

NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT NY1407D-TB-C

Back Bays, Moriches Inlet to Montauk Point, New York

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project NY1407D-TB-C provides a highly accurate database of new digital shoreline data for the back-bays and tidal rivers along the southern shore of Long Island, New York, extending from Moriches Inlet to Montauk Point. Project NY1407D-TB-C is a subproject of a larger project, NY1407-TB-C, which includes portions of the back-bays and marshes from Coney Island to Montauk Point, New York. The Geographic Cell (GC) may be used in support of the NOAA Nautical Charting Program (NCP) as well as geographic information systems (GIS) for a variety of coastal zone management applications.

Project Design

NY1407-TB-C was designed to support the application of topographic and bathymetric (topo-bathy) data acquired under the Sandy Supplemental Topo-Bathy Project. The NOAA National Geodetic Survey (NGS) Remote Sensing Division (RSD) formulated the Project Instructions for this project following the guidelines of the “Scope of Work, Shoreline Mapping for the Coastal Mapping Program” (SOW), Version 14A, dated October 24, 2012, as well as the guidelines of the “Scope of Work for Shoreline Mapping In Support of Public Law No: 113-002, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act 2013, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) and Digital Camera Imagery Requirements.” The instructions discussed the project’s purpose, geographic area of coverage, scope and priority; data acquisition, processing, accuracy, and compilation requirements; product delivery and reporting instructions; and contact and communication information.

Field Operations

The field operations for NY1407-TB-C were conducted as part of the Sandy Supplemental Topo-Bathy Project NY1409-TB-C by Dewberry Consultants, LLC. For that project Dewberry and their sub-contractors were responsible for the planning, acquisition and post-processing of aerial imagery and LIDAR data to support photogrammetric processing and feature compilation. This included the establishment of ground control, the post-processing of airborne GPS data and calibration of the LIDAR data.

A total of 27 ground control points (GCPs) were established in the NY1407D-TB-C subproject area using a combination of traditional static, fast-static, rapid-static, real-time kinematic, and post-processed kinematic GPS techniques. Survey field work was performed between November 2013 and June 2014. A Ground Survey Report is on file with other project data within the RSD Electronic Data Library.

The aerial photography acquisition phase of the project was conducted between April and June,

2014. A total of ten flight lines of natural color imagery were acquired for project NY1409-TB-C, within a tolerance of 25% of the mean range of tide around the Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) tide stage. Of the ten flight lines acquired, portions of four were used in subproject NY1407D-TB-C. Imagery was captured with an approximate nominal ground sample distance (GSD) of 0.3 meters through the use of two large format Intergraph Z/I Digital Mapping Cameras (DMCs) with a focal length of 120 mm, and two Piper Navajo aircraft.

The LIDAR acquisition was conducted between November 2013 and July 2014 and consisted of a total of 262 LIDAR acquisition missions for airborne laser point cloud data covering the entire Sandy project area with an average point density of ≥ 4 pulses per square meter and a 50% swath overlap, though only a subset of these flights collected data over the NY1407D-TB-C project area. Topo-bathy Green LIDAR and topographic Near-Infrared (NIR) LIDAR were captured in tandem through the use of three Riegl VQ-820G sensors (topo-bathy), and a Riegl 480 or two Leica ALS50-II (topographic) sensors. The topo-bathy data was used to derive the MHW and MLLW shorelines, while the NIR data was used as an aid to developing the water surface model necessary for applying refraction corrections to the topo-bathy data.

The flight lines on the ocean side were required to be collected twice, once within 20% of the mean range of tide around MLLW, and once within 30% of the mean range of tide around Mean High Water (MHW), but the flight lines on the estuarine side of the shoreline had no tide-coordination requirement. The contractor's plan for the project, however, called for all lines to be collected at both MLLW and Higher Water (HW – defined as everything not collected at MLLW) tide levels, with near-shore lines flown at a height of 600 meters above ground level (AGL) and lines over ocean waters at 300 m. AGL. For further information about all field operations see the Final Report of Survey on file within the RSD Electronic Data Library.

