

H11880

NOAA FORM 76-35A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey HYDROGRAPHIC
Field No. M-L906-KR-08
Registry No. H11880

LOCALITY

State CALIFORNIA
General Locality Pacific Ocean - Southern California
Sublocality Newport Beach to Three Arch Bay

2008

CHIEF OF PARTY

..... Dean Moyles, Fugro Pelagros

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

H11880

INSTRUCTIONS · The hydrographic sheet should be accompanied by this form,
filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the office.

FIELD NO.

State CALIFORNIAGeneral Locality Pacific Ocean - Southern CaliforniaSublocality Newport Beach to Three Arch BayScale N/A Dates of Survey 05/28/08 – 08/22/08Instructions Date 7/7/2008 Project No. M-L906-KR-08Vessel R/V Quicksilver (947419), R/V Locator (CF4540NB), F/V Pacific Star (556510)Chief of Party Dean MoylesSurveyed by Orthmann, Moyles, Reynolds, Gill, Zurita, Todd, Farley, Cameron, Poeckert, et al.Soundings taken by echo sounders: Reson Seabat 7125, 8125, and 8111 Echosounder hull and pole mounted.Graphic record scaled by Fugro Pelagos, Inc. personnelGraphic record checked by Fugro Pelagos, Inc. personnelEvaluation by B. Pounds Automated plot by HP Design Jet 500Verification by K. BrownSoundings in Fathoms and Feet at MLLWREMARKS: Time in UTC. UTM Projection Zone 11Revisions and annotations appearing as endnotes weregenerated during office processing.As a result, page numbering may be interrupted or non-sequentialAll separates are filed with the hydrographic data.



A. AREA SURVEYED

H11880 (Sheet F) is in the vicinity of Newport Beach to Three Arch Bay, California. It is bound by the coordinates listed in Table 1.¹

This data was collected by Fugro Pelagos, Inc. for NOAA and the State of California's Coastal Conservancy. While the State of California's interest in this data is primarily for fisheries habitat mapping, the necessary steps to meet NOAA specifications and make the data suitable to OCS for nautical charting purposes have been taken, as detailed in the 2008 Specifications and Deliverables and described in this and accompanying reports.

Hydrographic data collection began on May 28, 2008 and ended on August 22, 2008.

Table 1 – Sheet Bounds

Point	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1	33-36-22	117-59-28
2	33-36-22	117-42-49
3	33-25-51	117-42-49
4	33-25-51	117-59-28
5	33-36-22	117-59-28

Note: The eastern bounds were modified slightly (shifted further east) from originally planned to include additional survey area.

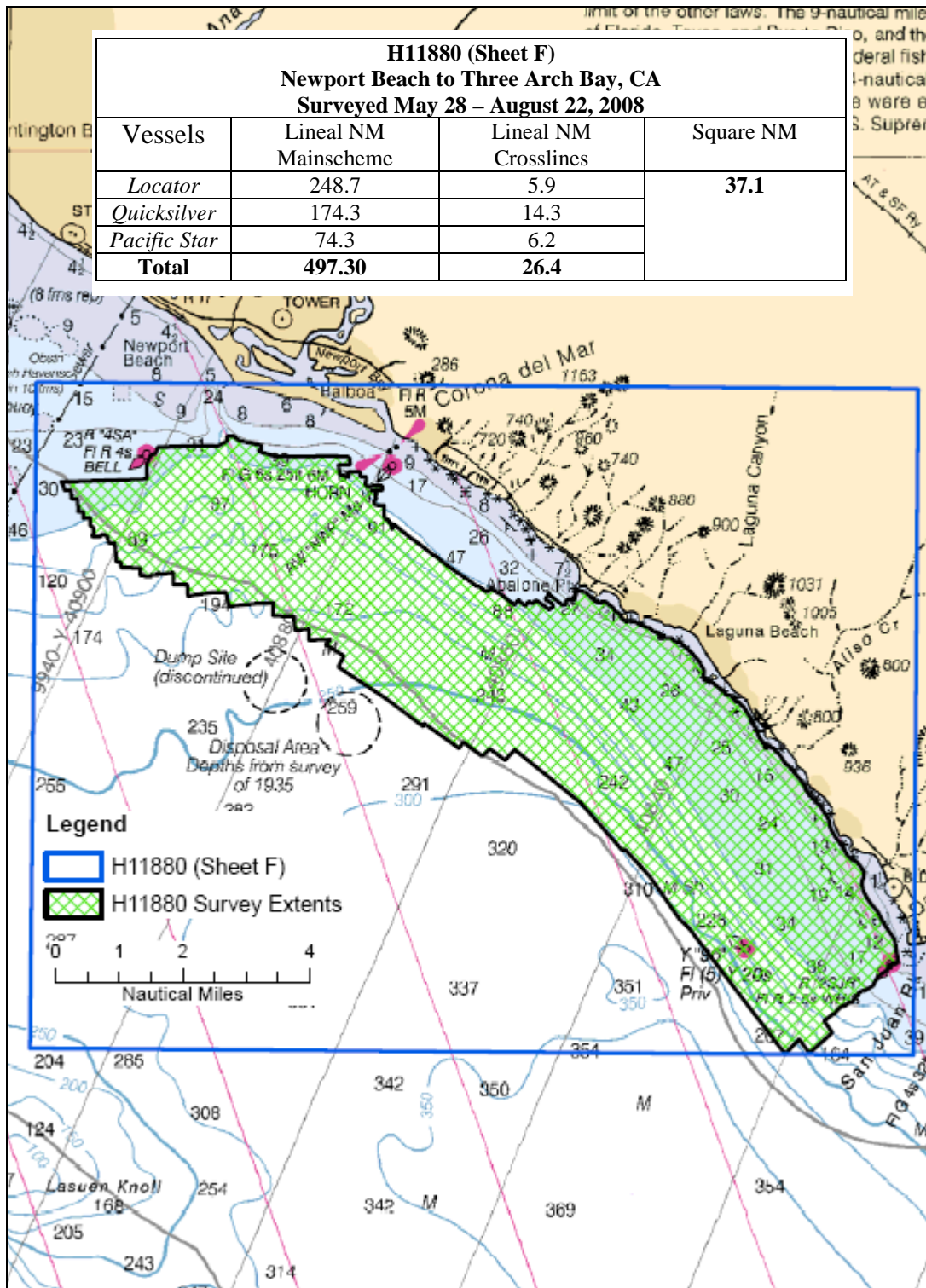


Figure 1 H11880 Area Surveyed

B. DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Data Acquisition and Processing Report² for a detailed description of all equipment, survey vessels, processing procedures and quality control features. Items specific to this survey and any deviations from the Data Acquisition and Processing Report are discussed in the following sections.

