

F00818

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey: Natural Disaster Response

Registry Number: F00818

LOCALITY

State(s): Florida

General Locality: Pensacola, FL

Sub-locality: Pensacola

2020

CHIEF OF PARTY
LT John Kidd

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Date:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION		REGISTRY NUMBER:
HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET		F00818
INSTRUCTIONS: The Hydrographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.		
State(s):	Florida	
General Locality:	Pensacola, FL	
Sub-Locality:	Pensacola	
Scale:	5000	
Dates of Survey:	09/18/2020 to 09/19/2020	
Instructions Dated:	09/17/2020	
Project Number:	S-J939-NRT1-20	
Field Unit:	NOAA Navigation Response Team - Stennis	
Chief of Party:	LT John Kidd	
Soundings by:	Multibeam Echo Sounder	
Imagery by:	Multibeam Echo Sounder Backscatter Side Scan Sonar	
Verification by:	Pacific Hydrographic Branch	
Soundings Acquired in:	meters at Mean Lower Low Water	
Remarks: <i>Any revisions to the Descriptive Report (DR) applied during office processing are shown in red italic text. The DR is maintained as a field unit product, therefore all information and recommendations within this report are considered preliminary unless otherwise noted. The final disposition of survey data is represented in the NOAA nautical chart products. All pertinent records for this survey are archived at the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) and can be retrieved via https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/. Products created during office processing were generated in NAD83 UTM 16N, MLLW. All references to other horizontal or vertical datums in this report are applicable to the processed hydrographic data provided by the field unit.</i>		

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Descriptive Report to Accompany Survey F00818

Project: S-J939-NRT1-20

Locality: Pensacola, FL

Sublocality: Pensacola

Scale: 1:5000

September 2020 - September 2020

NOAA Navigation Response Team - Stennis

Chief of Party: LT John Kidd

A. Area Surveyed

The survey area is located in Pensacola within the sub locality of Pensacola Bay.

A.1 Survey Limits

Data were acquired within the following survey limits:

Northwest Limit	Southeast Limit
30° 24' 25.35" N 87° 18' 33.32" W	30° 19' 40.71" N 87° 12' 20.81" W

Table 1: Survey Limits

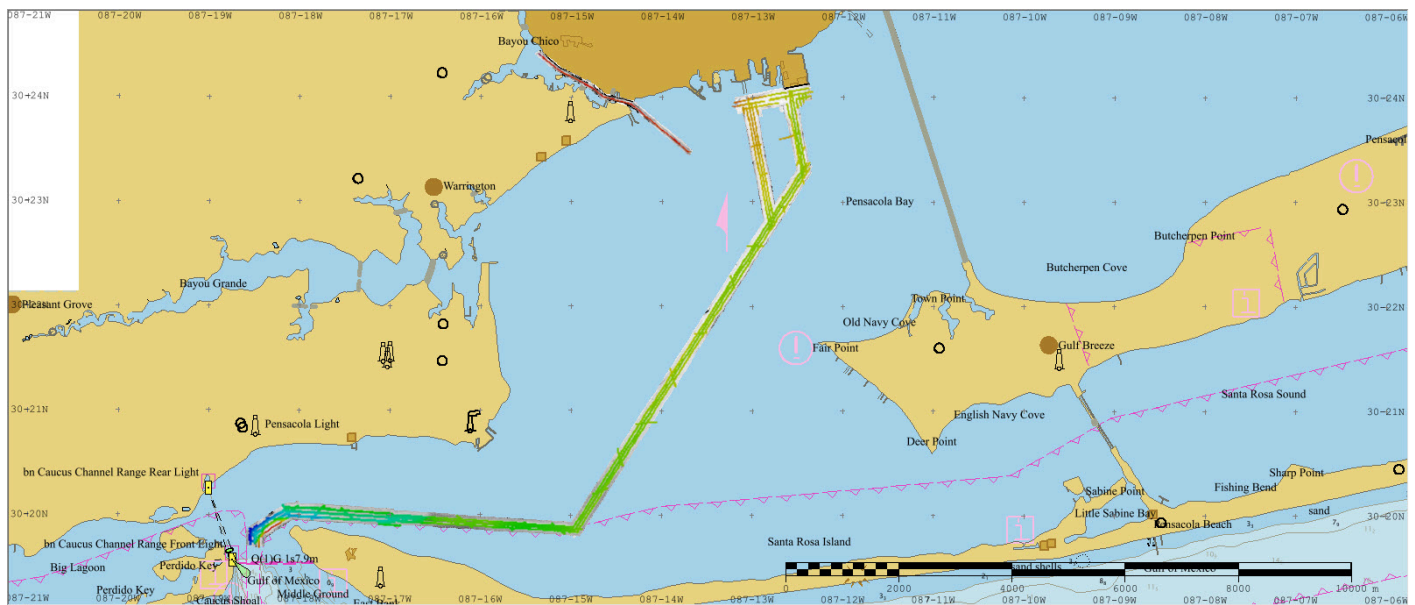


Figure 1: Survey Extents

Data were acquired to the survey limits in accordance with the requirements in the Project Instructions and the NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables (HSSD). In all areas where the 3.5 meter depth contour or the sheet limits were not met, the Navigable Area Limit Line (NALL) was defined as the inshore limit of bathymetry due to the risks of maneuvering the survey vessel in close proximity to the shoreline, or the safety of the ship was in question due to significant debris associated with the aftermath of Hurricane Sally.

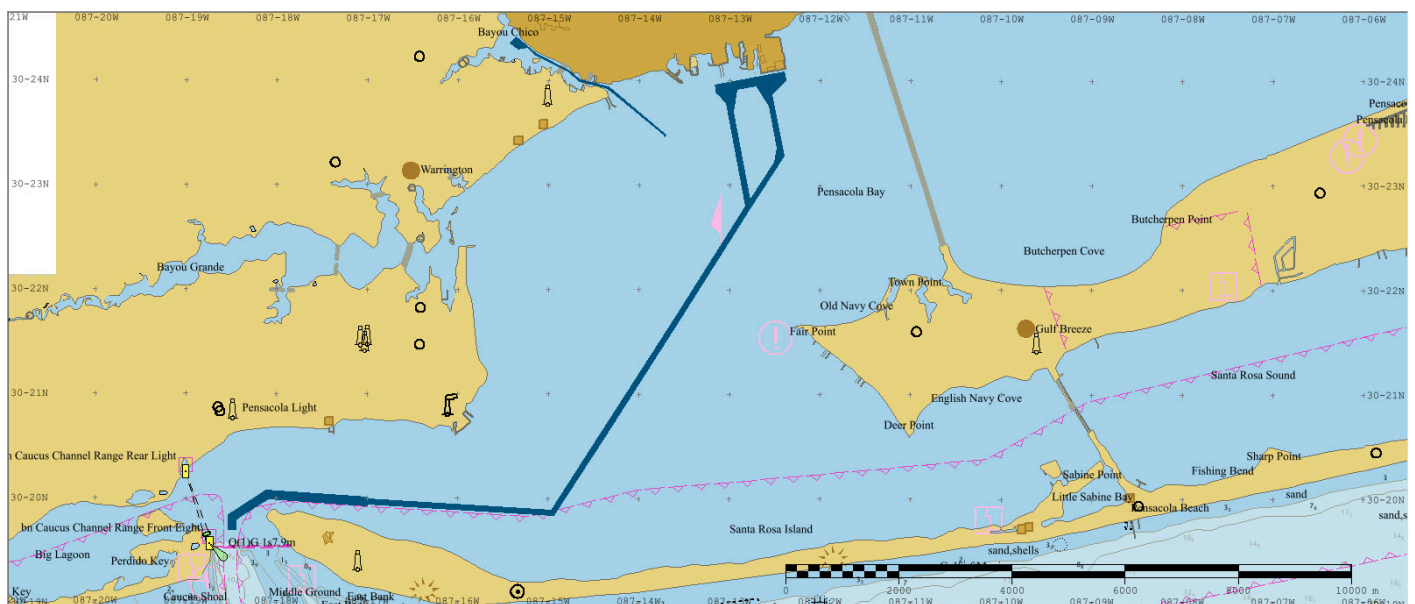


Figure 2: Survey Limits as described in the Project Instructions and provided shapefile.

A.2 Survey Purpose

The purpose of this survey is in response to a USACE request for an emergency hydrographic survey in Pensacola, due to the effects of Hurricane Sally. Survey data from this project is intended to supersede all prior survey data in the common area.

A.3 Survey Quality

The survey is partially adequate to supersede previous data.

All areas within the Pensacola Channel and within Bayou Chico met (option B) Object Detection and were within CATZOC A1 TPU limits. The extents that met this criteria are represented by the multibeam CUBE surface F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaBeta_Final.csar. However, a significant sediment plume and second density layer associated with the drainage of Hurricane Sally's storm surge resulted in multiple bottom returns. The separation of these layers resulted in significant vertical uncertainty in this area alone and only 93% of nodes meet CATZOC A2/B TPU standards. The extents of this area are represented by the multibeam CUBE surface F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha_Final.csar. Additional compliance statistics can be found in the Uncertainty section (B.2.2) of this report.

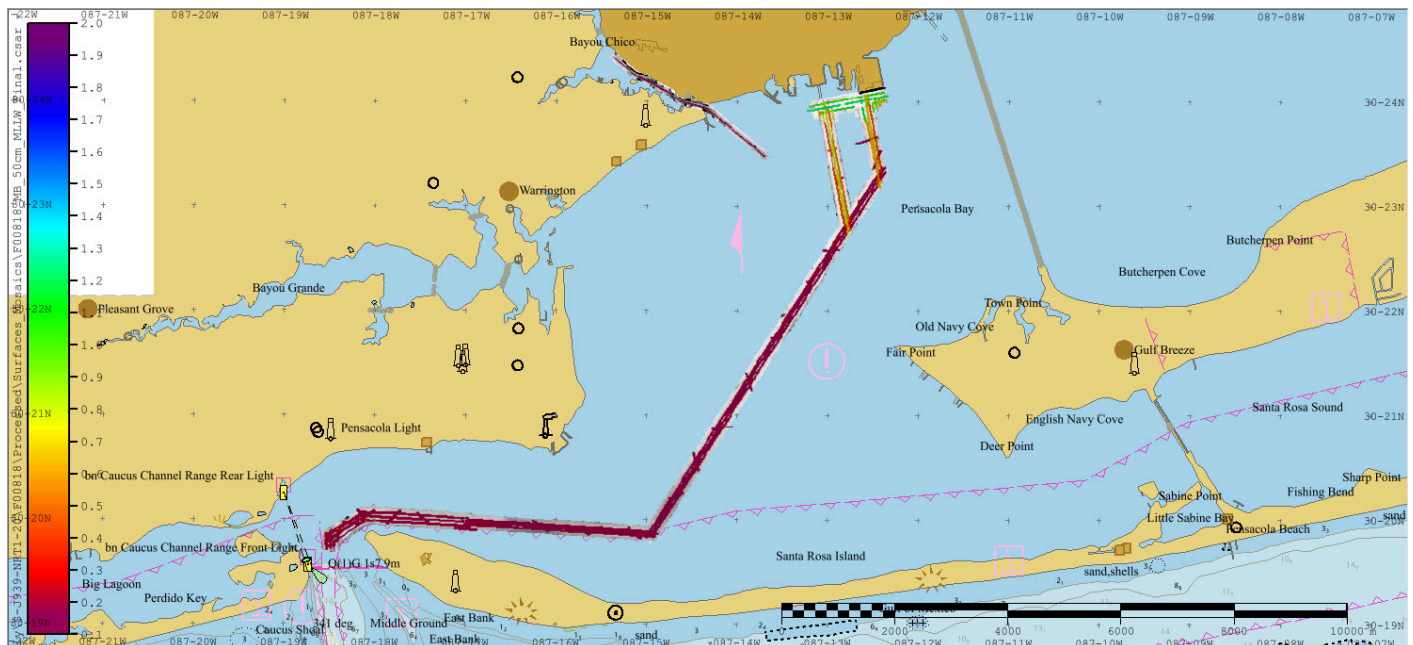


Figure 3: CUBE surface uncertainty layer overview displayed over a mosaic representing 200% sidescan coverage