GPS Data Processing

Acquisition aircraft were equipped with either an Applanix POSAV Model 510 IMU and/or a dual-frequency Trimble BD960 positioning system to collect the Airborne Global Positioning System (ABGPS) and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) data. NGS Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS), and several Cooperative CORS stations, were used for base stations on the project, with at least two of these CORS stations being used to process each POSAV dataset to achieve the final photo center locations. For further information refer to the Airborne Positioning and Orientation Report (APOR) on file with other project data within the RSD Electronic Data Library.

LIDAR Data Processing

LIDAR point cloud data for all of the areas acquired for the Sandy Supplemental Topo-Bathy Project were processed from January 2014 to September 2015. Riegl RiProcess software was utilized to transform the LIDAR point cloud into a mapping projection and to check the calibration stability. Terrasolid software was used for assessing relative and absolute accuracies between overlapping lifts and relative with each lift, initial point cloud classification, editing of the LIDAR point cloud, and for classification of water surface, erroneous returns, bathymetric surface and bare earth points. Refraction correction was performed through Dewberry's LIDAR Processor. Additional quality control (QC), point classification, and formatting were performed with GeoCue, Terrasolid, and Global Mapper software. NOAA VDatum software was used to

convert the vertical datum of the LIDAR points from NAD83 ellipsoid to local MHW and MLLW tidal datums. QTModeler and custom ArcGIS Scripts were used to produce bare earth MHW and MLLW digital elevation models (DEMs) at a 1 meter grid resolution and to create and format the MHW and MLLW vectors into shapefile format.

The LIDAR point cloud was compared to higher accuracy ground control points to determine vertical uncertainties of the data set and then compared to the morphologic slope around the derived shoreline at 91,460 sample sites in the project area (63,748 points for MHW and 27,712 points for MLLW sites) to determine the uncertainty of the vectors. Based on this assessment the MHW LIDAR derived shoreline vectors meet a horizontal accuracy ranging from 1.0 to 2.8 meters at the 95% confidence level, and the MLLW LIDAR derived shoreline vectors meet a horizontal accuracy ranging from 1.3 to 4.2 meters at the 95% confidence level.

Aerotriangulation

The overall Sandy Supplemental Topo-Bathy project was divided into two parts for aerotriangulation (AT) purposes: a southern section and a northern section. Project NY1407D-TB-C was included in the northern section. This northern section was further divided into two AT sub-blocks, to include the images covering New Jersey and the images covering New York respectively. The AT phase of the project was performed using digital AT methods to establish the network of photogrammetric control required for the compilation phase. The Intergraph ImageStation Automatic Triangulation (ISAT) software (ver. 6.1) was used to perform automatic point measurements and interactive point measurements of tie points. For further information see the AT North Report for the Sandy Supplemental Topo-Bathy project on file with other project data within the RSD Electronic Data Library.

The Root Mean Square (RMS) of the standard deviations in both X and Y directions were calculated and used to determine a predicted horizontal circular error at the 95% confidence level (95% CE) of 0.29 meters for the NY1409-TB-C sub-block. The project database consists of project parameters and options, camera calibration data, airborne GPS control parameters, ground control parameters, adjusted exterior orientation parameters, and positional listing of all measured points. Positional data is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Stereo-models were examined and found to have acceptable levels of parallax for mapping purposes.

Compilation

The data compilation phase of project NY1407D-TB-C was completed by Dewberry personnel in March 2017. NGS supplied the LIDAR derived MHW and MLLW shapefiles to be edited, attributed and generalized. Additional features were then manually compiled using stereo imagery. This work was accomplished using the SOCET for ArcGIS module of BAE's SOCET GXP photogrammetric software. This enabled compilation of features into an Esri Geodatabase where topological and attribution relationships could be enforced. Once compilation was complete, the geodatabase features were exported to shapefile format. Feature attribution was assigned in compliance with the Coastal Cartographic Object Attribute Source Table (C-COAST), which provides the definition and attribution scheme for the full range of cartographic features pertinent to the CMP. Selected features were further modified with additional descriptive information to refine general classification.

