VK 597 .U5 N3 3rd ed. 1997

The Nautical Charting Plan



Nautical Charts play a key role in providing safe passage...



U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Third Edition December 1997 LIBRARY APR 2000 National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Introduction to the Third Edition U.S. Dept. of Commerce

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. U5 N3 3rd ed.

The Third Edition of the Nautical Charting Plan has been revised to reflect ranking of the port areas based on 1996 tonnage data. Information regarding quality of charting data has been added. Areas of United States waters that are considered to be "critical" in terms of need for new surveys to collect depth information are added on the port location graphics.

Please address comments on this nautical charting plan to:

Chief, Marine Chart Division, N/CS28 National Ocean Service 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

FAX: 301-713-4516

SAMPLE Coast Survey NEW ENGLAND Large Scale Chart Coverage J're to oo MAINE ypvoo Portland NEW **Priority Ports:** HAMPSHIRE Portland, ME Boston, MA New Bedford, MA MASSACHUSETTS 3 Boston Charts: 13270 13218 13230 13272 RHODE 13236 13288 13246 13292 ISLAND w Bedfo 13247 Critical Area - Remaining Critical Area - Completed 10

2

Office of Coast Survey Nautical Charting Plan Third Edition: DECEMBER 1997

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey has developed a nautical chart maintenance plan to provide priority support to marine commerce. The Coast Survey is placing the nautical charts covering the major U.S. ports on an accelerated updating and publication schedule to provide mariners with the most current information.

The Coast Survey has operated under severe resource constraints in the past. With reduced resources, the Coast Survey is compelled to prioritize every element of its budget, including the scheduling and printing of new editions of nautical charts and hydrographic surveying. To maintain the suite of nautical charts in a state of currency requires the annual publication of approximately 400 new editions. Resource levels for Fiscal Year 1998 will sustain the compilation, engraving, printing, and distribution cost for 360 new nautical chart editions, ninety percent of what is required to properly maintain the entire chart suite.

The Coast Survey has designed a priority scheme to support the marine transportation infrastructure as well as possible with the available resources. The charts that support the busiest commercial ports and trade routes are being published more frequently in order to reflect changing conditions. This publication schedule has been developed to assure data currency and to prevent an excessive accumulation of Notice to Mariners corrections to be applied by the mariner. Charts of lower priority areas will be published less frequently than now scheduled.

The number of new editions of nautical charts and hydrographic surveys required to support all U.S. ports exceeds the annual capability of the Coast Survey at the chart publication frequency required. Therefore, a production model was developed that allocates the Coast Survey chart production and hydrographic surveying resources to the highest ranked ports. The charts that support the largest commercial ports and trade routes were chosen by analyzing data that rank U.S. ports by tonnage of goods moving through them. While this model does not support all ports, it does:

- Include 62% of the ports ranked by tonnage of goods and accounts for 94% of the total tonnage handled in the ranked U.S. ports and harbors.
- Include approximately 63% of the ports ranked by value of goods and accounts for 99% of the total value of goods handled in ranked U.S. ports and harbors.
- Support major ports of call within the continental U.S. that are visited by the cruise line industry.
- Support the Coast Survey priority scheme for hydrographic surveying and coincide with the most current and planned hydrographic survey activity.

Include those areas where the most frequent and critical changes occur.

Some additional areas of charting importance are not directly associated with a particular port. Examples of these types of areas are coastal sea routes and cruise ship operating areas. Some of these areas, formerly considered remote, have never been adequately surveyed and are now being comprehensively surveyed for the first time. As these new surveys are completed, the affected charts are being updated on a priority basis.

A new edition of a nautical chart is constructed by revising the current edition of the chart with new information received since it was last published. The new information typically comes from many sources and is used to revise various charted features. A new edition does not imply that all the data on the chart is newly collected, only that information significant enough to justify publication of a revised chart has been received. This is especially true of the depth information on a nautical chart, the information that results from hydrographic surveys.

