

Following adjustment for the sound velocity profile and delta draft measured in the field, the data was beam edited in HIPS 'Line' mode. Preliminary tides for the National Ocean Service (NOS) gages at Nikiski (945-5760) and Cape Kasilof (945-5711) were applied by interpolating between gages. The water level was interpolated for each gage for the time each sounding was taken and then the two water levels were used to interpolate for the position of the sounding relative to the two gages. The next step in HIPS was to 'merge' the data. In the merge step the various sensors for motion and position of the vessel were used to compute the final position and depth of the sounding.

## **Tide Notes**

The field data was corrected with the preliminary tide data from the NOS Nikiski gage (945-5760) obtained from the NOS Internet site. The preliminary data was adjusted using an offset. The offset was obtained from a note left on the Internet site for users of the Nikiski gage. During the initial editing soundings were adjusted for tide in Caris with zoned preliminary tide data.

The final tide data was obtained from the NOS internet site with the updated datum created by NOS' NWLON in 1998. Tidal zoning was later determined to be inadequate and verified tides from Nikiski (945-5760) and Cape Kasilof (945-5711) were both used to interpolate the water level for the soundings. The water level was interpolated for each gage for the time each sounding was taken and then the two water levels were used to interpolate for the position of the sounding relative to the two gages.

## **Tide Adjustment**

For tide adjustment data from both Nikiski (945-5760) and also Cape Kasilof (945-5711) was used. For the time of each sounding the tide was determined at each gage and then the relative positions of the two gages and the soundings were used for interpolation.