B.1 Equipment & Vessels

The R/V's Locator and Quicksilver and F/V Pacific Star acquired all sounding data for H11880.

The Locator, which is 25 feet in length with a draft of 1.5 feet, was equipped with a Reson Seabat 8125 and later a Reson Seabat 7125 for multibeam data acquisition. The vessel was also equipped with two AML sound velocity and pressure sensors (SV&P) for sound velocity profiles. Vessel attitude and position were measured using an Applanix Position and Orientation System for Marine Vessel (POSMV 320 V4) with S7K files logged in Winfrog Multibeam v 3.08.23.

The Quicksilver, which is 32 feet in length with a draft of 3 feet, was similarly equipped except only a Reson Seabat 7125 was installed.

The Pacific Star, which is 162 feet in length with a draft of 16 feet, was equipped similarly to the Quicksilver except a Reson Seabat 8111 and a Brooks Ocean Moving Vessel Profiler (MVP) were installed as well.

Refer to M-L906-KR-08 Data Acquisition and Processing Report for a complete listing of equipment and vessel descriptions.

B.2 Quality Control

Crosslines

Quality control crosslines were planned so that most main scheme lines would intersect with at least one crossline, were well distributed geographically, and that total crossline nautical miles ran would total 5 % of the main scheme nautical miles.

Total crossline length surveyed was 26.4 nautical miles or 5.3 percent of the total main scheme nautical miles. All crosslines were compared to the mainline CUBE surface, using the CARIS HIPS QC report routine and the vast majority of beams passed at 95 percent confidence level or better.; only beam 9 from Locator (7125) has results lower than 95 percent (94.9 percent).³ Results are located in Separate IV.⁴

Note: The QC reports were generated based on the given accuracy specification of:

$\pm \sqrt{(a^2 + (b * d)^2)}$ where $a = 0.2$, $b = 0.01$, and $d = \text{depth}$.

However, since a variance of a difference, rather than a variance from a mean is being used, the a and b values were defined in the user defined option within the CARIS HIPS QC Report routine as follows:

$$a = 0.2 * \sqrt{2} = 0.283$$

$$b = 0.01 * \sqrt{2} = 0.014$$

Uncertainty Values

The majority of H11880 had uncertainty values of 0.20 m to 1.5 m, which met project specifications.

As seen in the uncertainty surface, uncertainty is generally lowest near the sonar nadir beams and increases toward the outside of each swath. This is expected and primarily a result of sound velocity error uncertainty.

Oscillations from port to starboard along lines in the uncertainty surface are due to higher uncertainty computed due to vessel roll, again prevalent mostly in the outer beams.

Higher uncertainty is apparent in areas of steep or rapidly changing bottom topography and areas where outer beams were left to contribute to the surface -- especially in the outer edges of swaths in deep water where no overlap exists. However, despite high uncertainty in these areas, data matchup is good and the data acceptable for nautical charting purposes.⁵

Small patches of higher uncertainty are evident in the uncertainty surface coinciding with lines or sections of lines. This was due to relatively high RMS error in the GPS positioning data during these times, usually due to brief gaps in logged GPS data. However, despite high estimated error, the error did not propagate to the tidal corrections as the data matchup is good in these areas.

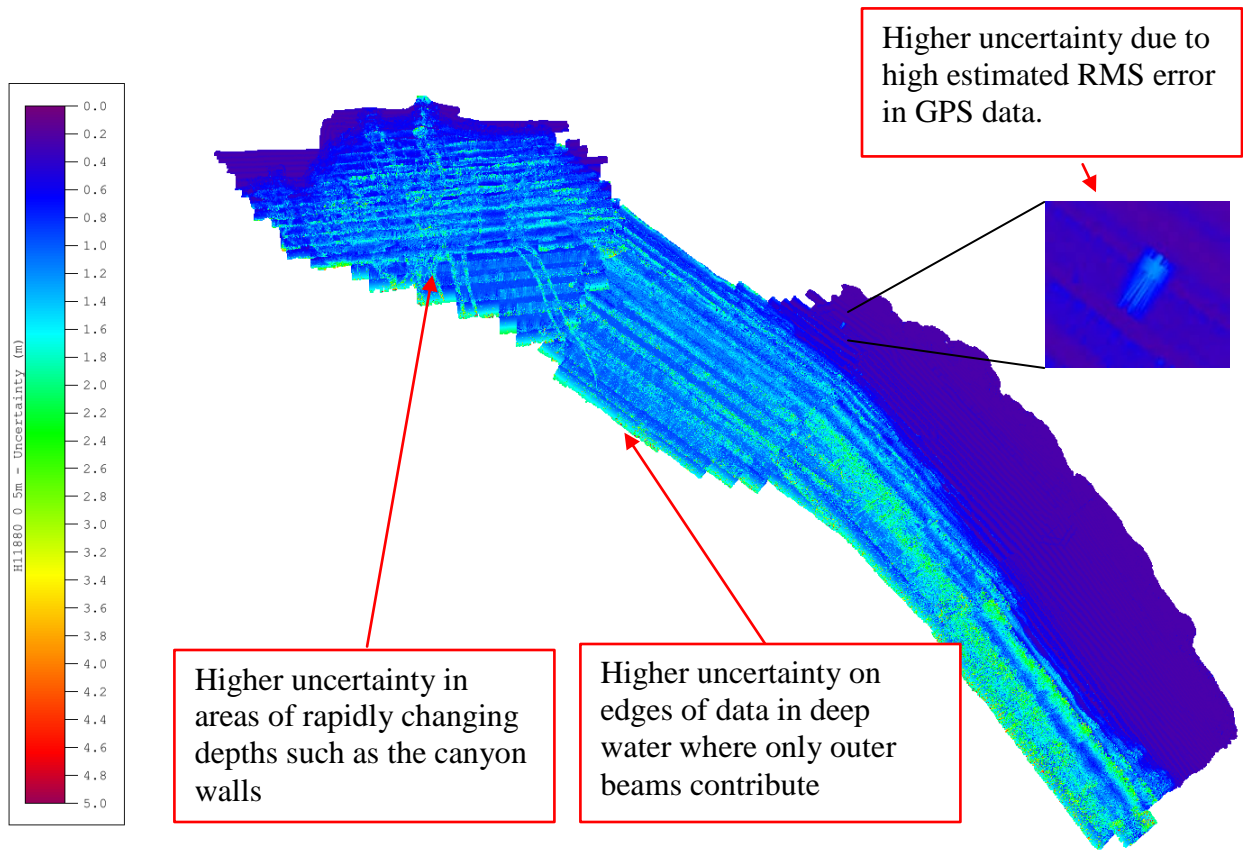


Figure 2 Uncertainty DTM

Survey Junctions

H11880 (Sheet F) junctions with:

Registry #	Date	Junction Side
H11879	2008	South

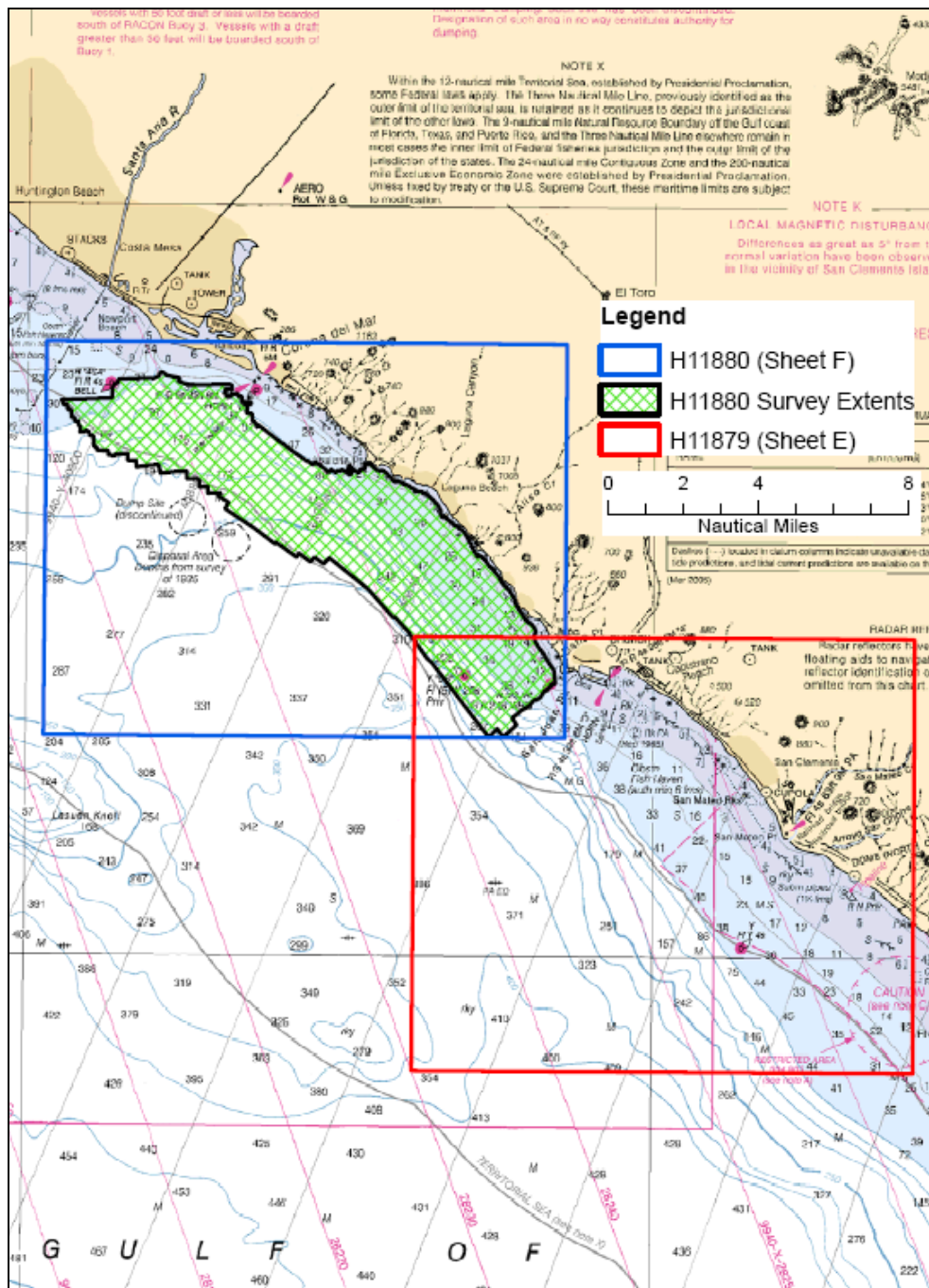


Figure 3 H11880 Survey Junctions

The surveys are in agreement along their common borders. The agreement was noted in the field using the CUBE surfaces during subset cleaning. The conformity is also apparent in the Final Combined BASE Surfaces.⁶

Quality Control Checks

Positioning system confidence checks were conducted on a daily basis using the POSMV controller software. The controller software had numerous real-time displays that were monitored throughout the survey to ensure the positional accuracies, specified in the NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables were achieved. These include, but are not limited to the following: GPS Status, Position Accuracy, Receiver Status (which included HDOP) and Satellite Status. During periods of high HDOP and/or low number of available satellites survey operations were stopped.

Comparison of PPK-GPSTide and Zoned Verified Tides

Tidal corrections for this survey were done using PPK-GPS derived altitudes which were reduced to MLLW using VDatum grids and the CARIS HIPS GPSTide function. Since conventional tidal data and zones were available, gross error and reality check comparisons were done between data corrected using both methods. The following tests were performed:

1. For a snapshot of general agreement throughout the survey area, a copy of the crossline data was corrected using zoned, verified smoothed tides, and dynamic draft correctors applied. QC reports were then generated in HIPS for these “tidal” crosslines versus the BASE surfaces (GPSTide method) in the same manner described in the crossline comparison section above.

Results: Most “tidal” beams passed at 95 % or better as compared to the BASE surfaces.⁷ A few additional beams did fail that did not fail on the GPSTide Crosslines. Results are available in Separate IV.

2. In order to identify and quantify any static offsets between the two processing methods, a difference surface was created in IVS Fledermaus using a CUBE surface created from the crosslines and a CUBE surface created from the same crosslines corrected using zoned, verified smooth tides. (Difference surface = tidal surface minus GPSTide surface, both 4m resolution)

Results: Average difference was -0.099 m, median difference was -0.106 m, with a standard deviation of 0.254 m. Therefore, the GPSTide surface was about 10 cm shoaler on average. No significant trends were apparent.