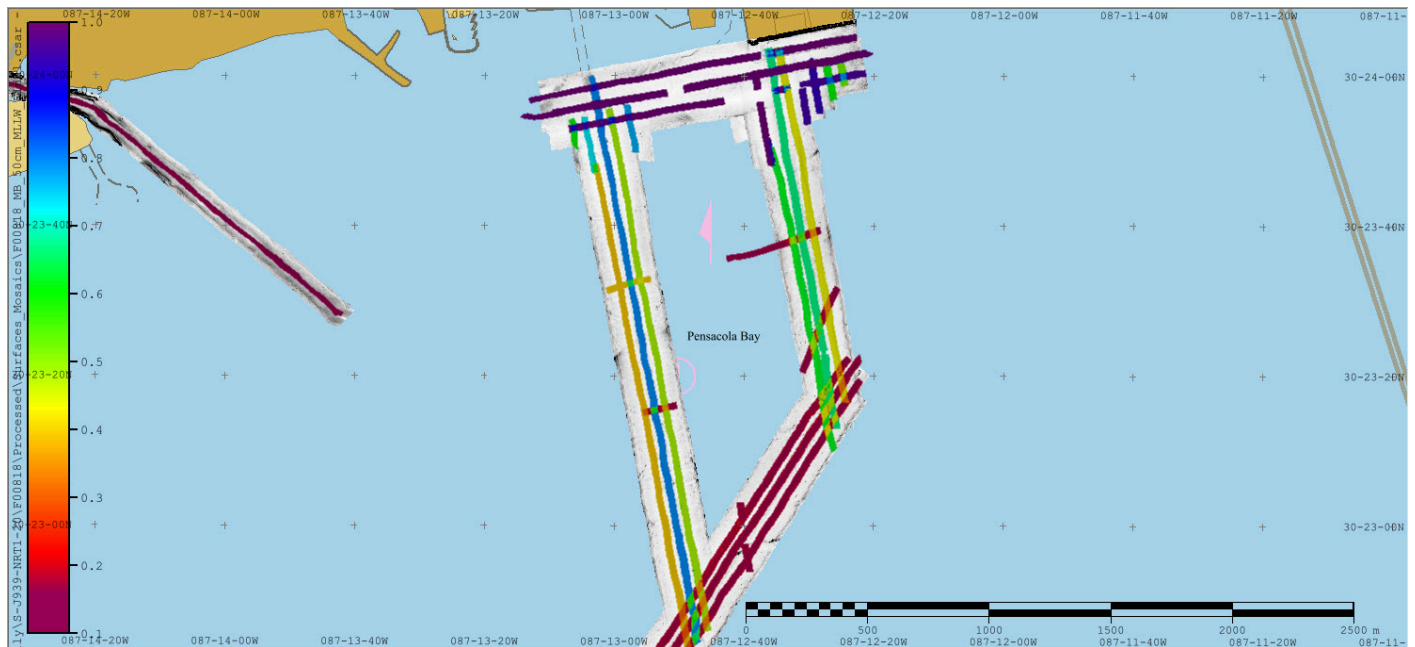


Figure 4: CUBE surface uncertainty layer: area of higher uncertainty associated with the mud layer and sediment plume. Scale is from 0.1 meters to 1.0 meters of uncertainty.

A.4 Survey Coverage

The following table lists the coverage requirements for this survey as assigned in the project instructions:

Water Depth	Coverage Required
All waters in survey area	Object Detection Coverage (Refer to HSSD Section 5.2.2.2)

Table 2: Survey Coverage

There are two areas within the survey limits that do not meet Object Detection. There was an area in the north-eastern extent of the survey area that had a current and extensive sediment plume associated with the drainage of Hurricane Sally's storm surge. Data collection was not possible in certain areas on the day of the survey despite multiple attempts. There were also considerable vessel debris that prevented the survey of the turning basin at the western end of Bayou Chico. Aside from these areas, the entirety of F00818 was acquired in accordance with the 200% SSS with concurrent MBES coverage standard, meeting the requirements listed above and in the HSSD.



Figure 5: Gaps in concurrent multibeam coverage displayed over an associated 200% sidescan mosaic. A transparent survey limit shapefile is overlaid in order to depict the areas where object detection coverage was not achieved.

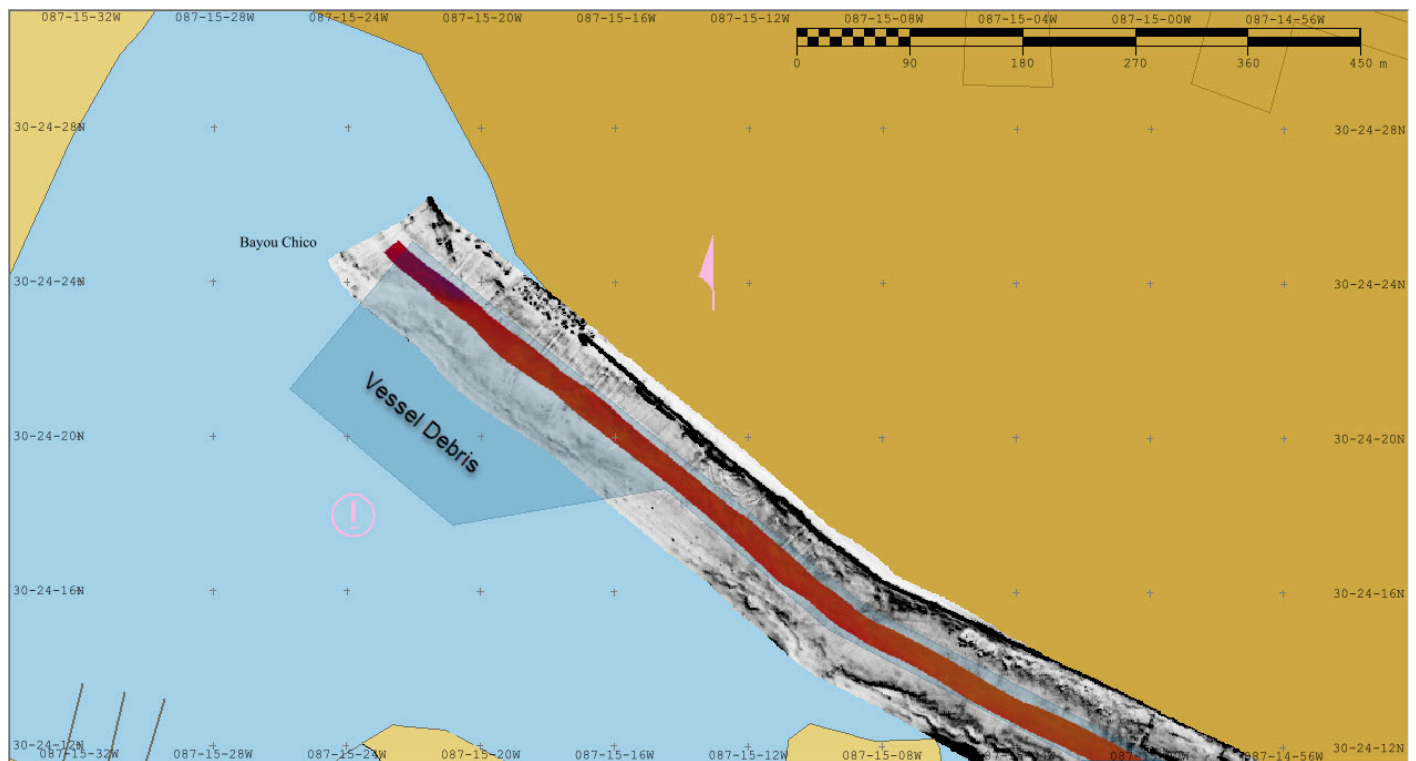


Figure 6: Area of vessel debris within the survey limit shapefile within Bayou Chico

A.6 Survey Statistics

The following table lists the mainscheme and crossline acquisition mileage for this survey:

	HULL ID	<i>S3005</i>	<i>Total</i>
LNM	SBES Mainscheme	0.00	0.00
	MBES Mainscheme	37.09	40.27
	Lidar Mainscheme	0.00	0.00
	SSS Mainscheme	36.53	36.53
	SBES/SSS Mainscheme	0.00	0.00
	MBES/SSS Mainscheme	36.53	36.53
	SBES/MBES Crosslines	3.18	3.18
	Lidar Crosslines	0.00	0.00
Number of Bottom Samples			0
Number Maritime Boundary Points Investigated			0
Number of DPs			0
Number of Items Investigated by Dive Ops			0
Total SNM			1.689

Table 3: Hydrographic Survey Statistics

The following table lists the specific dates of data acquisition for this survey:

Survey Dates	Day of the Year
09/18/2020	262
09/19/2020	263

Table 4: Dates of Hydrography

B. Data Acquisition and Processing

B.1 Equipment and Vessels

Refer to the S-J939-NRT1-20 Data Acquisition and Processing Report (DAPR) for a complete description of data acquisition and processing systems, survey vessels, quality control procedures and data processing methods. Additional information to supplement sounding and survey data, and any deviations from the DAPR, are discussed in the following sections.

