontractor prior to delivery to PDS. PDS shall further validate the topology before final submittal to FDEM.

Name: CONTOURS_Topology			Cluster Tolerance: 0.003 Maximum Generated Error Count: Undefined State: Analyzed without errors	
Feature Class	**Weight**	**XY Rank**	**Z Rank**	**Event Notification**
CONTOUR_1FT	5	1	1	No
CONTOUR_2FT	5	1	1	No

Topology Rules

Name	**Rule Type**	**Trigger Event**	**Origin** (*FeatureClass::Subtype*)	**Destination** (*FeatureClass::Subtype*)
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	CONTOUR_1FT::All	CONTOUR_1FT::All
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	CONTOUR_2FT::All	CONTOUR_2FT::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	CONTOUR_2FT::All	CONTOUR_2FT::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	CONTOUR_1FT::All	CONTOUR_1FT::All

Breakline Topology Rules

The following breakline topology rules have been incorporated into each geodatabase shell provided by PDS. The topology must be validated by each subcontractor prior to delivery to PDS. PDS shall further validate the topology before final submittal to FDEM.

Name: BREAKLINES_Topology			Cluster Tolerance: 0.003 Maximum Generated Error Count: Undefined State: Analyzed without errors	
Feature Class	**Weight**	**XY Rank**	**Z Rank**	**Event Notification**
COASTALSHORELINE	5	1	1	No
HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE	5	1	1	No
OVERPASS	5	1	1	No
ROADBREAKLINE	5	1	1	No
SOFTFEATURE	5	1	1	No

Topology Rules

Name	Rule Type	Trigger Event	Origin (*FeatureClass::Subtype*)	Destination (*FeatureClass::Subtype*)
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	SOFTFEATURE::All	SOFTFEATURE::All
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	OVERPASS::All	OVERPASS::All
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	ROADBREAKLINE::All	ROADBREAKLINE::All
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All
Must not intersect	The rule is a line-no intersection rule	No	COASTALSHORELINE::All	COASTALSHORELINE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	SOFTFEATURE::All	ROADBREAKLINE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	SOFTFEATURE::All	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	SOFTFEATURE::All	COASTALSHORELINE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	ROADBREAKLINE::All	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	ROADBREAKLINE::All	COASTALSHORELINE::All
Must not overlap	The rule is a line-no overlap line rule	No	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All	COASTALSHORELINE::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	SOFTFEATURE::All	SOFTFEATURE::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	OVERPASS::All	OVERPASS::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	ROADBREAKLINE::All	ROADBREAKLINE::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All	HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE::All
Must not self-intersect	The rule is a line-no self intersect rule	No	COASTALSHORELINE::All	COASTALSHORELINE::All

Coastal Shoreline

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: COASTALSHORELINE
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polygon
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polygon feature class will outline the land / water interface at the time of LiDAR acquisition.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
SHAPE_AREA	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Coast	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Coastal Shoreline	The coastal breakline will delineate the land water interface using LiDAR data as reference. In flight line boundary areas with tidal variation the coastal shoreline may require some feathering or edge matching to ensure a smooth transition. Orthophotography will not be use to delineate this shoreline.	The feature shall be extracted at the apparent land/water interface, as determined by the LiDAR intensity data, to the extent of the tile boundaries. For the polygon closure vertices and segments, null values or a value of 0 are acceptable since this is not an actual shoreline. The digital orthophotography is not a suitable source for capturing this feature. Efforts should be taken to gradually feather the difference between tidal conditions of neighboring flights. Stair-stepping of the breakline feature will not be allowed. If it can be reasonably determined where the edge of water most probably falls, beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will be collected at the elevation of the water

			where it can be directly measured. If there is a clearly-indicated headwall or bulkhead adjacent to the dock or pier and it is evident that the waterline is most probably adjacent to the headwall or bulkhead, then the water line will follow the headwall or bulkhead at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is no clear indication of the location of the water's edge beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will follow the outer edge of the dock or pier as it is adjacent to the water, at the measured elevation of the water. Breaklines shall snap and merge seamlessly with linear hydrographic features.

Linear Hydrographic Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: HYDROGRAPHICFEATURE
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict linear hydrographic features with a length of 0.5 miles or longer as breaklines.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	HydroL	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Single Line Feature	Linear hydrographic features such as streams, shorelines, canals, swales, embankments, etc. with an average width less than or equal to 8 feet. . In the case of embankments, if the feature forms a natural dual line channel, then capture it consistent with the capture rules. Other embankments fall into the soft breakline feature class	Capture linear hydro features as single breaklines. Average width shall be 8 feet or less to show as single line. Each vertex placed should maintain vertical integrity.
2	Dual Line Feature	Linear hydrographic features such as streams, shorelines, canals, swales, etc. with an average width greater than 8 feet. In the case of embankments, if the feature forms a natural dual line channel, then capture it consistent with the capture rules. Other embankments fall into the soft breakline feature class.	Capture features showing dual line (one on each side of the feature). Average width shall be great than 8 feet to show as a double line. Each vertex placed should maintain vertical integrity and data is not required to show "closed polygon". These instructions are only for docks or piers that follow

			the coastline or water's edge, not for docks or piers that extend perpendicular from the land into the water. If it can be reasonably determined where the edge of water most probably falls, beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will be collected at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is a clearly-indicated headwall or bulkhead adjacent to the dock or pier and it is evident that the waterline is most probably adjacent to the headwall or bulkhead, then the water line will follow the headwall or bulkhead at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is no clear indication of the location of the water's edge beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will follow the outer edge of the dock or pier as it is adjacent to the water, at the measured elevation of the water.
3	Soft Hydro Single Line Feature	Linear hydro features with an average width less than 8 feet that compilation staff originally coded as soft features due to unclear definition of hydro feature, but that have been determined to be hydro features by FDEM. Connectivity and monotonicity are not enforced on these features.	Capture linear hydro features as single breaklines. Average width shall be 8 feet or less to show as single line.
4	Soft Hydro Dual Line Feature	Linear hydro features with an average width greater than 8 feet that compilation staff originally coded as soft features due to unclear definition of hydro feature, but that have been determined to be hydro features by FDEM. Connectivity and monotonicity are not enforced on these features.	Capture features showing dual line (one on each side of the feature). Average width shall be greater than 8 feet to show as a double line. Data is not required to show "closed polygon".

Note: Carry through bridges for all linear hydrographic features.

Closed Water Body Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: WATERBODY
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polygon
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polygon feature class will depict closed water body features and will have the associated water elevation available as an attribute.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
SHAPE_AREA	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
WATERBODY_ELEVATION_MS	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	HydroP	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Water Body	Land/Water boundaries of constant elevation water bodies such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, etc. Features shall be defined as closed polygons and contain an elevation value that reflects the best estimate of the water elevation at the time of data capture. Water body features will be captured for features one-half acres in size or greater. “Donuts” will exist where there are islands within a closed water body feature.	Water bodies shall be captured as closed polygons with the water feature to the right. The compiler shall take care to ensure that the z-value remains consistent for all vertices placed on the water body. The field “WATERBODY_ELEVATION_MS” shall be automatically computed from the z-value of the vertices. An Island within a Closed Water Body Feature will also have a “donut polygon” compiled in addition to an Island polygon. These instructions are only for docks or piers that follow

			the coastline or water’s edge, not for docks or piers that extend perpendicular from the land into the water. If it can be reasonably determined where the edge of water most probably falls, beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will be collected at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is a clearly-indicated headwall or bulkhead adjacent to the dock or pier and it is evident that the waterline is most probably adjacent to the headwall or bulkhead, then the water line will follow the headwall or bulkhead at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is no clear indication of the location of the water’s edge beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will follow the outer edge of the dock or pier as it is adjacent to the water, at the measured elevation of the water.

Road Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: ROADBREAKLINE
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict apparent edge or road pavement as breaklines but will not include bridges or overpasses.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Road	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Edge of Pavement	Capture edge of pavement (non-paved or compact surfaces as open to compiler interpretability) on both sides of the road. Runways are not to be included.	DO NOT INCLUDE Bridges or Overpasses within this feature type. Capture apparent edge of pavement (including paved shoulders). Each vertex placed should maintain vertical integrity and data is not required to show “closed polygon”. Box culverts should be continued as edge of pavement unless a clear guardrail system is in place; in that case, feature should be shown as bridge / overpass.

Bridge and Overpass Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: OVERPASS
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict bridges and overpasses as separate entities from the edge of pavement feature class.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Bridge	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Bridge Overpass	Feature should show edge of bridge or overpass.	Capture apparent edge of pavement on bridges or overpasses. Do not capture guard rails or non-drivable surfaces such as sidewalks. Capture edge of drivable pavement only. Each vertex placed should maintain vertical integrity and data is not required to show “closed polygon”. Box culverts should be captured in this feature class if a clear guardrail system is in place; otherwise, show as edge-of-pavement.

Soft Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: SOFTFEATURE
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict soft changes in the terrain to support better hydrological modeling of the LiDAR data and sub-sequent contours.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Soft	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Soft Breakline	Supplemental breaklines where LiDAR mass points are not sufficient to create a hydrologically correct DTM. Soft features shall include ridges, valleys, top of banks, etc. Soft features may also include natural Embankments that act as small ponding areas. Top of Banks can also be included in the soft breakline class so long as it does not define the edge of a water feature.	Capture breaklines to depict soft changes in the elevation. If the elevation changes are easily visible, go light on the breakline capture. Each vertex placed should maintain vertical integrity.

Island Features

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: ISLAND
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polygon
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polygon feature class will depict natural and man-made islands as closed polygons.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
SHAPE_AREA	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Island	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Island	Apparent boundary of natural or man-made island feature captured with a constant elevation. Island features will be captured for features one-half acres in size or greater.	Island shall take precedence over Coastal Shore Line Features. Islands shall be captured as closed polygons with the land feature to the right. The compiler shall take care to ensure that the z-value remains consistent for all vertices placed around the island. These instructions are only for docks or piers that follow the coastline or water's edge, not for docks or piers that extend perpendicular from the land into the water. If it can be reasonably determined where the edge of water most probably falls, beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will be collected at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is a clearly-indicated

			headwall or bulkhead adjacent to the dock or pier and it is evident that the waterline is most probably adjacent to the headwall or bulkhead, then the water line will follow the headwall or bulkhead at the elevation of the water where it can be directly measured. If there is no clear indication of the location of the water's edge beneath the dock or pier, then the edge of water will follow the outer edge of the dock or pier as it is adjacent to the water, at the measured elevation of the water.

Low Confidence Areas

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: CONFIDENCE
Contains Z Values: No
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polygon
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polygon feature class will depict areas where the ground is obscured by dense vegetation meaning that the resultant contours may not meet the required accuracy specifications.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
SHAPE_AREA	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Obscure	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Low Confidence Area	Apparent boundary of vegetated areas that are considered obscured to the extent that adequate vertical data cannot be clearly determined to accurately define the DTM. These features are for reference only to indicate areas where the vertical data may not meet the data accuracy requirements due to heavy vegetation.	Capture as closed polygon with the obscured area to the right of the line. Compiler does not need to worry about z-values of vertices; feature class will be 2-D only.

Note: Area must be ½ acre or larger. Only outline areas where you are not sure about vegetative penetration of the LiDAR data. This is not the same as a traditional obscured area.

Masspoints

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: MASSPOINT
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Point
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This feature class depicts masspoints as determined by the LiDAR ground points (LAS Class 2).

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Masspoint	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Masspoint	Only the bare earth classification (Class 2) shall be loaded into the MASSPOINT feature class.	None. Data should be loaded from LAS Class 2 (Ground)

1 Foot Contours

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: CONTOUR_1FT
Contains Z Values: No
Z Resolution: N/A
Z Tolerance: N/A

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict 1' contours modeled from the LiDAR ground points and the supplemental breaklines.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
CONTOUR_TYPE_DESC	Long Integer	No		dCONTOURTYPE	0	0	50	Assigned by PDS
CONTOUR_ELEVATION_MS	Double	No			0	0		Calculated by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Intermediate	A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours.	They are normally continuous throughout a map, but may be dropped or joined with an index contour where the slope is steep and where there is insufficient space to show all of the intermediate lines.
2	Supplementary	Supplementary contours are used to portray important relief features that would otherwise not be shown by the index and intermediate contours (basic contours). They are normally added only in areas of low relief, but they may also be used in rugged terrain to emphasize features. Supplementary contours are shown as screened lines so that they are distinguishable from the basic contours, yet not	These dotted lines are placed in areas where elevation change is minimal. If there is a lot of space between Index and Intermediate Contours (as happens where the land is relatively flat), these lines are added to indicate that there *are* elevation measurements, even if they are few and far between. If the horizontal distance between two adjacent contours is

		unduly prominent on the published map.	larger than 1” at map scale (100’), then add appropriate supplemental contours from the 1FT_CONTOUR feature class. Supplemental contours do not have to be continuous but should have a minimum length of 200’.
3	Depression	Depression contours are closed contours that surround a basin or sink. They are shown by right-angle ticks placed on the contour lines, pointed inward (down slope). Fill contours are a special type of depression contours, used to indicate an area that has been filled to support a road or railway grade.	Use when appropriate.
4	Index	Index Contours are to be placed at every 5th contour interval (1, 5, 10, etc…)	No special rules
5	Intermediate Low Confidence	Intermediate contours (Code 1) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
6	Supplementary Low Confidence	Supplementary contours (Code 2) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
7	Depression Low Confidence	Depression contours (Code 3) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
8	Index Low Confidence	Index contours (Code 4) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.

2 Foot Contours

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: CONTOUR_2FT
Contains Z Values: No
Z Resolution: N/A
Z Tolerance: N/A

Feature Type: Polyline
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polyline feature class will depict 1' contours modeled from the LiDAR ground points and the supplemental breaklines.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
CONTOUR_TYPE_DESC	Long Integer	No		dCONTOURTYPE	0	0	50	Assigned by PDS
CONTOUR_ELEVATION_MS	Double	No			0	0		Calculated by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Intermediate	A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours.	They are normally continuous throughout a map, but may be dropped or joined with an index contour where the slope is steep and where there is insufficient space to show all of the intermediate lines.
2	Supplementary	Supplementary contours are used to portray important relief features that would otherwise not be shown by the index and intermediate contours (basic contours). They are normally added only in areas of low relief, but they may also be used in rugged terrain to emphasize features. Supplementary contours are	These dotted lines are placed in areas where elevation change is minimal. If there is a lot of space between Index and Intermediate Contours (as happens where the land is relatively flat), these lines are added to indicate that there *are* elevation measurements, even if they are few and far between.

		shown as screened lines so that they are distinguishable from the basic contours, yet not unduly prominent on the published map.	If the horizontal distance between two adjacent contours is larger than 1” at map scale (100’), then add appropriate supplemental contours from the 1FT_CONTOUR feature class. Supplemental contours do not have to be continuous but should have a minimum length of 200’.
3	Depression	Depression contours are closed contours that surround a basin or sink. They are shown by right-angle ticks placed on the contour lines, pointed inward (down slope). Fill contours are a special type of depression contours, used to indicate an area that has been filled to support a road or railway grade.	Use when appropriate.
4	Index	Index Contours are to be placed at every 5th contour interval (1, 5, 10, etc…)	No special rules
5	Intermediate Low Confidence	Intermediate contours (Code 1) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
6	Supplementary Low Confidence	Supplementary contours (Code 2) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
7	Depression Low Confidence	Depression contours (Code 3) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.
8	Index Low Confidence	Index contours (Code 4) that are located in low confidence area should be cut to the low confidence boundary and should be reclassified to this code.	No special collection rules are necessary as this is a geo-processing task.

Ground Control

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: GROUNDCONTROL
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Point
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This feature class depicts the points used in the acquisition and calibration of the LiDAR and aerial photography collected by Aero-Metric, Sanborn and Terrapoint.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
TYPE	Long Integer	No	1	Control	0	0		Assigned by PDS
POINTID	String	Yes					12	Assigned by PDS
X_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
Y_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
Z_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Control Point	Primary or Secondary PDS control points used for either base station operations or in the calibration and adjustment of the control.	None.

Vertical Accuracy Test Points

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: VERTACCTESTPTS
Contains Z Values: Yes
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Point
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This feature class depicts the points used by PDS to test the vertical accuracy of the data produced.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
POINTID	String	Yes					12	Assigned by PDS
X_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
Y_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
Z_COORD	Double	Yes			0	0		Assigned by PDS
LANDCOVER	Long Integer	No	1	dLANDCOVERTYPE	0	0		Assigned by PDS

Feature Definition

Code	Description	Definition	Capture Rules
1	Bare-Earth and Low Grass	None.	None.
2	Brush Lands and Low Trees	None.	None.
3	Forested Areas Fully Covered by Trees	None.	None.
4	Urban Areas	None.	None.

Footprint (Tile Boundaries)

Feature Dataset: TOPOGRAPHIC
Contains M Values: No
XY Resolution: Accept Default Setting
XY Tolerance: 0.003

Feature Class: FOOTPRINT
Contains Z Values: No
Z Resolution: Accept Default Setting
Z Tolerance: 0.001

Feature Type: Polygon
Annotation Subclass: None

Description

This polygon feature class includes the Florida 5,000' x 5,000' tiles for each countywide geodatabase produced.

Table Definition

Field Name	Data Type	Allow Null Values	Default Value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length	Responsibility
OBJECTID	Object ID							Assigned by Software
SHAPE	Geometry							Assigned by Software
DATESTAMP_DT	Date	Yes			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS
SHAPE_LENGTH	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
SHAPE_AREA	Double	Yes			0	0		Calculated by PDS
CELLNUM	String	No			0	0	8	Assigned by PDS

Contact Information

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Appendix D: LiDAR Processing Report

PROJECT REPORT

Terrapoint #: 2008-113-U and 2007-205-U
Dewberry #: 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469 and 470 Task Order 20070525-4927 and 002 Mod 01
Florida (Nassau County, Lot1 and Nassau Add-on) 2007 LiDAR Collection
Originally submitted: 2008-07-09
Revisions: 2009-12-29

Presented to:

Dewberry
Fairfax, Virginia

Submitted by:

Terrapoint
Houston, Texas

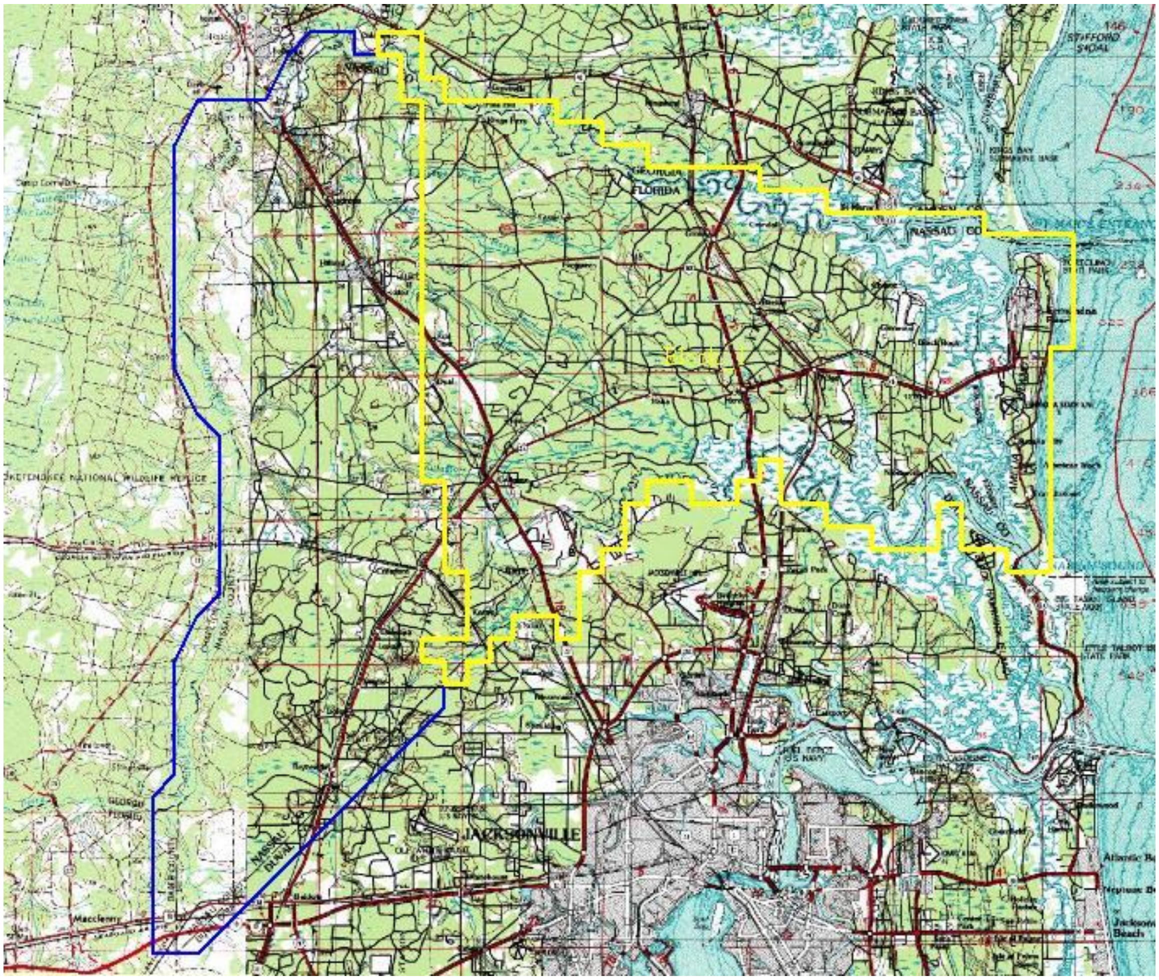
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This LiDAR project was to provide high accuracy, classified multiple return LiDAR, for 432.4327 square miles, of the Nassau County, Lot 1, Jacksonville, FL. and 343.6295 square miles, of the Nassau County, Add-on, Jacksonville, Fl. The LiDAR data were acquired and processed by Terrapoint USA to support FDEM. The product is a high density mass point dataset with an average point spacing of 1m^2. The data is tiled without a buffer, stored in LAS 1.1 format, and LiDAR returns are classified in 4 ASPRS classes: Unclassified (1), Ground (2), Noise (7) and Water (9), Overlap (12).

The elevation data was verified internally prior to delivery to ensure it met fundamental accuracy requirements when compared kinematic to Terrapoint GPS checkpoints. Below is the summary for the project site.

- The Raw elevation measurements for Nassau County, Lot 1, have been tested to 0.286 US Survey Feet for vertical accuracy at 95 percent confidence level. The Raw elevation measurements for Nassau County, Add-on, have been tested to 0.306 US Survey Feet for vertical accuracy at 95 percent confidence level.

All data delivered meets and exceeds Terrapoint's deliverable product requirements as setout by Terrapoint's IPROVE program.



NASSAU COUNTY, LOT 1 PROJECT REPORT

Introduction

LiDAR data is remotely sensed high-resolution elevation data collected by an airborne collection platform. By positioning laser range finding with the use of 1 second GPS with 200 Hz inertial measurement unit corrections; Terrapoint's LiDAR instruments are able to make highly detailed geospatial elevation products of the ground, man-made structures and vegetation.

The LiDAR ground extraction process takes place by building an iterative surface model. This surface model is generated using three main parameters: building size, iteration angle and iteration distance.

The purpose of this LiDAR data was to produce high accuracy 3D terrain geospatial products for Nassau County, Lot 1 and Nassau Add-on.

This report covers the mission parameter and details, processing step outlines and deliverables.

This report is submitted as a supporting overview document for the FGDC metadata reports that are included as an addendum to this report.

