C. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL

SEE ALSO THE EVALUATION REPORT.

NOAA tide station 8534720 Atlantic City, NJ was the source of verified water level heights for determining correctors to soundings. The primary means for analyzing the adequacy of zoning was observing zone boundary crossings in the navigated swath editor, SAIC's **Multi View Editor (MVE)**. In addition, the sun illuminated coverage plots were examined on screen for adequacy of zoning. Comparisons between overlapping crossline data and outer swath data (in deeper water) were also used to assess potential tidal zoning impacts. As addressed briefly in the CUBE Uncertainty Analysis discussion (Section B.3), there were a few instances where overlapping datasets had an observed vertical offset of 20 to 25 centimeters. There were only a few of these areas identified across the sheet and most were focused around just a few survey lines (e.g., 250.d23, 253.d18, 254.d04). The overlapping data were often acquired on the same day but were separated by several hours in time and during a different phase of the tide. These data were likely acquired during a period when differing environmental conditions (due to frontal passage, wind set-up, etc.) between the survey area and the primary tide gauge location in Atlantic City created a short-term and somewhat larger than expected vertical uncertainty in the tidal correctors. Overall, the water level zoning parameters provided by NOS, Table 0-1, were adequate for application of the observed verified water levels. ***Approved tides and zoning were applied during field processing.***