B.1.1 Vessels

The following vessels were used for data acquisition during this survey:

Hull ID	<i>S3005</i>
LOA	31 feet
Draft	1.5 feet

Table 5: Vessels Used

B.1.2 Equipment

The following major systems were used for data acquisition during this survey:

Manufacturer	Model	Type
Kongsberg Maritime	EM 2040C	MBES
EdgeTech	4125	SSS
Applanix	POS MV 320 v5	Positioning and Attitude System
YSI	CastAway-CTD	Sound Speed System
AML Oceanographic	MicroX SV	Sound Speed System

Table 6: Major Systems Used

B.2 Quality Control

B.2.1 Crosslines

3.176 LNM of crossline multibeam data were collected and 37.094 LNM of main scheme multibeam data were collected. This describes an 8.56 % ratio of crosslines to main scheme multibeam collected. 99.5% of the differences between the crossline multibeam depths and the main scheme multibeam depths do not exceed the Allowable Error Fraction. The Allowable Error Fraction is computed by dividing the observed difference by the IHO-based HSD maximum allowable error for soundings (TVUmax) scaled according to the variance sum law, assuming independent, identically distributed observations. The results automatically handle the TVUmax 100-m depth switchover point for using IHO Order 1a (0-100m) or IHO Order 2a (100m+).

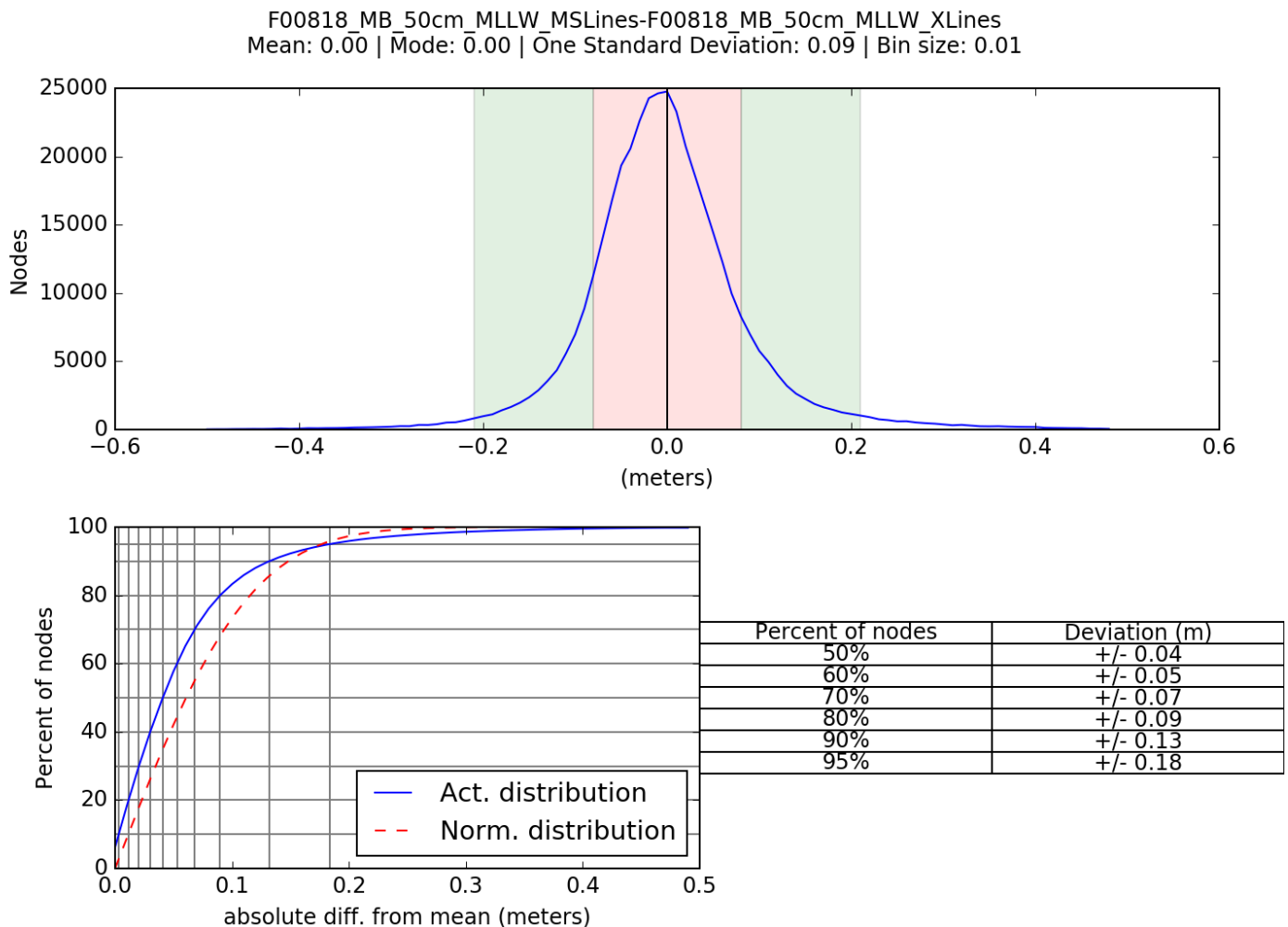


Figure 7: Distribution of the differences, between the crossline multibeam CUBE depth surface and the main scheme multibeam CUBE depth surface, about the mean.

Comparison Distribution

Per Grid: F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_MSLines-F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_XLines_fracAllowErr.csar

99.5+% nodes pass (397544), min=0.0, mode=0.1 mean=0.1 max=2.1

Percentiles: 2.5%=0.0, Q1=0.0, median=0.1, Q3=0.1, 97.5%=0.3

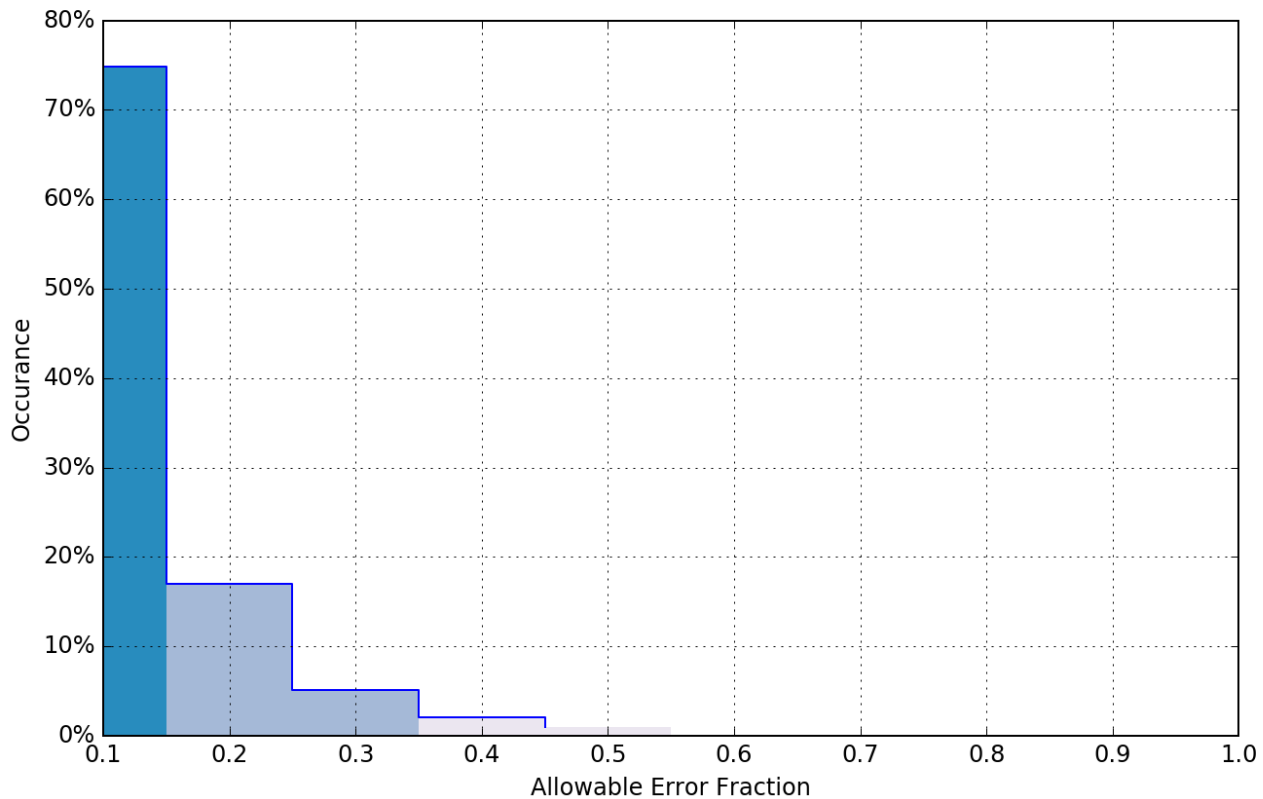


Figure 8: Comparison Distribution of the Allowable Error Fraction

B.2.2 Uncertainty

The following survey specific parameters were used for this survey:

Method	Measured	Zoning
ERS via VDATUM	0.00 meters	0.078 meters

Table 7: Survey Specific Tide TPU Values.

Hull ID	Measured - CTD	Measured - MVP	Measured - XBT	Surface
S3005	2.00 meters/second	4.000 meters/second	0.00 meters/second	0.200 meters/second

Table 8: Survey Specific Sound Speed TPU Values.

In addition to the usual a priori estimates of uncertainty provided via device models for vessel motion, VDatum, Poor Mans VDatum (PMVD), and real-time and post-processed uncertainty sources were also incorporated into the depth estimates of survey F00818. Real-time uncertainties were provided via MBES data and Applanix Delayed Heave RMS. Following post-processing of the real-time vessel motion, recomputed uncertainties of vessel gps height and navigation were applied in CARIS HIPS and SIPS via a Smoothed Best Estimate of Trajectory (SBET) RMS file generated in Applanix POSPac. A Measured Tide uncertainty was added to multibeam lines that described a distinct second density layer associated with the area in the north-eastern extent of the survey area described by the surface F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha.csr and in section A.4 Survey Coverage. The values for each uncertainty was based upon an analysis of the greatest node standard deviation found in each affected line. A table of the actual value of the measured tide added to each line is described below and correspondence with PHB relating to this process may be found in the Project_Correspondence folder.

Line name	Tide value used in meters
0008_20200918_200028	0.607
0009_20200918_200737	0.607
0006_20200919_155501	0.527
0007_20200919_160755	0.569
0007_20200919_161700	0.485
0008_20200919_162321	0.253
0009_20200919_162448	0.295
0010_20200919_162638	0.473
0011_20200919_162828	0.480
0005_20200919_154342	0.205
0007_20200918_194608	0.330
0012_20200919_163152	0.587
0019_20200919_171744	0.306
0014_20200919_164015	0.384
0017_20200919_164815	0.231
0010_20200918_202247	0.396
0016_20200919_164546	0.363
0018_20200919_165901	0.181
0015_20200919_164302	0.294
0046_20200919_205440_XL	0.183

Original processed values

Enter TPU Values

Select TPU Parameters

TPU Mode: VDATUM/PMVD

TPU-Tide Measured (m): No measured

TPU-Tide Zone (m): 0.078 Uncertainty from Project Instructions

TPU-SV Measured (m/s): 4.000 1.0 for casts every 15 mins, 4.0 for casts every 4 hours

TPU-SV Surface (m/s): 0.200 0.2 to 2.0 depending on surface sound speed

OK Cancel

Figure 9: Measured tide uncertainty added to each affected multibeam line.