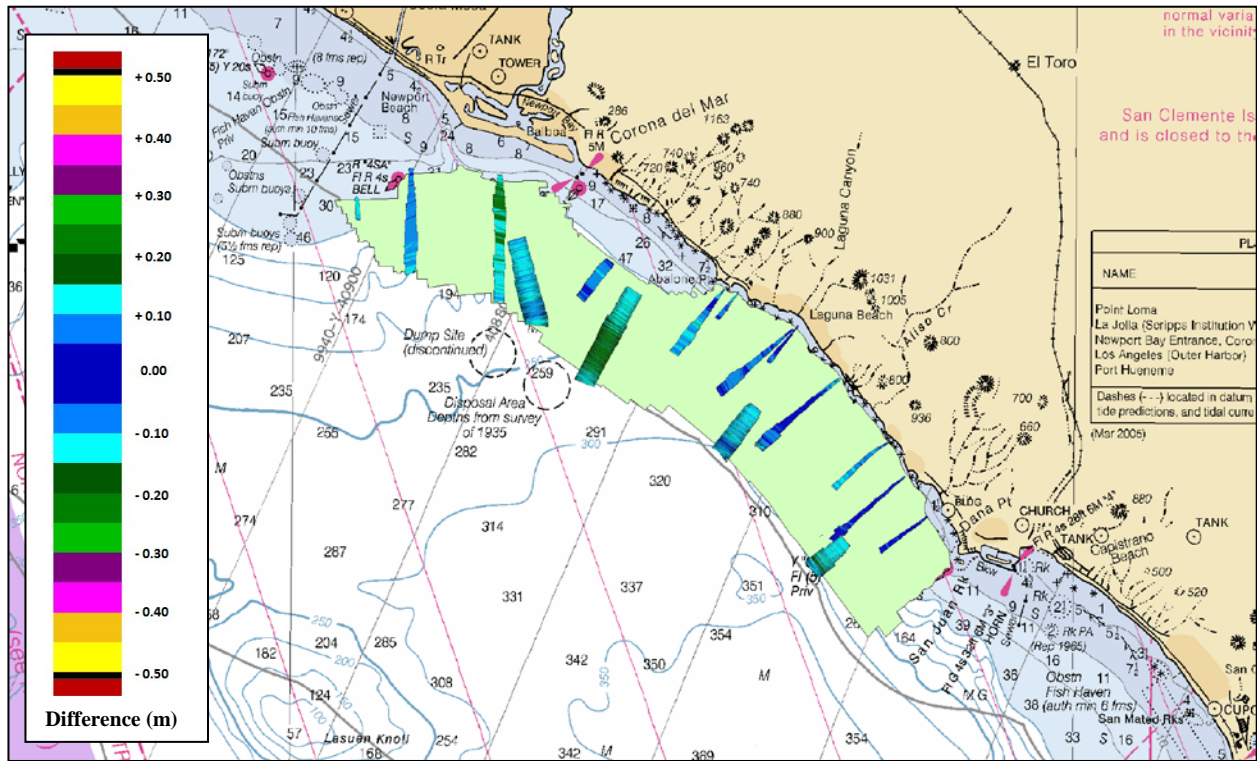


Figure 4 H11880 Difference Surface – Tidal minus GPSTide

In conclusion, absolute correctness of one source of tidal correction over the other cannot be determined by direct comparisons between the two data sets. However, data corrected using both methods statistically compares very well to each other, and qualitatively the matchup between adjacent lines is good using both methods. Therefore, for this survey, the GPSTide method of tidal correction meets specification and is an acceptable alternative to the standard tidal method.⁸

Data Quality

In general, the multibeam data quality for H11880 was good. One notable problem follows:

1. Some tide busts occur sporadically between adjacent lines. This was due to lower post-processed GPS accuracy than normal on certain lines. Though the busts are apparent in subset edit mode, they are relatively small (less than 0.10 m) and within specifications.

Sound velocity profiles were collected every two to three hours to compensate for velocity changes over time. Profiles were collected on alternate ends of lines, or often in the middle of lines, to minimize the spatial aspect of sound velocity changes.

Object detection requirements were met by minimizing vessel speed when necessary, using sonar range scales appropriate to the water depth to maximize ping rates, and maximizing swath

overlap. These variables were adjusted in real-time by the online acquisition crew based on the Winfrog QC and coverage displays. The office-based processing crew provided feedback after preliminary processing and coverage creation in CARIS HIPS, and reported re-runs or in-fills as necessary to the acquisition crew.

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Data Acquisition and Processing Report for a detailed description of the survey equipment and methodology used over the course of this survey.

B.3 Corrections to Echo Soundings

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Data Acquisition and Processing Report for a detailed description of all corrections to echo soundings. No deviations from the report occurred.

B.4 Data Processing

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Data Acquisition and Processing Report for a detailed description of the processing flow.

The final fieldsheet for H11880 is called “H11880” and it contains seven BASE surfaces. The following parameters were used:

- 0-22 meters: 0.5 m resolution, name “H11880_0_5m”
- 20-33 meters: 1.0 m resolution, name “H11880_1m”
- 30-45 meters: 1.5 m resolution, name “H11880_1_5m”
- 40-84 meters: 2 m resolution, name “H11880_2m”
- 80-100 meters: 4 m resolution, name “H11880_4m”
- 90-250 meters: 5 m resolution, name “H11880_5m”
- 230-max meters: 10 m resolution, name “H11880_10m”

The final S57 file for this project is called “H11880_S57_Features.000”.⁹ This file contains the object and metadata S57 objects as required in the Specifications and Deliverables.

C. VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CONTROL

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report¹⁰ for a detailed description of the horizontal and vertical control used on this survey. No deviations from the report occurred. A summary of the project’s horizontal and vertical control follows.

Horizontal Control

The horizontal control datum for this survey was the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

For real-time DGPS corrections, a CSI MBX-3 unit tuned to the Pt. Loma USCG DGPS site was used. The unit output differentially corrected positions at 1 Hz to the POSMV 320 V4 where it was integrated with inertial data and a position for the top-center of the IMU was generated. This position was then logged concurrently with the bathymetry by Winfrog and logged to the POS file by Winfrog POS logger. It was later corrected for offsets to the MBES sonar by CARIS HIPS in processing.

Final positioning, however, was done using post-processed kinematic (PPK) methods. Applanix POSPac software was used in conjunction with the POS files and local base station data to generate a higher accuracy position which was applied in processing, replacing the real-time position records.

See M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report for a more detailed description of PPK positioning methods used.

Vertical Control

All sounding data were initially reduced to MLLW using predicted tidal data from the La Jolla tide station. Predicted tides were used only for preliminary data cleaning.