Acquisition

Parameter Overview

The Airborne LiDAR survey was conducted using two Optech 3100EA systems flying at a nominal height of 970 meters AGL with a total angular coverage of 18.1 degrees with a 4 degree cutoff. Flight line spacing was nominally 219.28 meters providing overlap of 55% on adjacent flight lines. Lines were flown in east/west and north/south orientated blocks to best optimize flying time considering the layout for the project. The aircraft was a Navajo, registrations C-GPJT, and a Piper Navajo, registration C-FEHB used for the survey. This aircrafts have a flight range of approximately 6 hours and was flown at flying altitudes of approximately 970 meters above ground level (AGL). The aircraft was staged from Jacksonville International Airport (JAX), Jacksonville, Florida, and ferried daily to the project site for flight operations.

The Optech 3100EA system was configured in the following manner for the Nassau County, Lot 1:

Type of Scanner = Optech 3100EA
Data Acquisition Height = 970 meters AGL
Scanner Field of View = 18.1 degrees with a 4 degree cutoff
Scan Frequency = 55.2 Hertz
Pulse Repetition Rate = 100 Kilohertz
Aircraft Speed = 150 Knots
Swath Width = 487.29 m Nominal
Ground Sample Distance = 0.7 meters - no overlap
Number of Returns per Pulse = 4
Distance between Flight Lines = 219.28m

GPS Receivers

A combination of Sokkia GSR 2600 and NovAtel DL-4+ dual frequency GPS receivers were used to support the airborne operations of this survey and to establish the GPS control network.

Missions Statistics

For the Nassau County, Lot 1, a total of 16 missions were flown and Nassau Add-on, a total of 7 missions were flown with good meteorological and GPS conditions. 379 flight lines were flown over Nassau County, Lot 1 and 98 flightlines were flown over Nassau Add-on to provide complete coverage.

The LiDAR missions for the Nassau County, Lot 1, were carried out from August 18, 2007 and September 4, 2007 and LiDAR missions for the Nassau Add-on were carried out from October 9, 2007 and October 15, 2007.

Reference Coordinate System Used

Nassau County, Lot 1 and Nassau Add-on

Two existing NGS (National Geodetic Survey) monuments were observed in a GPS control network to establish two new control monuments for this project.

Existing monuments BC2493 and BC0251 were used as primary control for this project.
177-01 and 177-02 were established and used to control all flight missions and kinematic ground surveys.

The published horizontal datum of the NGS stations is NAD83 HARN and the vertical datum NAVD88.

The following are the final coordinates of the newly established control points used in this project:

Station_ID: 177-01
West_Longitude: -81 39 40.46033
North_Latitude: 30 37 19.64115
Ellips_Elev: -23.3532

Station_ID: 177-02
West_Longitude: -81 39 11.91364
North_Latitude: 30 28 54.79765
Ellips_Elev: -21.2069

Geoid Model Used

The Geoid03 geoid model, published by the NGS, was used to transform all ellipsoidal heights to orthometric.

Processing

Airborne GPS Kinematic

Airborne GPS kinematic data was processed on-site using GrafNav kinematic On-The-Fly (OTF) software. Flights were flown with a minimum of 6 satellites in view (13^0 above the horizon) and with a PDOP of better than 4.5. Distances from base station to aircraft were kept to a maximum of 30 km, to ensure a strong OTF (On-The-Fly) solution. For all flights, the GPS data can be classified as excellent, with GPS residuals of 5cm average but no larger than 9 cm being recorded.

Generation and Calibration of Laser Points (raw data)

Calibration is performed to eliminate systematic bias in the system, which would result in a bias in the data. By determining the bias they can then be modeled and the effects removed from the data. The manufacturer initially calibrates the system on manufacture. Subsequently each mission is checked and calibrated to ensure data quality.

Manufacturer Calibration

Manufacturer calibration was completed upon manufacture and upon delivery of the system to Terrapoint. The manufacturer maintains and calibrates each LiDAR system annually and upon any field visits to service the system.

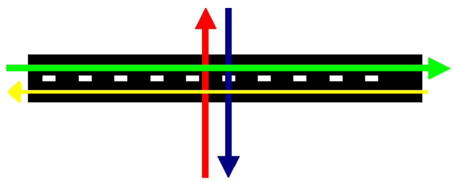
Manufacturer calibration addresses both radiometric and geometric calibration. Radiometric calibration is to ensure that the laser meets specification for pulse energy, width, and rise time, frequency and beam divergence. These values are tested by the manufacturer and annually certified. Radiometric calibration also checks the alignment between transmitter and receiver and assures that alignment is optimal.

Geometric calibration is also conducted by the manufacturer both in the laboratory and with onsite flights in previously surveyed areas. Range calibration determines the first/last range offsets. Scanner calibration provides values for scanner offset and scale. Position orientation alignment provides Pos misalignment angles.

The Following are the manufacturer derived calibration values that are constant unless the IMU is changed:

AltmSerialNo= 05Sen183
ImuType= LN200A1
ImuRate= 200
ScannerScale= 1.0064
ScannerOffset= -0.0171
FirstPulseRange= -2.76
SecondPulseRange= -2.76
ThirdPulseRange= -2.76
LastPulseRange= -2.76
IMURoll= 0.031
IMUPitch= -0.008
IMUHeading= 0.000
UserToImuEx= -0.020
UserToImuEy= 0.005
UserToImuEz= -0.150
UserToImuDx= -0.09
UserToImuDy= -0.008
UserToImuDz= -0.096
UserToRefDx= -0.051
UserToRefDy= -0.030
UserToRefDz= -0.488
TimeLag= 0.000012
IntensityGainFor3070= 20
UseDroopCorrection= 15.0

Field Calibration is used to determine the roll, pitch, heading and scanner scale values. The roll pitch heading and scanner scale biases are determined by comparing overlapping and opposing flightlines. Each mission is flown to have two cross lines that intersect every flightline and these lines are used to determine the roll, pitch heading and scanner scale.



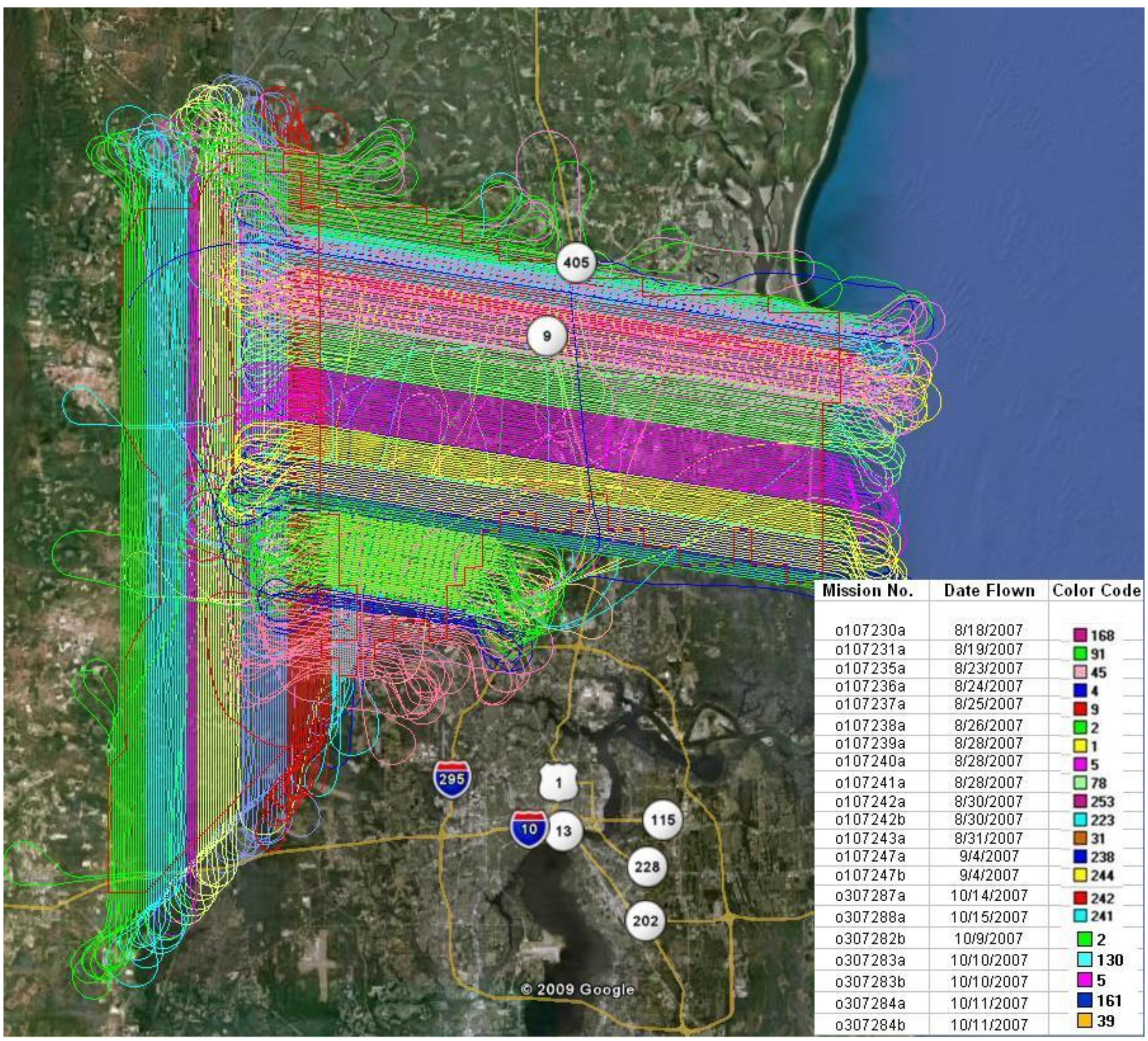


Figure 6: Example of mission trajectory showing cross lines used to determine calibration values

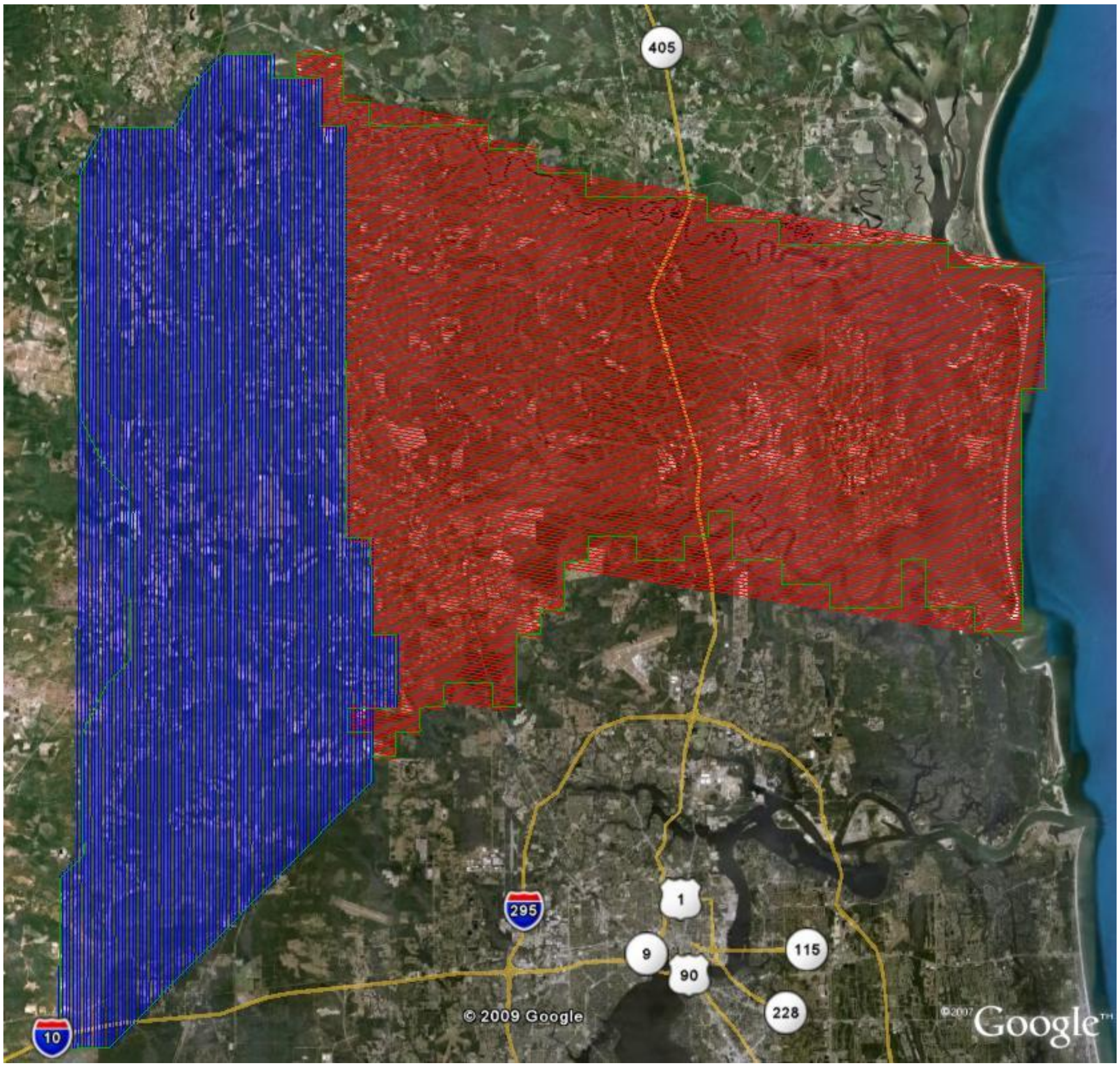


Figure 2: Example of mission flightlines showing coverage of project area.

The mission data is initially output using the manufacturer calibration default values for the specific system. The data is then examined using a combination of Terrascan Terramodel and Terramatch and user input to determine the final roll, pitch, and heading and scanner scale. Once the values are finalized the mission data is output in LAS format.

The data is then checked against static and kinematic control data to ensure vertical accuracy. Each mission's data is based on the post-processed position of a base station. The base stations used were all tied into geodetic control points or were geodetic control points. Units are in US Survey Feet.

Table 2: Nassau, Lot 1 - Kinematic Point Comparison	
Average dz	-0.157
Minimum dz	-0.830
Maximum dz	+0.550
Average magnitude	0.246
Root mean square	0.286
Std deviation	0.239

Table 2: Nassau, Add-on - Kinematic Point Comparison	
Average dz	-0.199
Minimum dz	-0.850
Maximum dz	+0.420
Average magnitude	0.244
Root mean square	0.306
Std deviation	0.232

Because of this, the positional accuracy of the LiDAR data is ensured. The individual mission data can then be compared to adjoining missions to ensure both vertical and horizontal accuracy. If any offset either vertical of horizontal is found then the mission is reprocessed and checked for accuracy.

Vertical Bias Resolution

Due to limitations in the Optech Dashmap software, the following D_z adjustments were adjusted post calibration manually in Terrascan to the following missions to ensure they tie to adjoining missions and GPS kinematic validation points:

Nassau County, Lot 1 and Nassau Add-on System	Year	Mission	Delta Z Adjustment (cm)
o1	7	230a	.85
o1	7	231a	.65
o1	7	235a	.4
o1	7	236a	.7
o1	7	237a	.9
o1	7	238a	.9
o1	7	239a	.93
o1	7	240a	.73
o1	7	241a	.7
o1	7	242a	.45
o1	7	242b	.65
o1	7	243a	.5
o1	7	247a	.652
o1	7	247b	.896

Data Classification and Editing

The data was processed using the software Terrascan, and following the methodology described herein. The initial step is the setup of the Terrascan project, which is done by importing the Dewberry provided tile boundary index encompassing the entire project areas. The 3D laser point clouds, in binary format, were imported into the Terrascan project and divided in 480 tiles for the Nassau County, Lot 1, and 369 tiles for the Nassau Add-on area in LAS 1.1 format. Once tiled, the laser points were classified using a proprietary routine in Terrascan. This routine removes any obvious outliers from the dataset following which the ground layer is extracted from the point cloud. The ground extraction process encompassed in this routine takes place by building an iterative surface model. This surface model is generated using three main parameters: building size, iteration angle and iteration distance. The initial model is based on low points being selected by a "roaming window" with the assumption is that these are the ground points. The size of this roaming window is determined by the building size parameter. The low points are triangulated and the remaining points are evaluated and subsequently added to the model if they meet the iteration angle and distance constraints. This process is repeated until no additional points are added within iteration. A second critical parameter is the maximum terrain angle constraint, which determines the maximum terrain angle allowed within the classification model. The data is then manually quality controlled with the use of hillshading, cross-sections and profiles. Any points found to be of class vegetation, building or error during the quality control process, are removed from the ground model and placed on the appropriate layer. An integrity check is also performed simultaneously to verify that ground features such as rock cuts, elevated roads and crests are present. Once data has been cleaned and complete, it is then by a supervisor via manual inspection and through the use of a hillshade mosaic.

Deliverable Product Generation

Deliverable Tiling Scheme

All files were retiled in the provided tiling scheme with a total of 480 tiles for Nassau County, Lot 1 and 369 tiles for Nassau Add-on.

LiDAR Point Data

The LiDAR point data was delivered in LAS 1.1 adhering to the following ASPRS classification scheme:

Class 1 – Unclassified
Class 2 – Ground
Class 7 – Noise
Class 9 – Water
Class 12 - Overlap

Water body delineation was collected using hillshades and intensity images generated from ground DEM and LiDAR.

The LAS files contain the following fields of information (Precision reported in brackets):

Class (Integer)
GPS Week Time (0.0001 seconds)
Easting (0.01 meter)
Northing (0.01 meter)
Elevation (0.01 meter)
Echo Number (Integer 1 to 4)
Echo (Integer 1 to 4)
Intensity (8 Bit Integer)
Flightline (Integer)
Scan Angle (Integer Degree)

Please note that the LiDAR intensity is not calibrated or normalized. The intensity value is meant to provide relative signal return strengths for features imaged by the sensor.

Point data was clipped to the project boundary.

FGDC Report

Separate metadata FGDC reports were delivered for the Nassau County, Lot 1 and Nassau Add-on. The report is included as an addendum to this report.

Quality Control

Quality Control for Data Acquisition

A daily calibration flight is key to the QC process since it helps identify any systematic issues in data acquisition or failures on the part of the GPS, IMU or other equipment that may not have been evident to the LiDAR operator during the mission. The aircraft initially performs a figure-8 manoeuvre over the selected calibration site to collect calibration data for use in post-processing. The calibration site is ideally selected in a relatively open, tree-less area where several large buildings are located. The buildings used for calibration are surveyed using both GPS and conventional survey methods. A local network of GPS points are established to provide a baseline for conventional traversing around the perimeter of the buildings.

Ground truth validation is used to assess the data quality and consistency over sample areas of the project. To facilitate a confident evaluation, existing survey control is used to validate the LiDAR data. Published survey control, where the orthometric height (elevation) has been determined by precise differential levelling observation, is deemed to be suitable.

Ground truth validation points may be collected for each of the any terrain categories that Dewberry requires to establish RMSE accuracies for the LIDAR project. These points must be gathered in flat or uniformly sloped terrain (<20% slope) away from surface features such as stream banks, bridges or embankments. If collected, these points will be used during data processing to test the $RMSE_z$ accuracy of the final LiDAR data products.

The LiDAR operator performs kinematic post-processing of the aircraft GPS data in conjunction with the data collected at the Reference Station in closest proximity to the area flown. Double difference phase processing of the GPS data is used to achieve the greatest accuracy. The GPS position accuracy is assessed by comparison of forward and reverse processing solutions and a review of the computational statistics. Any data anomalies are identified and the necessary corrective actions are implemented prior to the next mission.

The quality control of LIDAR data and data products has proven to be a key concern by Dewberry. Many specifications detail how to measure the quality of LiDAR data given RMSE statistical methods to a 95% confidence level. In order to assure meeting all levels of QC concerns, Terrapoint has quality control and assurance steps in both the data acquisition phase and the data processing phase. Any acquired data sets that fail these checks are flagged for re-acquisition.

<u>QC Step 1</u> - The Data Acquisition (DAQ) software performs automatic system and subsystem tests on power-up to verify proper functionality of the entire data

acquisition system. Any anomalies are immediately investigated and corrected by the LiDAR operator if possible. Any persistent problems are referred to the engineering staff, which can usually resolve the issue by telephone and/or email. In the unlikely event that these steps do not resolve the problem, a trained engineer is immediately dispatched to the project site with the appropriate test equipment and spare parts needed to repair the system.

QC Step 2 - The DAQ software continuously monitors the health and performance of all subsystems. Any anomalies are recorded in the System Log and reported to the LiDAR operator for resolution. If the operator is unable to correct the problem, the engineering staffs are immediately notified. They provide the operator with instructions or on-site assistance as needed to resolve the problem.

The DAQ software also provides real-time terrain viewers that allow the operator to directly monitor the data quality. Multiple returns from individual laser shots are color coded to provide the operator with an indication of the degree of penetration through dense vegetation. If any aspect of the data does not appear to be acceptable, the operator will review system settings to determine if an adjustment could improve the data quality. Navigation aids are provided to alert both the pilot and operator to any line following errors that could potentially compromise the data integrity. The pilot and operator review the data and determine whether an immediate re-flight of the line is required.

QC Step 3 - After the mission is completed, raw LiDAR data on the removable disk drive is transferred to the Field PC at the field operations staging area. An automated QA/QC program scans the System Log as well as the raw data files to detect potential errors. Any problems identified are reported to the operator for further analysis. Data is also retrieved from all GPS Reference Stations, which were active during the mission and transferred to the Field PC. The GPS data is processed and tested for internal consistency and overall quality. Any errors or limit violations are reported to the operator for more detailed evaluation.

QC Step 4 - The operators utilize a data viewer installed on the Field PC to review selected portions of the acquired LiDAR data. This permits a more thorough and detailed analysis than is possible in real-time during data collection. Corrupted files or problems in the data itself are noted. If the data indicates improper settings or operation of the LiDAR sensor, the operator determines the appropriate corrective actions needed prior to the next mission.

QC Step 5 - All LiDAR and GPS data is copied from the Field PC onto Hard Drives: one for transfer to data processing, and one for local backup. Each Hard drive is reviewed to ensure data completeness and readability.

Quality Control for Data Processing

Quality assurance and quality control procedures for the raw LiDAR data and processed deliverables for the DEM and DTM products are performed in an iterative fashion through the entire data processing cycle. All final products pass through a seven-step QC control check to verify that the data meets the criteria specified by Dewberry.

Terrapoint has developed a rigorous and complete process, which does everything possible to ensure data will meet or exceed the technical specifications. Experience dealing with all ranges of difficulty in all types of topographic regions has led to the development of our quality assurance methods. Our goal is to confidently deliver a final product to Dewberry that is as precise as possible, the first time. Terrapoint will go to extraordinary lengths to make our customer completely satisfied. The following list provides a step-by-step explanation of the process used by Terrapoint to review the data prior to customer delivery.

<u>QC Step 1</u> - Data collected by the LiDAR unit is reviewed for completeness and to make sure all data is captured without errors or corrupted values. In addition, all GPS, aircraft trajectory, mission information, and ground control files are reviewed and logged into a database. At this time, the data will be confirmed to have been acquired using instrumentation that records first and last returns for each laser pulse, or multiple returns per laser pulse.

<u>QC Step 2</u> - The LiDAR data is post processed and calibrated for as a preliminary step for product delivery. At this time, the data are inspected for flight line errors, flight line overlap, slivers or gaps in the data, point data minimums, or issues with the LiDAR unit or GPS. Flight line swath overlap will be confirmed to have adjacent flight lines at the tolerance specified by Dewberry for overlap throughout the project area thus enabling an evaluation of data reproducibility throughout the areas.

<u>QC Step3</u> - The full-featured product is reviewed as a grid and as raw points and attention is placed on locating and eliminating any outlier or anomalous points beyond three-sigma values. These points may be spikes, unusually high points, or pits, unusually low points. LiDAR points returning from low clouds, birds, pollution, or noise in the system can cause spikes. Pit-like low returns can come from water features or damp soils or from system noise. Either type of point needs to be classified as an error point and eliminated from use by any grid products. In addition to these outliers, the full-feature product is reviewed for NO DATA points and regular looking non-surface errors like scan lines appearing

in the data. Also, steps between flight lines are measured and adjusted as needed.