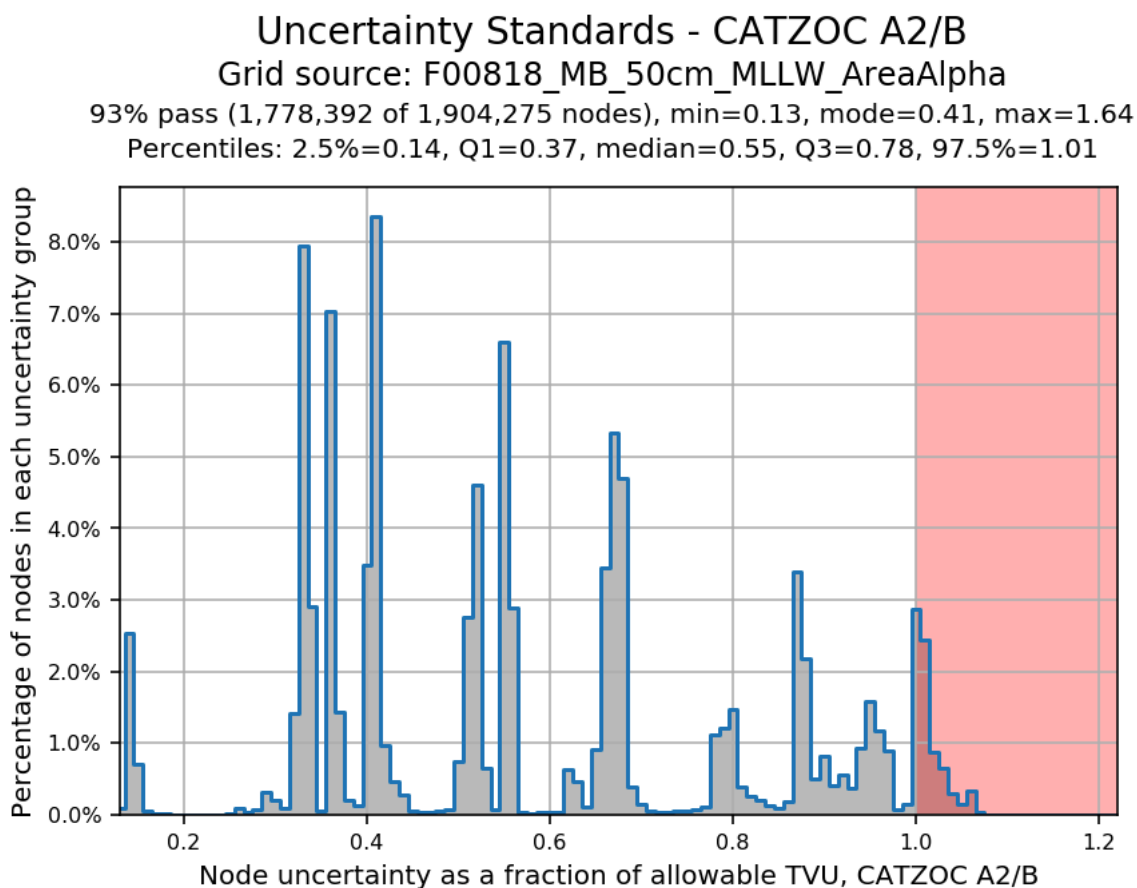


Figure 10: CATZOC uncertainty standards for surface F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha_Final.csar

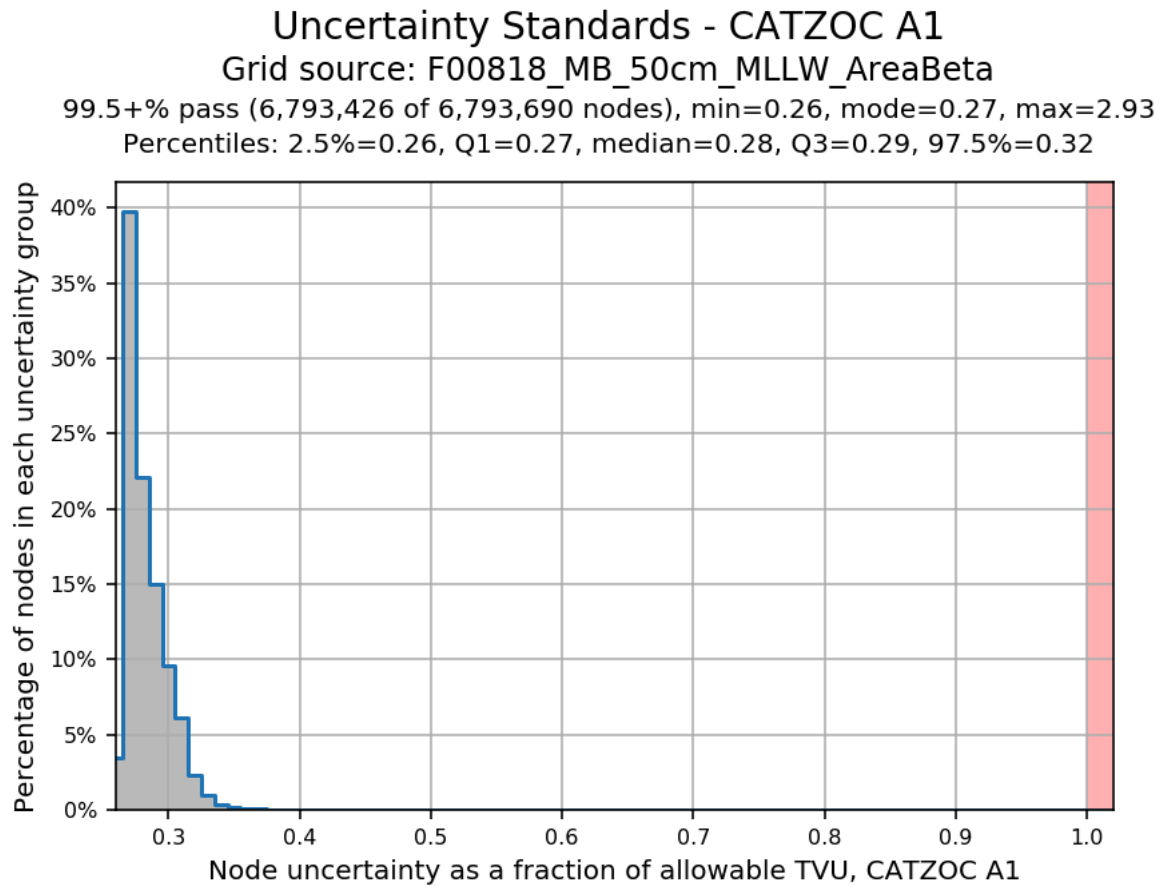


Figure 11: CATZOC uncertainty standards for surface F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaBeta_Final.csar

B.2.3 Junctions

There were no junctions for this survey.

There are no contemporary surveys that junction with this survey.

Contemporary data does exist for this survey and a junction analysis was performed during review at the Pacific Hydrographic Branch. The reviewer completed a grid comparison between F00818 and survey D00262, a Hurricane Michael response survey acquired by NRT1 in 2018.

B.2.4 Sonar QC Checks

Sonar system quality control checks were conducted as detailed in the quality control section of the DAPR.

B.2.5 Equipment Effectiveness

There were no conditions or deficiencies that affected equipment operational effectiveness.

B.2.6 Factors Affecting Soundings

Hurricane Sally's storm surge

There was an extensive sediment plume associated with the drainage of Hurricane Sally's storm surge. Major flooding from this storm surge and more than 20 inches of rain had occurred with 24 hours of this survey in and about Pensacola. We believe that these conditions led to the two distinct density layers associated with depths in the upper north-eastern area of the survey extents in proximity to the port. This density layer was not evident in prior surveys of this area. Data collection in some distinct areas was not possible due to these post-storm conditions despite multiple attempts. Correspondence with PHB relating to these dual layers may be found in the Project_Correspondence folder.

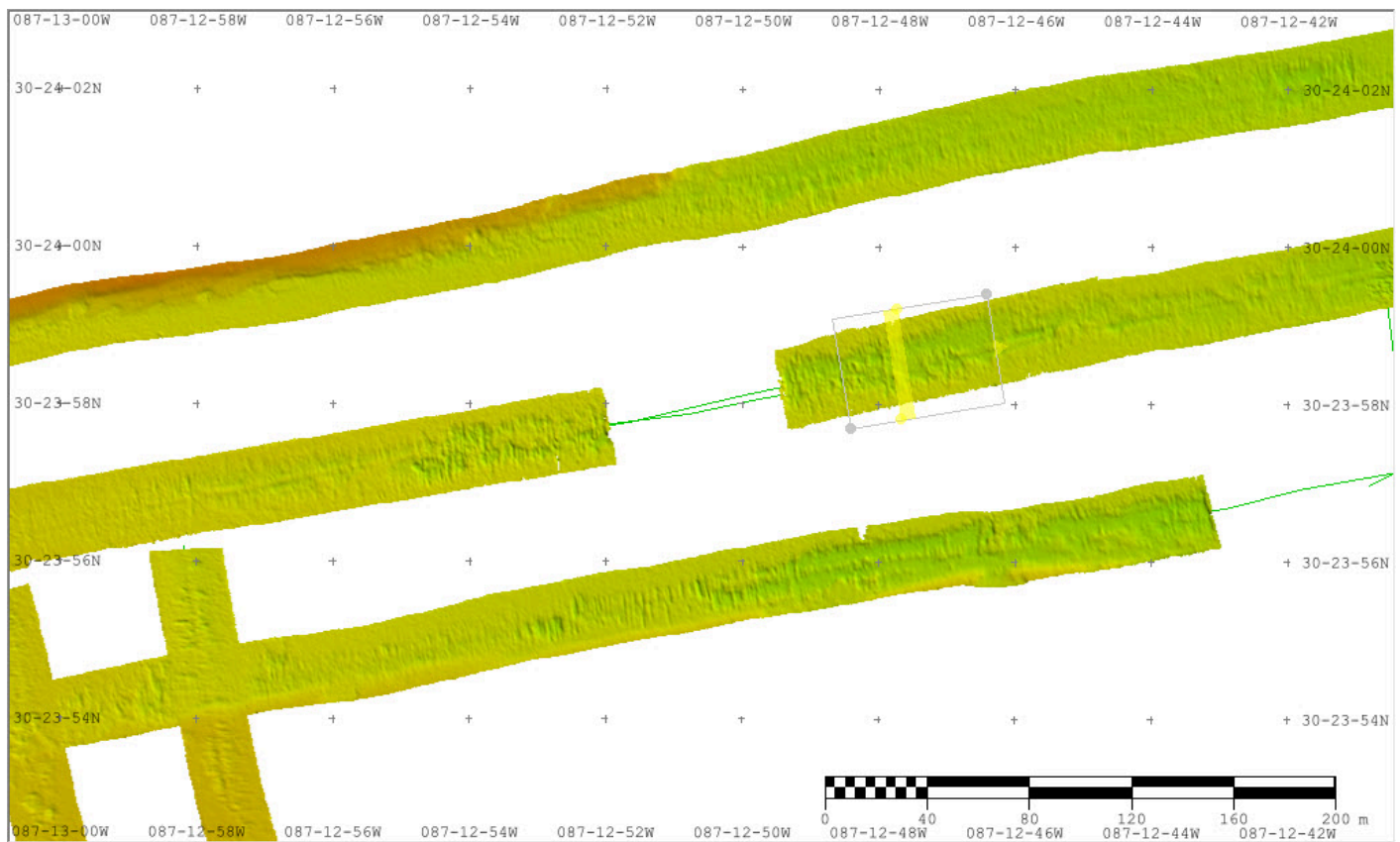


Figure 12: Surface depicting the multiple layers.