Until the 1940's, surveys were conducted with lead lines for measuring depths and sextants for determining positions. Approximately 50 percent of the soundings on Coast Survey nautical charts are from survey data collected before 1940 using lead lines. This methodology could miss large and potentially hazardous features rising from the sea floor. Since then the application of electronics to surveying equipment has resulted in recording fathometers and positioning systems which have evolved into modern multi-beam sounding equipment that can "see" the entire bottom and the Differential Global Positioning System for determining location. Even with advances in technology, however, conducting surveys to collect depth information is costly and time consuming.

The Coast Survey is responsible for surveying and charting more than 3 million square nautical miles of ocean. To prioritize its surveying operations, Coast Survey has developed criteria for determining which coastal areas are in critical need of updated depth information. These criteria include depth of the area, quality of existing depth information, passenger traffic, volume and type of cargo traffic, and the area's proximity to fisheries and marine resources.

There were 43,000 square nautical miles of ocean area in 1994 that met the criteria to be designated as critical needs areas. These critical needs areas are primarily coastal shipping lanes and major U.S. ports and their approaches. Since 1994 approximately 5,000 square nautical miles of critical needs area have been surveyed using modern methods and equipment. Approximately 16,000 square nautical miles in the continental U.S. and Hawaii and 22,000 square nautical miles in Alaska still require surveying with modern means.

Many areas not included in the designated critical needs category have never been adequately surveyed. In other areas changes such as shifting shoals and recently reported wrecks and obstructions add to the requirements for surveys. Although the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, local port authorities, and mariners report these hazards, it is NOAA's responsibility to locate and determine the depth over them. With limited resources, prioritizing the performance of these surveys is Coast Survey's challenge.

Another important source of information is the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Systems (PORTS). PORTS allows ships to access real-time data from instruments that measure currents, water levels (tides), winds, waves, temperatures, and salinity. PORTS, by providing the accurate water level and current information that pilots need to avoid ship groundings and collisions, also allows shippers to recognize conditions suitable for additional loading of goods. PORTS are operational in Tampa Bay, New York Harbor, San Francisco Bay, and Galveston Bay.

The third edition of this charting plan includes the following changes:

- Additional information on critical areas that require hydrographic surveying.
- The addition of charts 11312, 11377, 12314, 18772, and 18773.
- Deletion of chart 11378.
- Replacement of charts 11413 and 11414 with chart 11417.

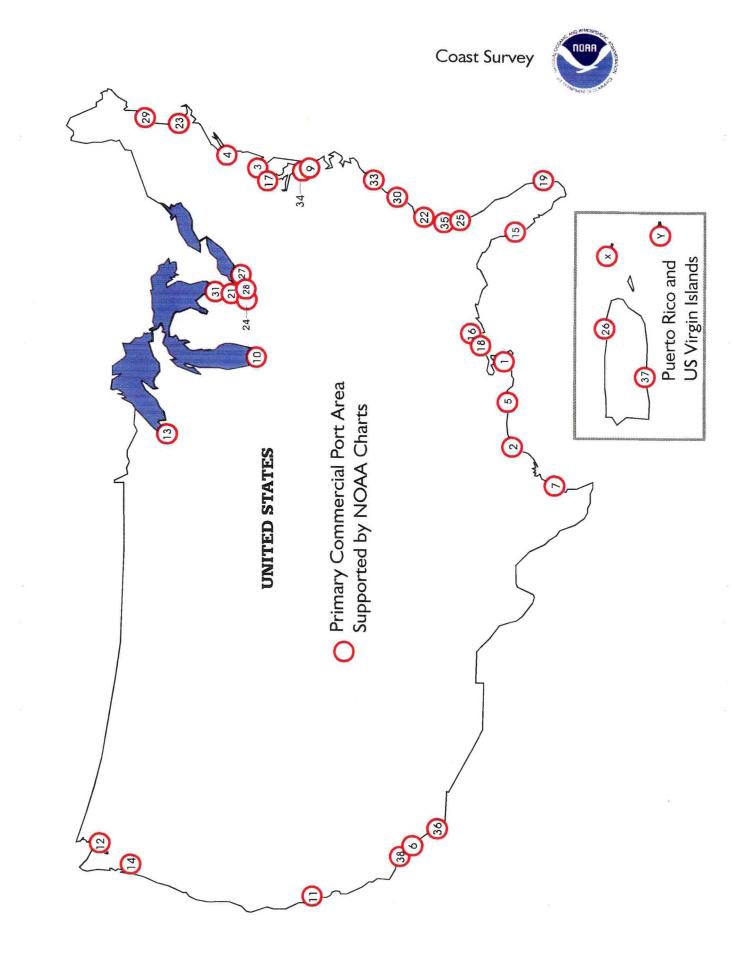
The following pages graphically portray the nautical charts necessary for minimal navigational support of major commercial ports that have been placed on the accelerated publication schedule. Also portrayed are those areas identified as in critical need of modern hydrographic surveys.

