

Questions and Answers

- The RFI spends a lot of time on film cameras, but then states on page 22 that a digital camera must be used. Please explain...
 - The existing ADOR specifications include sections for digital and film based imagery. The decision was made to use the ADOR specifications as written.
- Multiple times you state the data must meet NMAS accuracy. This accuracy document was developed in 1947 for hardcopy maps and shouldn't be used with digital data. NSSDA accuracy standards should be used with digital data along with ASPRS accuracy standards. Please explain...
 - Please see appendix 3-D of Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy located at <http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/accuracy/part3/chapter3> this sections defines the relationship between NMAS and NSSDA accuracy reporting.
- On page 24, you state a plan and estimate should be created for counties that don't have LiDAR prior to 2010. I think you meant for counties that don't have LiDAR flown since 2010 as that is when most projects started to use the USGS LiDAR specifications, therefore have been acquired since 2010 using a common specification and is newer data. LiDAR collected prior to 2010 is getting out dated, used different accuracy and specifications from project to project.
 - That is correct, the LIDAR acquired since 2010 has been collected using the USGS LIDAR specifications. As you have stated, data collected prior to that date (or did not use the USGS specification) is outdated, and has varying accuracy and specifications.