Unusual or odd-looking features and questionable returns are checked for validity and compared against additional source material such as aerial photos, USGS digital maps, local maps, or by field inspection. Most errors found at this QC step can be resolved by re-calibration of the data set or by eliminating specific problem points.

<u>QC Step 4</u> - After the full-feature data is at a clean stage, all points are classified as ground and unclassified features. Any non-regular structures or features like radio towers, large rock outcrops, water bodies, bridges, piers, are confirmed to be classified into the category specified by Dewberry for these feature types. Additional data sets like commercially available data sources or data sources provided by Dewberry may be used to assist and verify that points are assigned into correct classifications.

<u>QC Step 5</u> - After the full-featured data set is certified as passing for completeness and for the removal of outliers, attention may be shifted to quality controlling the bare-earth model. This product may take several iterations to create it to the quality level that Dewberry is looking for. As both Terrapoint and Dewberry inspect the bare-earth model, adjustments are made to fine-tune and fix specific errors.

Adjustments to the bare-earth model are generally made to fix errors created by over-mowing the data set along mountaintops, shorelines, or other areas of high percent slope. Also, vegetation artefacts leave a signature surface that appears bumpy or rough. Every effort is made to remove spurious vegetation values and remnants from the bare-earth model. All adjustments are made by re-classifying points from ground to unclassified or vice versa. No adjustments are made to the final grid product, as other parties cannot easily reproduce these types of adjustments from the original, raw data set.

<u>QC Step 6</u> - Both $RMSE_z$ and $RMSE_{xy}$ are inspected in the classified bare-earth model and compared to project specifications. $RMSE_z$ is examined in open, flat areas away from breaks and under specified vegetation categories. Neither $RMSE_z$ nor $RMSE_{xy}$ are compared to orthoimagery or existing building footprints. Comparison against imagery can skew the determination of accuracy because of the lean and shadows in the imagery.

Instead, a point to point comparison of a recently acquired or existing high confidence ground survey point to its nearest neighbour LiDAR laser return point. This is done in the raw data set and usually with Terrascan software. The tolerance for finding a near-by LiDAR point elevation to compare to a survey point elevation is that the two points must be within a 0.5m radius of each other in open flat areas is made. If no LiDAR points can be found within in this tolerance, then alternative methodologies are used to convert the LiDAR to a TIN, though this can introduce biases and processing errors in the end products and could cause the RMSE values to be skewed and fall beyond project specifications.

QC Step 7 - A final QC step is made against all deliverables before they are sent to Dewberry. The deliverables are checked for file naming convention, integrity checks of the files, conformance to file format requirements, delivery media readability, and file size limits. In addition, as data are delivered all requested reports would be delivered as they become available.

Positional Accuracy

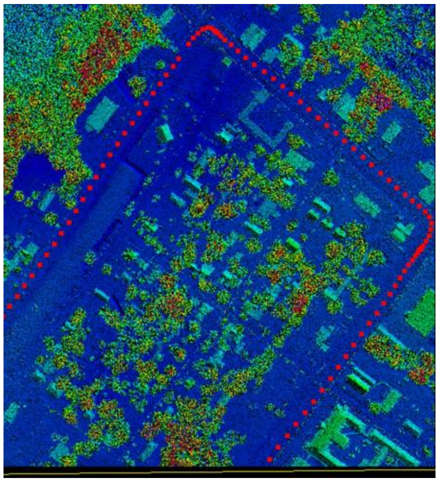
Vertical Positional Accuracy

The elevation data was verified internally prior to delivery to Dewberry to ensure it met fundamental accuracy requirements when compared kinematic to Terrapoint GPS checkpoints. Below is the summary for the three sites.

- The LiDAR dataset for Nassau County, Lot 1, was tested 0.087m and Nassau was tested 0.093m vertical accuracy at 95 percent confidence level, based on consolidated $RMSE_z$ (0.035m) x 1.9600.

Horizontal Positional Accuracy

Compiled to meet 1 meter horizontal accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level.



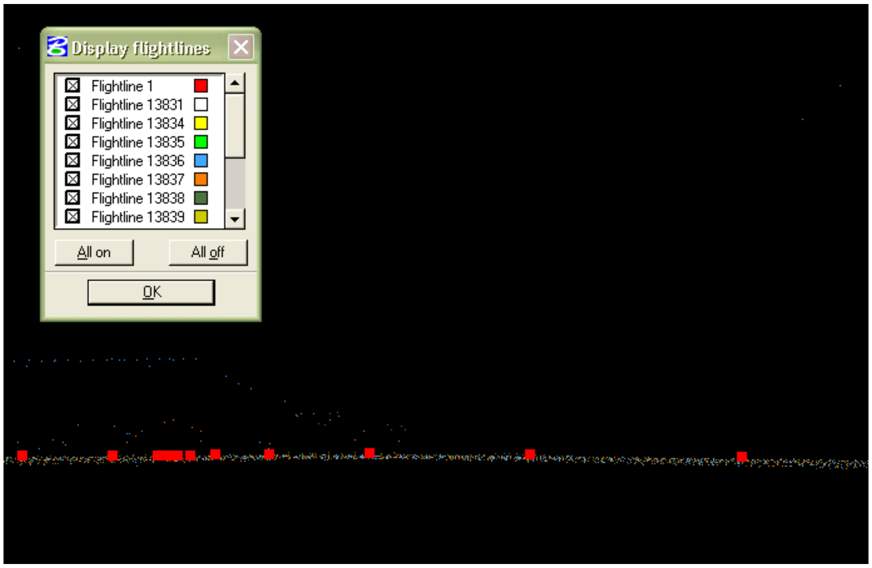


Figure 2 Example of Control pts (flightline 1) loaded with the raw data to check vertical accuracy

5. Conclusion

Overall the LiDAR data products submitted to Dewberry meet and exceed both the absolute and relative accuracy requirements set out in the task order for this project. The quality control requirements required in Terrapoint's IPROVE program were adhered to throughout the project cycle to ensure product quality.

Appendix A Nassau County, Lot 1 and Nassau Add-on FGDC Metadata

IDENTIFICATION_INFORMATION

```
  Citation:
    Citation_Information:
      Originator: Terrapoint USA
      Publication_Date: 20100107
      Title: Dewberry FDEM Nassau County Lot1 and Add-on Task Order 20070525-
4927 and 002 Mod 01 Contract No. 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469 and 470
      Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: Map
      Online_Linkage: none
      Larger_Work_Citation:
        Citation_Information:
          Originator: Terrapoint USA
          Publication_Date: 20100107
          Title: Dewberry Dewberry FDEM Nassau County Lot 1 and Add-on
Contract No. 2008-113-U and 2007-205-U Add-on
          Publication_Information:
            Publication_Place: Houston, Texas
            Publisher: Terrapoint USA
          Online_Linkage: none
  Description:
    Abstract:
      LIDAR data is remotely sensed high-resolution elevation
      data collected by an airborne collection platform. By
      positioning laser range finding with the use of 1 second
      GPS with 200hz inertial measurement unit corrections;
      Terrapoint's LIDAR instruments are able to make highly
      detailed geospatial elevation products of the ground,
      man-made structures and vegetation. The
      LiDAR flightlines for this project was planned for a 55%
      acquisition overlap. The nominal resolution of this project
      without overlap is 0.7m. Four returns were recorded for
      each pulse in addition to an intensity value. GPS Week
      Time, Intensity, Flightline and number attributes were
      provided for each LiDAR point.
      Data is provided as random points, in LAS v1.1 format,
      classified in following code list 1=Unclassified 2=Ground
      7=Noise 9=Water 12=Overlap

    Purpose:
      The purpose of this LiDAR data was to produce high accuracy
      3D elevation based geospatial products for mapping.

    Supplemental_Information:
      LiDAR Collection Specfic Supplemental Information:


- General Overview:
```

The Airborne LiDAR survey was conducted using 2 OPTECH 3100EA systems flying at a nominal height of 970m AGL with a total angular coverage of 18.1 degrees. Flight line spacing was nominally 219.28m providing overlap of 55% on adjacent flight lines. Lines were flown in east/west and north/south orientated blocks to best optimize flying time considering the layout for the project.

The total project sizes are 432.4 square miles for Nassau Co Lot 1 and 343.6 spuare miles for Nassau Co Add-on

Both aircraft were Piper Navajos, registration C-FEHB and C-GPJT for use during the survey. These aircrafts have a flight range of approximately 6 hours and was flown at an average altitude of 970 meters above sea level (ASL). The aircraft was staged from St. Augustine Airport(KSGJ), St. Augustine, Florida, and ferried daily to the project site for flight operations.
Aircraft Speed = 150 Knots
Number of Scanners = 2
Swath Width 487.29m Nominal
Distance Between Flight Lines = 219.28m
Data Acquisition Height = 970 meters AGL
Pulse Repetition Rate = 100 kHz
Number of Returns Per Pulse = 4
Scanner Field Of View = 18.1 degrees with a 4 degree cutoff
Scan Frequency = 55.2 Hertz

- GPS Receivers
A combination of Sokkia GSR 2600 and NovAtel DL-4+ dual frequency GPS receivers were used to support the airborne operations of this survey and to establish the GPS control network.

- Number of Flights and Flight Lines
A total of 16 missions and 379 flightlines were flown for this project with flight times ranging approximately 6 hours under good meteorological and GPS conditions. A total of 7 missions and 98 flightlines were flown for the add-on under the above conditions.
Collection dates are 20070818 to 20070904 for Lot 1 and 20071009 to 20071015 for the Add-on.

- Reference Coordinate System Used:
Two existing NGS (National Geodetic Survey) monuments were observed in a GPS control network to establish two new control monuments for this project.

Existing monuments BC2493 and BC0251 were used as primary control for this project.
177-01 and 177-02 were extablished and used to control all flight missions and kinematic ground surveys.

The published horizontal datum of the NGS stations is NAD83 HARN and the vertical datum NAVD88.

The following are the final coordinates of the newly established control points used in this project:

Station_ID: 177-01
West_Longitude: -81 39 40.46033
North_Latitude: 30 37 19.64115
Ellips_Elev: -23.3532

Station_ID: 177-02
West_Longitude: -81 39 11.91364
North_Latitude: 30 28 54.79765
Ellips_Elev: -21.2069

- Geoid Model Used
The Geoid03 geoid model, published by the NGS, was used to transform all
ellipsoidal heights to orthometric.

-General LiDAR notes

-Intensity
Please note that the LiDAR intensity is not calibrated or normalized. The intensity value is meant to provide relative signal return strengths for features imaged by the sensor.

-Waterbodies
Water is not included in the bare earth ground points for lakes, rather it is classified as water on Class 9. Water body delineation was collected using hillshades and intensity images generated from ground DEM and LiDAR.

```
  Time_Period_of_Content:
      Time_Period_Information:
        Range_of_Dates/Times:
          Beginning_Date: 20070818
          Ending_Date: 20070904
      Currentness_Reference: Ground Condition
  Status:
      Progress: Complete
      Maintenance_and_Update_Frequency: None planned
  Spatial_Domain:
    Bounding_Coordinates:
      West_Bounding_Coordinate: -81.911
      East_Bounding_Coordinate: -81.417
      North_Bounding_Coordinate: 30.836
      South_Bounding_Coordinate: 30.437
  Keywords:
    Theme:
      Theme_Keyword_Thesaurus: None
      Theme_Keyword: ASPRS standards
      Theme_Keyword: DEM
      Theme_Keyword: digital elevation model
      Theme_Keyword: elevation
      Theme_Keyword: LAS_v1.1
      Theme_Keyword: laser
```

```
      Theme_Keyword: LiDAR
      Theme_Keyword: OPTECH_3100EA
      Theme_Keyword: surface model
    Place:
      Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: None
      Place_Keyword: Nassau County, Lot1
      Place_Keyword: Nassau County, Add-on
      Place_Keyword: Florida
      Place_Keyword: United States of America
      Place_Keyword: Southeast

  Access_Constraints:
      All deliverable data and documentation shall be free from
      restrictions regarding use and distribution. Data and documentation
provided under this task order shall be
      freely distributable by government agencies.
  Use_Constraints:
      Any conclusions from results of the analysis of this LiDAR
      are not the responsibility of Terrapoint. The LiDAR data
      was thoroughly visually verified to represent the true
      ground conditions at time of collection. Users should be
      aware of this limitations of this dataset if using for
      critical applications.
  Point_of_Contact:
    Contact_Information:
      Contact_Organization_Primary:
        Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
        Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
      Contact_Position: Production Manager
      Contact_Address:
        Address_Type: mailing and physical address
        Address: 25216 Grogan's Park Drive
        City: The Woodlands
        State_or_Province: Texas
        Postal_Code: 77380
        Country: USA
      Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
      Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
      Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
      Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8-5, CST




DATA_QUALITY_INFORMATION

  Attribute_Accuracy:
    Attribute_Accuracy_Report:
      Raw elevation measurements have been tested to 0.286 US Survey Ft.

  Logical_Consistency_Report:
    All LiDAR files delivered were verified and tested to
    ensure they open and are positioned properly.
  Completeness_Report:
    According to Terrapoint standards; the following aspects of
    the LiDAR data was verified during the course of the
```

```
    project processing:
    -Data completeness and integrity
    -Data accuracy and errors
    -Anomaly checks through full-feature hillshades
    -Post automated classification Bare-earth verification
    -RMSE inspection of final bare-earth model using kinematic
    GPS
    -Final quality control of deliverable products; ensuring
    integrity; graphical quality; conformance to Terrapoint
    standards are met for all delivered products.
    -Special note for this dataset: On a project level, a coverage check is
    carried out to ensure no slivers are present; however due to resale
nature
    of this task order and the desire to maximize coverage, some minor
slivers
    were detected and reported to the client via polygon shape files.
    The slivers were reflown and filled.
  Positional_Accuracy:
    Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy:
      Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy_Report:
        Compiled to meet 1 meter horizontal accuracy at the 95 percent
        confidence level
    Vertical_Positional_Accuracy:
      Vertical_Positional_Accuracy_Report:
        Tested to 0.286 US Survey Ft.
  Lineage:
    Source_Information:
      Source_Citation:
        Citation_Information:
          Originator: Terrapoint USA
          Publication_Date: 20080429
          Title: Dewberry FDEM Nassau County, Lot 1 and Add-on
          Edition: One
          Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
          Publication_Information:
            Publication_Place: Houston, Texas
            Publisher: Terrapoint USA
          Online_Linkage: www.terrapoint.com
          Larger_Work_Citation:
            Citation_Information:
              Originator: Terrapoint USA
              Publication_Date: 20080429
              Title: Dewberry FDEM Nassau County, Lot 1 and Add-on
              Publication_Information:
                Publication_Place: Houston, Texas
                Publisher: Terrapoint USA
              Online_Linkage: www.terrapoint.com
      Type_of_Source_Media: Hard Drive
      Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
        Time_Period_Information:
          Range_of_Dates/Times:
            Beginning_Date: 20071003
            Ending_Date: 20080407
        Source_Currentness_Reference: Ground Condition
      Source_Citation_Abbreviation: none
      Source_Contribution: none
```

```
    Process_Step:
      Process_Description:
        - Airborne GPS Kinematic
        Airborne GPS kinematic data was processed on-site using
        GrafNav kinematic On-The-Fly (OTF) software. Flights were
        flown with a minimum of 6 satellites in view (13o above the
        horizon) and with a PDOP of better than 4.5. Distances from
        base station to aircraft were kept to a maximum of 30 km,
        to ensure a strong OTF (On-The-Fly) solution. For
        all flights, the GPS data can be classified as excellent,
        with GPS residuals of 5cm average but no larger than 9 cm
        being recorded.
      Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: GPS Processing
      Process_Date: 20070904
      Source_Produced_Citation_Abbreviation: GPS
      Process_Contact:
        Contact_Information:
          Contact_Person_Primary:
            Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
            Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
          Contact_Position: Production Manager
          Contact_Address:
            Address_Type: mailing and physical address
            Address: 251216 Grogan's Park Drive
            City: The Woodlands
            State_or_Province: Texas
            Postal_Code: 77380
            Country: USA
          Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
          Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
          Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
          Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8 - 5, CST
    Process_Step:
      Process_Description:
        - Generation and Calibration of laser points (raw data)
        The initial step of calibration is to verify availability and status
of all needed GPS and Laser data against field notes
        and compile any data if not complete.
        Subsequently the mission points are output using Optech's Dashmap,
        initially with default values from Optech or the last mission
        calibrated for system.  The initial point generation for each mission
        calibration is verified within Microstation/Terrascan for calibration
        errors.  If a calibration error greater than specification is
observed
        within the mission, the roll pitch and scanner scale corrections
        that need to be applied are calculated. The missions with the new
        calibration values are regenerated and validated internally once
        again to ensure quality.  All missions are validated against the
        adjoining missions for relative vertical biases and collected GPS
        kinematic ground truthing points for absolute vertical accuracy
        purposes.
        On a project level, a coverage check is carried out to ensure no
slivers are present.

      Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: Calibration
      Process_Date: 20071003
      Source_Produced_Citation_Abbreviation: CAL
```

```
      Process_Contact:
        Contact_Information:
          Contact_Person_Primary:
            Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
            Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
          Contact_Position: Production Manager
          Contact_Address:
            Address_Type: mailing and physical address
            Address: 251216 Grogan's Park Drive
            City: The Woodlands
            State_or_Province: Texas
            Postal_Code: 77380
            Country: USA
          Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
          Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
          Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
          Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8 - 5, CST
    Process_Step:
      Process_Description:
        - Vertical Bias Resolution
        Due to limitations in the Optech Dashmap software, the following Dz
adjustments
        were adjusted post calibration manually in Terrascan to the following
missions
        to ensure they tie to adjoining missions and GPS kinematic validation
points:
        System;Year;Mission;Delta_Z_Adjustment_(cm):  o1;230a;.85 o1;231a;.65
o1;235a;.4 o1;7;236a;.7 o1;7;237a;.9 o1;7;238a;.9 o1;7;239a;.93 o1;7;240a;.73
o1;7;241a;.7 o1;7;242a;.45 o1;242b;.65 o1;7;243a;.5 o1;7;247a;.652
o1;7;247b;.896
      Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: Vertical Bias Resolution
      Process_Date: 20071003
      Source_Produced_Citation_Abbreviation: Dz
      Process_Contact:
        Contact_Information:
          Contact_Person_Primary:
            Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
            Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
          Contact_Position: Production Manager
          Contact_Address:
            Address_Type: mailing and physical address
            Address: 251216 Grogan's Park Drive
            City: The Woodlands
            State_or_Province: Texas
            Postal_Code: 77380
            Country: USA
          Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
          Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
          Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
          Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8 - 5, CST
    Process_Step:
      Process_Description:
        - Data Classification and Editing
        The data was processed using the software TerraScan, and
        following the methodology described herein. The initial
        step is the setup of the TerraScan project, which is done
        by importing client provided tile boundary index
```

encompassing the entire project areas. The 3D laser point
clouds, in binary format, were imported into the TerraScan
project and divided in 480 tiles.
Once tiled, the laser points were classified using a
proprietary routine in TerraScan. This routine removes any
obvious outliers from the dataset following which the
ground layer is extracted from the point cloud. The
ground extraction process encompassed in this routine takes place by
building an iterative surface model. This surface
model is generated using three main parameters: building
size, iteration angle and iteration distance. The
initial model is based on low points being selected by a
"roaming window" with the assumption is that these are the
ground points. The size of this roaming window is
determined by the building size parameter. The low points
are triangulated and the remaining points are evaluated and
subsequently added to the model if they meet the iteration
angle and distance constraints. This process is repeated
until no additional points are added within an iteration.
A second critical parameter is the maximum terrain angle
constraint, which determines the maximum terrain angle
allowed within the classification model. The data is then
manually quality controlled with the use of hillshading,
cross-sections and profiles. Any points found
to be of class vegetation, building or error during the
quality control process, are removed from the ground model
and placed on the appropriate layer. An integrity check is
also performed simultaneously to verify that ground
features such as rock cuts, elevated roads and crests are
present. Once data has been cleaned and complete, it is then
reviewed by a supervisor via manual inspection and through
the use of a hillshade mosaic of the entire project area.
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: Processing
Process_Date: 20080407
Source_Produced_Citation_Abbreviation: PRD
Process_Contact:
Contact_Information:
Contact_Person_Primary:
Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
Contact_Position: Production Manager
Contact_Address:
Address_Type: mailing and physical address
Address: 251216 Grogan's Park Drive
City: The Woodlands
State_or_Province: Texas
Postal_Code: 77380
Country: USA
Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8 - 5, CST
Process_Step:
Process_Description:
-Deliverable Product Generation
>LiDAR Point Data

        The LiDAR point data was delivered in LAS 1.1 adhering to the following ASPRS classification scheme:
        Class 1 - Unclassified; Class 2 - Ground; Class 7 - Noise; Class 9 - Water; Class 12 - Overlap
        The LAS files contain the following fields of information (Precision reported in brackets):
        Class (Integer); GPS Week Time (0.0001 seconds); Easting (0.01 meter); Northing (0.01 meter);
        Elevation (0.01 meter); Echo Number (Integer 1 to 4); Echo (Integer 1 to 4); Intensity (8 Bit Integer);
        Flightline (Integer); Scan Angle (Integer Degree)
        Point data was clipped to the project boundary.
        Water body delineation was collected using hillshades
        and intensity images generated from ground DEM and LiDAR.
        >FGDC Report
      Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: Processing_Deliverables
      Process_Date: 20080407
      Source_Produced_Citation_Abbreviation: PRD_DEL
      Process_Contact:
        Contact_Information:
          Contact_Person_Primary:
            Contact_Organization: Terrapoint USA
            Contact_Person: Peggy Cobb
          Contact_Position: Production Manager
          Contact_Address:
            Address_Type: mailing and physical address
            Address: 251216 Grogan's Park Drive
            City: The Woodlands
            State_or_Province: Texas
            Postal_Code: 77380
            Country: USA
          Contact_Voice_Telephone: 1-877-999-7687
          Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 1-281-296-0869
          Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: peggy.cobb@terrapoint.com
          Hours_of_Service: Monday to Friday, 8 - 5, CST

