

1. Can BCPC provide a shapefile defining the urban areas? Yes, we have added a feature class showing the urban area within our Project Area to the previously posted File Geodatabase found at the Planning Commission’s homepage (https://www.boonecountky.org/planning_commission/). Please re-download this File Geodatabase to access this GIS layer.
2. The accuracy requirement is outlined as ASPRS 1990 Class 1 for 1”=100 scale mapping (1:1200), which equates to a 1.0’ RMSE, or +/-2.45’ at the 95% confidence level. Please confirm. Yes, this is correct.
3. Can BCPC provide a parcel count for the entire project area? Before considering the answer to this question, please take into account the following:
 1. Boone County’s GIS program manages **only** the parcels whose property taxes are assessed by the Boone County PVA’s office.
 2. The Project Area as stated in our RFP extends into three other Kentucky counties (Gallatin, Grant, and Kenton). The parcels in those three other counties are managed in a GIS that is ran by those county’s respective PVA offices.
 3. Boone County’s GIS has data sharing agreements with the three other KY counties mentioned above. This means that we periodically trade copies of our parcels with each other (primarily for emergency response needs).
 4. All parties involved in the data sharing agreements mentioned above are allowed to use the other party’s data for **internal needs only**. We are prevented from showing another county’s managed data on any web mapping site or printed map that we offer to the general public. If anyone requests data from us for one of those other counties, we refer them to that other county to obtain the data they are looking for.
 5. In order to compare ‘apples-to-apples’ with regard to the multiple counties involved, we are reporting counts for **Tax Parcels** below.
 6. We used the previously provided ‘ProjectArea-HalfMileBuffer’ feature class to count all intersecting parcels noted below.
 7. We do not possess any parcel data for the Ohio and Indiana counties that intersect our defined Project Area.

With all of that in mind, what follows is the breakdown regarding the **tax parcel** count for the entire project area:

Boone County	61,330
Gallatin County	670
Grant County	543
Kenton County	5,278
TOTAL	67,821

4. It is stated that “solar angle may not exceed thirty degrees above the horizon at the time of image capture.” This would require image capture to take place in the morning and evening, when shadows are largest. Can BCPC clarify that what was meant is that “solar angle must be thirty degrees or greater at the time of the image capture”? We made a mistake in our wording. Our intent was the opposite – meaning, that the “...solar angle **must exceed** thirty degrees above the horizon...”.

5. Can you please define what specifically is intended to be included within the term “data” as used within section 5.2.6 “Rights to Data”? Boone County intends to ensure that we have perpetual access to any imagery that is captured as part of this project. We want to make sure that we have the freedom to use in perpetuity the imagery captured as part of this project in any way that we deem in the best interest of the Boone County Planning Commission and its controlling Legislative Bodies, now and in the future. This includes providing access to the imagery to all Partners and Contributing Members of the Boone County GIS consortium, as well as serving up the imagery within Boone County’s internet mapping services.

Placing limitations on how we can utilize the imagery is not a ‘deal-breaker’. We will consider any restrictions imposed on us by the Respondent for the use of the imagery captured as part of this project, but Respondents need to be very clear in their proposal regarding these constraints.

6. The link on page 9 of the RFP, [“https://secure.boonecountygis.com/server/rest/services/surveymonuments/mapserver”](https://secure.boonecountygis.com/server/rest/services/surveymonuments/mapserver) returns an application error that states: “Could not access any server machines. Please contact your system administrator.” Is there an alternate way to obtain the control point monument data sheets? We apologize for this website being down. We have checked it each day since receiving this question and it has been working each time we’ve checked. If you try again, and still are not able to access the website, the control point monument data sheets have all been blue-booked and can therefore be accessed from the National Geodetic Survey’s website: <https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/NGSDataExplorer/>

All the below questions are related to the bulleted list of ‘value added services’ options on page 9 of the RFP:

7. ‘Updated Lidar elevation data’. **Question;** Are you interested in a new aerial Lidar elevation model, or for the existing model to be updated photogrammetrically using the new imagery? Or options for both? We are not interested in a new aerial LiDAR elevation model, unless that is deemed to be absolutely necessary in order to achieve imagery of sufficient quality to use for the type of typical county-level GIS operations described within the RFP.

We did not budget for a complete LiDAR update of the entire county. However there may be some localized areas within the Project Area that have experienced enough earth-moving to warrant elevation data updates. We have identified those areas in an additional feature class named ‘PotentialElevationUpdates’ inside of the File Geodatabase previously posted at https://www.boonecountyky.org/planning_commission/.

Boone County has a few significant State of Kentucky road construction projects currently underway, and these road corridors may require some updates to the elevation data (depending on their progress at the time the flight occurs). Additionally, Amazon Prime Air has broken ground on a 650-acre development on the southern side of the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport. This development has seen earth moving at a scale rarely seen before in Boone County. This site may therefore require some attention regarding the elevation data as well.

8. 'Expanded imagery footprint for areas immediately adjacent to the defined Project area'. **Question;** What do you consider to be an expanded footprint (what is the buffer distance, or how many feet past the current defined Project area)? Boone County's GIS supports three agencies that have a **multi-county** focus. If (1) a Respondent happens to already have recent imagery from neighboring counties, and (2) is in a position to provide that to us (3) at a reasonable cost that fits with what we've budgeted; then we will consider purchasing that in order to be of better service to those three agencies that have a multi-county focus.
9. 'Routine pre-planned additional flights within the same calendar year' **Question;** What time of year do you anticipate for the additional flight, and should this flight be leaf-off or leaf-on? In the past, Boone County has only ever procured leaf-off imagery dataset from a single flight. The idea of purchasing a 'package' deal for multiple flights is not something we've ever considered before. We put this in the RFP because we have heard of some aerial vendors that offer 2-3 flights per calendar year. We are simply curious what this would entail and how much that type of arrangement might cost.

'GIS vector layers noting areas of change' **Questions;**

10. What type of change do you want identified; Change in Elevation Model? Change in buildings or other ground features? Or both? The changes in elevation that may affect your ability to properly orthorectify vertical imagery was the primary reason for stating this in the RFP (see answer to #7 above).

We are also aware that some aerial firms have automated ways of detecting changes to buildings and other ground-based features. We have an interest in that type of analysis, but not if the solution cannot preserve the true curve geometry that we've spent a lot of time and effort building into our GIS data. In other words, if your solution involves Shapefiles in any way, we're probably not interested.

11. Do you want the change outlined with a polygon indicating the area of change (which might contain several features of change), or each change outlined for each individual feature, such as a new building footprint? We would be mostly interested in generalized small to medium scale polygons outlining areas of significant change.
12. Are the changes to be identified within parcel boundaries, or throughout the entire map area? Throughout the entire map area, but focused on areas that have had significant changes in elevation.
13. Is there a minimum mapping unit for areas of change? I understand the question, but we honestly have not thought through this issue far enough to know how to answer that. We don't expect to contract a Respondent to identify changes to GIS features at large scales.