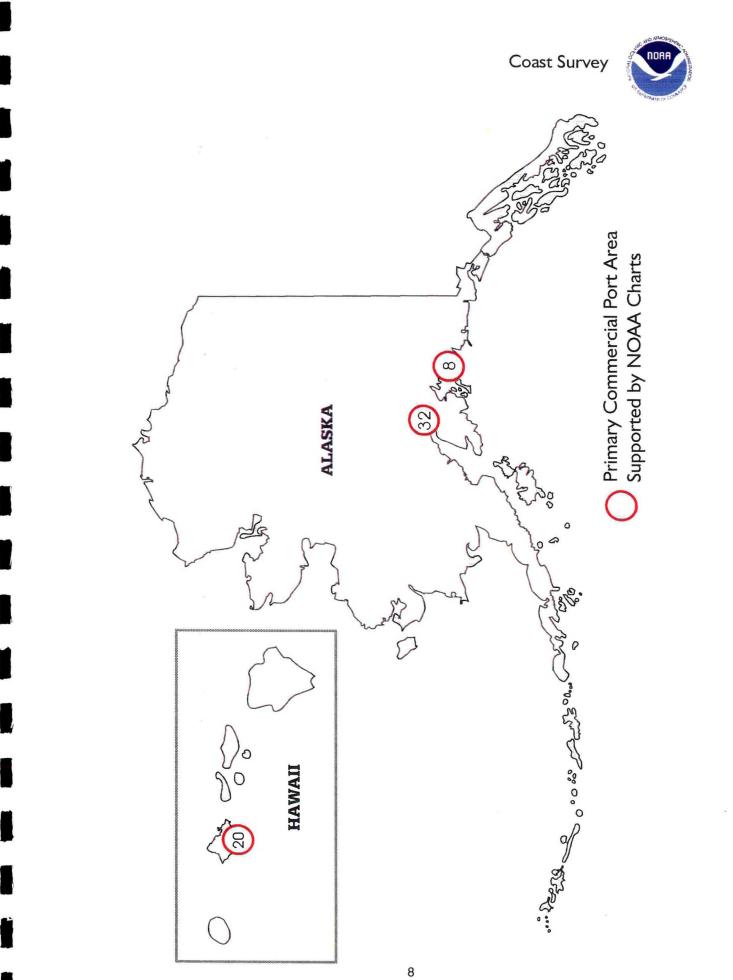
MAJOR U. S. PORT CITIES and SATELLITE PORTS