SPATIAL_REFERENCE_INFORMATION

  Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition:
    Planar:
      Grid_Coordinate_System:
        Grid_Coordinate_System_Name: State Plane Coordinate System 1983
        State_Plane_Coordinate_System:
            SPCS_Zone_Identifier: 0901
            Transverse_Mercator:
                  Scale_Factor_at_Central_Meridian: 0.9999
                  Longitude_of_Central_Meridian: -81
                  Latitude_of_Projection_Origin: 30
                  False_Easting: 200000
                  False_Northing: 0.000000
      Planar_Coordinate_Information:
        Planar_Coordinate_Encoding_Method: Coordinate pair
        Coordinate_Representation:
          Abscissa_Resolution: 0.01
          Ordinate_Resolution: 0.01
        Planar_Distance_Units: US Survey Feet
    Geodetic_Model:

```
      Horizontal_Datum_Name: North American Datum of 1983 HARN
      Ellipsoid_Name: GRS 80
      Semi-major_Axis: 6378137.0000000
      Denominator_of_Flattening_Ratio: 298.26
  Vertical_Coordinate_System_Definition:
    Altitude_System_Definition:
      Altitude_Datum_Name: North American Vertical Datum of 1988
      Altitude_Resolution: 0.01
      Altitude_Distance_Units: US Survey Feet
      Altitude_Encoding_Method: Explicit elevation coordinate included with
horizontal coordinates

ENTITY_AND_ATTRIBUTE_INFORMATION

  Overview_Description:
    Entity_and_Attribute_Overview:
      Original LiDAR point data in LAS 1.0, all deliverables in LAS binary
1.1. The LAS binary files contain the following fields of information
(Precision reported in brackets):
      Easting (0.01 meter); Northing (0.01 meter); Elevation (0.01 meter);
Class (Integer); Description; Flightline; Timestamp; Echo (return);
Intensity; Scan Angle; Echo number
    Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation: none

DISTRIBUTION_INFORMATION

  Distributor:
      Contact_Information:
        Contact_Organization_Primary:
          Contact_Organization: Florida Division of Emergency Management
        Contact_Address:
          Address_Type: mailing and physical address
          Address: 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd
          City: Tallahassee
          State_or_Province: FL
          Postal_Code: 32399
          Country: USA
        Contact_Voice_Telephone: 850-413-9907
        Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 850-488-1016
        Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: EOC-GIS@em.myflorida.com
  Resource_Description:
    The LiDAR data was captured for Dewberry for
    Proposed flood mapping purposes
  Distribution_Liability:
    Users must assume responsibilty to determine the
    appropriate use of this LiDAR dataset.

    Data is representative of ground conditions at time of
    acquisition only.
  Standard_Order_Process:
    Digital_Form:
      Digital_Transfer_Information:
        Format_Name:LAS binary
      Digital_Transfer_Option:
        Offline_Option:
          Offline_Media: Harddrive
          Recording_Format: Windows Compatible
```

```
        Compatibility_Information: Windows Compatible
    Fees: Current Handling and Processing Terrapoint Fees
    Ordering_Instructions:
      Proper release required from Dewberry for
      orders outside of Dewberry. Please contact Terrapoint
      sales for general Terrapoint LiDAR library sales.

METADATA_REFERENCE_INFORMATION

  Metadata_Date: 20080702
  Metadata_Review_Date: 20080702
  Metadata_Contact:
    Contact_Information:
      Contact_Person_Primary:
        Contact_Person: Richard Butgereit
        Contact_Organization: Florida DEM
      Contact_Position: GIS Administrator
      Contact_Address:
        Address_Type: mailing and physical address
        Address: 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
        City: Tallahassee
        State_or_Province: FL
        Postal_Code: 32399-2100
        Country: USA
      Contact_Voice_Telephone: 850-413-9907
      Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 850-488-1016
      Contact_Electronic_Mail_Address: richard.butgereit@em.myflorida.com
  Metadata_Standard_Name: FGDC CSDGM
  Metadata_Standard_Version: FGDC-STD-001-1998
```

Appendix E: QA/QC Checkpoints and Associated Discrepancies

Nassau County, Florida - All LiDAR Checkpoints							
Point Number	Land Cover Class		SPCS NAD83/99 East Zone		NAVD88	LIDAR-Z	ΔZ
			Easting-X (Ft)	Northing-Y (Ft)	Survey-Z (Ft)		
NA001-1	1	BE & Low Grass	518,950.53	2,294,997.69	10.66	10.52	-0.14
NA002-1	1	BE & Low Grass	515,189.69	2,277,688.91	19.72	19.74	0.02
NA003-1	1	BE & Low Grass	513,302.14	2,268,402.28	12.67	12.30	-0.38
NA004-1	1	BE & Low Grass	521,135.77	2,308,376.29	6.92	6.72	-0.20
NA005-1	1	BE & Low Grass	483,816.95	2,322,817.58	6.52	6.60	0.08
NA006-1	1	BE & Low Grass	445,411.02	2,318,921.11	24.52	24.50	-0.02
NA007-1	1	BE & Low Grass	492,467.36	2,286,287.20	11.47	11.45	-0.02
NA008-1	1	BE & Low Grass	467,600.15	2,276,409.62	14.33	13.96	-0.38
NA010-1	1	BE & Low Grass	517,740.54	2,253,196.96	8.23	8.10	-0.13
NA011-1	1	BE & Low Grass	490,068.38	2,266,248.72	18.32	18.33	0.01
NA012-1	1	BE & Low Grass	490,060.51	2,300,642.88	14.28	14.70	0.42
NA013-1	1	BE & Low Grass	393,090.78	2,264,957.85	21.81	21.87	0.06
NA014-1	1	BE & Low Grass	425,098.77	2,282,899.63	7.35	7.42	0.07
NA015-1	1	BE & Low Grass	452,486.70	2,286,158.65	23.94	23.76	-0.18
NA016-1	1	BE & Low Grass	390,383.02	2,343,600.25	11.94	11.99	0.05
NA017-1	1	BE & Low Grass	409,046.43	2,236,801.43	17.66	17.78	0.12
NA018-1	1	BE & Low Grass	427,823.81	2,318,522.12	24.88	24.89	0.01
NA019-1	1	BE & Low Grass	402,638.12	2,313,826.76	22.78	22.89	0.11
NA020-1	1	BE & Low Grass	463,710.09	2,293,489.63	38.69	38.78	0.09
NA021-1	1	BE & Low Grass	388,277.65	2,289,954.35	19.84	19.62	-0.22
NA023-1	1	BE & Low Grass	382,292.00	2,330,036.31	14.85	14.70	-0.15
NA024-1	1	BE & Low Grass	405,037.23	2,335,449.81	14.53	14.56	0.03
NA025-1	1	BE & Low Grass	418,274.98	2,245,900.02	17.26	17.13	-0.13
NA026-1	1	BE & Low Grass	393,026.39	2,230,005.54	24.25	24.59	0.34
NA028-1	1	BE & Low Grass	353,550.80	2,291,359.62	90.43	90.23	-0.20
NA030-1	1	BE & Low Grass	366,715.59	2,354,189.78	65.39	65.34	-0.05
NA031-1	1	BE & Low Grass	341,857.17	2,347,688.19	33.63	33.15	-0.48
NA032-1	1	BE & Low Grass	374,422.85	2,314,980.05	28.64	27.96	-0.68
NA033-1	1	BE & Low Grass	368,729.94	2,304,414.07	65.31	64.85	-0.46
NA034-1	1	BE & Low Grass	332,324.45	2,310,551.67	67.10	66.66	-0.44
NA035-1	1	BE & Low Grass	378,092.85	2,286,189.25	60.11	59.96	-0.15
NA036-1	1	BE & Low Grass	351,222.62	2,267,924.93	72.58	72.23	-0.35
NA037-1	1	BE & Low Grass	370,136.36	2,263,374.65	68.64	68.22	-0.42
NA038-1	1	BE & Low Grass	338,814.47	2,252,284.46	69.63	69.16	-0.47
NA039-1	1	BE & Low Grass	356,335.65	2,250,243.25	73.28	72.79	-0.49
NA040-1	1	BE & Low Grass	380,251.27	2,246,780.65	77.07	76.38	-0.69
NA041-1	1	BE & Low Grass	349,120.19	2,231,562.12	79.07	78.67	-0.40
NA042-1	1	BE & Low Grass	365,842.40	2,219,447.63	69.85	69.65	-0.20
NA043-1	1	BE & Low Grass	331,715.73	2,211,410.49	78.48	78.56	0.08
NA044-1	1	BE & Low Grass	357,693.10	2,204,605.45	72.94	72.54	-0.40
NA046-1	1	BE & Low Grass	337,762.66	2,185,321.85	80.14	79.69	-0.45
NA001-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	518,992.63	2,294,998.10	10.19	10.32	0.13
NA002-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	515,164.41	2,277,577.96	21.24	21.50	0.26
NA003-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	513,308.80	2,268,529.77	13.46	13.08	-0.38
NA004-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	521,008.63	2,308,518.11	6.44	6.35	-0.09

NA005-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	483,818.13	2,322,787.36	6.45	6.48	0.03
NA006-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	445,397.56	2,319,018.51	21.94	22.07	0.13
NA007-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	492,317.33	2,286,161.05	10.58	10.85	0.27
NA008-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	467,719.12	2,276,249.57	12.90	13.14	0.24
NA010-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	517,737.00	2,253,106.76	8.11	7.90	-0.21
NA011-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	489,863.61	2,266,081.61	19.41	19.70	0.29
NA012-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	490,244.84	2,300,724.09	15.05	16.16	1.11
NA014-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	425,057.79	2,282,812.20	7.71	7.44	-0.27
NA015-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	452,637.50	2,286,282.62	24.04	24.48	0.44
NA016-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	390,291.03	2,343,527.87	11.77	12.50	0.73
NA017-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	409,224.75	2,236,664.86	17.14	17.03	-0.12
NA018-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	427,775.11	2,318,537.25	24.97	25.41	0.44
NA019-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	402,700.83	2,313,711.74	22.24	23.08	0.84
NA020-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	463,840.39	2,293,356.79	39.30	39.23	-0.07
NA021-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	388,098.86	2,289,799.73	19.84	19.74	-0.10
NA022-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	409,818.24	2,259,885.53	12.43	12.59	0.16
NA023-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	382,067.22	2,329,864.93	14.00	13.95	-0.05
NA024-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	405,009.98	2,335,496.95	14.70	15.17	0.47
NA025-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	418,045.42	2,245,797.99	15.60	15.66	0.06
NA026-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	393,159.23	2,230,057.50	22.09	22.89	0.80
NA027-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	361,014.87	2,324,120.19	87.70	87.30	-0.40
NA028-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	353,411.28	2,291,300.26	90.69	90.55	-0.14
NA029-1	2	Brush & Low Trees	346,786.15	2,309,584.18	79.42	78.80	-0.62
NA029-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	346,909.04	2,309,547.82	78.41	77.80	-0.61
NA030-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	366,733.28	2,354,055.25	64.93	64.89	-0.05
NA031-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	341,890.60	2,347,721.40	32.04	32.21	0.17
NA032-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	374,553.68	2,314,877.26	27.01	26.99	-0.02
NA033-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	368,664.90	2,304,621.14	62.61	62.63	0.02
NA034-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	332,250.94	2,310,527.30	67.07	67.26	0.19
NA035-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	378,024.27	2,286,043.74	62.07	61.35	-0.72
NA036-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	351,500.44	2,268,096.90	68.69	68.59	-0.10
NA037-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	370,210.43	2,263,311.22	68.55	68.63	0.08
NA038-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	338,963.37	2,252,242.87	65.78	65.61	-0.17
NA039-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	356,434.67	2,250,281.92	72.26	71.96	-0.30
NA040-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	380,309.97	2,246,417.67	75.83	75.09	-0.74
NA041-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	349,164.61	2,231,443.60	77.57	77.11	-0.46
NA042-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	365,667.84	2,219,480.45	70.33	70.23	-0.10
NA043-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	331,661.87	2,210,991.68	79.62	80.94	1.32
NA044-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	357,732.01	2,204,821.24	73.73	73.19	-0.54
NA045-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	325,370.11	2,168,324.68	87.35	86.77	-0.58
NA046-2	2	Brush & Low Trees	337,723.97	2,185,480.75	79.68	79.38	-0.30
NA001-3	3	Forested	518,933.54	2,295,040.13	6.00	5.90	-0.11
NA002-3	3	Forested	515,181.65	2,277,773.20	21.20	21.24	0.04
NA003-3	3	Forested	513,154.72	2,268,304.48	13.19	12.49	-0.70
NA004-3	3	Forested	520,927.78	2,308,530.22	5.78	5.83	0.05
NA005-3	3	Forested	484,151.70	2,322,851.91	6.16	6.11	-0.05
NA006-3	3	Forested	445,673.18	2,318,794.00	21.28	20.95	-0.33
NA007-3	3	Forested	492,413.87	2,286,187.58	9.49	10.16	0.67
NA008-3	3	Forested	467,845.58	2,276,302.17	16.14	15.61	-0.53
NA010-3	3	Forested	517,771.36	2,253,068.87	5.57	5.21	-0.36
NA011-3	3	Forested	490,183.28	2,266,008.57	17.06	16.37	-0.69

NA012-3	3	Forested	489,925.38	2,300,655.16	13.53	14.12	0.59
NA013-3	3	Forested	392,589.41	2,264,824.67	19.78	19.82	0.04
NA014-3	3	Forested	425,177.35	2,282,841.81	6.28	6.02	-0.26
NA015-3	3	Forested	452,715.69	2,285,929.82	20.72	21.53	0.81
NA016-3	3	Forested	390,444.31	2,343,462.24	11.80	12.05	0.25
NA017-3	3	Forested	409,089.16	2,236,677.35	17.72	17.84	0.12
NA018-3	3	Forested	427,651.89	2,318,470.09	25.58	25.68	0.10
NA019-3	3	Forested	402,751.76	2,313,966.24	22.24	22.98	0.74
NA020-3	3	Forested	463,503.06	2,293,891.81	38.24	38.04	-0.20
NA021-3	3	Forested	388,057.62	2,289,918.36	19.99	20.09	0.10
NA022-3	3	Forested	409,673.23	2,260,140.54	11.78	11.91	0.13
NA023-3	3	Forested	382,254.74	2,329,795.40	14.73	14.46	-0.27
NA024-3	3	Forested	405,112.93	2,335,458.62	14.03	13.90	-0.13
NA025-3	3	Forested	418,199.15	2,245,696.09	15.86	15.61	-0.25
NA026-3	3	Forested	393,081.22	2,230,152.16	21.51	22.33	0.82
NA027-3	3	Forested	360,539.78	2,323,929.60	89.61	89.73	0.12
NA028-3	3	Forested	353,559.53	2,291,187.78	89.68	90.32	0.64
NA029-3	3	Forested	346,847.32	2,309,709.29	78.14	77.77	-0.37
NA030-3	3	Forested	366,582.78	2,354,167.89	65.88	64.73	-1.15
NA032-3	3	Forested	374,551.33	2,315,017.46	28.01	26.56	-1.45
NA033-3	3	Forested	368,849.66	2,304,372.81	65.15	64.49	-0.66
NA034-3	3	Forested	332,477.51	2,310,384.47	64.58	64.42	-0.16
NA035-3	3	Forested	378,181.61	2,286,234.60	59.61	59.57	-0.04
NA036-3	3	Forested	350,858.34	2,267,973.89	73.86	73.34	-0.52
NA037-3	3	Forested	370,381.46	2,263,544.55	69.07	68.89	-0.18
NA038-3	3	Forested	339,094.87	2,252,217.27	67.21	66.52	-0.69
NA039-3	3	Forested	356,216.04	2,250,257.04	72.82	71.69	-1.13
NA040-3	3	Forested	380,098.89	2,246,289.23	79.48	78.32	-1.16
NA041-3	3	Forested	349,235.86	2,231,293.38	74.57	74.35	-0.22
NA042-3	3	Forested	365,874.18	2,219,516.69	69.57	69.80	0.23
NA043-3	3	Forested	331,814.57	2,210,958.80	80.00	80.73	0.73
NA044-3	3	Forested	357,555.13	2,204,673.20	72.03	71.06	-0.97
NA045-3	3	Forested	325,549.10	2,168,389.85	89.09	88.29	-0.80
NA046-3	3	Forested	337,962.74	2,185,385.82	79.86	78.88	-0.98
NA001-4	4	Urban	518,930.91	2,294,893.05	11.05	10.90	-0.16
NA002-4	4	Urban	515,029.97	2,277,655.35	22.92	22.91	-0.01
NA003-4	4	Urban	513,370.42	2,268,664.81	13.67	13.14	-0.53
NA004-4	4	Urban	521,105.62	2,308,402.04	7.18	7.03	-0.15
NA005-4	4	Urban	484,060.22	2,322,812.72	6.62	6.62	0.00
NA006-4	4	Urban	445,333.95	2,318,882.63	23.41	22.97	-0.44
NA007-4	4	Urban	492,515.27	2,286,273.47	11.67	11.48	-0.19
NA008-4	4	Urban	467,633.44	2,276,417.59	15.16	14.92	-0.24
NA010-4	4	Urban	517,727.14	2,253,112.52	6.81	7.67	0.86
NA011-4	4	Urban	489,977.46	2,266,046.94	18.69	18.91	0.22
NA012-4	4	Urban	490,026.10	2,300,501.95	15.10	14.83	-0.27
NA013-4	4	Urban	393,005.11	2,265,012.43	22.59	22.50	-0.09
NA014-4	4	Urban	424,988.34	2,282,903.75	8.63	8.24	-0.39
NA015-4	4	Urban	452,498.43	2,286,097.31	23.04	22.86	-0.18
NA016-4	4	Urban	390,384.73	2,343,513.42	13.28	13.35	0.07
NA017-4	4	Urban	408,883.22	2,236,837.37	20.32	20.31	-0.01
NA018-4	4	Urban	427,771.31	2,318,618.00	27.29	26.99	-0.30

NA019-4	4	Urban	402,757.73	2,313,744.29	22.69	22.77	0.08
NA020-4	4	Urban	463,571.33	2,293,474.27	37.90	37.81	-0.09
NA021-4	4	Urban	388,225.90	2,289,962.74	21.71	21.47	-0.24
NA022-4	4	Urban	409,801.65	2,260,100.56	17.95	17.63	-0.32
NA023-4	4	Urban	382,160.11	2,329,853.67	16.52	16.24	-0.29
NA024-4	4	Urban	405,057.20	2,335,396.25	15.67	15.39	-0.29
NA025-4	4	Urban	418,199.61	2,245,837.08	18.17	17.88	-0.29
NA026-4	4	Urban	393,086.49	2,230,009.89	24.61	24.89	0.28
NA027-4	4	Urban	360,846.77	2,324,011.53	90.11	88.75	-1.36
NA028-4	4	Urban	353,471.56	2,291,243.28	90.80	90.44	-0.36
NA029-4	4	Urban	346,863.03	2,309,630.26	81.61	80.71	-0.91
NA030-4	4	Urban	366,662.67	2,354,145.59	65.69	65.25	-0.44
NA031-4	4	Urban	341,948.31	2,347,808.63	30.66	30.07	-0.59
NA032-4	4	Urban	374,517.48	2,314,936.18	28.70	27.24	-1.46
NA033-4	4	Urban	368,727.25	2,304,501.97	64.71	64.23	-0.48
NA034-4	4	Urban	332,365.49	2,310,424.47	67.04	66.54	-0.50
NA035-4	4	Urban	378,077.43	2,286,129.65	61.07	60.30	-0.77
NA036-4	4	Urban	351,321.31	2,267,980.59	71.81	71.41	-0.40
NA037-4	4	Urban	370,307.48	2,263,405.25	69.46	68.86	-0.60
NA038-4	4	Urban	339,014.08	2,252,337.42	69.09	68.65	-0.44
NA039-4	4	Urban	356,437.09	2,250,135.81	73.04	72.65	-0.39
NA040-4	4	Urban	380,104.92	2,246,660.44	80.12	79.12	-1.00
NA041-4	4	Urban	349,060.17	2,231,448.24	78.20	77.65	-0.55
NA042-4	4	Urban	365,823.45	2,219,417.91	71.35	70.34	-1.01
NA043-4	4	Urban	331,815.96	2,211,118.17	80.44	79.66	-0.78
NA044-4	4	Urban	357,687.04	2,204,697.16	73.91	73.14	-0.77
NA045-4	4	Urban	325,538.43	2,168,256.47	89.86	89.13	-0.73
NA001-5	5	Ortho	518,922.01	2,294,919.15	11.15	10.99	-0.17
NA002-5	5	Ortho	515,172.13	2,277,647.20	20.49	20.58	0.09
NA003-5	5	Ortho	513,370.35	2,268,745.41	14.18	13.76	-0.42
NA004-5	5	Ortho	521,116.82	2,308,327.81	6.79	6.60	-0.19
NA005-5	5	Ortho	483,840.61	2,322,823.88	6.35	6.48	0.13
NA006-5	5	Ortho	445,339.32	2,318,941.25	24.56	24.36	-0.20
NA007-5	5	Ortho	492,514.32	2,286,264.79	11.63	11.71	0.08
NA008-5	5	Ortho	467,601.10	2,276,682.74	17.24	17.10	-0.15
NA013-5	5	Ortho	392,831.65	2,264,909.23	23.34	23.29	-0.05
NA014-5	5	Ortho	424,973.87	2,282,979.01	10.66	10.29	-0.37
NA015-5	5	Ortho	452,800.65	2,286,056.60	23.46	22.51	-0.95
NA016-5	5	Ortho	390,487.68	2,343,653.01	14.26	14.38	0.12
NA017-5	5	Ortho	408,925.64	2,236,828.05	19.57	19.47	-0.11
NA019-5	5	Ortho	402,703.77	2,313,799.35	22.99	22.88	-0.11
NA020-5	5	Ortho	463,557.88	2,293,462.30	37.59	37.58	-0.01
NA021-5	5	Ortho	388,172.40	2,289,930.22	22.37	22.16	-0.21
NA022-5	5	Ortho	409,761.98	2,260,077.66	17.88	16.96	-0.92
NA023-5	5	Ortho	382,185.32	2,329,875.45	16.61	16.35	-0.26
NA024-5	5	Ortho	405,048.89	2,335,412.80	15.46	15.24	-0.22
NA025-5	5	Ortho	418,172.29	2,245,872.24	18.24	18.04	-0.20
NA026-5	5	Ortho	393,145.75	2,229,938.11	23.49	23.58	0.09
NA027-5	5	Ortho	360,751.88	2,323,927.79	89.53	88.74	-0.80
NA029-5	5	Ortho	346,707.23	2,309,629.54	81.70	80.81	-0.89
NA030-5	5	Ortho	366,677.67	2,354,131.87	65.81	65.52	-0.29

NA032-5	5	Ortho	374,437.35	2,314,948.62	28.97	28.19	-0.78
NA033-5	5	Ortho	368,680.39	2,304,511.94	64.52	64.10	-0.42
NA034-5	5	Ortho	332,422.28	2,310,668.57	67.23	66.45	-0.78
NA035-5	5	Ortho	378,036.41	2,286,193.90	61.06	60.23	-0.83
NA036-5	5	Ortho	351,286.42	2,268,054.00	71.52	70.87	-0.65
NA037-5	5	Ortho	370,457.53	2,263,360.21	68.64	68.42	-0.22
NA038-5	5	Ortho	338,807.37	2,252,352.28	68.56	68.22	-0.34
NA042-5	5	Ortho	365,759.58	2,219,493.70	71.86	71.22	-0.64
NA043-5	5	Ortho	331,762.83	2,211,058.32	80.29	79.49	-0.81
NA044-5	5	Ortho	357,770.51	2,204,641.21	73.77	73.47	-0.30
NA045-5	5	Ortho	325,166.51	2,168,105.44	91.63	90.71	-0.92
NA046-5	5	Ortho	337,688.15	2,185,311.82	80.60	80.16	-0.44

Notes regarding check points that were not used, reclassified and added:

- ☐ The check point cluster named NA009-x was located outside of the LiDAR area of coverage
- ☐ NA022-1terrain change between acquisition and survey, area under construction
- ☐ NA027-1 too close to road ditch
- ☐ NA045-1 was located on uneven terrain and next to a tree line
- ☐ NA029-1 was located in an area of brush and tall weeds; this point was tested in the category 2, brush and low trees classification
- ☐ NA013-2 and NA013-3 are located in a low confidence areas
- ☐ NA046-4 was located on new asphalt pavement, which tends to absorb the laser pulse resulting in negative elevation values
- ☐ NA040-5 was located next to a drop inlet

Additional information regarding these points can be found at the end of this report

The survey contractor provided new coordinates and elevations for the following points:
NA003-1, NA011-2, NA011-4, NA043-1

100 % of Totals	# of Points	RMSE (ft) Spec = 0.61 (BE = 0.30)	Mean (ft)	Median (ft)	Min (ft)	Max (ft)
Consolidated	210	0.51	-0.22	-0.20	-1.67	1.32
BE & Low Grass	41	0.30	-0.17	-0.15	-0.69	0.42
Brush & Low Trees	44	0.46	0.22	-0.05	-0.74	1.32
Forested	44	0.59	-0.19	-0.17	-1.45	0.82
Urban	44	0.56	0.37	-0.34	-1.46	0.86
Ortho	37	0.56	-0.40	-0.29	-1.67	0.13

Land Cover Category	# of Points	FVA — Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (RMSEz x 1.9600) Spec = 0.60 ft	CVA — Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Spec = 1.19 ft	SVA — Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Target = 1.19 ft
Consolidated	210		0.99	
BE & Low Grass	41	0.60		0.49

Brush & Low Trees	44			0.84
Forested	44			1.15
Urban	44			1.01
Ortho	37			1.01

Appendix F: LiDAR Vertical Accuracy Report

Vertical Accuracy Assessment Report
2007 LiDAR Bare-Earth Dataset for
Nassau County, Florida – Task Order D Area

Date: 6 January 2010

References: A — State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), Contract Number 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469, Task Order Number 20070525-492718a
B — Part 3: *National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA)*, "Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards," published by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), 1998
C — Appendix A, *Guidance for Aerial Mapping and Surveying*, "Guidelines and Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners," published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), April 2003
D — *Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data*, Version 1.0, published by the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP), May 10, 2004
E — *ASPRS Guidelines, Vertical Accuracy Reporting for Lidar Data*, published by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), May 24, 2004

Background
FDEM Guidance: Reference A tasked PDS to validate the bare-earth LiDAR dataset of Nassau County, FL, both quantitatively (for accuracy) and qualitatively (for usability). This report addresses the vertical accuracy assessment only, for which FDEM's major specifications are summarized as follows:

- Vertical accuracy: $\leq$ 0.30 feet $RMSE_z$ = $\leq$ 0.60 feet vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level, tested in flat, non-vegetated terrain only, employing NSSDA procedures in Reference B.
- Validation that the data also satisfies FEMA requirements in Reference C.
- Vertical units (orthometric heights) are in US Survey Feet, NAVD88.