Final tidal corrections were generated using PPK processing methods in conjunction with NOAA's VDATUM model and the CARIS GPSTide routine. Applanix POSPac software produced a smoothed best estimate of trajectory (SBET) file that, among other data, contained GPS altitudes based on the NAD83 ellipsoid. The SBET altitudes were loaded in to every line in CARIS HIPS, and HIPS' GPSTide routine then run to compute a GPS-based tide. The GPSTide routine used a VDatum NAD83 to MLLW offset grid to produce MLLW tide correctors. This grid is an XYZ text file and is included with the CARIS data under the tide directory.

See M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report for a more detailed description of the GPSTide methods.

D. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D.1 Chart Comparison

H11880 survey was compared with the charts shown on Table 2.

Table 2 – Chart Comparisons

Chart Number	Type	Cell Name	Scale	Edition	Edition Date
18746	Raster	n/a	1:80,000	37 th	August 2007
18740	Raster	n/a	1:234,270	42 nd	March 2007
18754	Raster	n/a	1:10,000	17 th	July 2003
18740	ENC	US3CA70M	n/a	11 th	September 2008
18746	ENC	US4CA60M	n/a	6 th	August 2008

Comparison of Soundings

A comparison of soundings was accomplished by generating shoal-biased soundings and contours in the CARIS FieldSheet Editor and overlaying them on the latest edition NOAA charts. The general agreement between charted soundings and H11880 soundings was noted. A more detailed comparison was undertaken for any charted shoals or other dangerous features.

Agreement between soundings on this survey and all charts is good (Raster and ENC), with BASE surface depths comparing to charted soundings generally within +/- 1 fathom.¹¹

Exceptions follow:

1. 172-fathom sounding at 33-32-47 N, 117-53-39 W on charts 18746 and 18740 along with ENC's US3CA70M and US4CA60M was not found during this survey – depths in the immediate vicinity of this sounding were around 218 fathoms. Recommend remove and supersede with soundings from this survey.¹²
2. Some discrepancy exists at the exact position of charted soundings on steep slopes, likely due to the charted soundings being slightly out of position making a large difference in depths apparent. Recommend soundings as charted be superseded by this survey.¹³
3. Rocks charted on ENC US3CA70M fall in the multibeam coverage and should be modified to agree with US4CA60M and the H11880 survey.¹⁴

Automated Wreck and Observation Information System

There were no AWOIS items assigned to H11880.¹⁵

Charted Features¹⁶

There were no charted features labeled ED, PA or PD within the limits of H11880.¹⁷

Dangers to Navigation

Six dangers to navigation were found and reported during this survey.

The latest edition charts used in the above chart comparisons portray the DtoN reported July 25th, 2008 correctly with the exception of DTON item 6.¹⁸

See Appendix I for the DtoN reports.¹⁹

D.2 Additional Results

None to note.

Bottom Samples

None were assigned for this sheet.²⁰

Aids to Navigation

The following aids to navigation were examined during this survey:²¹

1. Buoy Y "96" Fl (5) Y 20s Priv at 33-27-29.78 N, 117-45-59.60 W (chart 18746) found to exist and to be serving its intended purpose
2. Buoy R "2SJR" FI R 2.5s WHIS at 33-27-18.25 N, 117-43-14.9 W (chart 18746) found to exist and to be serving its intended purpose

No uncharted aids to navigation were found in the survey area.

E. APPROVAL SHEET

Approval Sheet

For

H11880

Standard field surveying and processing procedures were followed in producing this survey in accordance with the following documents:

M-L906-KR-08 Statement of Work
NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables, April 2008 Edition
Fugro Pelagos, Inc. Acquisition Procedures (2008-NOAA Acquisition Procedures);
Fugro Pelagos, Inc. Processing Procedures (2008-NOAA Processing Procedures);

The data were reviewed daily during acquisition and processing, and the survey is complete and adequate for its intended purpose.

This report has been reviewed and approved. All records are forwarded for final review and processing to the Chief, Pacific Hydrographic Branch.

Approved and forwarded,

Dean Moyles,
Lead Hydrographer
Fugro Pelagos, Inc. Survey Party

 Invalid signature



Dean Moyles
ACSM Certified

¹ Concur

² Filed with project records.

³ Concur

⁴ Filed with hydrographic records.

⁵ Concur. Data are sufficient to supersede charted data in common areas.

⁶ Concur

⁷ Concur

⁸ Concur

⁹ Filed with hydrographic records.

¹⁰ Filed with project records.

¹¹ Concur

¹² Concur

¹³ Concur

¹⁴ Concur. Several rocks on ENC US3CA70M are charted further offshore than shown on ENC US4CA60M.

¹⁵ Concur

¹⁶ A charted sewer is located in the survey area. However, the high resolution BASE surfaces show the sewer in a different location. See H11880 HCell report for details.

¹⁷ Concur

¹⁸ Concur. DTON Number 6 has not been applied to raster or ENC charts. However it is recommended that only contours be adjusted to accommodate this sounding as a more significant 8 fathom sounding approximately 50 m to the northeast was selected as a chart scale sounding.

¹⁹ Filed with hydrographic records.

²⁰ Concur

²¹ Per HCell specifications ATONs were excluded from US411880_CS.000. Use latest ATONIS listing to update chart.



APPENDIX I -- DANGER TO NAVIGATION REPORTS

Six dangers to navigation were found during H11880. The following DtoN report was issued to PHB on July 27th, 2008.



REPORT OF DANGERS TO NAVIGATION

Hydrographic Survey Registry Number: 11880

Survey Title: **State:** CALIFORNIA
Locality: PACIFIC OCEAN
Sub-locality: NEW PORT BEACH TO THREE ARCH BAY

Project Number: M-L906-KR-08

Survey Dates: May - July 2008

Survey Danger Acquisition Date and Time: See feature.

Features are reduced to Mean Lower Low Water using PPK-GPS altitudes adjusted by VDatum (CA_socal_8301_03 transformation grid), and are positioned on NAD83.