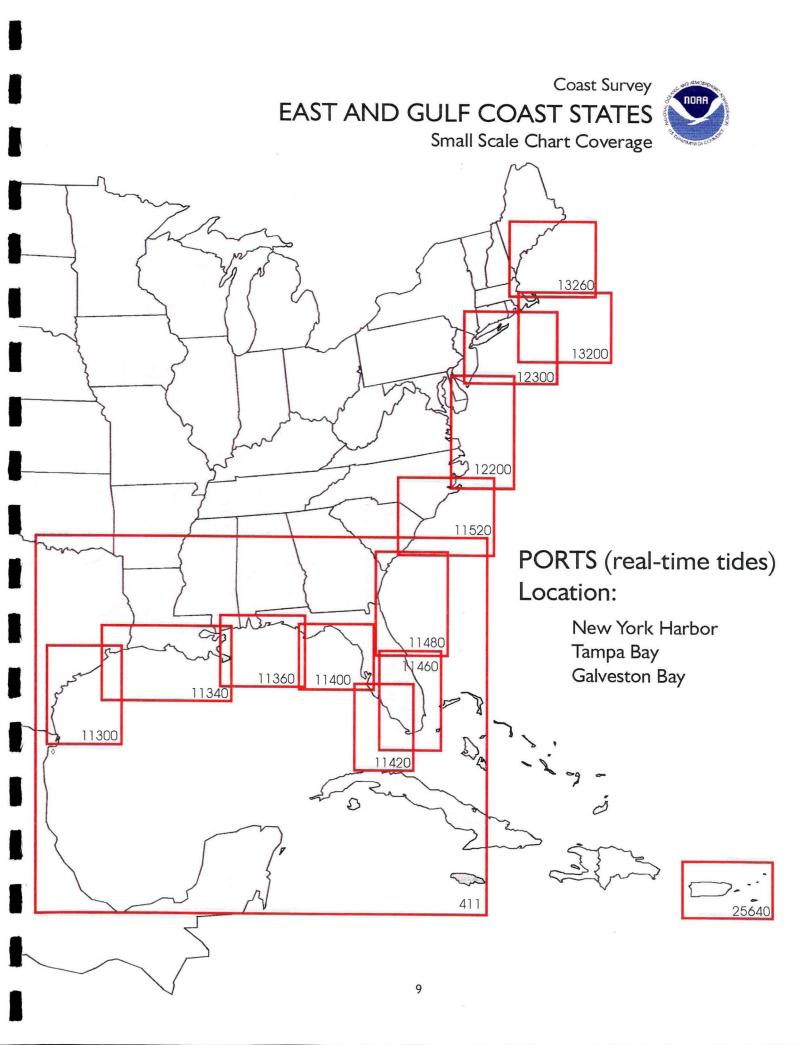
(grouped by location; ranked by total cargo tonnage)