NSSDA Guidance: Section 3.2.2 of Reference B specifies: "A minimum of 20 check points shall be tested, distributed to reflect the geographic area of interest and the distribution of error in the dataset. When 20 points are tested, the 95% confidence level allows one point to fail the threshold given in product specifications."

FEMA Guidance: Section A.8.6 of Reference C specifies the following LiDAR testing requirement for data to be used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): "For the NFIP, TINs (and DEMs derived there from) should normally have a maximum RMSE of 18.5 centimeters, equivalent to 2-foot contours, in flat terrain; and a maximum RMSE of 37 centimeters, equivalent to 4-foot contours, in rolling to hilly terrain. The Mapping Partner shall field verify the vertical accuracy of this TIN to ensure that the 18.5- or 37.0-centimeter RMSE requirement is satisfied for all major vegetation categories that predominate within the floodplain being studied … The assigned Mapping Partner shall separately evaluate and report on the TIN accuracy for the main categories of ground cover in the study area, including the following: [followed by explanations of seven potential categories]… Ground cover Categories 1 through 5 are fairly common everywhere … The assigned Mapping Partner shall select a minimum of 20 test points for each major vegetation category identified. Therefore, a minimum of 60 test points shall be selected for three (minimum) major land cover categories, 80 test points for four major categories, and so on."

Note: for this project PDS followed the FDEM guidelines in Reference A, which stipulates that the vertical accuracy report will be based on a minimum of 30 ground measurements for each of four land cover categories, totaling 120 test points for each 500 square mile area of new topographic data collection. Note Nassau County, Task Order D area and the buy-up areas combined contained 849 tiles and there was an average of 5checkpoints established in each land cover category. The land cover measurements distributed through each project area will be collected for each of the following land cover categories:

1. Bare-earth and low grass
2. Brush Lands and low trees
3. Forested areas fully covered by trees
4. Urban areas
5. Ortho checkpoints

<u>NDEP and ASPRS Guidance</u>: NDEP guidelines (Reference D) and ASPRS guidelines (Reference E) also recommend a minimum of 60 checkpoints, with up to 100 points preferred. (These guidelines are referenced because FEMA's next update to Appendix A will include these newer NDEP and ASPRS guidelines, now recognizing that vertical errors for LiDAR bare-earth datasets in vegetated terrain do not necessarily follow a normal error distribution as assumed by the NSSDA.)

Vertical Accuracy Test Procedures

<u>Ground Truth Surveys</u>: The PDS team established a primary geodetic network covering approximately 6,000 square miles along the panhandle area of Northwest Florida to provide accurate and consistent control throughout the project area, which includes Nassau County. The Primary Network was used to establish base stations to support airborne GPS data acquisition. Two Secondary control networks were established to support the measurement of checkpoints used in the accuracy validation process for newly generated LiDAR and Orthophotography.

<u>Assessment Procedures and Results</u>: The LiDAR accuracy assessment for Nassau County was performed in accordance with References D and E which assume that LiDAR errors in some land cover categories may not follow a normal error distribution. This assessment was also performed in accordance with References B and C which assume that LiDAR bare-earth datasets errors do follow a normal error distribution. Comparisons between the two methods help determine the degree to which *systematic errors* may exist in Nassau County's four major land cover categories: (1) bare-earth and low grass, (2) brush lands and low trees, (3) forested areas fully covered by trees, (4) urban areas; the ortho checkpoints were also included as category 5. When a LiDAR bare-earth dataset passes testing by both methods, compared with criteria specified in Reference A, the dataset clearly passes all vertical accuracy testing criteria for a digital terrain model (DTM) suitable for FDEM and FEMA requirements.

The relevant testing criteria, as stipulated in Reference A is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 — DTM Acceptance Criteria for Nassau County

Quantitative Criteria	Measure of Acceptability
Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) in open terrain only = 95% confidence level	0.60 ft (0.30 ft $RMSE_z$ x 1.96000) for open terrain only
Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) in individual land cover categories = 95% confidence level	1.19 ft (based on 95^{th} percentile per land cover category)
Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA) in all land cover categories combined = 95% confidence lever	1.19 ft (based on combined 95^{th} percentile)

Vertical Accuracy Testing in Accordance with NDEP and ASPRS Procedures

References D and E specify the mandatory determination of Fundamental Vertical Accuracy (FVA) and the optional determination of Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA). FVA determines how well the LiDAR sensor performed in category (1), open terrain, where errors are random and normally distributed; whereas SVA determines how well the vegetation classification algorithms worked in land cover categories (2) and (3) where LiDAR elevations are often higher than surveyed elevations and category (4) where LiDAR elevations are often lower.

FVA is determined with check points located only in land cover category (1), open terrain (grass, dirt, sand, and/or rocks), where there is a very high probability that the LiDAR sensor will have detected the bare-earth ground surface and where random errors are expected to follow a normal error distribution. The FVA determines how well the calibrated LiDAR sensor performed. With a normal error distribution, the vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level is computed as the vertical root mean square error ($RMSE_z$) of the checkpoints x 1.9600, as specified in Reference B. For Nassau County, for which floodplains are essentially flat, FDEM required the FVA to be 0.60 ft (18.29 cm) at the 95% confidence level (based on an $RMSE_z$ of 0.30 ft (9.14 cm), equivalent to 1 ft contours).

CVA is determined with all checkpoints in all land cover categories combined where there is a possibility that the LiDAR sensor and post-processing may yield elevation errors that do not follow a normal error distribution. CVA at the 95% confidence level equals the 95th percentile error for all checkpoints in all land cover categories combined. FDEM's CVA standard is 1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level. The CVA is accompanied by a listing of the 5% outliers that are larger than the 95th percentile used to compute the CVA; these are always the largest outliers that may depart from a normal error distribution. Here, $Accuracy_z$ differs from CVA because $Accuracy_z$ assumes elevation errors follow a normal error distribution where RMSE procedures are valid, whereas CVA assumes LiDAR errors may not follow a normal error distribution in vegetated categories, making the RMSE process invalid.

SVA is determined separately for each individual land cover category, again recognizing that the LiDAR sensor and post-processing may yield elevation errors that do not follow a normal error distribution, and where discrepancies can be used to identify the nature of systematic errors by land cover category. For each land cover category, the SVA at the 95% confidence level equals the 95th percentile error for all checkpoints in each individual land cover category. SVA statistics are calculated individually for bare-earth and low grass, brush lands and low trees, forested areas, and urban areas, in order to facilitate the analysis of the data based on each of these land cover categories that exist within Nassau County. The SVA criteria in Table 1 (1.19 ft at the 95% confidence level for each category) are target values only and are not mandatory; it is common for some SVA criteria to fail individual target values, yet satisfy FEMA's mandatory CVA criterion.

<u>QA/QC Steps</u>: The primary QA/QC steps used by PDS were as follows:

1. PDS surveyed "ground truth" QA/QC vertical checkpoints in accordance with guidance in references B, C, D and E. Figure 1 shows the location of "cluster areas" where PDS attempted to survey a minimum of 5 QA/QC checkpoints in each of the five land cover categories. Some clusters may not include points from all cover categories. The final totals were 41 checkpoints in bare-earth and low grass; 45 checkpoints in brush and low trees; 44 checkpoints in forested areas; 44 checkpoints in urban areas, and 36 ortho checkpoints for a total of 210 checkpoints.
2. Next, PDS interpolated the bare-earth LiDAR DTM to provide the z-value for each of the 210 checkpoints.
3. PDS then computed the associated z-value differences between the interpolated z-value from the LiDAR data and the ground truth survey checkpoints and computed the FVA, CVA and SVA values using procedures in References D and E.

4. The data were analyzed by PDS to assess the accuracy of the data. The review process examined the various accuracy parameters as defined by FDEM guidelines. Also, the overall descriptive statistics of each dataset were computed to assess any trends or anomalies. The following tables, graphs and figures illustrate the data quality.

Figure 1 shows the location of the QA/QC checkpoint clusters within Nassau County. Each point represents a checkpoint cluster. There are nominally four checkpoints in each cluster, one per land cover category.

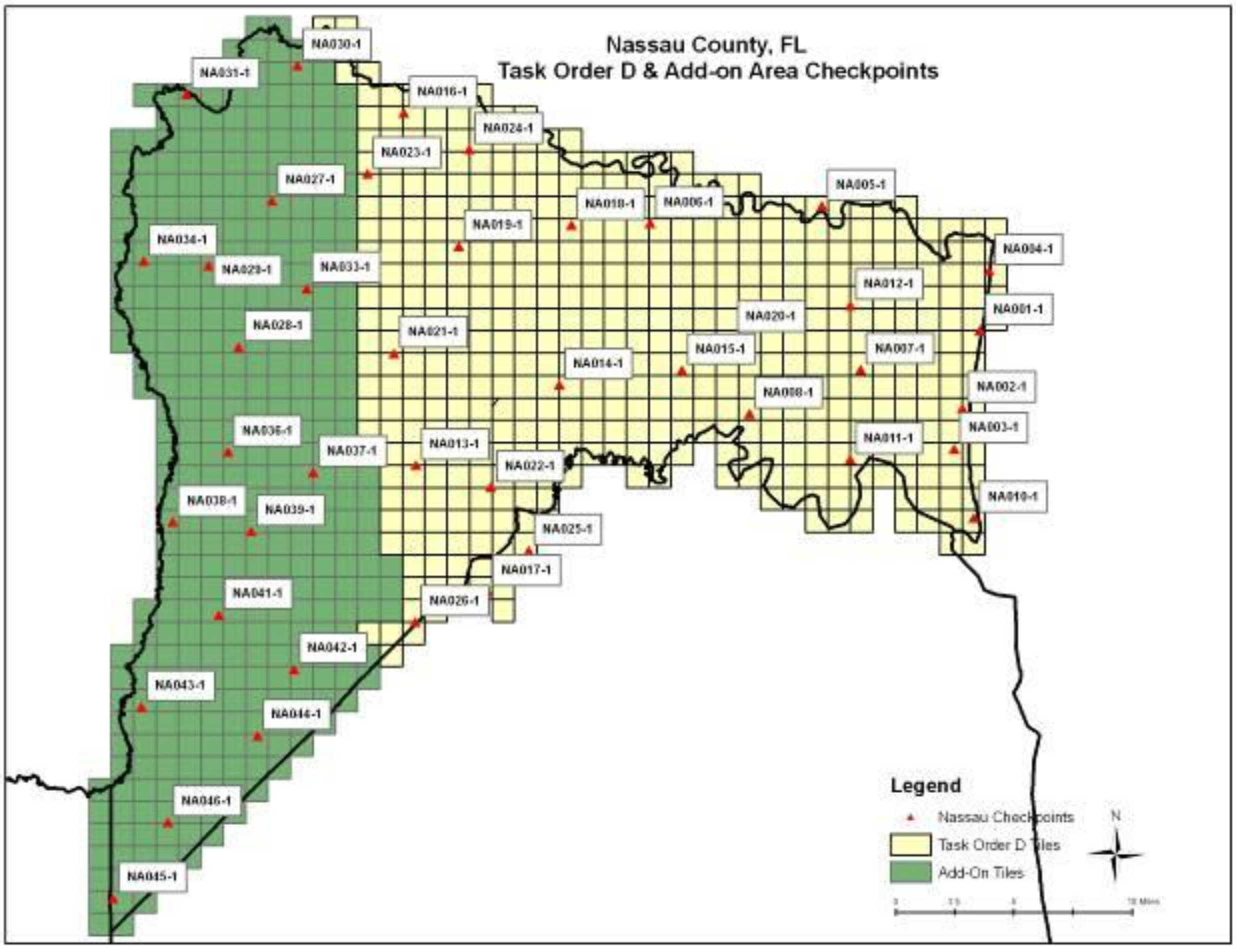


Figure 1 — Location of QA/QC Checkpoint Clusters for Nassau County – Task Order D Area

Table 2 summarizes the vertical accuracy by fundamental, consolidated and supplemental methods:

Land Cover Category	# of Points	FVA — Fundamental Vertical Accuracy ($RMSE_z$ x 1.9600) Spec = 0.60 ft	CVA — Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Spec = 1.19 ft	SVA — Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Target = 1.19 ft
Total Combined	210		0.97	
BE & Low Grass	41	0.60		0.49
Brush & Low Trees	44			0.83
Forested	44			1.15
Urban	44			1.01
Orho	37			0.92

Table 2 – FVA, CVA and SVA Vertical Accuracy at 95% Confidence Level

Fundamental and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy at 95% confidence level, using NDEP/ASPRS methodology:

The $RMSE_z$ in bare-earth and low grass was within the target criteria of 0.30 ft, and the FVA tested 0.60 ft at the 95% confidence level in open terrain, based on $RMSE_z$ x 1.9600.

Compared with the 1.19 ft specification, CVA tested 0.98 ft at the 95% confidence level in bare-earth and low grass, brush and low trees, forested, and urban areas combined, based on the 95th Percentile. Table 3 lists the 5% outliers larger than the 95^{th} percentile error; whereas 5% of the points could have exceeded the 1.19 ft criterion, no points actually exceeded this criterion.

Point Number	Land Cover Category	Delta-Z Value	Comment
NA043-2	Brush & Low Trees	1.32	4 points had errors larger than the CVA standard (1.19 ft), which permits up to 5% of the checkpoints, nominally 10 points of 210, to exceed 1.19 ft
NA032-3	Forested	1.45	
NA027-4	Urban	-1.36	
NA032-4	Urban	-1.46	

Table 3 — 5% Outliers Larger than 95th Percentile

Compared with the 1.19 ft SVA target values, SVA tested 0.49 ft at the 95% confidence level in bare-earth and low grass; 0.83 ft in brush and low trees; 1.15 ft in forested areas; 1.01 ft in urban areas; and 0.92 in ortho areas, based on the 95th Percentile. Each of the four land cover categories were within the target value of 1.19 ft.

Figure 2 illustrates the SVA by specific land cover category.

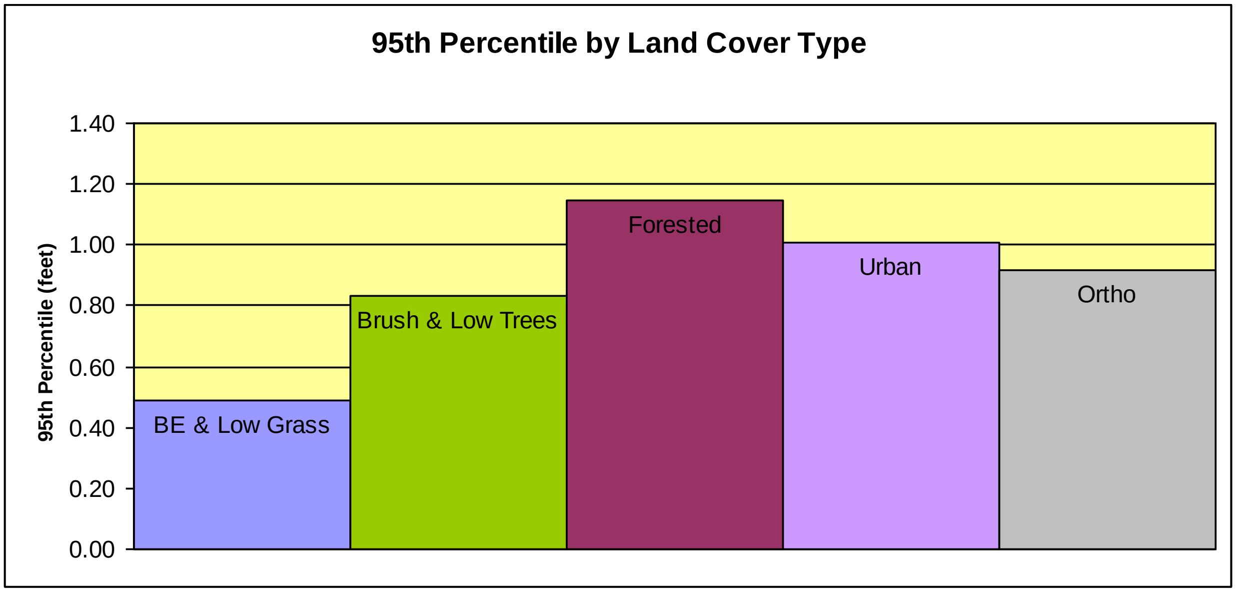


Figure 2 — Graph of SVA Values by Land Cover

Figure 3 illustrates the magnitude of the differences between the QA/QC checkpoints and LiDAR data by specific land cover category and sorted from lowest to highest. This shows a slightly negative skew in all 5 land cover classifications. However, all points are within FEMA specifications for vertical accuracy.

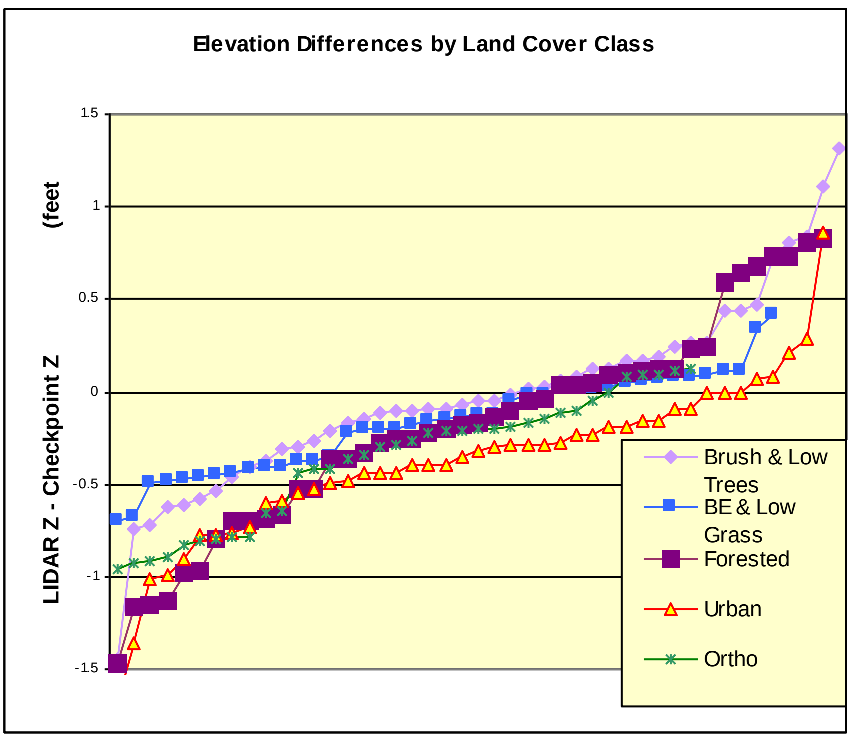


Figure 3 – Magnitude of Elevation Discrepancies, Sorted from Largest Negative to Largest Positive

Vertical Accuracy Testing in Accordance with NSSDA and FEMA Procedures

The NSSDA and FEMA guidelines were both published before it was recognized that LiDAR errors do not always follow a normal error distribution. Future changes to these FGDC and FEMA documents are expected to follow the lead of the NDEP and ASPRS. Nevertheless, to comply with FEMA's current guidelines in Reference C, $RMSE_z$ statistics were computed in all four land cover categories, individually and combined, as well as other statistics that FEMA recommends to help identify any unusual characteristics in the LiDAR data. These statistics are summarized in Figures 4 and 5 and Table 4 below, consistent with Section A.8.6.3 of Reference C.

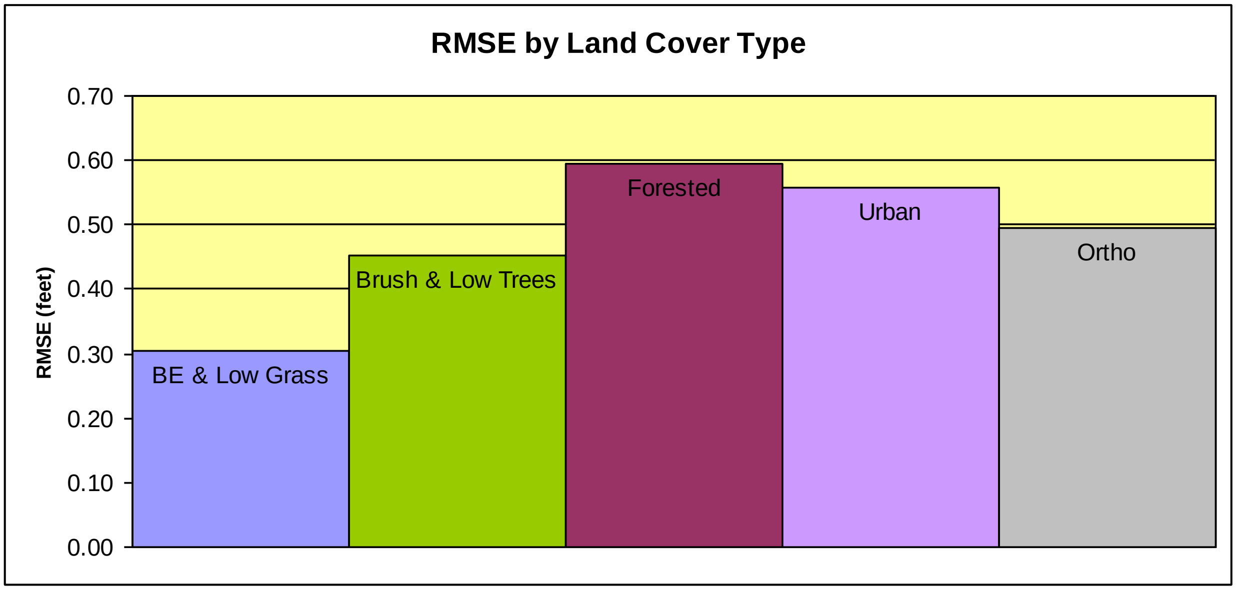


Figure 4 — $RMSE_z$ statistics by Land Cover Category

Table 4 — Overall Descriptive Statistics by Land Cover Category and Consolidated

Descriptive Statistics							
Land Cover Category	**Points**	**RMSE (feet)**	**Mean Error (feet)**	**Median Error (feet)**	**SKEW**	**STDEV (feet)**	**95th Percentile (feet)**
Consolidated	210	0.49	-0.21	-0.20	0.18	0.45	0.98
BE & Low Grass	41	0.30	-0.17	-0.15	-0.04	0.26	0.49
Brush & Low Trees	45	0.45	0.02	-0.05	0.74	0.46	0.83
Forested	44	0.59	-0.19	-0.17	-0.12	0.57	1.15
Urban	44	0.56	-0.37	-0.34	-0.12	0.42	1.01
Ortho	36	0.50	-0.36	-0.28	-0.38	0.34	0.92

Fundamental and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy at 95% confidence level, using NSSDA/FEMA methodology:

Although the NSSDA and FEMA guidelines predated FVA and CVA terminology, vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level (called $Accuracy_z$) is computed by the formula $RMSE_z$ x 1.9600. $Accuracy_z$ in open terrain = 0.30ft x 1.9600 = 0. 60 ft, satisfying the 0.60 ft FVA standard. $Accuracy_z$ in consolidated categories = 0..49 ft x 1.9600 = 0.97 ft, satisfying the 1.19 ft CVA standard.

