

A vertical datum of MLLW for LIDAR-derived topography is contrary to the standard MSL datum for vertical elevations. All LIDAR data is referenced to the sea surface, thus LIDAR topography is referenced to the sea surface which is referenced to MLLW. The only exception to this is with kinematic GPS surveys utilizing On-The-Fly (OTF) processing techniques where the data are referenced to the ellipsoid. The Hawaii survey DID NOT USE OTF techniques.

6.0 Tides and Water Levels.

6.1 **General Requirements.** Tidal zoning shall be constructed and tidal data observed and recorded such that derived tidal corrections to the sounding data meet 0.5 meter accuracy standards. The survey area shall be sufficiently zoned and tide gauges strategically located to ensure tidal corrections meet accuracy requirements.

6.2 Tidal Data Collection, Scope of Work.

6.2.1 The primary NOAA tide Gauges. Also NOAA CO-OPS was responsible for posting preliminary unverified tidal data on the CO-OPS web site, tidal data processing and verification, posting of verified data to the web site and tidal zoning.

6.3 Tide Gauges

NOAA-maintained automatic tide gauges are at the following locations:

Honolulu Harbor, Oahu
Mokuoloe, Oahu (northern Kaneohe Bay)
Nawilili, Kauai
Kawaihae, Hawaii

6.2.3 **Additional Gauges.** NAVOCEANO installed backup gauges on Oahu at the Barbers Pt. Harbor and the Waianae small craft harbor. On Kauai NAVOCEANO installed a tide gauge at a small craft harbor just south of PMRF between Kekaha and Waimea. NOAA gauges supporting the zoning were located on the windward side of the islands, well away from much of the survey area. The NAVOCEANO installed gauges were installed as a backup to the NOAA gauges. Furthermore, the data from the NAVOCEANO installed gauges were used to confirm the NOAA tide-zoning scheme.