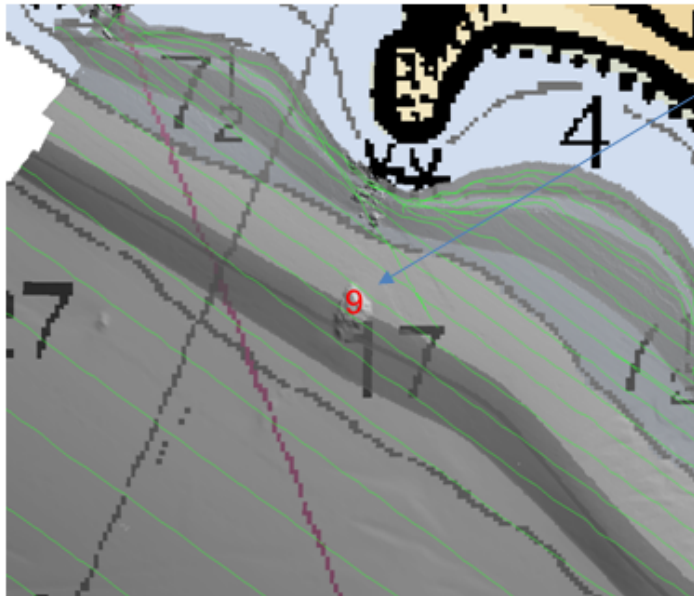
CHARTS AFFECTED:

Chart	Type	Scale	Edition	Edition Date
18746	Raster	1:80,000	37 th	August, 2007
18740	Raster	1:234,270	42 nd	March, 2007
US4CA60M	ENC		5 th	May, 2008
US3CA70M	ENC		10 th	May, 2008

DANGER:

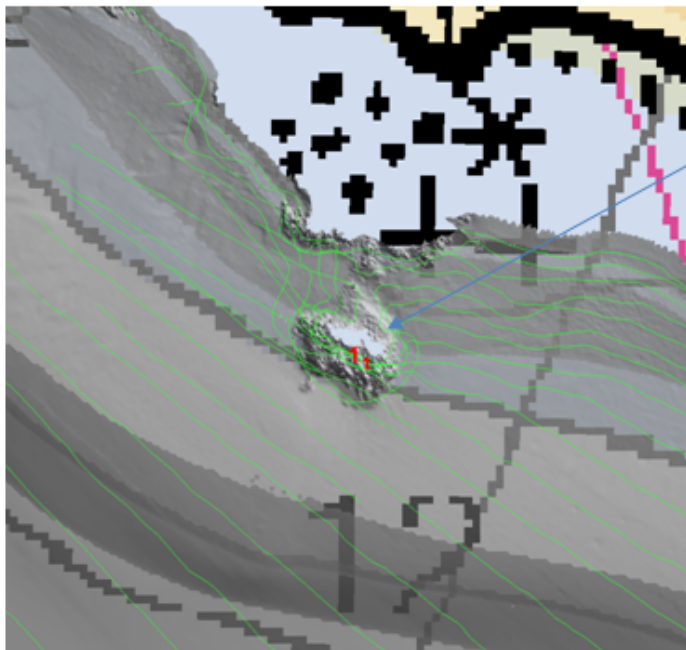
Feature	Depth	Latitude	Longitude	Time (UTC)
1. Sounding	9 fathoms	33-32-53.205 N	117-48-54.679 W	May 28, 2008; 21:40
2. Rock	1 fathom 1 foot*	33-32-37.163 N	117-48-17.984 W	May 29, 2008; 23:06
3. Sounding	3 fathoms 5 feet	33-32-15.601 N	117-47-29.578 W	May 31, 2008; 16:38
4. Rock	2 fathoms	33-32-21.362 N	117-47-35.996 W	May 31, 2008; 17:03
5. Sounding	4 fathoms 4 feet	33-31-49.971 N	117-46-57.912 W	May 31, 2008; 17:11
6. Sounding	9 fathoms	33-27-23.854 N	117-43-24.304 W	July 2, 2008; 16:41

* *Least depth not obtained. This is the shoalest sounding acquired.*



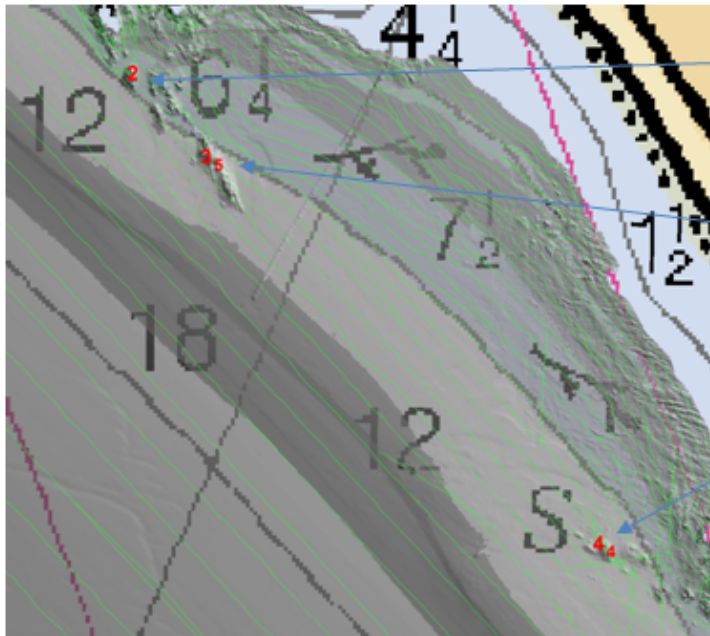
DTON item 1: A 9 fathom sounding acquired in the vicinity of 17 fathom sounding (chart 18746)

DTON item 1



DTON item 2: A 1 fathom 1 foot sounding acquired on the 10-fathom contour (chart 18746). Least depth not attained, recommend charting rock of unknown depth

DTON item 2

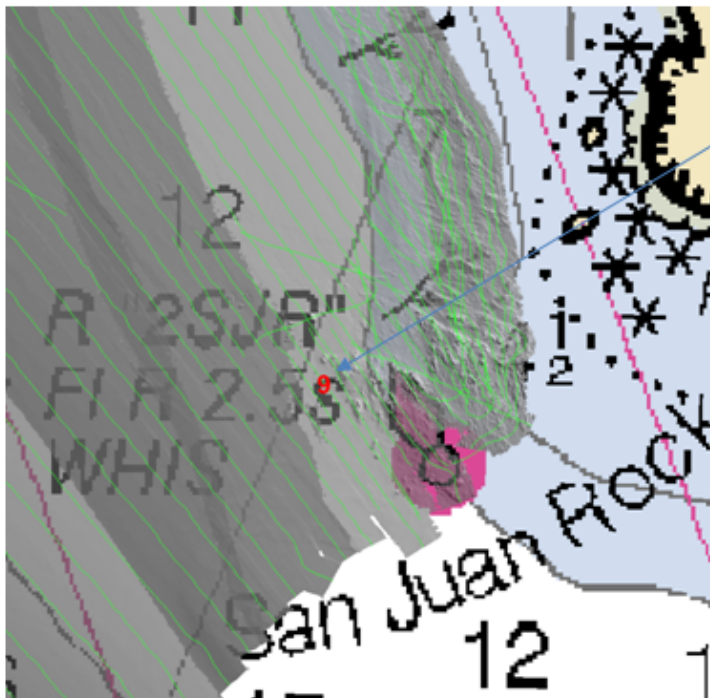


DTON item 4: A 2 fathom sounding acquired on a rock on the 10-fathom contour (chart 18746).