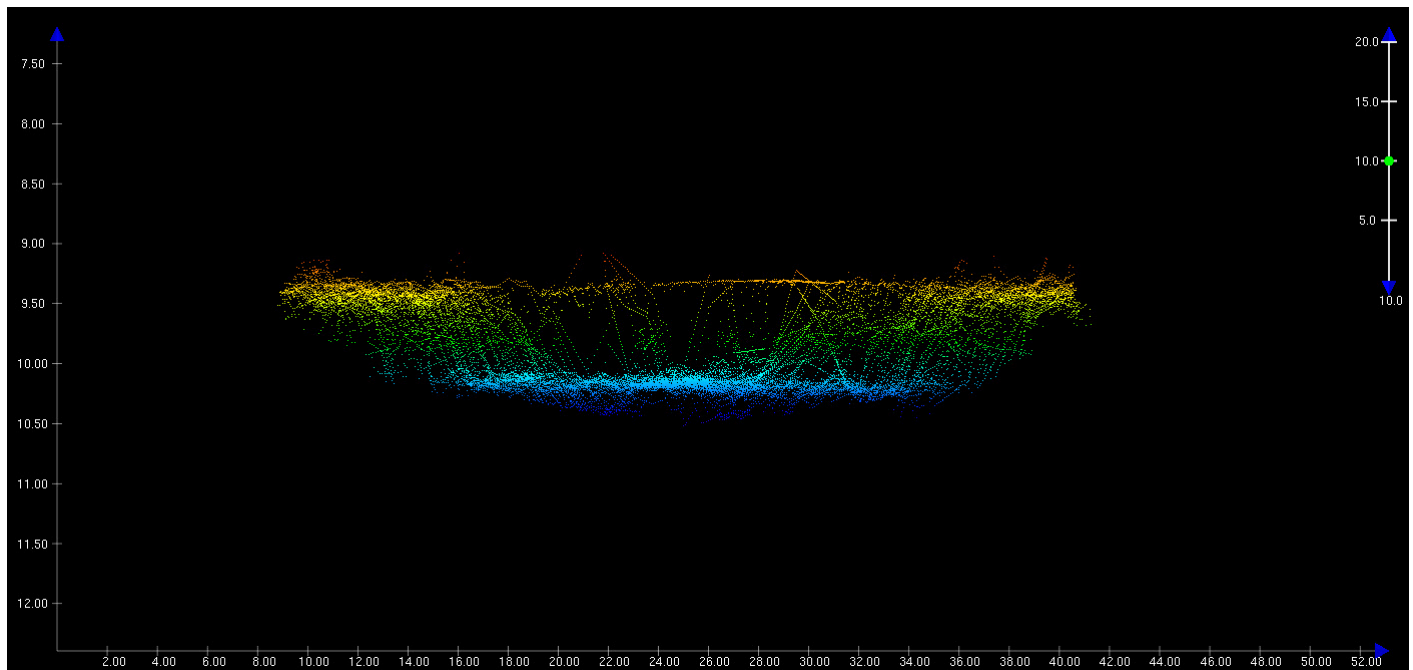


Figure 13: Subset of same area depicting the two density layers.

B.2.7 Sound Speed Methods

Sound Speed Cast Frequency: Casts were conducted at a minimum of one every four hours during launch acquisition.

Casts were conducted more frequently in areas where the influx of freshwater had an effect on the speed of sound in the water column and when there was a change in surface sound speed greater than two meters per second. All sound speed methods were used as detailed in the DAPR.

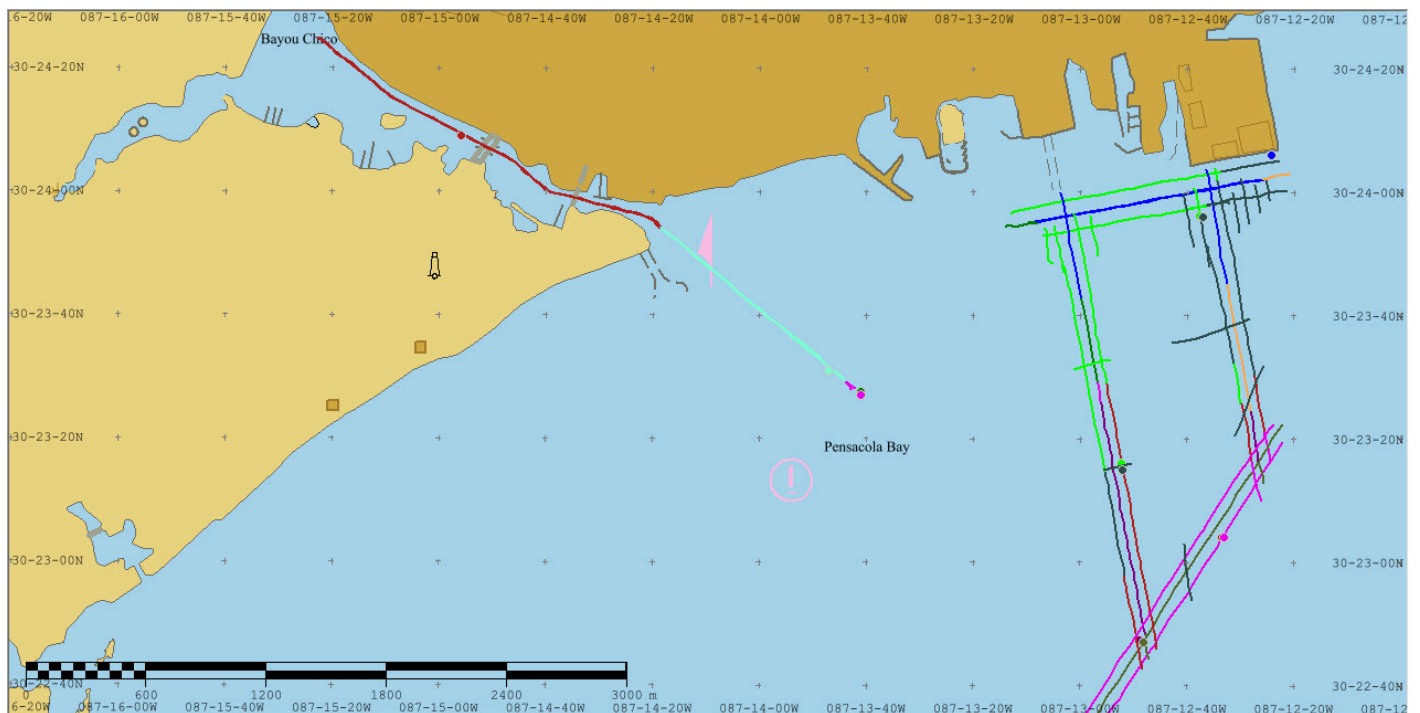


Figure 14: Sound Velocity cast locations and lines colored by cast used.

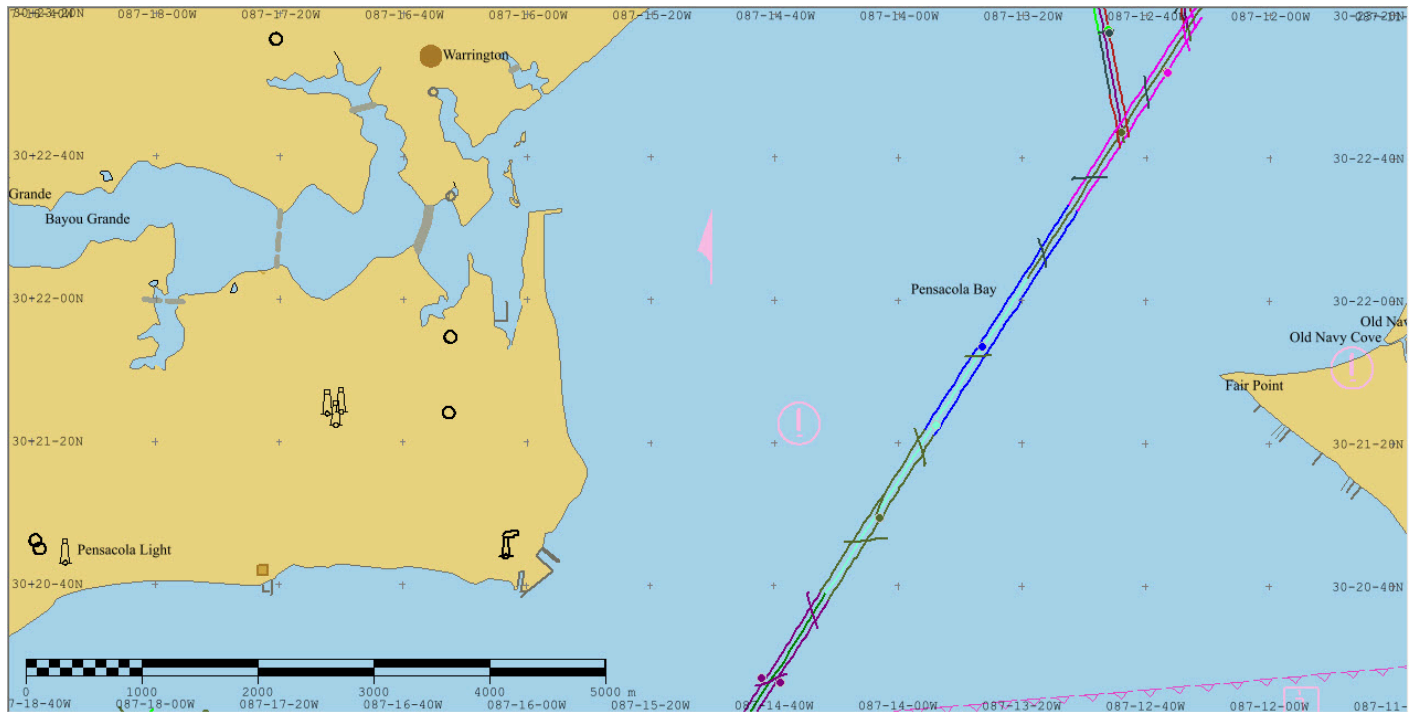


Figure 15: Sound Velocity cast locations and lines colored by cast used.