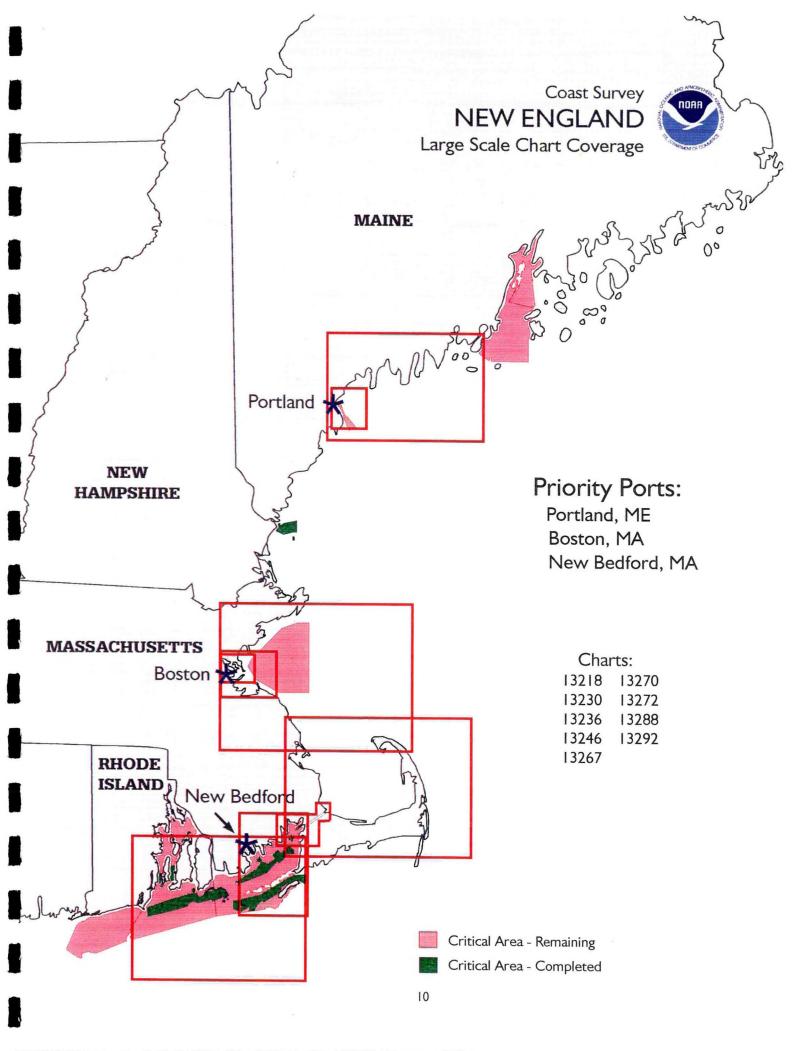
RANK 1	PORT AREAS Port of South LA, LA Baton Rouge, LA New Orleans, LA	RANK 11	PORT AREAS Richmond, CA Oakland, CA San Francisco, CA	24	PORTAREA Toledo, OH Monroe, MI
	Plaquemine, LA Morgan City, LA		Carquinez Strait, CA Martinez, CA	25	Jacksonville, FL
	Avondale, LA		Selby, CA Alameda, CA	26	San Juan, PR
2	Houston, TX Texas City, TX		San Pablo Bay, CA	27	Cleveland, OH
	Freeport, TX Galveston, TX	12	Seattle, WA Tacoma, WA	28	Lorain, OH
3	Philadelphia, PA		Anacortes, WA	29	Portland, ME
	Marcus Hook, PA Paulsboro, PA	13	Duluth/Superior, MN/WI Two Harbors, MN	30	Charleston, SC
	New Castle, DE Camden, NJ Wilmington, DE Chester, PA		Silver Bay, MN Drummond Island, MI Sault Ste. Marie, MI	31	St. Clair, MI Marine City, MI Port Huron, MI
	Trenton, NJ Morrisville, PA Burlington, NJ	14	Portland, OR Vancouver, WA Kalama, WA	32	Nikiski, AK Anchorage, AK
4	Port of NY/NJ		Longview, WA Astoria, OR	33	Wilmington, NC