Spatial data accuracies for project NY1407D-TB-C were determined according to standard Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) practices. Stereo compiled cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 0.6 meters at the 95% confidence level. This predicted accuracy of compiled, well defined points is derived by doubling the circular error calculated from the AT statistics. The LIDAR derived features had horizontal accuracies that varied depending on location and feature type between 1.1 and 3.3 meters.

The following table provides information on the imagery used to complete this project:

Date	Time (UTC)	Roll ID	Line ID	AT Frame ID	Index Frame ID	Tide Level*
4/28/2014	16:46 – 16:52	1436M17	30-109	0049-0078	4632-4661	0.4 m
4/28/2014	16:58 – 17:03	1436M17	30-109	0108-0128	4691-4711	0.4 m
4/28/2014	17:20 – 17:24	1436M17	30-110	0096-0115	4722-4741	0.3 m
4/28/2014	17:29 – 17:34	1436M17	30-110	0048-0072	4765-4789	0.3 m
4/28/2014	17:35 – 17:36	1436M17	30-110	0037-0040	4797-4800	0.3 m
6/7/2014	13:22 – 13:23	1436M18	30-107	0064-0072	4866-4874	0.4 m
6/7/2014	15:21 – 15:23	1436M18	30-108	0001-0010	5093-5102	0.3 m
6/8/2014	12:38 – 12:43	1436M19	30-109	0079-0107	5103-5131	0.2 m
6/8/2014	12:48 – 12:52	1436M19	30-110	0073-0095	5132-5154	0.2 m
6/8/2014	12:57 – 12:58	1436M19	30-110	0041-0047	5155-5161	0.2 m

* Tide levels given in meters above MLLW and are based on verified observations recorded by the NOS tide gauge at Sandy Hook – Station ID: 8531680 in New Jersey. The height of the MHW tidal datum in the project area varies between 0.66 – 0.98 meters above MLLW.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality control tasks were conducted during all phases of project completion by a senior member of Dewberry. The final QC review was completed in March 2017. The review process included analysis of AT results and assessment of the identification and attribution of digital feature data within the GC according to image analysis and criteria defined in C-COAST. The quality control process concluded with an inspection of topological connectivity within the GC using ArcGIS (ver. 10.5) software. All project data was evaluated for compliance to CMP requirements.

Comparisons of the largest scale NOAA nautical charts with project imagery and compiled project data resulted in creation of the Chart Evaluation File (CEF). The following nautical charts were used in the comparison process:

- 12352, Shinnecock Bay to Moriches Bay, NY, 35th Ed., Feb. 2016
- 12358, Shelter Island Sound and Peconic Bays, 22nd Ed., Jan. 2017
- 13205, Block Island Sound and Approaches, 41st Ed., Feb. 2017
- 13209, Block Island Sound and Gardiners Bay, 27th Ed., May 2014

End Products and Deliverables

The following specifies the location and identification of the products generated during the completion of this project:

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

- Airborne Positioning and Orientation Report (APOR)
- Ground Survey Report
- Final Report of Survey
- AT Report
- Project Completion Report (PCR)
- Project database
- GC11249 in shapefile format
- CEF in shapefile format