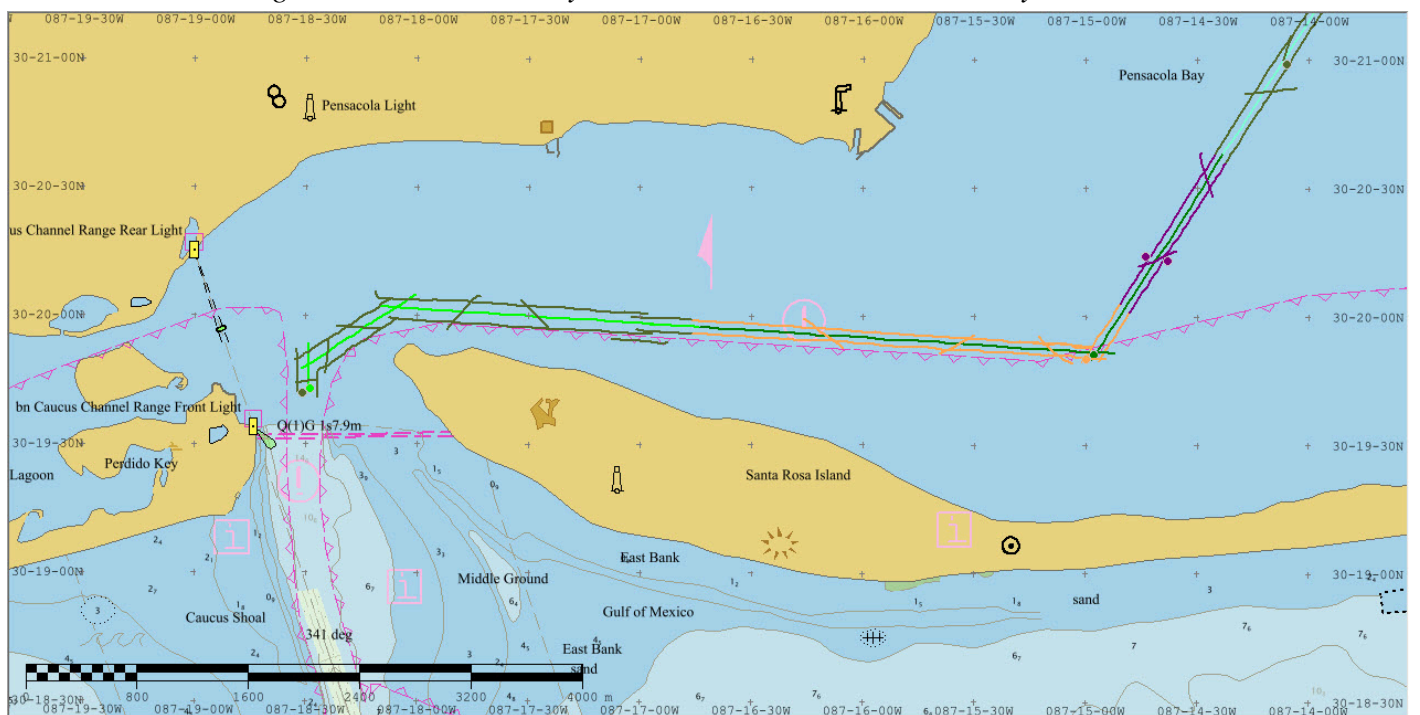


Figure 16: Sound Velocity cast locations and lines colored by cast used.

B.2.8 Coverage Equipment and Methods

The survey was designed to collect Option B: 200% side scan sonar coverage using the Edgetech 4125 with concurrent multibeam bathymetry collection using the Kongsberg 2040c multibeam.

B.2.9 Density

The surface was analyzed using the HydrOffice QC Tools Grid QA feature and the results are shown below. Density requirements for F00818 were achieved with at least 99% surface nodes containing five or more soundings as required by HSSD Section 5.2.2.3. The few nodes that did not meet density requirements are due to sparse data in the outer beams, especially near steep slopes and rocky areas where acoustic shadowing occurred, and at the edges of the survey limits. For the individual graph of density requirements, see the Standards and Compliance Review located in Appendix II.

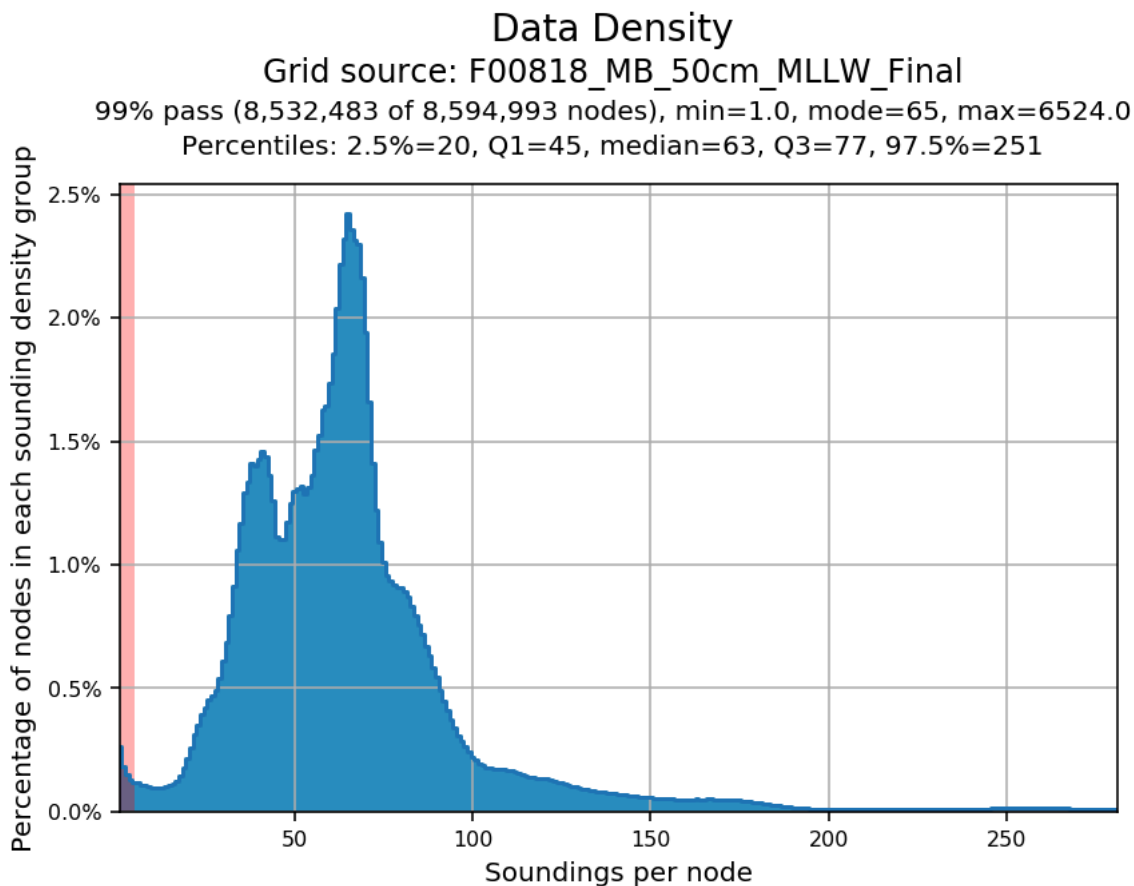


Figure 17: Data Density

B.3 Echo Sounding Corrections

B.3.1 Corrections to Echo Soundings

All data reduction procedures conform to those detailed in the DAPR.

B.3.2 Calibrations

All sounding systems were calibrated as detailed in the DAPR.

B.4 Backscatter

Backscatter was acquired but not processed. All equipment and survey methods were used as detailed in the DAPR.

Backscatter GSF files and mosaics were generated during office review.

B.5 Data Processing

B.5.1 Primary Data Processing Software

The following Feature Object Catalog was used: NOAA Profile Version 2020.

B.5.2 Surfaces

The following surfaces and/or BAGs were submitted to the Processing Branch:

Surface Name	Surface Type	Resolution	Depth Range	Surface Parameter	Purpose
F00818_SSSAB_1m_455kHz_1of2	SSS Mosaic	1 meters	-	NOAA_1m	100% SSS
F00818_SSSAB_1m_455kHz_2of2	SSS Mosaic	1 meters	-	NOAA_1m	200% SSS

Surface Name	Surface Type	Resolution	Depth Range	Surface Parameter	Purpose
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	2.7 meters - 22.7 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_Final	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	2.7 meters - 22.7 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	5.8 meters - 12.4 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha_Final	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	5.8 meters - 12.4 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaBeta	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	2.7 meters - 22.7 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection
F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaBeta_Final	CARIS Raster Surface (CUBE)	0.5 meters	2.7 meters - 22.7 meters	NOAA_0.5m	Object Detection

Table 9: Submitted Surfaces

The NOAA CUBE parameters defined in the HSSD were used for the creation of all CUBE surfaces for F00818. The surfaces have been reviewed where noisy data, or "fliers," are incorporated into the gridded solutions causing the surface to be shoaler or deeper than the true sea floor. Where these spurious soundings cause the gridded surface to be shoaler or deeper than the reliably measured seabed by greater than the maximum allowable Total Vertical Uncertainty at that depth, the noisy data have been rejected by the hydrographer and the surface recomputed. Flier Finder, part of the QC Tools package within HydrOffice, was used to assist the search for spurious soundings following gross cleaning. Flier Finder was run iteratively until all remaining flagged fliers were deemed to be valid aspects of the steep slopes and dynamic nature of the seafloor.

Naming conventions have been updated by reviewer to meet the latest specifications at the time of review:

- F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaAlpha_Final = F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_Final_1of2

- F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_AreaBeta_Final = F00818_MB_50cm_MLLW_Final_2of2

C. Vertical and Horizontal Control

Additional information discussing the vertical or horizontal control for this survey can be found in the accompanying HVCR.

C.1 Vertical Control

The vertical datum for this project is Mean Lower Low Water.

ERS Datum Transformation

The following ellipsoid-to-chart vertical datum transformation was used:

Method	Ellipsoid to Chart Datum Separation File
ERS via VDATUM	S-J939_VDatum_100m_NAD83-MLLW_geoid12b

Table 10: ERS method and SEP file

C.2 Horizontal Control

The horizontal datum for this project is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The projection used for this project is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 16.

The following PPK methods were used for horizontal control:

- RTX

Vessel kinematic data were post-processed using Applanix POSPac processing software and RTX positioning methods described in the DAPR. Smoothed Best Estimate of Trajectory (SBET) and associated error (RMS) data were applied to all MBES data in CARIS HIPS and SIPS.

WAAS

The Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) was used for real-time horizontal control during data acquisition.

D. Results and Recommendations

D.1 Chart Comparison

A comparison was performed between a CARIS HIPS and SIPS sounding set created from a finalized surface and all coincident ENC's listed in section D.1.1 using Pydro's CA Tools. In general, the surveyed soundings agreed with the majority of charted depths. No significant differences were found.