DTON item 3: A 3 fathom 5 feet sounding acquired on the 10-fathom contour (chart 18746).

DTON item 5: A 4 fathom 4 feet sounding acquired seaward of the 10-fathom contour (chart 18746).

DTON items 3, 4, and 5



DTON item 6: A 9 fathom sounding acquired seaward of the 10-fathom contour (chart 18746).

DTON item 6

COMMENTS:

Questions concerning this report should be directed to the Chief, Pacific Hydrographic Branch (N/CS34), at (206) 526-6836.

H11880 HCell Report
Kurt Brown, Physical Scientist
Pacific Hydrographic Branch

Introduction

The primary purpose of the HCell is to directly update NOAA ENC's with new survey information in International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) format S-57. HCell compilation of survey H11880 utilized Office of Coast Survey H-Cell Specifications Version 3.0, May 2008 and Hcell User Guide Version 1.1, June 2008. HCell H11880 will be used to update charts 18740, 1:234,270 (42nd Ed.; March 2007, NM 02/28/2009), 18746 1:80,000 (37th Ed.; August 2007, NM 02/28/2009), 18774, 1:100,000 (11th Ed.; July 2005, NM 02/28/2009), 18754 1:10,000 (11th Ed.; July 2005, NM 02/28/2009), US3CA70M and US4CA60M.

1. Compilation Scale

The density of soundings in the HCell are compiled as appropriate to emulate those soundings of Charts 18754 1:10,000 and 18746, 1:80,000 (with 1:20,000 inset). Position and density of non-bathymetric features included in the HCell have not been generalized from the scale of the hydrographic survey H11880.

2. Soundings

2.1 Source Data

One 10-meter resolution Combined BASE surface, **H11880_Combined_10m** was used as the basis for HCell production following Branch certification.

A survey-scale sounding (SOUNDG) feature object source layer was built from the **H11880_Combined_10m** surface in CARIS BASE Editor. A shoal-biased selection was made at 1:20,000 survey scale using a radius of 5mm for all depths for the area of the survey covered by chart 18746 (1:80,000). A shoal-biased selection was made at 1:5000 for the part of the survey covered by chart 18754 (1:10,000) and the 1:20,000 scale inset for 18746.

2.2 Sounding Feature Objects

In CARIS BASE Editor soundings were manually selected from the high density sounding layer from H11880 and imported into a new layer created to accommodate chart density depths. Manual selection was used to accomplish a density and distribution that more closely represents the seafloor morphology and that emulates density and distribution of soundings on chart 18746 than is possible using automated methods. See section 10.1, Data Processing Notes, for details about the use of manual sounding selection for H11880. The sounding feature object source layer was imported into the

H11880_HCell_Features.hob file, which was used as a template to create the S-57 Composer product **H11880_CS.prd**.

3. Depth Areas

3.1 Source Data

Using the combined BASE surface **H11880_Combined_10m** one depth area were generated. Additional depth contours at the intervals on the largest scale chart were delivered per latest guidance from the 2009 Field Procedures Workshop. The depth contours are included in the US411880_SS.000 file.

3.2 Depth Area Feature Objects

One depth range, 2 meters to 563 meters, was used for the depth area object. Upon conversion to NOAA charting units, this depth range is 1 fathoms to 308 fathoms.

4. Meta Areas

The following Meta object areas are included in HCell 11880:

M_QUAL
M_COVR
M_CSCL

Meta area objects were constructed on the basis of perimeter lines delineating the surveyed limits and extents of data gaps inside the survey area. These perimeters were first used to create the Skin of The Earth (SOTE) layer, then were duplicated to the Meta object layers and attributed per the H-Cell Specifications, ver. 3.0 and HCell User Guide ver. 1.1.

5. Survey Features

A features file **H11880_S57_Features.000** was delivered. The file contained two UWTRC features which were adequately charted, six WEDKLP features which were adequately charted and numerous rocky seabed areas which were generalized into nine rocky seabed areas in the HCell. Two new UWTRC features are included in the HCell. 17 bottom sample features were imported from ENC US4CA60M and US3CA70M.

Gaps in survey coverage exist over two charted rocks at 33-32-26.7N, 117-47-38.5W and 33-32-26.4N, 117-47-33.8W on RNC 18746 and ENC US4CA60M (figure 1.). Given the small size of these gaps the DEPART layer on US411880_CS.000 does not honor these small holes. Blue notes have been placed over the rocks to ensure they are retained on RNC 18746 and ENC US4CA60M.