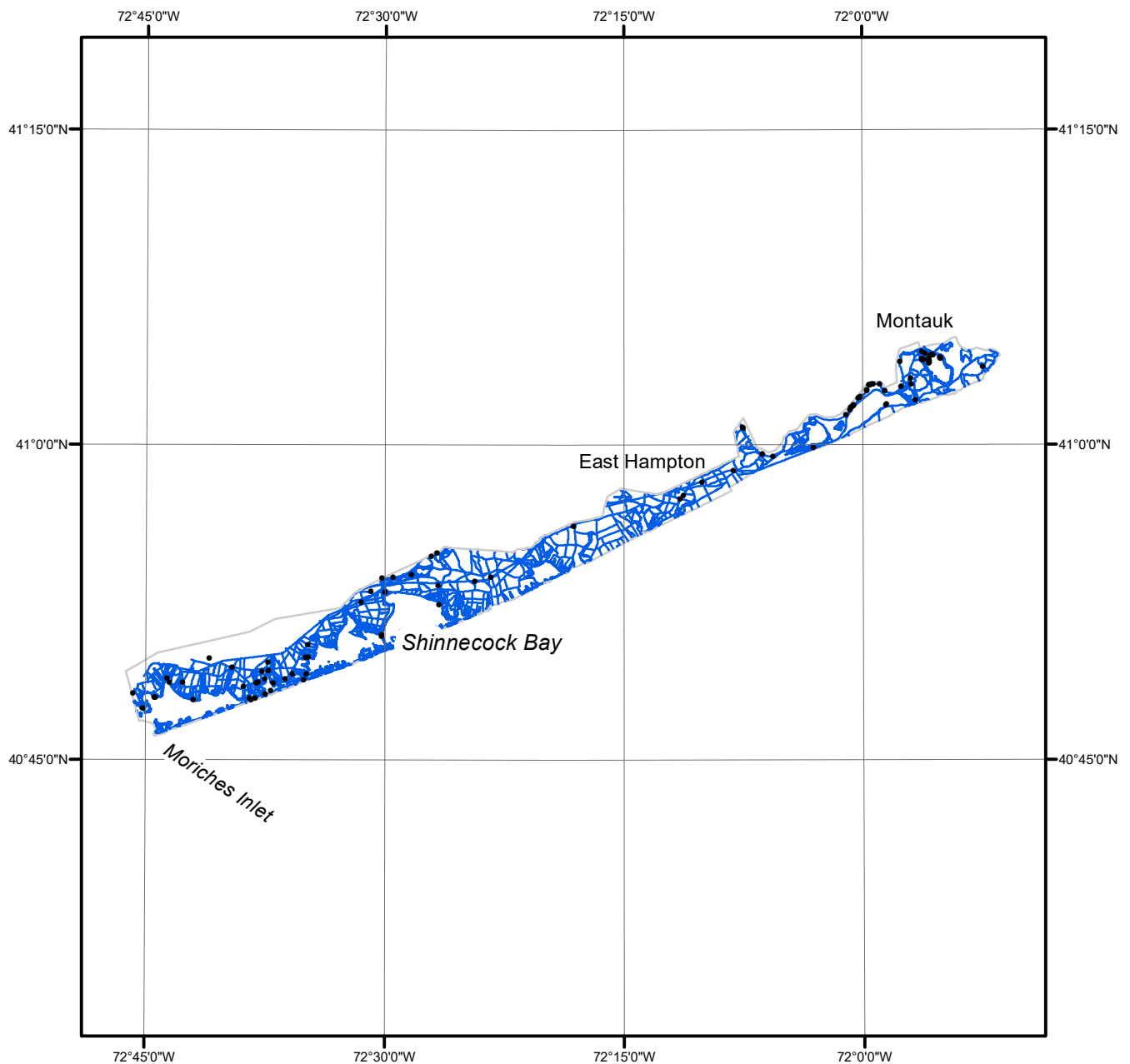
NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

- GC11249 in shapefile format
- Metadata file for GC11249
- PCR in Adobe PDF format

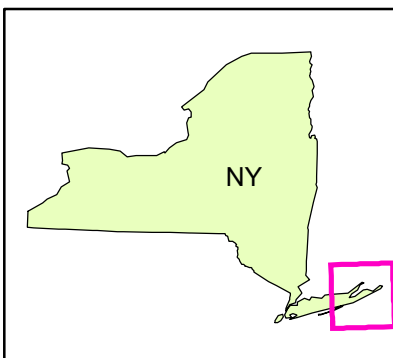
End of Report

BACK BAYS, MORICHES INLET TO MONTAUK POINT

NEW YORK



Overview



NY1407D-TB-C

GC11249