D.1.1 Electronic Navigational Charts

The following are the largest scale ENC's, which cover the survey area:

ENC	Scale	Edition	Update Application Date	Issue Date
US5FL72M	1:30000	37	04/15/2020	09/11/2020
US5FL73M	1:10000	29	07/01/2020	09/03/2020

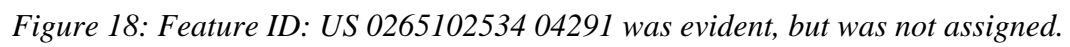
Table 11: Largest Scale ENC's

D.1.2 Shoal and Hazardous Features

All shoals were properly charted and presented no unreported danger to navigation.

D.1.3 Charted Features

All charted features within the survey area were investigated.



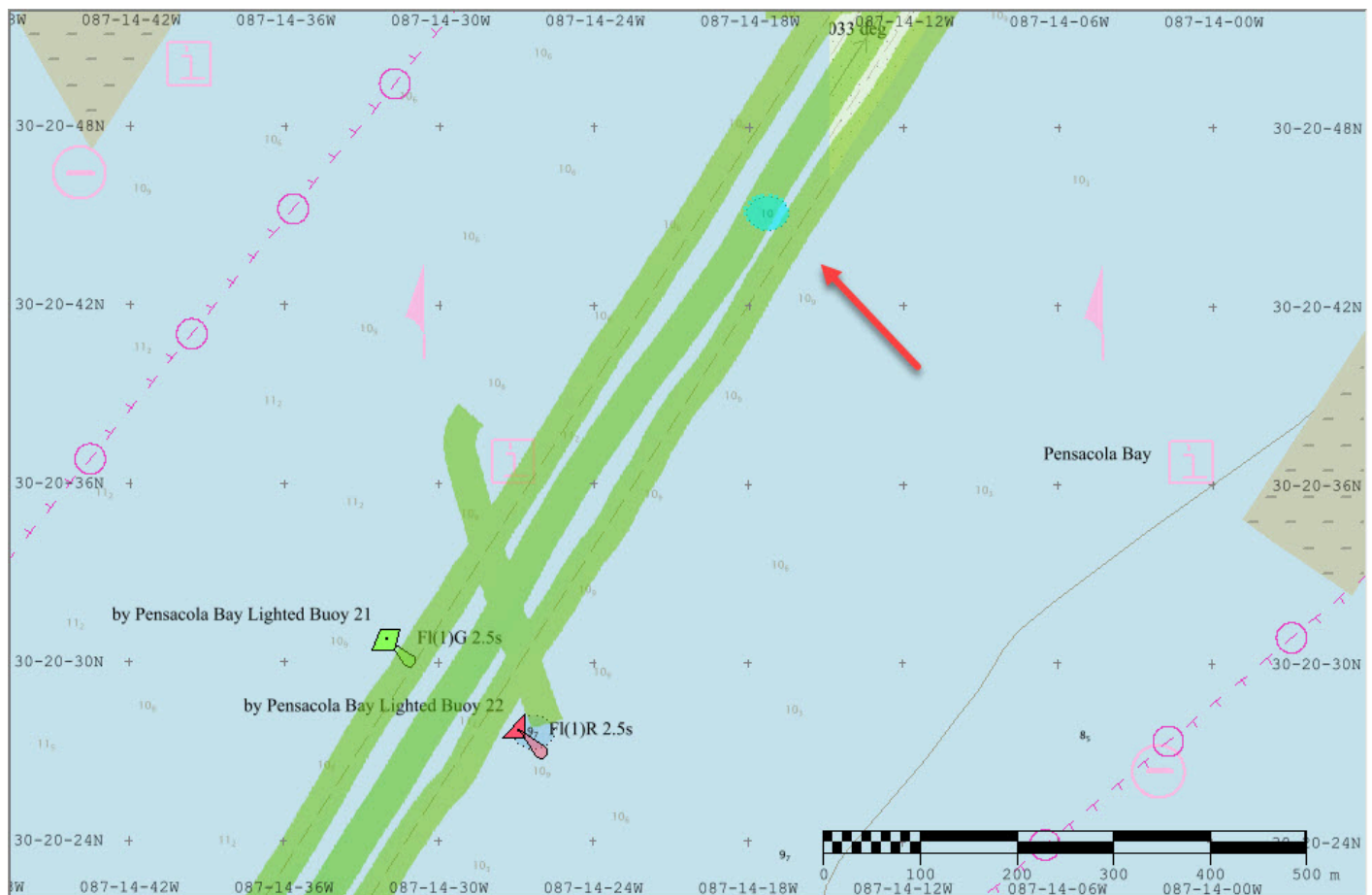


Figure 19: Feature ID: US 0262820034 04516 was not evident in MB bathymetry or sidescan imagery. However, it was not assigned and a 500 meter radius was not developed for disproval.

D.1.4 Uncharted Features

Survey F00818 has 0 new features that are addressed in the F00818 Final Feature File. Of these features, there are 0 new Obstructions, 0 new Seabed Areas, 0 new Underwater Rocks. of which 0 are submitted as DTONs.

D.1.5 Channels

In general, the surveyed depths meet or exceed the controlling depths, tabulated depths, and reported depths of all maintained channels in the survey area.

D.2 Additional Results

D.2.1 Aids to Navigation

No aids to navigation were reported to the U. S. Coast Guard.

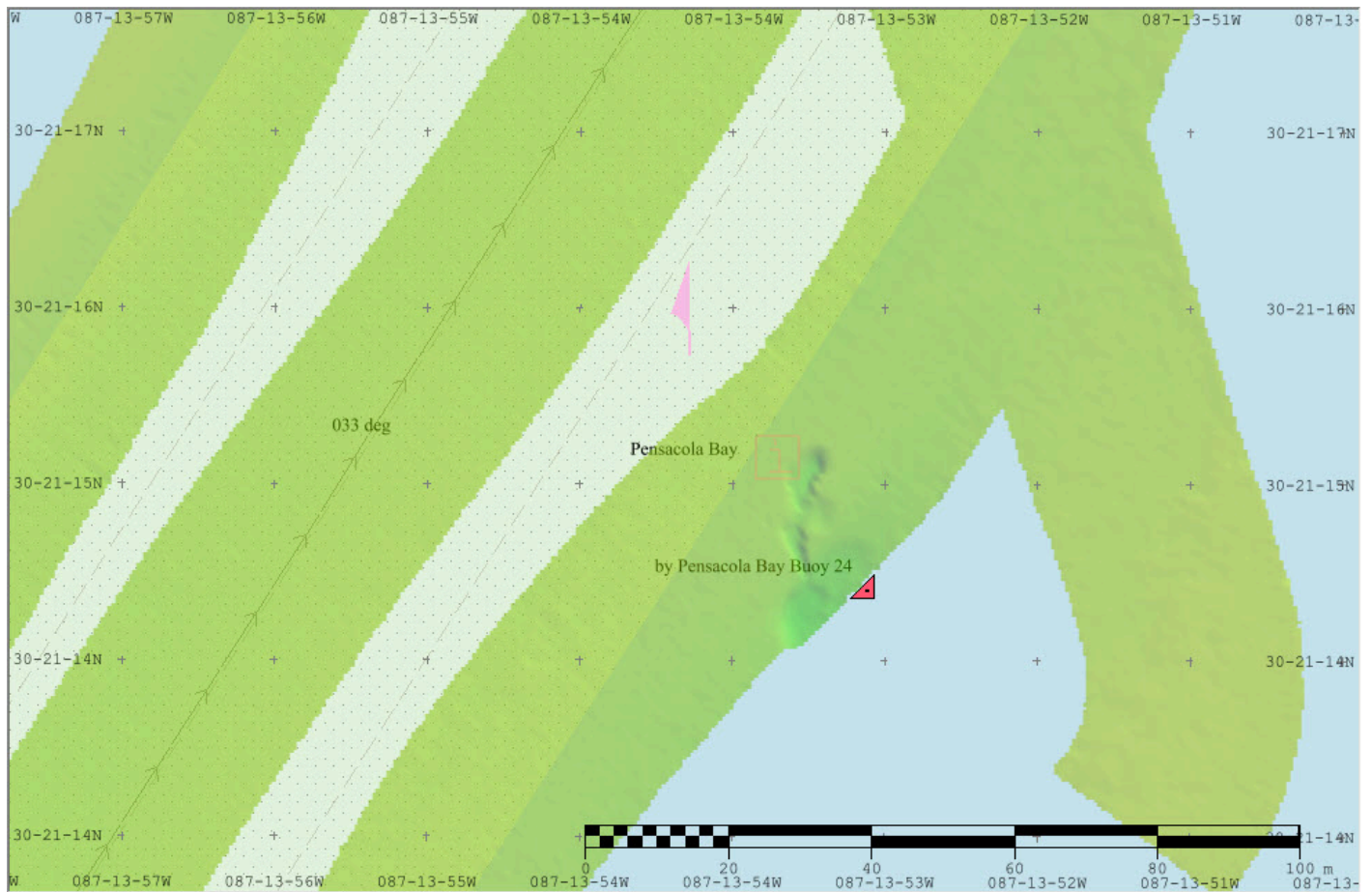


Figure 20: Buoy 24 was evident in the survey data.