5	Port Arthur, TX Beaumont, TX	15	Tampa, R.	34	Richmond, VA Hopewell, VA
	Orange, TX Lake Charles, LA		Manatee, FL St. Petersburg, FL	35	Brunswick, GA
6	Long Beach, CA	16	Mobile, AL	36	San Diego, CA
	Los Angeles, CA	17	Baltimore, MD	37	Ponce, PR
7	Corpus Christi, TX Matagorda, TX Victoria, TX	18	Pascagoula, MS Biloxi, MS Gulfport, MS	38	Port Hueneme,CA Ventura, CA
	Brownsville, TX Port Lavaca, TX	19	Port Everglades, FL	Х	Charlotte Amalie St. Thomas, VI
8	Valdez, AK		Miami, FL Palm Beach, Fl Ft Lauderdale, FL	Y	Christiansted, St. Croix, VI
9	Norfolk, VA Newport News, VA	20	Honolulu, HI Barbers Pt, HI		
10	Chicago, IL Indiana Harbor, IN	21	Detroit, MI		
	Burns Int'l Harbor, IN Gary, IN Port Inland, MI	22	Savannah, GA		
	Port Inland, MI Buffington, IN East Chicago, IN	23	Boston, MA New Bedford, MA		

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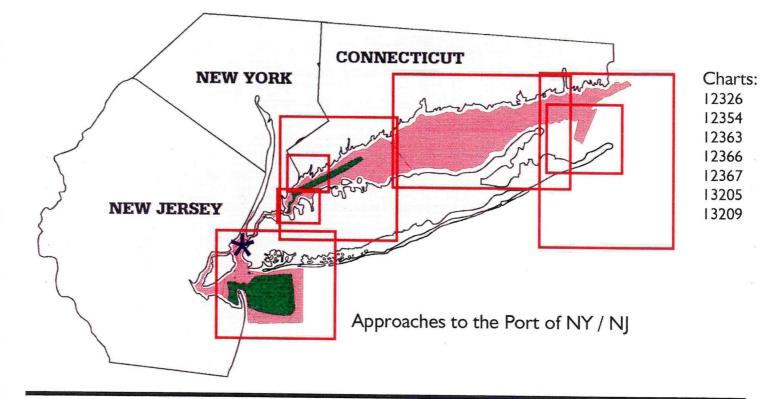


