NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT WA0701

Commencement Bay and Tacoma Narrows, Washington

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project WA0701 provides a highly accurate database of new digital shoreline data for Commencement Bay and Tacoma Narrows, Washington, including the Port of Tacoma, Dalco Pass, and Gig Harbor.

Successful completion of this project resulted in a densification of the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), a set of controlled metric-quality aerial photographs, and digital feature data of the coastal zone which compliments the Nautical Charting Program (NCP) as well as geographic information systems (GIS) for a variety of coastal zone management applications.

The project database consists of information measured and extracted from aerial photographs and metadata related to photogrammetric compilation. Base mapping was conducted in a digital environment using stereo softcopy photogrammetry and associated cartographic practices.

Project Design

The Requirements Branch (RB) of the Remote Sensing Division (RSD) formulated the photographic mission instructions for this project following the guidelines of the <u>Photo Mission Standard Operating Procedure</u> Version II. The instructions discussed the project's purpose, geographic area of coverage, scope and priority; photographic requirements; flight line priority; Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection procedures and guidelines for both kinematic and static surveys; data recording and handling instructions; and contact and communication information. RB created a Project Layout Diagram, flight maps and input files for the aircraft's flight management system.

Field Operations

The field operations consisted of the collection of static and kinematic GPS data and the acquisition of aerial photographs. The photographic mission operations were conducted on July 4, 2007, with the NOAA Cessna Citation II (N52RF) aircraft. Four strips of natural color photographs were acquired through use of a Wild RC-30 camera with the NOS "A" lens cone at the nominal scale of 1:20,000.

A base station was established at Boeing Field International Airport using static GPS. Airborne kinematic GPS data was collected to determine precise camera positions in order to establish a control network necessary for aerotriangulation. GPS data collection operations were conducted in accordance with the GPS Controlled Photogrammetry Field

Operations Manual.

GPS Data Reduction

Global Positioning System (GPS) data was collected and processed to provide precise positions of camera centers for application as photogrammetric control in the aerotriangulation phase of project completion. The static GPS base station data was processed in July 2007 using the NGS Online Processing User Service (OPUS) software to compute fixed baseline solutions from three CORS stations. The final NAD83 position reported by OPUS was the average of these three baseline solutions. The airborne kinematic data was processed using Applanix POSGPS (ver. 4.2) software in August 2007. An Airborne Positioning and Orientation Report (APOR) was written and is on file with other project data within the RSD Applications Branch (AB) Project Archive.

Aerotriangulation

Routine softcopy aerotriangulation methods were applied to establish the network of precise camera positions and other control for mapping, and to provide model parameters and orientation elements required for digital compilation. This work was initiated by RSD personnel in October 2007 utilizing a Digital Photogrammetric Workstation (DPW), which is a configuration of computer hardware, modular software components and other associated peripheral devices. The color photographs were measured and adjusted as a single block using BAE Systems' SOCET SET (version 5.3) photogrammetric software in conjunction with the Multi-Sensor Triangulation (MST) software module. Using the root mean square (RMS) from the standard deviations of all image points, a predicted horizontal circular error of 0.6 meters was computed based on a 95% confidence level. An Aerotriangulation Report was written and is on file with other project data within the RSD Project Archive.

The project database consists of project parameters and options, camera calibration data, interior orientation 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).

Compilation

The data compilation phase of this project was initiated by RSD in October 2007. Digital mapping was performed using a DPW in conjunction with the SOCET SET Feature Extraction software module. Feature identification and attribution within the Geographic Cell (GC) were based on image analysis of 1:20,000 scale photographs and information extracted from the appropriate NOAA nautical charts, US Coast Guard Light List and other ancillary sources. 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 WA0701 were determined according to standard

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) practices. Cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 1.2 meters at the 95% confidence level. The predicted accuracy of compiled, well defined points is derived by doubling the circular error derived from aerotriangulation statistics.

The following table provides information on aerial photographs used in the project completion:

Date	Time (UTC)	Roll Number	Photo Numbers	Scale (nominal)	Tide Level*
7-4-07	1557-1601	07ACN12	1666-1680	1:20,000	2.7 m
7-4-07	1607-1610	07ACN12	1681-1695	1:20,000	2.6 m
7-4-07	1617-1618	07ACN12	1696-1701	1:20,000	2.6 m
7-4-07	1623-1625	07ACN12	1702-1707	1:20,000	2.6 m

^{*}NOTE: Tide levels are given in meters above MLLW and are based on actual observations at the NOS gauge at Tacoma, WA. The elevation of the MHW tidal datum in the project area is equal to 3.3 meters above MLLW.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality control tasks were conducted during all phases of project completion by a senior member of AB. Final QC review was completed in March 2008, including analysis of aerotriangulation 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 9.1 software. All project data was evaluated for compliance to CMP requirements.

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

- 18445, Puget Sound, Possession Sound to Olympia, 1:80,000 scale, 32nd Ed.
- 18453, Tacoma Harbor, 1:15,000 scale, 24th Ed.
- 18474, Puget Sound, Shilshole Bay to Commencement Bay, 1:40,000 scale, 8th Ed.

End Products and Deliverables

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

RSD Applications Branch Archive

- Hardcopy of the Airborne Positioning and Orientation Report (APOR)
- Hardcopy of the Aerotriangulation Report
- Hardcopy of the Project Completion Report (PCR)
- Page-size graphic plot of GC10683 file contents, attached to PCR

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

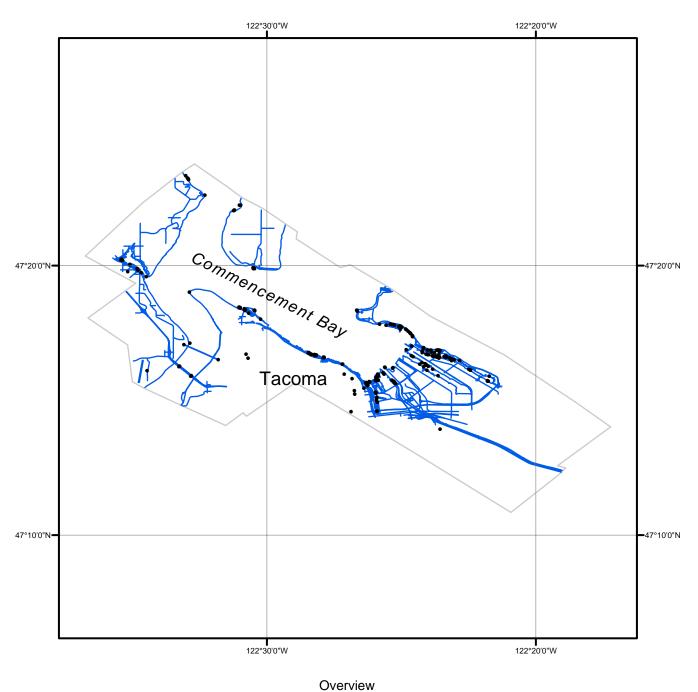
- Project database
- GC10683 in shapefile format
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format
- CEF in shapefile format

NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

- GC10683 in shapefile formatMetadata file for GC10683
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format

End of Report

COMMENCEMENT BAY AND TACOMA NARROWS WASHINGTON







WA0701

GC10683