Figure 5 illustrates a histogram of the associated elevation discrepancies between the QA/QC checkpoints and elevations interpolated from the LiDAR triangulated irregular network (TIN). The frequency shows the number of discrepancies within each band of elevation differences. Although the discrepancies vary between a low of -1.46 ft and a high of +1.32 ft, the histogram shows that both the high and low points are clearly outliers and that the majority of the discrepancies are +/- 0.6 ft. The delta-z values are slightly skewed on the negative side of what would be a "bell curve," with mean of zero, if the data were truly normally distributed.

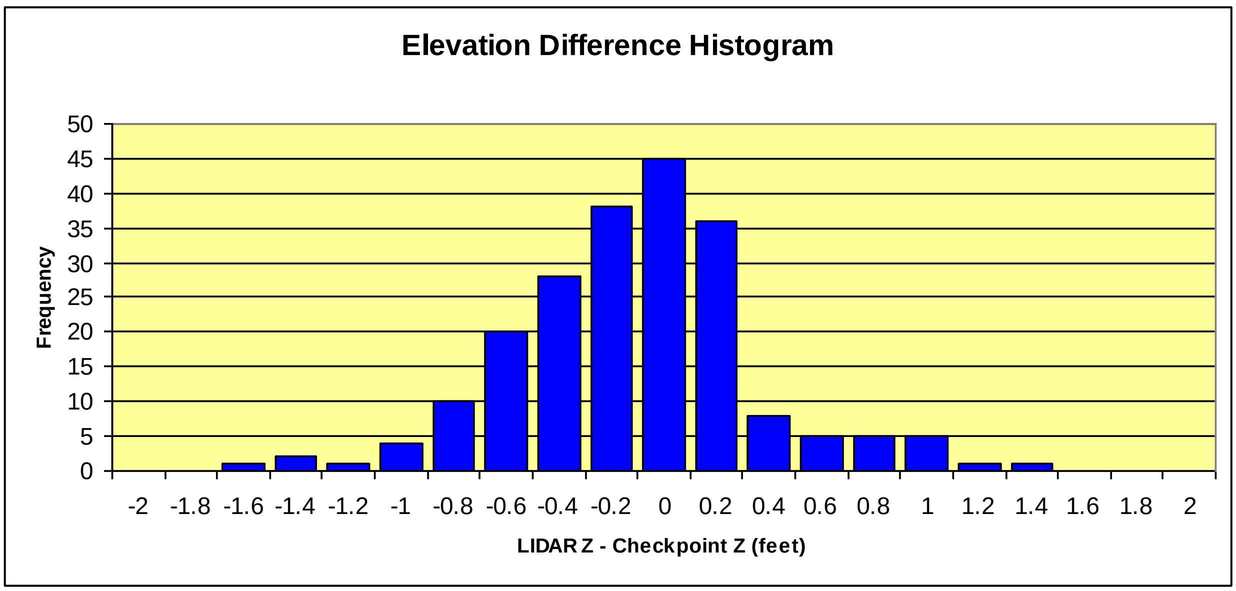


Figure 5 — Histogram of Elevation Discrepancies within 0.10 m Bands

Checkpoints That Were Not Used

Checkpoint NA022-1, a Category 1 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to landscaping work that the changed the terrain in the vicinity of the point between the time the LiDAR was acquired and the check points were surveyed. Figure 6 below shows the ground conditions at the time the point was surveyed.

Figure 6 – Picture taken in the field of checkpoint NA022-1

Checkpoint NA027-1, a Category 1 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to proximity to road ditch

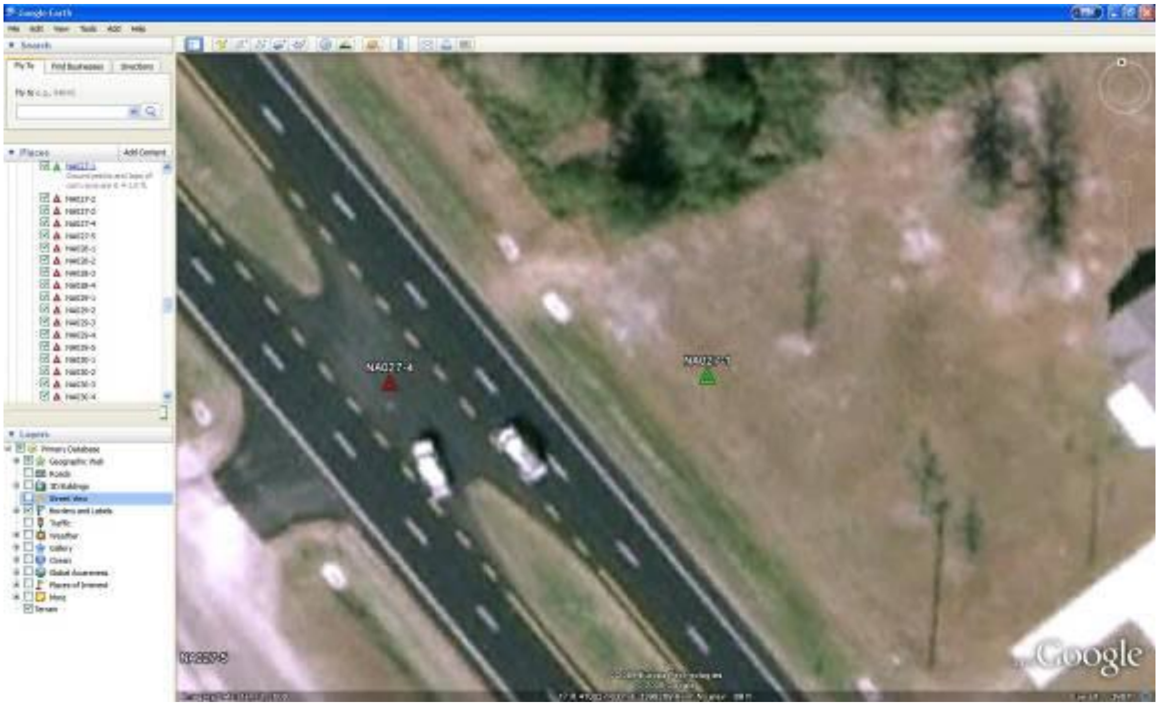


Figure 7 – NAO27-1, vertical image from Google Earth (approx. point location indicated by green triangle)

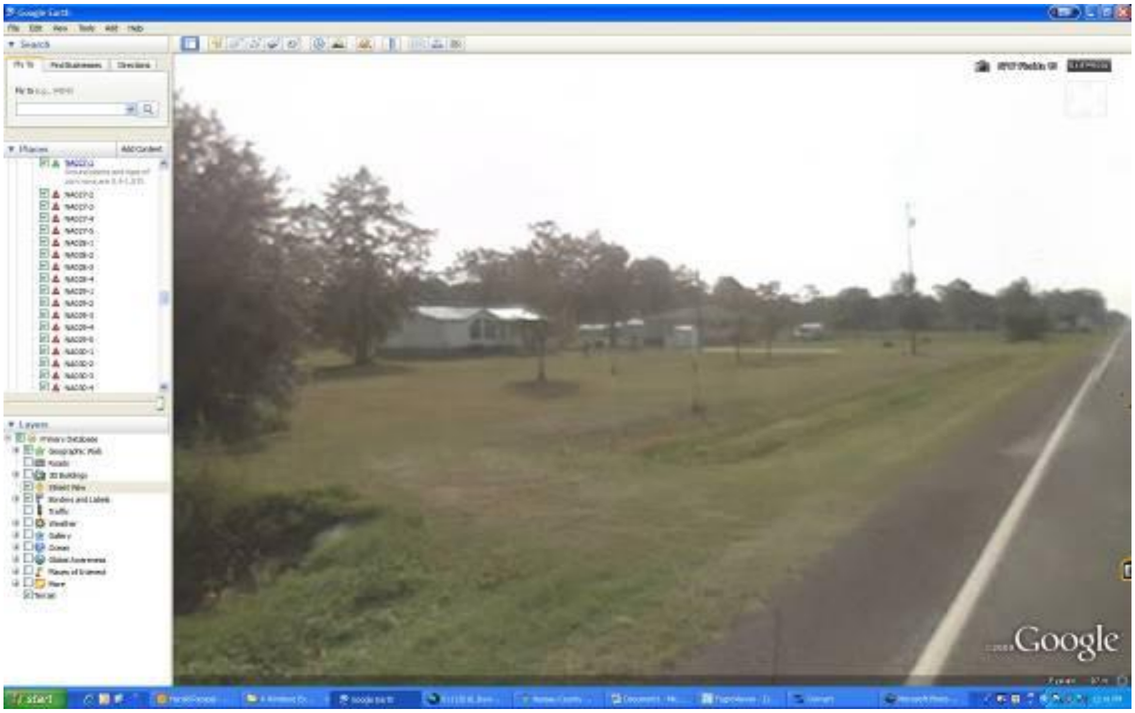


Figure 8 – NA027-1, Perspective image for Google Earth

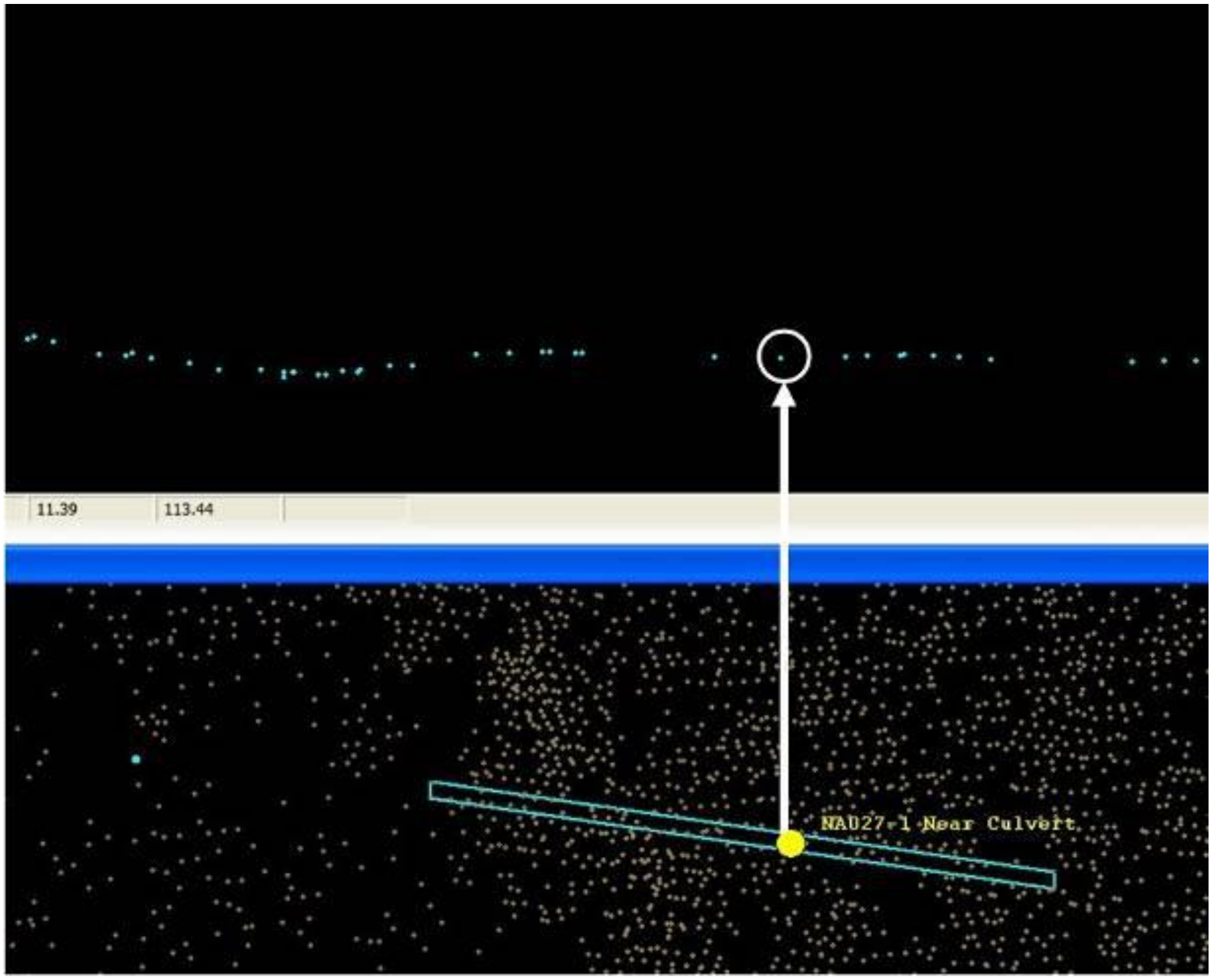


Figure 9 - NA027-1, Ground points and cross section

Checkpoint NA045-1, a Category 1 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to being located on uneven terrain and proximity to tree line.

Figure 10 – NA045-1, survey field picture

Checkpoint NA013-2, a Category 2 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to being located in a low confidence area of very dense ground cover.

Figure 11 – NA013-2, survey field picture

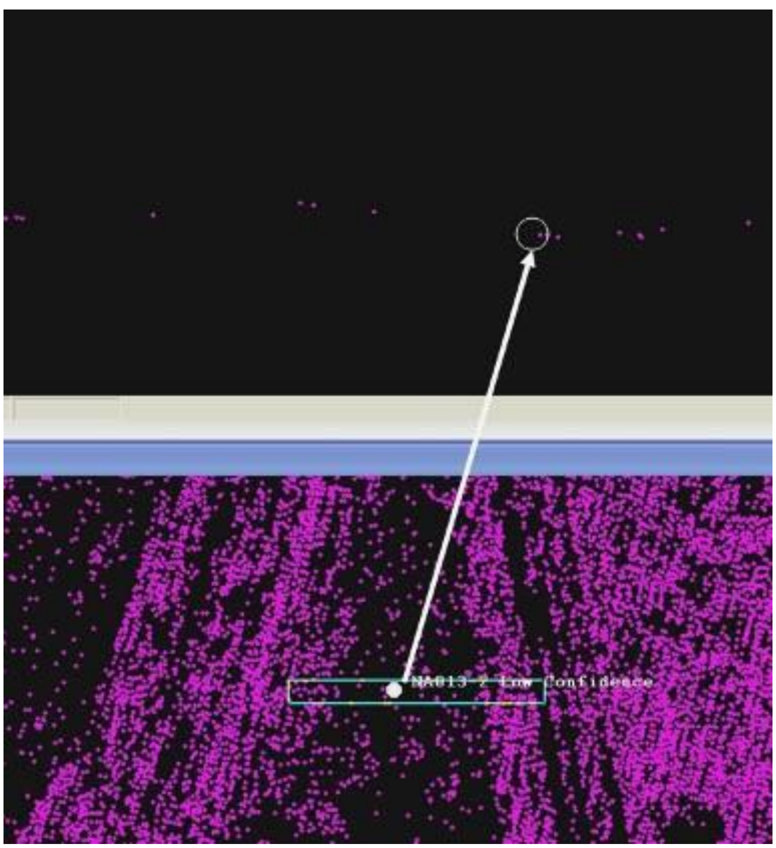


Figure 12 – NA013-2, survey field picture

Checkpoint NA031-3, a Category 3 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to being located in a low confidence area of very dense ground cover.

Figure 13 – NA031-3, survey field picture

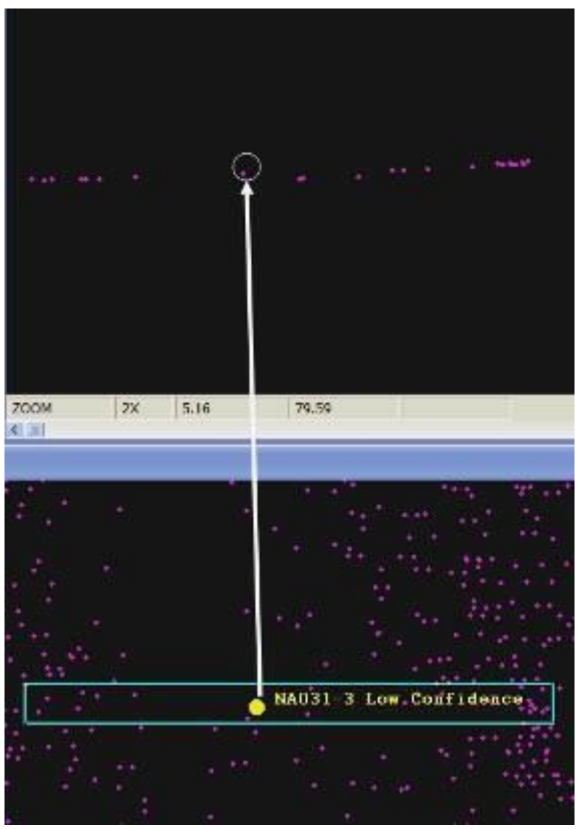


Figure 14 – NA031-3, ground points and profile

Checkpoint NA046-4, a Category 4 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to being located on new asphalt pavement, which has a tendency to absorb the laser pulse resulting in negative elevation values in the 1-5 cm range.

Figure 15 – NA031-3, ground points and profile

Checkpoint NA040-5, a Category 5 point was not used in the vertical accuracy assessment due to being located next to a drop inlet.

Figure 16 – NA040-5, Survey field picture

Checkpoint NA029-1, a Category 1 point was actually located in an area of tall weeds and brush and was moved to Category 2

Figure 17 – NA029-1, Survey field picture

Conclusions

Based on the vertical accuracy testing conducted by PDS, the undersigned certifies that the LiDAR dataset for Nassau County, Florida satisfies the criteria established by Reference A:

- **Based on NSSDA, FEMA, NDEP and ASPRS methodology: Tested 0.60’ vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level in open terrain.**

- **Based on NSSDA and FEMA methodology: Tested 0.98’ vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level in all land cover categories combined.**

David F. Maune, Ph.D., PSM, PS, GS, CP
QA/QC Manager

Appendix G: LiDAR Qualitative Assessment Report

References:

A ─ State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), Contract Number 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469, Task Order Number 20070525-492718a

B ─ Part 3: *National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA)*, "Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards," published by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), 1998

C ─ Appendix A, *Guidance for Aerial Mapping and Surveying*, "Guidelines and Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners," published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), April 2003

D ─ *Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data*, Version 1.0, published by the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP), May 10, 2004

E ─ *ASPRS Guidelines, Vertical Accuracy Reporting for LiDAR Data*, published by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS), May 24, 2004

Qualitative Assessment

The PDS qualitative assessment utilizes a combination of statistical analysis and interpretative methodology to assess the quality of the data for a bare-earth digital terrain model (DTM). This process looks for anomalies in the data and also identifies areas where man-made structures or vegetation points may not have been classified properly to produce a bare-earth model. Overall the data are of good quality and should satisfy most users for an accurate bare-earth elevation data product.

Overview

Within this review of the LiDAR data, two fundamental questions were addressed:

- Did the LiDAR system perform to specifications?
- Did the vegetation removal process yield desirable results for the intended bare-earth terrain product?

Mapping standards today address the quality of data by quantitative methods. If the data are tested and found to be within the desired accuracy standard, then the data set is typically accepted. Now with the proliferation of LiDAR, new issues arise due to the vast amount of data. Unlike photogrammetrically-derived DEMs where point spacing can be eight meters or more, LiDAR point spacing for this project is two meters or less. The end result is that millions of elevation points are measured to a level of accuracy previously unseen for traditional, elevation mapping technologies, and vegetated areas are measured that would be nearly impossible to survey by other means. The downside is that with millions of points, the data set is statistically bound to have some errors both in the measurement process and in the artifact removal process.

As previously stated, the quantitative analysis addresses the quality of the data based on absolute accuracy. This accuracy is directly tied to the comparison of the discreet measurement of the survey checkpoints and that of the interpolated value within the three closest LiDAR points that constitute the vertices of a three-dimensional triangular face of the TIN. Therefore, the end result is that only a small sample of the LiDAR data is actually tested. However there is an increased level of confidence with LiDAR data due to the relative accuracy. This relative accuracy in turn is based on how well one LiDAR point "fits" in comparison to the next contiguous LiDAR measurement. Once the absolute and relative accuracy has been ascertained, the next stage is to address the cleanliness of the data for a bare-earth DTM.

By using survey checkpoints to compare the data, the absolute accuracy is verified, but this also allows us to understand if the artifact removal process was performed correctly. To reiterate the quantitative approach, if the LiDAR sensor operated correctly over open terrain areas, then it most likely operated correctly over the vegetated areas. This does not mean that the bare-earth was measured, but that the elevations surveyed are most likely accurate (including elevations of treetops, rooftops, etc.). In the event that the LiDAR pulse filtered through the vegetation and was able to measure the true surface (as well as measurements on the surrounding vegetation) then the level of accuracy of the vegetation removal process can be tested as a by-product.

To fully address the data for overall accuracy and quality, the level of cleanliness (or removal of above-ground artifacts) is paramount. Since there are currently no effective automated testing procedures to measure cleanliness, PDS employs a combination of statistical and visualization processes. This includes creating pseudo image products such as LiDAR orthos produced from the intensity returns, Triangular Irregular Network (TIN)'s, Digital Elevation Models (DEM) and 3-dimensional models. By creating multiple images and using overlay techniques, not only can potential errors be found, but the PDS team can also find where the data meets and exceeds expectations. This report will present representative examples where the LiDAR and post processing had issues as well as examples of where the LiDAR performed well.

Analysis

Process

PDS utilizes GeoCue software products as the primary geospatial process management system. GeoCue is a three tier, multi-user architecture that uses .NET technology from Microsoft. .NET technology provides the real-time notification system that updates users with real-time project status, regardless of who makes changes to project entities. GeoCue uses database technology for sorting project metadata. PDS uses Microsoft SQL Server as the database of choice.

The PDS qualitative assessment process flow for Nassau County FL incorporated the following reviews:

1. *Statistical Analysis*- A statistical analysis routine was run on the .LAS files upon receipt to verify that the .LAS files met project specifications. This routine checked for the presence of Variable Length Records, verified .LAS classifications, verified header records for min/max x,y,z, and parsed the .LAS point file to confirm that the min/max x,y,z matched the header records. These statistics were run on the all-return point data set as well as the bare-earth point data set for every deliverable tile.
    a. All LAS files contained Variable Length Records with georeferencing information.
    b. All LiDAR points in the LAS files were classified in accordance with project specifications: Class 1 - Unclassified, Class 2 - Ground, Class 7 - Noise, and Class 9 - Water. Class 12-overlap.
    c. Min/max x,y,z values matched the header files.

2. *Spatial Reference Checks*- The .LAS files were imported into the GeoCue processing environment. As part of the URS process workflow the GeoCue import produced a minimum bounding polygon for each data file. This minimum bounding polygon was one of the tools used in conjunction with the statistical analysis to verify spatial reference integrity. No issues were identified with the spatial referencing of this dataset.