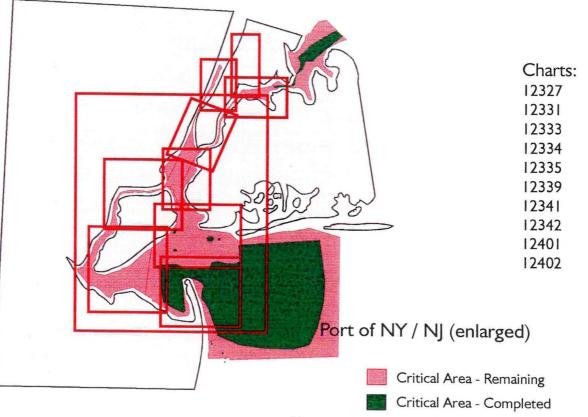


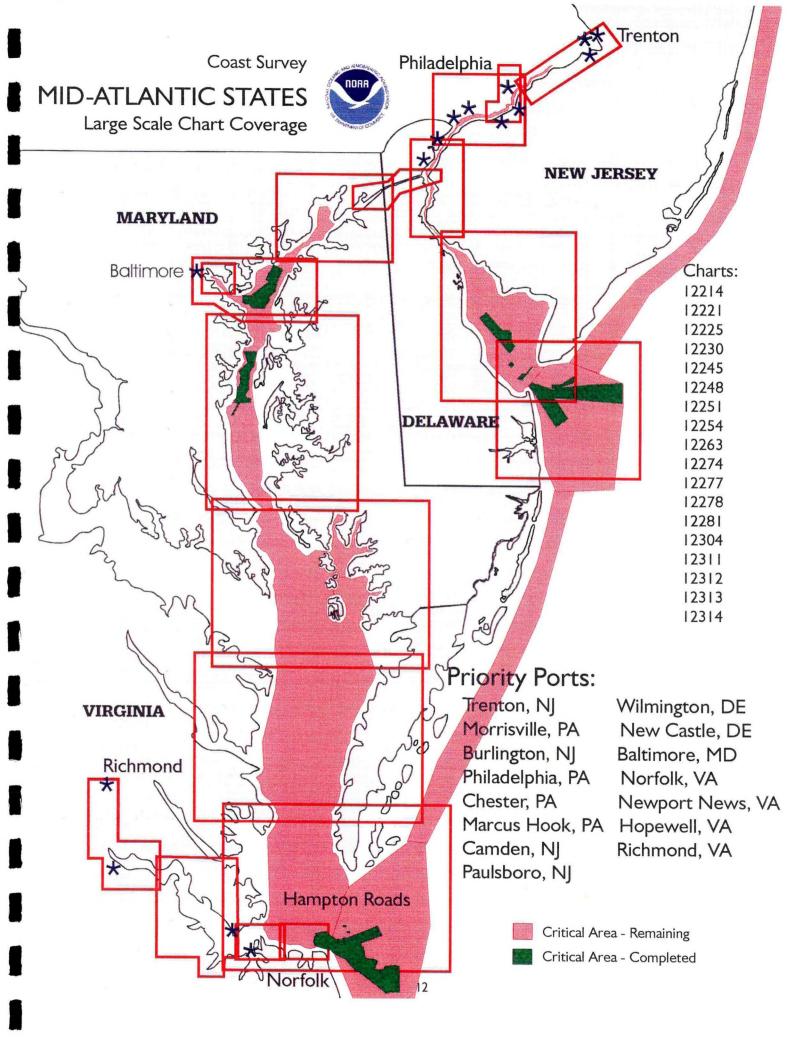


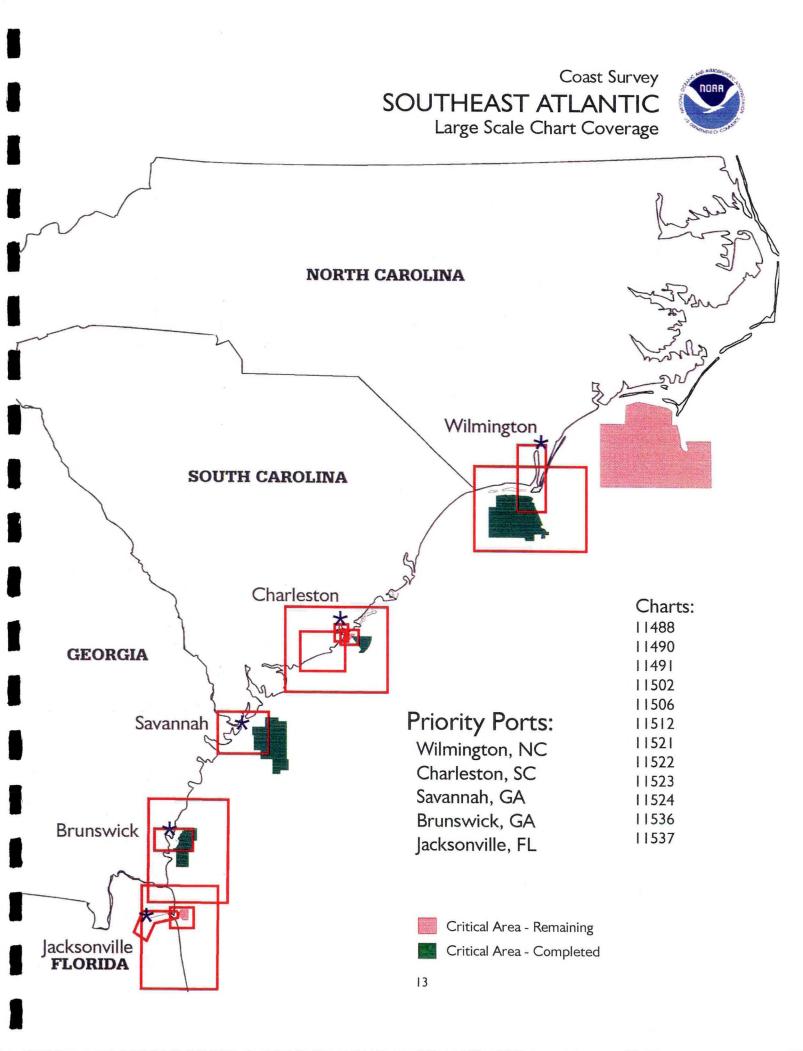
Coast Survey NEW YORK / NEW JERSEY Small and Large Scale Chart Coverage

