

DISCLAIMER

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COORDINATE INFORMATION

Projection: Alabama State Plane West FIPS Zone 0102

Horizontal Datum: NAD83

Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Units: Feet

HORIZONTAL ACCURACY

Linear, point and polygon features - Original features were mapped in 1996 at four different scales. In incorporate areas map scales were 1"=50' and 1"=100'. Unincorporated areas were map scales of 1"=200' and 1"=400'. The various horizontal accuracies for each of those scales is:

Planimetric Features

<u>Map Scale</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>
1"=50'	±1.25'
1"=100'	±2.5'
1"=200'	±5'
1"=400'	±10'

PIXEL RESOLUTION

1996 Black and White Photography

1"=50' - .25' pixel

1"=100' - .50' pixel

1"=200' - 1' pixel

1"=400' - 2' pixel

2001 and 2005 True Color Photography

1"=100' - .50' pixel

1"=200' - 1' pixel

2001 and 2005 CIR Photography

3-foot pixels

1"=1,000' scale mapping

Accurate to 1/40th of an inch (+/-25')

BALDWIN COUNTY 2005 LiDAR VERTICAL ACCURACY

The digital elevation model developed for the county-wide one-foot contours meets or exceeds the FEMA standards for Flood Hazard Mapping Appendix 4B, Airborne Light Detection and Ranging Systems. This FEMA requirement specifies standards that must be used for the application of Airborne Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) systems for gathering the data necessary to create digital elevation models (DEMs) for hydraulic modeling of floodplains, digital terrain maps, and other National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) products. FEMA requires DEM point spacing of 5 meters or less and vertical accuracy of 30 centimeters. The Baldwin County LiDAR elevation datasets were originally derived from point spacing of approximately 5.4 feet (2001). The 2005 updates to the LiDAR elevation datasets were derived from a point spacing of approximately 3.3 feet resulting in a much denser LiDAR point cloud.

Any areas obscured by vegetation to the degree that the accuracy standards cannot be guaranteed are identified by additional layer named **obscured**. In densely wooded areas where heavy brush or tree cover fully obscures the ground, contours have been plotted as accurately as possible from the stereoscopic model, while making full use of spot elevations obtained during the LiDAR survey and spot elevations measured photogrammetrically in places where the ground is visible.

The FEMA standards specify that the required root mean square (RMS) error of the LiDAR elevation points shall be within ± 15 centimeters (± 0.5 feet). In addition to the FEMA standards for the accuracy of the individual LiDAR elevation points, the RMS error of the resulting solid-line one-foot contours for well-defined points shall be ± 0.5 feet. This level of accuracy for the solid-line 1-foot contours was achieved using photogrammetrically compiled break lines and photogrammetric quality control of the LiDAR points.

All elevation models are meant to be a representation of actual ground conditions and as such the Baldwin County LiDAR derived elevation data is not meant to substitute for a proper field survey.