3. *Data Void/ Gap Checks*-The imported .LAS files were used to create LiDAR “orthos”. The LiDAR orthos were one of the tools used to verify data coverage and point density, to check for data voids or gaps, and to use as reference data during checks for data anomalies and artifacts. This product is not intended to be a project deliverable. The orthos were derived from the Full Point Cloud elevations and LiDAR pulse return intensity values. The intensity values were used as delivered with no normalization applied. Due to the point density of the original collection, the orthos were produced at a 1.2m pixel for the entire area of interest (see Figure 1).

Figure 7 Nassau County LiDAR Orthos produced from Intensity Returns

There was one area in Nassau County where the intensity return standard histogram did not seamlessly match. This can be caused by temporal anomolies and intensity histograms must be manually set. The LAS files met specification. (Figure 2).

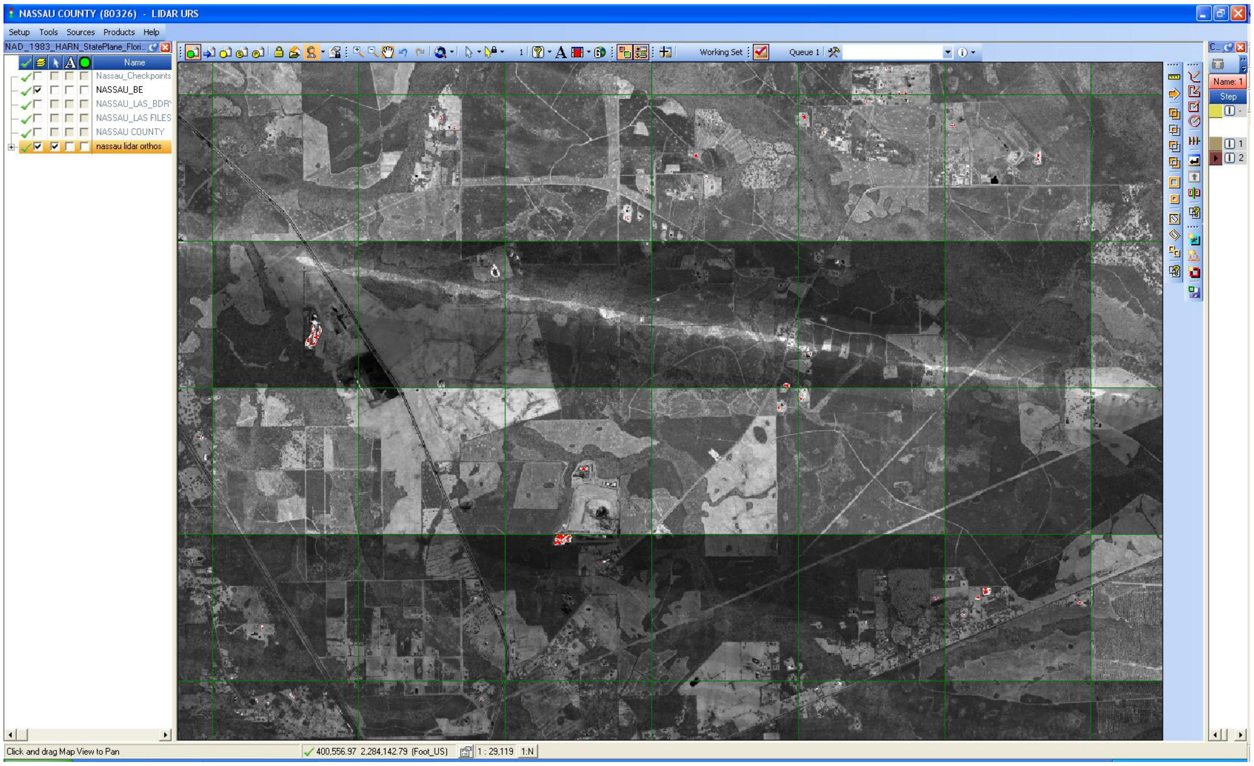


Figure 8 Intensity images

4. *Initial Data Verification:* PDS performs an initial 10% random check of the data delivery by looking at each tile individually in great detail utilizing TIN surfaces and profiles. If the data set passes the 10 % check, the tiles continue through the remaining QC work flow where every tile is reviewed. If the data set fails the 10% check it is normally due to a systematic process error and the data set is sent back to the vendor for correction. Upon receipt of the corrected tile/s the check is performed again to ensure that any flagged errors were corrected and additional issues were not inadvertently introduced during the corrective action.

5. *Data Density/Elevation checks:* The .LAS files are used to produce Digital Elevation Models using the commercial software package "QT Modeler" which creates a 3-dimensional data model derived from Class 2(ground points) in the .LAS files. Grid spacing is based on the project density deliverable requirement for un-obscured areas. For the FDEM project it is stipulated that the maximum post spacing in un-obscured areas should not exceed 1.2m.

   Model statistics were produced and characterized by density, scale, intensity, and elevation. (Figure 5) The low confidence area polygons were overlaid onto the density grids to ensure that all low confidence areas were properly identified with a polygon. As with the LiDAR orthos, this product was produced for Quality Assessment purposes only.

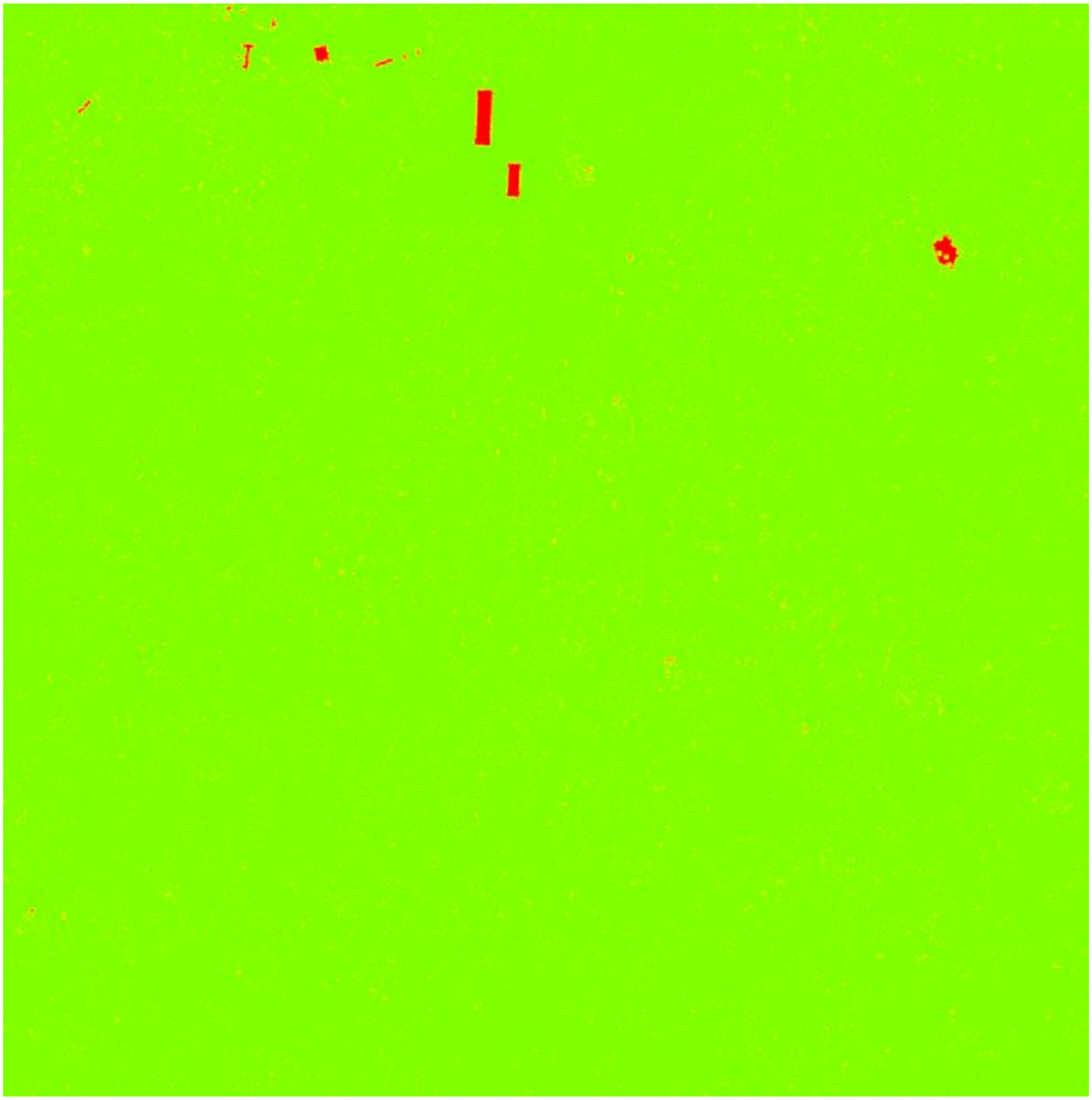


Figure 9 Density grid of tile LID2007_010050_E Nassau County created using a green to red color ramp. Green areas meet project specifications; red delineates areas not meeting minimum density requirements (primarily water, buildings and low-confidence areas)

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6. *Artifact Anomaly Checks.* The final step in the analysis was to review every tile for anomalies that may exist in the bare-earth terrain surface. Items that were checked include, but are not limited to: buildings, bridges, vegetation and water points classified as Class 2 points and elevation "steps" that may occur in the overlap between adjacent flight lines. Any issues found are addressed in the below "General comments and issues".

General comments and issues

The FDEM project area in Nassau County, FL did not include the entire county but consisted of over half of the Eastern area of the county. The area is characterized by marsh areas. In the project area there are three urban areas, Yulee, Fernandina Beach and Jacksonville. In the project area there are three state forests, Four Creeks, Cary and Ralph E. Simmons. (Figure 4).

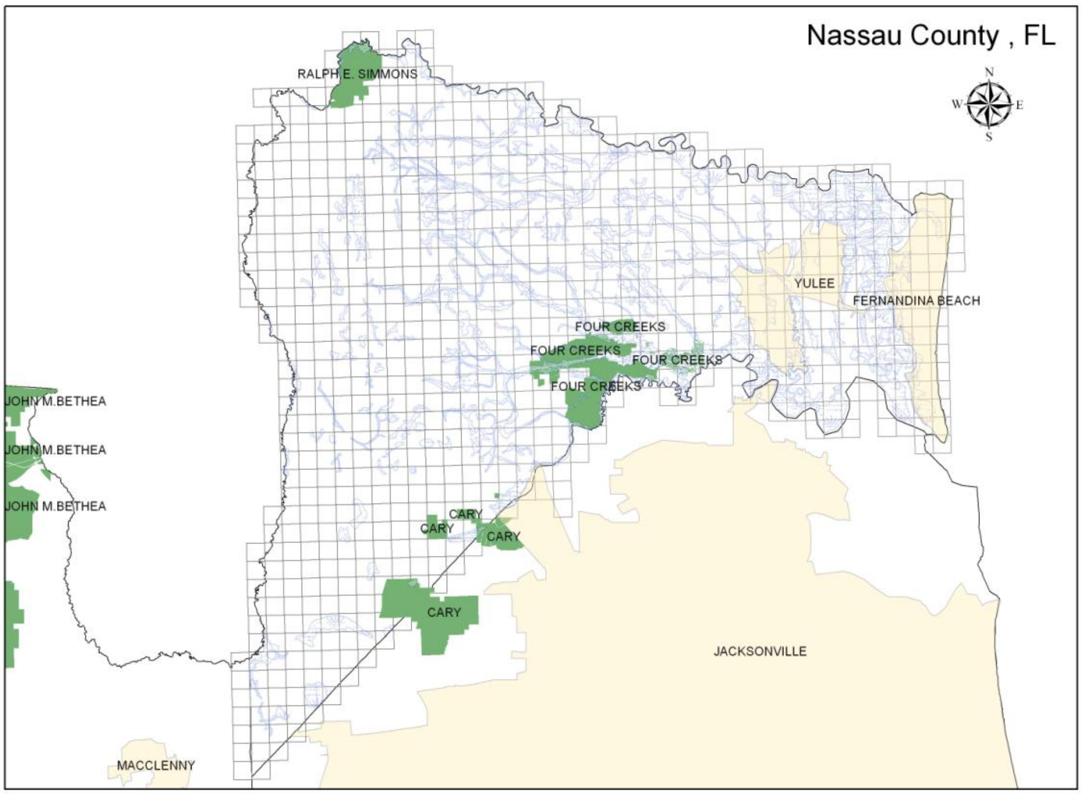


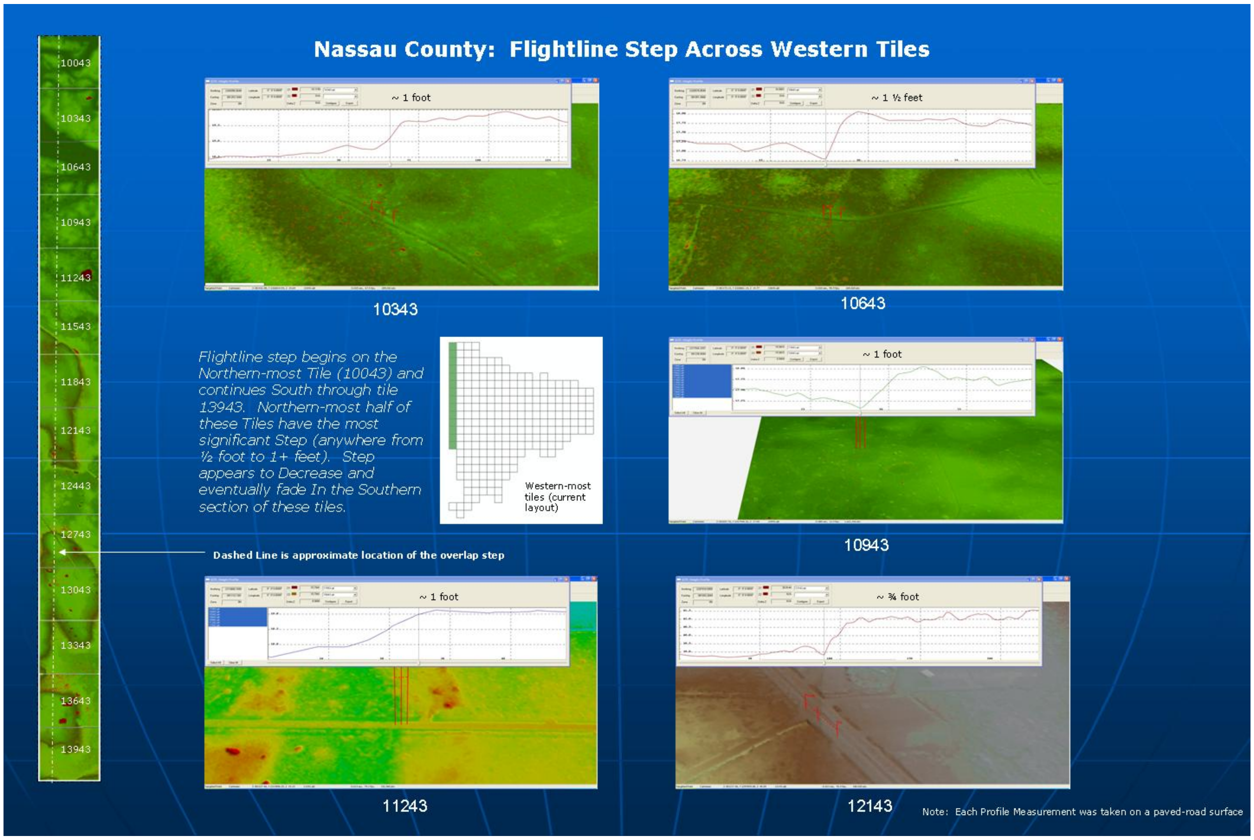
Figure 10 Map of Nassau Florida with Marsh areas from Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL)

The initial data acquisition was very dense. Overall the calculated average maximum point density of all the Nassau LAS files was 1.32 ft or .40m. In general, the bare earth ground surface was clear of artifacts and very clean. The algorithms used to classify the above-ground ground points were very stringent; given the overall physical characteristics of the county this does not seem inappropriate. There is a fine line in the decision-making process of which points to classify as ground. By removing points from the ground classification due to heavy vegetation there is risk of over-smoothing or "flattening" the ground surface which can have a greater impact than leaving points to maintain the ground surface model. In addition, due to the lack of significant elevation changes in the physical terrain there are places where there is no visible break in the terrain between the ground surface and what in traditional mapping would be considered a hard breakline feature, for example roads.

Because the project includes the collection of breaklines, this will be compensated for in the hard breakline collection. The LiDAR data contained sporadic issues such as artifacts or small anomalies which is typical of any LiDAR dataset. Due to the presence of dense vegetation throughout the county, the low confidence area polygons and breaklines are important deliverables for this particular county.

The bare earth terrain model was checked for consistency in bare earth processing, tile edge-match with neighboring tiles, flight line edge match, correct water classification and bridge, building and vegetation removal. There was a flightline step in Nassau County that covered a 10 tile area This was rejected and corrected by the contractor. There were some issues noted in the qualitative assessment but these were minor and repaired by the contractor. Of the 849 tiles LAS files reviewed the biggest problems were ground points left in the water bodies and on bridge decks. The redelivery of the data was checked thoroughly and passed. The following table and associated screenshots is representative of the issues found in water bodies and of the random gaps explained earlier in this report:

Points		
Tile	**Issue**	**Code**
LID2007_ 010043	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_010343	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_010643	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_010943	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_011243	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_011543	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_011843	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_012143	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_012443	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_012743	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_013043	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_013343	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_013643	Flightline step issue	Corrected
LID2007_013943	Flightline step issue	Corrected



Conclusion

Overall the data meets the project specifications. The classification of the raw point cloud to bare ground was executed well given the low terrain relief and areas of dense vegetation. The data did fail due to improperly classified water points; however these issues were corrected for by the vendor and were not present in the redelivered data.

Appendix H: Breakline/Contour Qualitative Assessment Report

Coastal Shorelines

Coastal shorelines are correctly captured as two-dimensional polygon features, extracted from the LiDAR data and not from digital orthophotos, except for manmade features with varying heights such as seawalls which are captured as three-dimensional breaklines. Coastal breaklines merge seamlessly with linear hydrographic features. Shorelines continue beneath docks and piers. There is no "stair-stepping" of coastal shorelines. Figure 1 shows example coastal breaklines and contours.

Figure 1. Example coastal breaklines and contours from tile #11271

Linear Hydrographic Features

Linear hydrographic features are correctly captured as three-dimensional breaklines – single line features if the average width is 8 feet or less and dual line features if the average width is greater than 8 feet. Each vertex maintains vertical integrity. Figure 2 shows example breaklines and contours of linear hydrographic features.

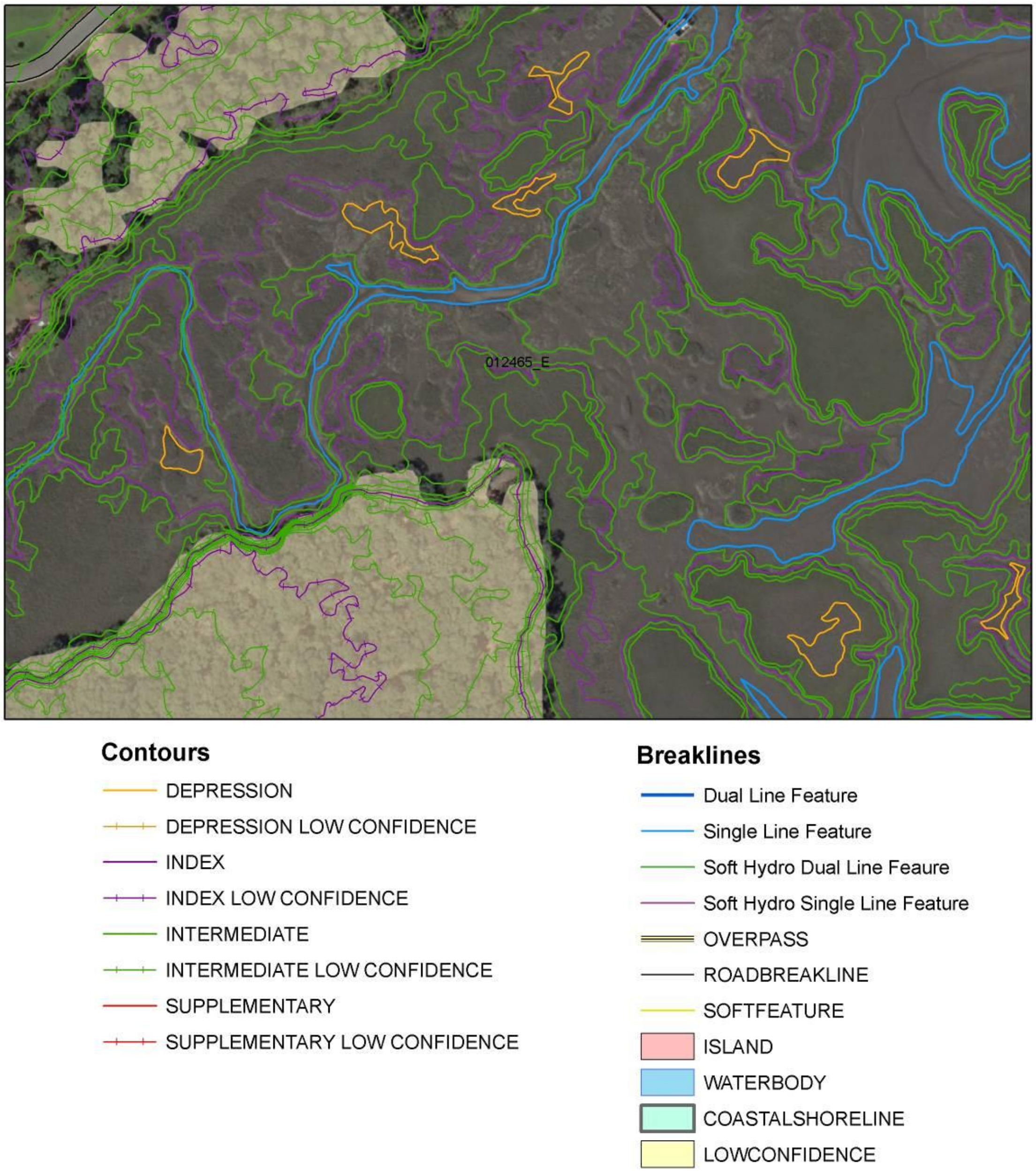


Figure 2. Example linear hydrographic feature breaklines and contours from tile # 12465

Closed Water Body Features

Closed water body features with an area of one-half acre or greater are correctly captured as two-dimensional closed polygons with a constant elevation that reflects the best estimate of the water elevation at the time of data capture. “Donuts” exist where there are islands within a closed water body feature. Figure 3 shows example breaklines and contours of closed water body features.