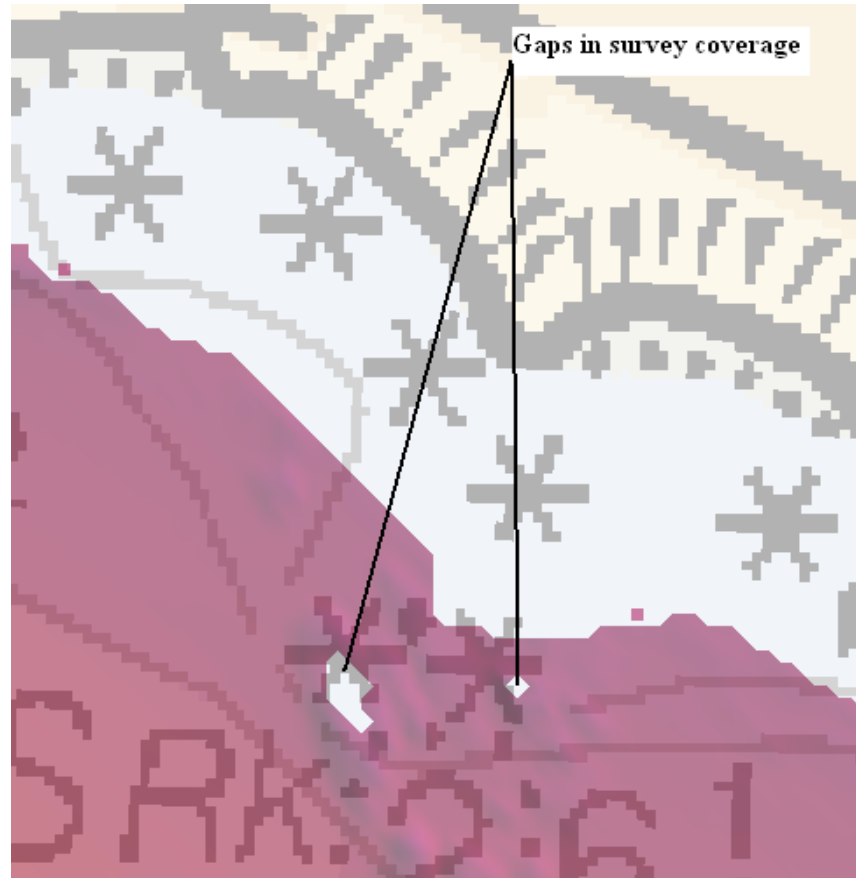


Figure 1

The sewer at position 33-30-23.6N, 117-45-28.3 appears to be incorrectly charted. The high resolution (1.5m) BASE surface shows the sewer approximately 100m to the south and extending 2.4 km offshore. A cartographic line (drawn using the 1.5m BASE surface) showing the extents of the sewer is included in the HCell.

6. Shoreline / Tide Delineation

A single depth area (DEPARE) were created for all SOTE features.

7. Attribution

All S-57 Feature Objects have been attributed as fully as possible based on information provided by the Hydrographer and in accordance with OCS HCell Specifications, ver. 3.0 and Hcell User Guide ver. 1.1.

8. Layout

8.1 CARIS S-57 Composer Scheme

SOUNDG	Chart scale soundings
DEPNCT	Chart scale contours
DEPARE	Group 1 objects (Skin of the Earth)
SBDARE	Bottom samples from chart and rocky seabed areas
M_COVR	Data coverage meta object
M_QUAL	Data quality meta object
M_CSCL	Areas compiled to scales that differ from the HCell
\$CSYMB	Blue notes
\$LINES	Sewer pipe

8.2 Blue Notes

Notes regarding data sources are in S-57 Composer as a \$CSYMB feature with the blue note located in the INFORM field and the survey registry number, chart number, chart edition and edition date located in the NINFOM field. The blue notes are included in the HCell when it is exported to .000. The blue notes are also included as a separate ASCII file **H11880_Bluenotes.txt**.

9. Spatial Framework

9.1 Coordinate System

All spatial map and base cell file deliverables are in an LLDG geographic coordinate system, with WGS84 horizontal, MHW vertical, and MLLW (1983-2001 NTDE) sounding datums.

9.2 Horizontal and Vertical Units

During creation of sounding sets in CARIS BASE Editor, and creation of the HCell in CARIS S-57 Composer, units are maintained as metric with millimeter resolution. NOAA rounding is applied at the same time that conversion to chart units is made to the metric HCell base cell file, at the end of the HCell compilation process.

A CARIS environment variable, uslXsounding_round, controls the depth at which rounding occurs. Setting this variable to NOAA feet displays all soundings as whole units.

In an ENC viewer feet display in whole feet. Soundings round to the deeper foot if the decimals of the foot are .75000 or greater.

S-57 Composer Units

Sounding Units:	Meters rounded to the nearest millimeter
Spot Height Units:	Meters rounded to the nearest meter

Chart Unit Base Cell Units

Depth Units (DUNI):	Feet
Height Units (HUNI):	Feet
Positional Units (PUNI):	Meters

10. QA/QC

10.1 Data Processing Notes

Manual chart scale sounding selections were made for this survey. Experience has shown that in areas where bathymetry is varied, as in the case of varied topography on the sea floor, automated sounding selection is impractical. None of the default sounding suppression options offered in CARIS BASE Editor or S-57 Composer yields an acceptable density and distribution of depths, generally bunching soundings nearshore with too sparse coverage seaward. While the customized options are more practical for this type of terrain, an inordinate amount of time must be spent in experimentation with variations on the algebraic terms in order to devise the most suitable formula, and manual adjustments are still required to the resulting sounding set.

10.2 ENC Validation Checks

H11880 was subjected to QA and Validation checks in S-57 Composer prior to exporting to the HCell base cell (000) file. Full millimeter precision was retained in the export of the metric S-57 base cell data set. This data set was converted to a chart unit 000 file. dKart Inspector 5.1 was then used to further check the data set for conformity using the S-58 ver. 2 standard (formerly Appendix B.1 Annex C of the S-57 standard). All tests were run and errors investigated and corrected where necessary.

11. Products

11.1 HSD, MCD and CGTP Deliverables

- H11880 Base Cell File, Chart Units, Soundings compiled to 1:100,000.
- H11880 Base Cell File, Chart Units, Soundings compiled to 1:10,000.
- H11880 Descriptive Report including end notes compiled during office processing and certification
- H11880 HCell Supplemental Report
- Blue Notes ASCII file

11.2 File Naming Conventions

S-57 Composer Product prefix: *H11880_CS.prd and H11880_SS.prd*

MCD Chart units base cell file: *US411880_CS.000*

MCD Chart units base cell file, survey scale soundings: *US411880_SS.000*

11.3 Software

HIPS 6.1:	Management and inspection of Combined BASE surfaces
BASE Editor 2.1:	Combination of Product Surfaces and initial creation of the S-57 bathymetry-derived features
S-57 Composer 2.0:	Assembly of the HCell, S-57 products export, QA
HOM 3.3:	Assembly of the HCell, S-57 products unit conversion and sounding rounding
GIS 4.4a:	Setting the sounding rounding variable
dKart Inspector 5.1:	Validation of the base cell file

12. Contacts

Inquiries regarding this HCell content or construction should be directed to:

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APPROVAL SHEET
H11880

Initial Approvals:

The survey evaluation and verification has been conducted according to branch processing procedures and the HCell compiled per the latest OCS H-Cell Specifications.

The survey and associated records have been inspected with regard to survey coverage, delineation of the depth curves, development of critical depths, S-57 classification and attribution of soundings and features, cartographic characterization, and verification or disproval of charted data within the survey limits. The survey records and digital data comply with OCS requirements except where noted in the Descriptive Report and are adequate to supersede prior surveys and nautical charts in the common area.

I have reviewed the HCell, accompanying data, and reports. This survey and accompanying digital data meet or exceed OCS requirements and standards for products in support of nautical charting except where noted in the Descriptive Report.