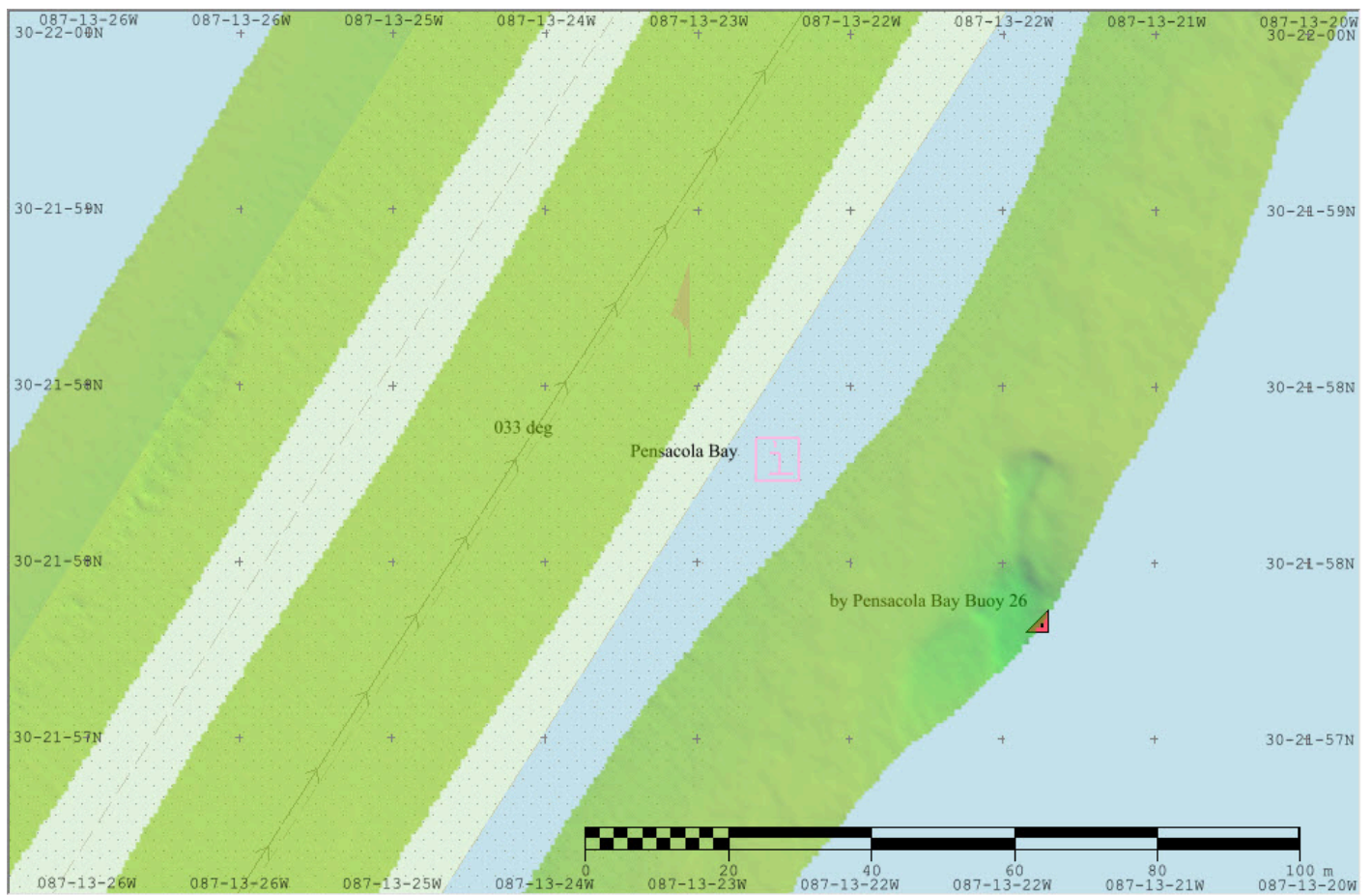


Figure 21: Buoy 26 was evident in the survey data.

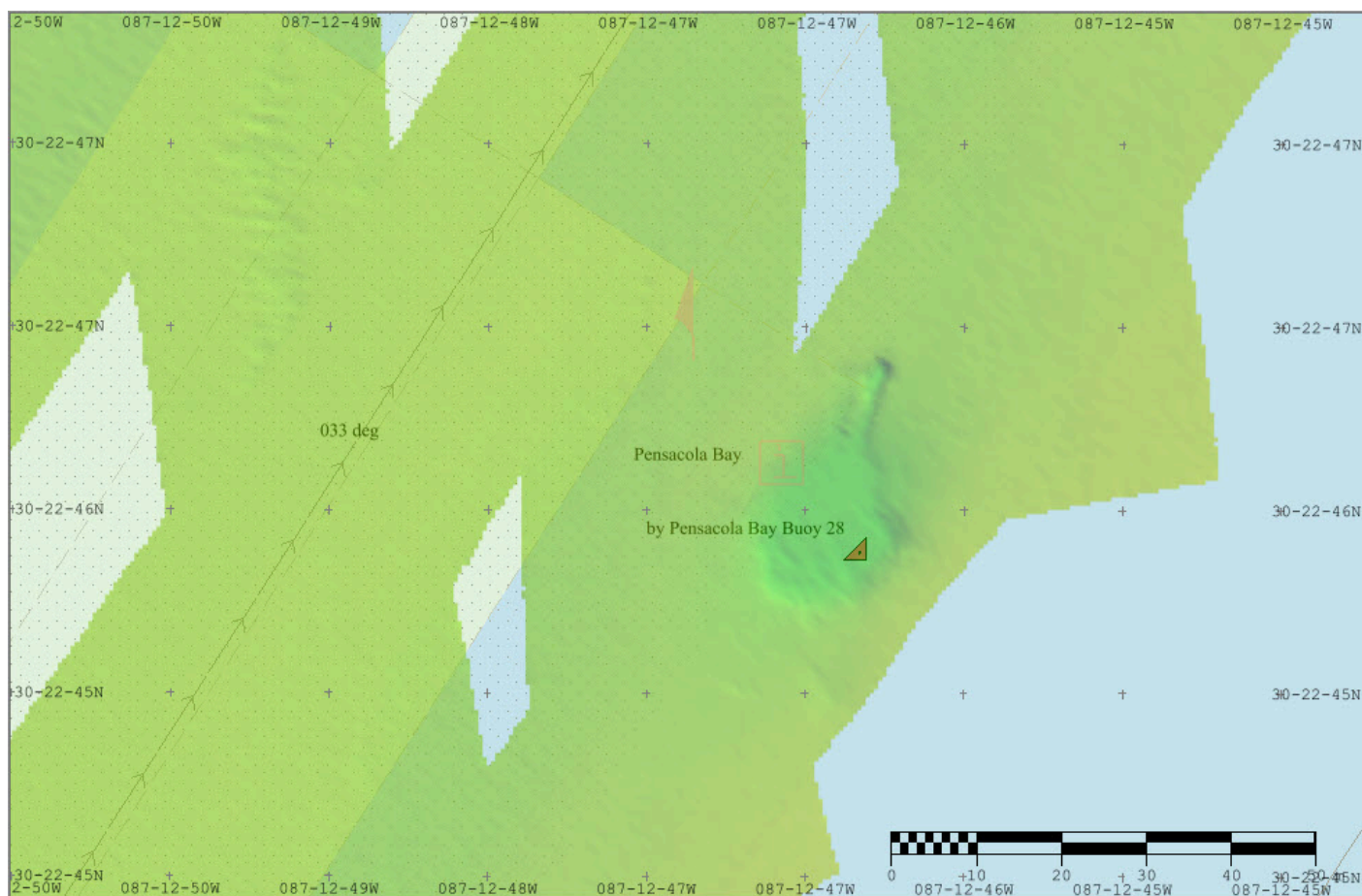


Figure 22: Buoy 28 was evident in the survey data.

D.2.2 Maritime Boundary Points

No Maritime Boundary Points were assigned for this survey.

D.2.3 Bottom Samples

No bottom samples were required for this survey.

D.2.4 Overhead Features

Overhead features exist for this survey, but were not investigated.

D.2.5 Submarine Features

No submarine features exist for this survey.

D.2.6 Platforms

No platforms exist for this survey.

D.2.7 Ferry Routes and Terminals

No ferry routes or terminals exist for this survey.

D.2.8 Abnormal Seafloor or Environmental Conditions

No abnormal seafloor or environmental conditions exist for this survey.

D.2.9 Construction and Dredging

No present or planned construction or dredging exist within the survey limits.

D.2.10 New Survey Recommendations

No new surveys or further investigations are recommended for this area.

D.2.11 ENC Scale Recommendations



No new ENC scales are recommended for this area.

E. Approval Sheet

As Chief of Party, field operations for this hydrographic survey were conducted under my direct supervision, with frequent personal checks of progress and adequacy. I have reviewed the attached survey data and reports.

All field sheets, this Descriptive Report, and all accompanying records and data are approved. All records are forwarded for final review and processing to the Processing Branch.

The survey data meets or exceeds requirements as set forth in the NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables, Field Procedures Manual, Letter Instructions, and all HSD Technical Directives. These data are adequate to supersede charted data in their common areas. This survey is complete and no additional work is required with the exception of deficiencies noted in the Descriptive Report.

Approver Name	Approver Title	Approval Date	Signature
Joshua Bergeron	Sheet Manager	01/25/2021	BERGERON.JOSH UA.STEPHAN.123 9796180  Digitally signed by BERGERON.JOSHUA.STEPHA N.1239796180 Date: 2021.02.01 15:43:17 -06'00'
LT John Kidd	Chief of Party	01/25/2021	 Digitally signed by KIDD.JOHN.RYAN.140168 8524 Date: 2021.02.01 14:49:59 -06'00'

F. Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AHB	Atlantic Hydrographic Branch
AST	Assistant Survey Technician
ATON	Aid to Navigation
AWOIS	Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System
BAG	Bathymetric Attributed Grid
BASE	Bathymetry Associated with Statistical Error
CO	Commanding Officer
CO-OPS	Center for Operational Products and Services
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Station
CTD	Conductivity Temperature Depth
CEF	Chart Evaluation File
CSF	Composite Source File
CST	Chief Survey Technician
CUBE	Combined Uncertainty and Bathymetry Estimator
DAPR	Data Acquisition and Processing Report
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DP	Detached Position
DR	Descriptive Report
DTON	Danger to Navigation
ENC	Electronic Navigational Chart
ERS	Ellipsoidal Referenced Survey
ERTDM	Ellipsoidally Referenced Tidal Datum Model
ERZT	Ellipsoidally Referenced Zoned Tides
FFF	Final Feature File
FOO	Field Operations Officer
FPM	Field Procedures Manual
GAMS	GPS Azimuth Measurement Subsystem
GC	Geographic Cell
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIPS	Hydrographic Information Processing System
HSD	Hydrographic Surveys Division

Acronym	Definition
HSSD	Hydrographic Survey Specifications and Deliverables
HSTB	Hydrographic Systems Technology Branch
HSX	Hypack Hysweep File Format
HTD	Hydrographic Surveys Technical Directive
HVCR	Horizontal and Vertical Control Report
HVF	HIPS Vessel File
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMU	Inertial Motion Unit
ITRF	International Terrestrial Reference Frame
LNM	Linear Nautical Miles
MBAB	Multibeam Echosounder Acoustic Backscatter
MCD	Marine Chart Division
MHW	Mean High Water
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NALL	Navigable Area Limit Line
NTM	Notice to Mariners
NMEA	National Marine Electronics Association
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS	National Ocean Service
NRT	Navigation Response Team
NSD	Navigation Services Division
OCS	Office of Coast Survey
OMAO	Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (NOAA)
OPS	Operations Branch
MBES	Multibeam Echosounder
NWLON	National Water Level Observation Network
PDBS	Phase Differencing Bathymetric Sonar
PHB	Pacific Hydrographic Branch
POS/MV	Position and Orientation System for Marine Vessels
PPK	Post Processed Kinematic
PPP	Precise Point Positioning
PPS	Pulse per second

Acronym	Definition
PRF	Project Reference File
PS	Physical Scientist
RNC	Raster Navigational Chart
RTK	Real Time Kinematic
RTX	Real Time Extended
SBES	Singlebeam Echosounder
SBET	Smooth Best Estimate and Trajectory
SNM	Square Nautical Miles
SSS	Side Scan Sonar
SSSAB	Side Scan Sonar Acoustic Backscatter
ST	Survey Technician
SVP	Sound Velocity Profiler
TCARI	Tidal Constituent And Residual Interpolation
TPU	Total Propagated Uncertainty
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
XO	Executive Officer
ZDF	Zone Definition File