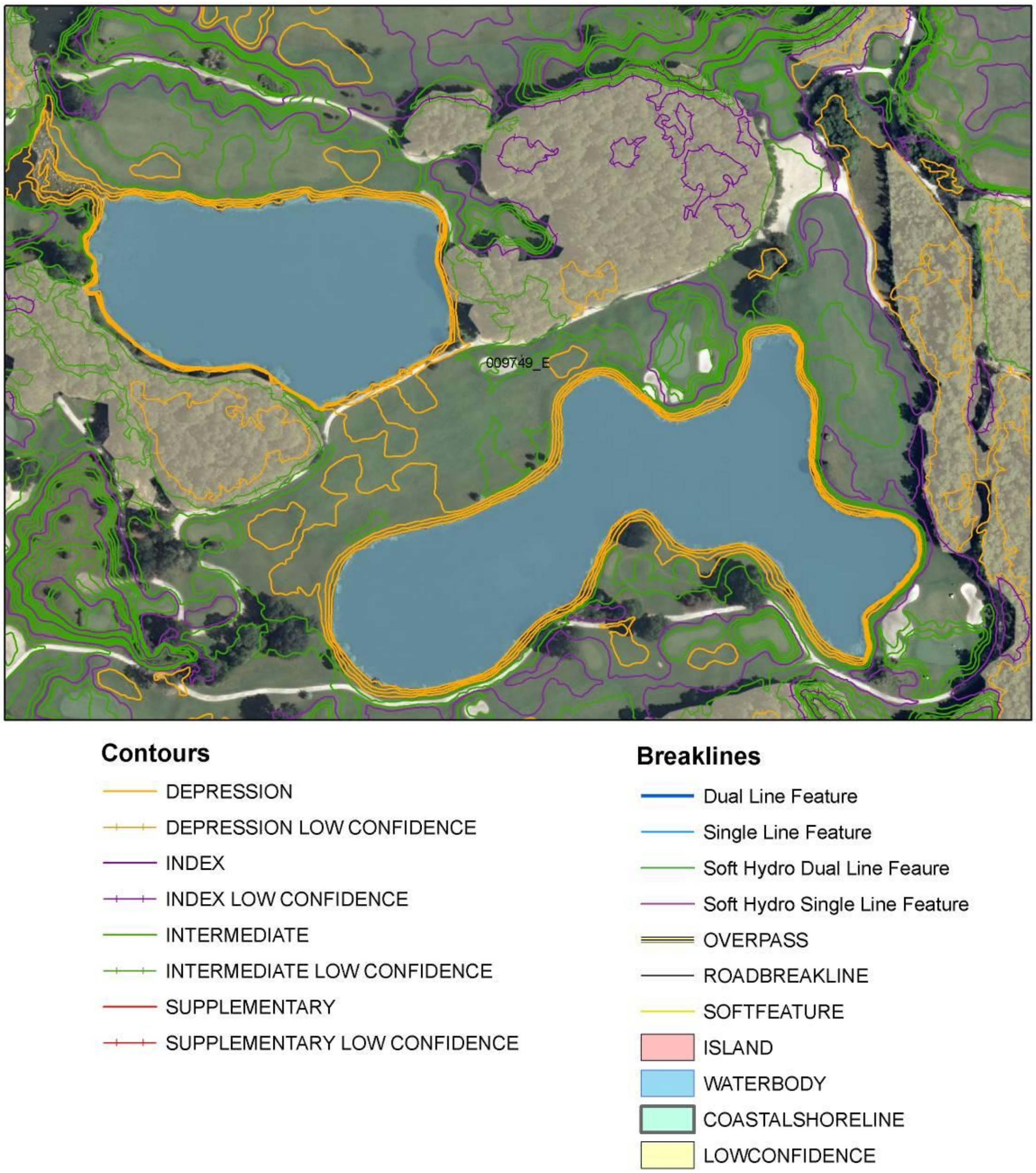


Figure 3. Example closed water body feature breaklines and contours from tile #009749

Road Features

Road edge of pavement features are correctly captured as three-dimensional breaklines on both sides of paved roads. Box culverts are continued as edge of pavement unless a clear guardrail system is in place; in that case, culverts are captured as a bridge or overpass feature. Each vertex maintains vertical integrity. Figure 4 shows example breaklines and contours of road features.

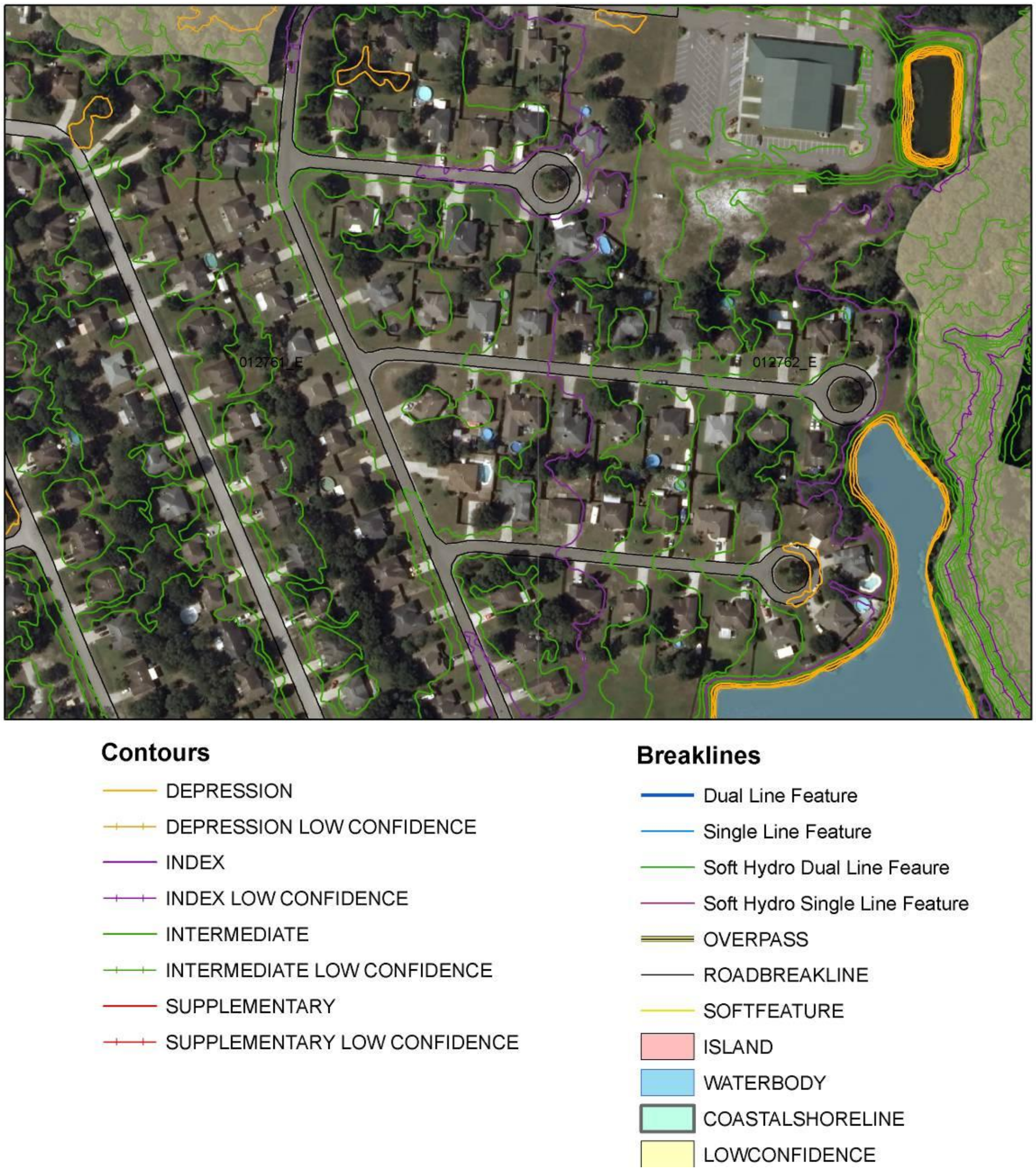


Figure 4. Example road feature breaklines and contours from tiles #012761 and 012762

Bridge and Overpass Features

Bridges and overpasses are correctly captured as three-dimensional breaklines, capturing the edge of pavement on the bridge, rather than the elevation of guard rails or other bridge surfaces. Each vertex maintains vertical integrity. Figure 5 shows example breaklines and contours of bridge and overpass features.

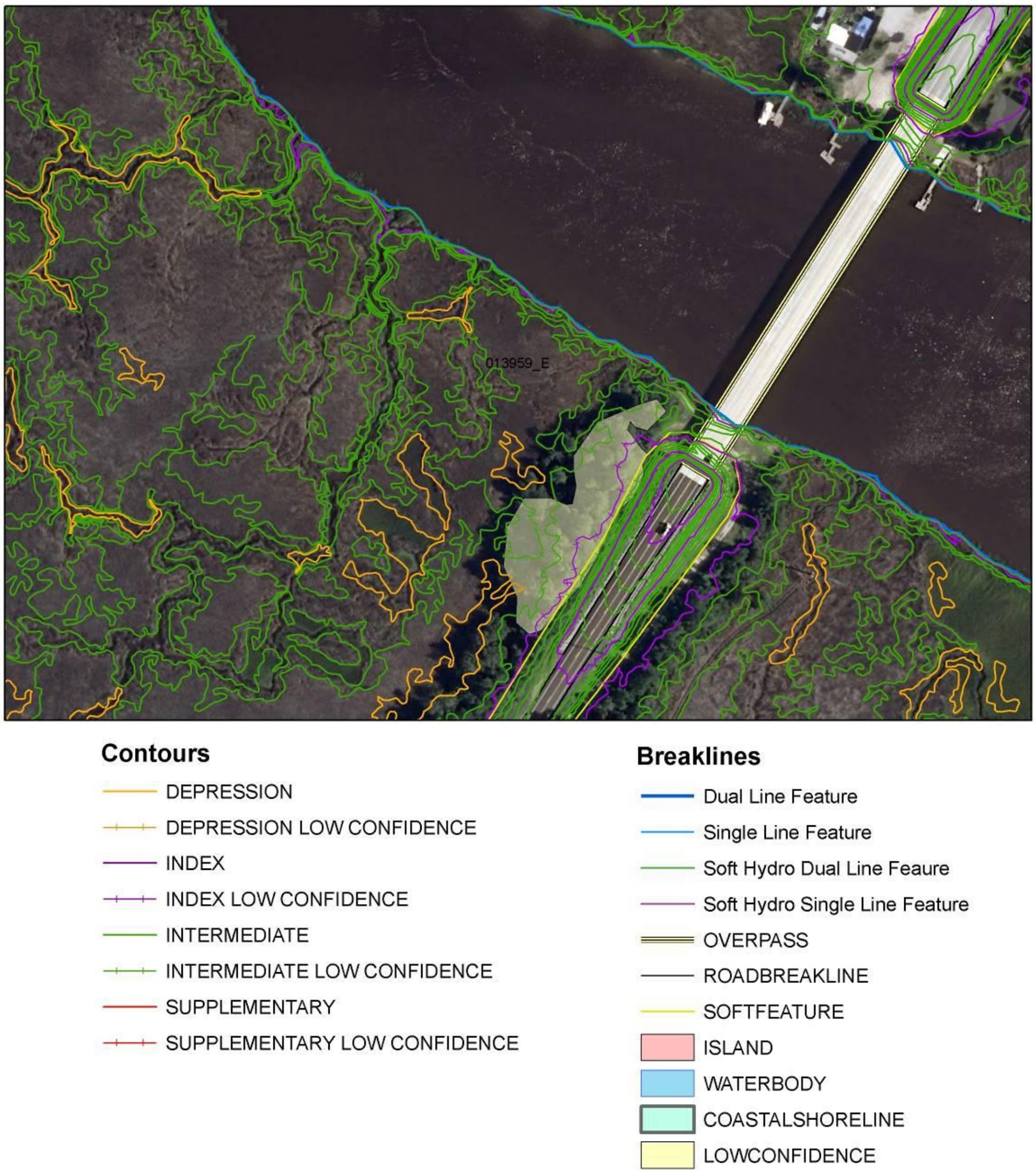


Figure 5. Example bridge and overpass feature breaklines and contours from tile # 013959

Soft Features

Soft features such as ridges, valleys, top of banks, etc. are correctly captured as three-dimensional breaklines so as to support better hydrological modeling of the LiDAR data and contours. Each vertex maintains vertical integrity. Figure 6 shows example breaklines and contours of soft features.

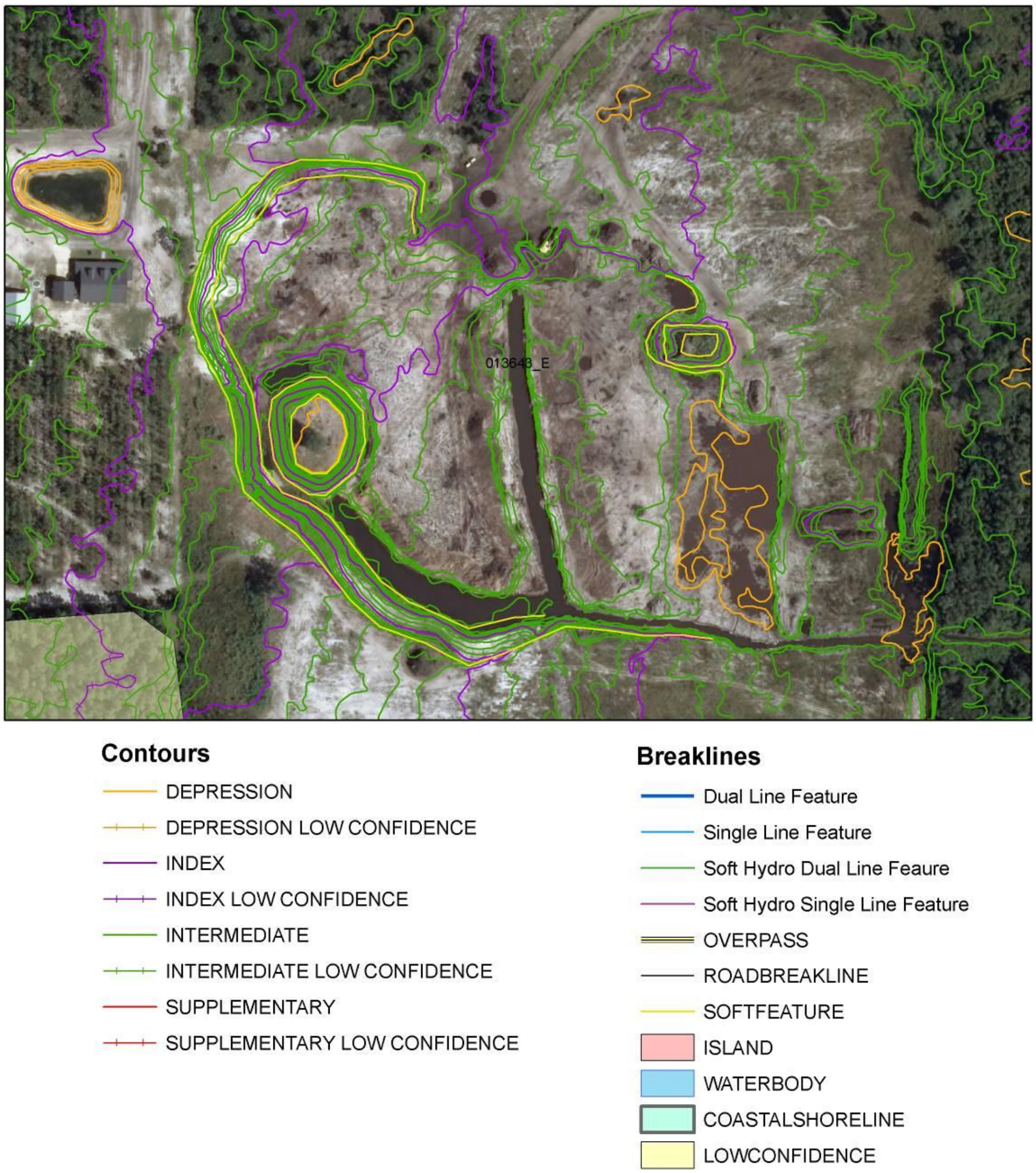


Figure 6. Example soft feature breaklines and contours from tile #013643

Island Features

The shoreline of islands within water bodies are correctly captured as two-dimensional breaklines in coastal and/or tidally influenced areas and as three-dimensional breaklines in non-tidally influenced areas for island features one-half acre in size or greater. All natural and man-made islands are depicted as closed polygons with constant elevation. Figure 7 shows example breaklines and contours for island features.

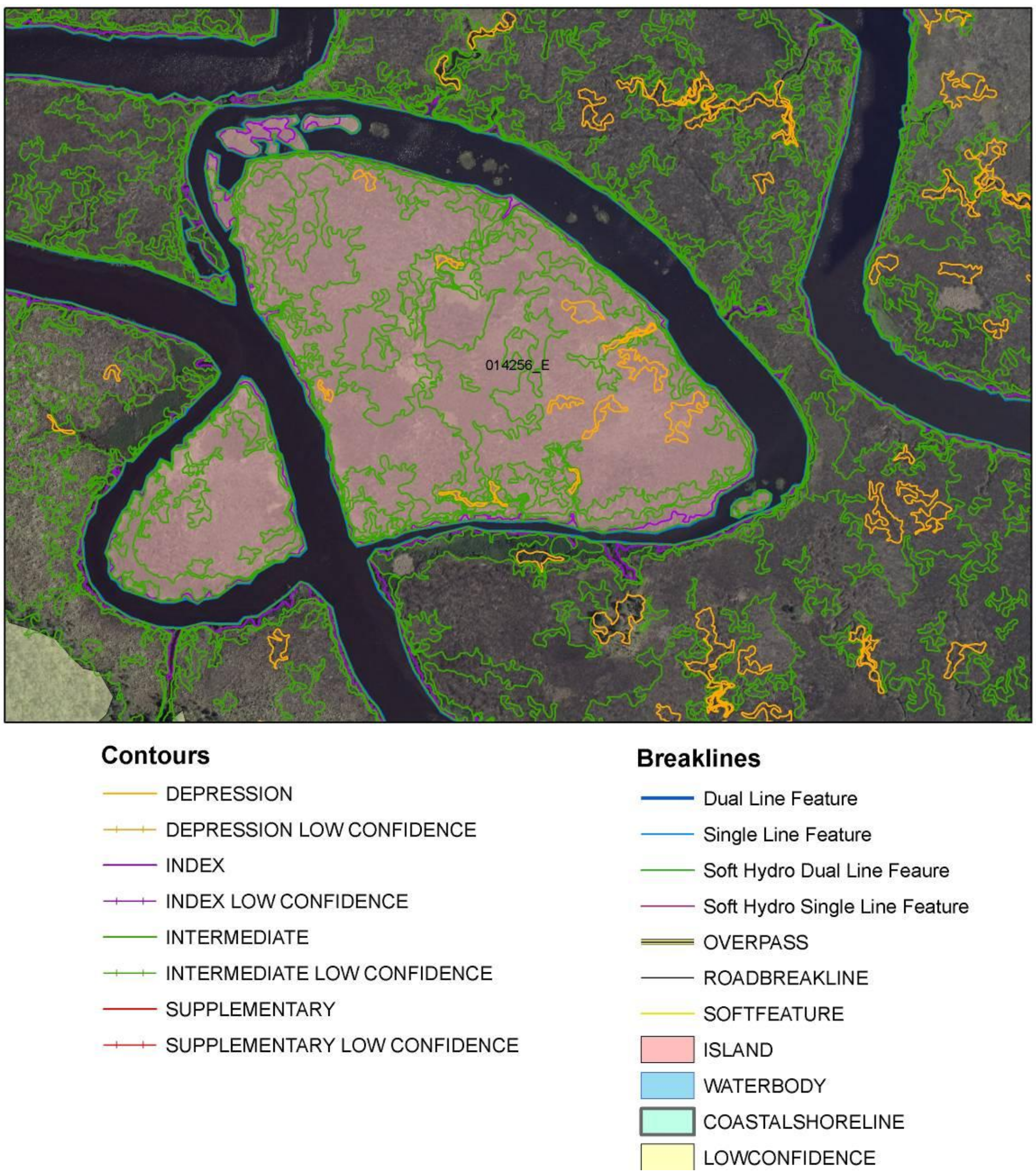


Figure 7. Example island feature breaklines and contours from tile #14256

Low Confidence Areas

The apparent boundary of vegetated areas (1/2 acre or larger) that are considered obscured to the extent that adequate vertical data cannot be clearly determined to accurately define the DTM are correctly captured as two-dimensional features with no z-values. Figure 8 shows example breaklines and contours for low confidence areas.

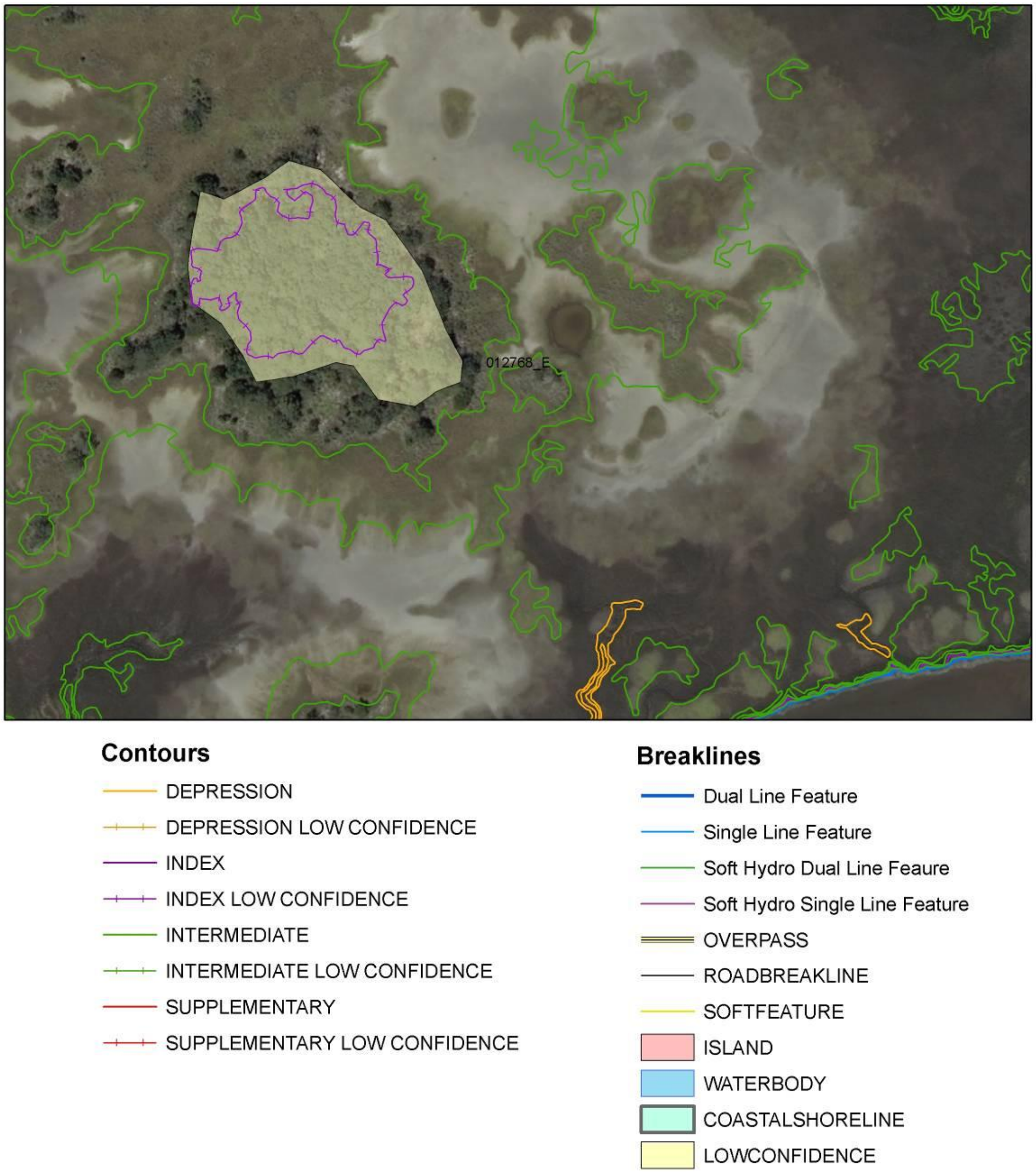


Figure 8. Example low confidence area feature breaklines and contours from tile #12768

Appendix I: Geodatabase Structure