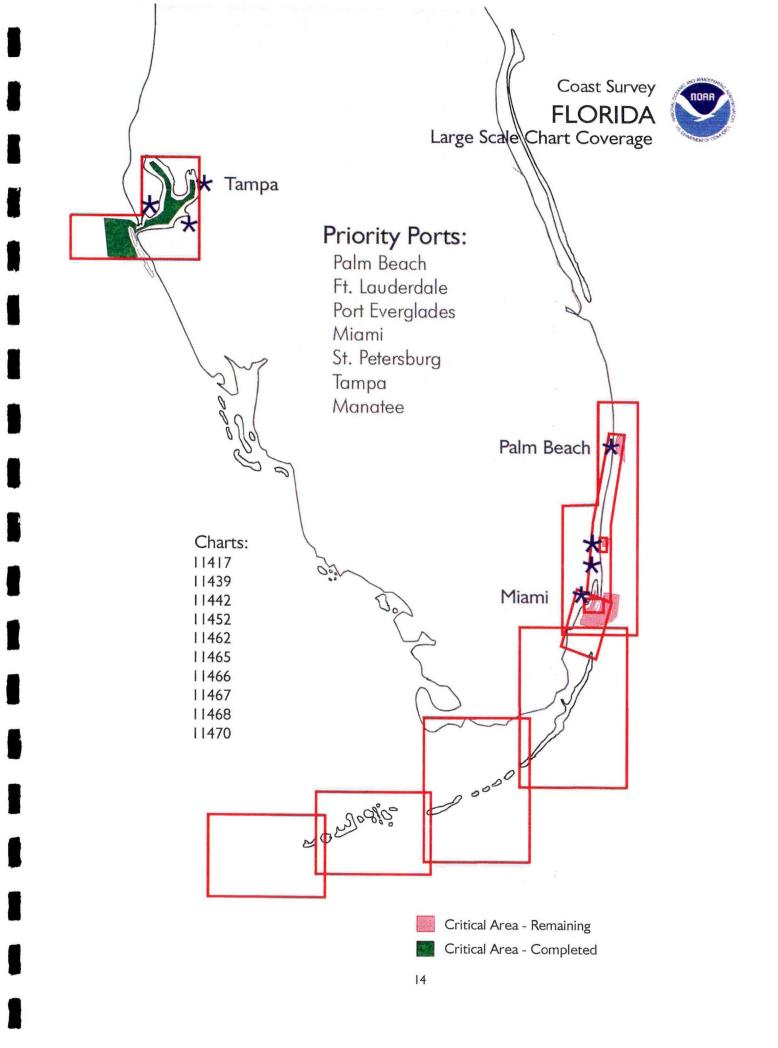


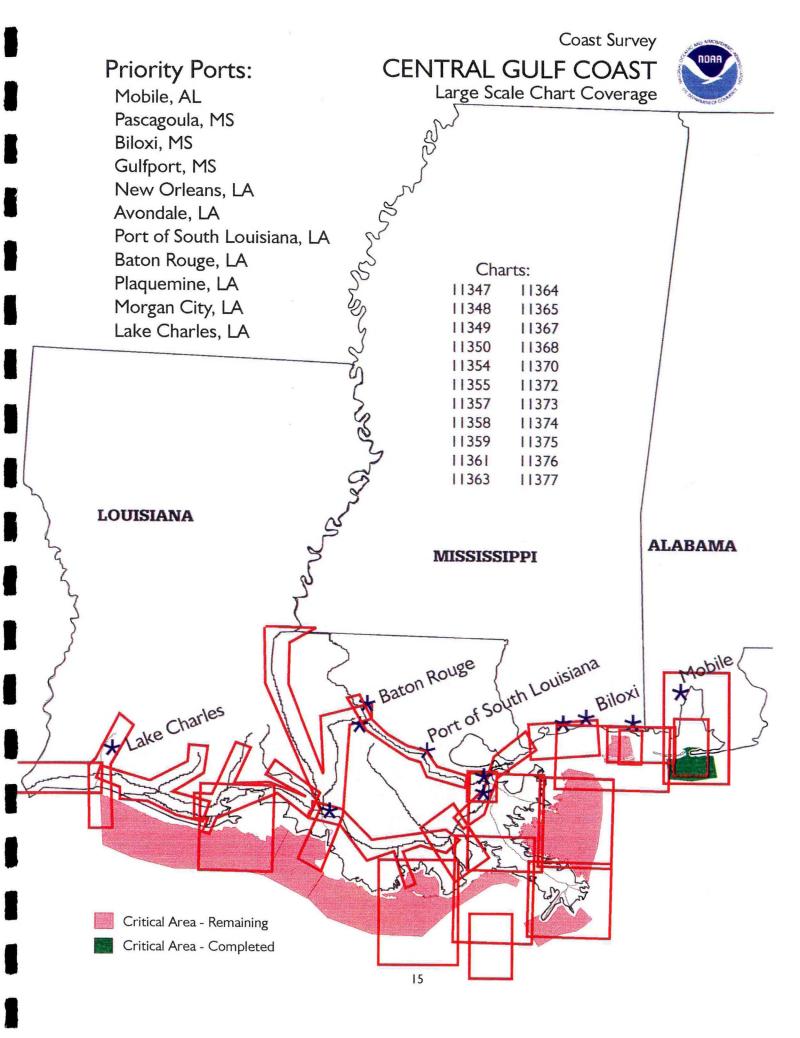


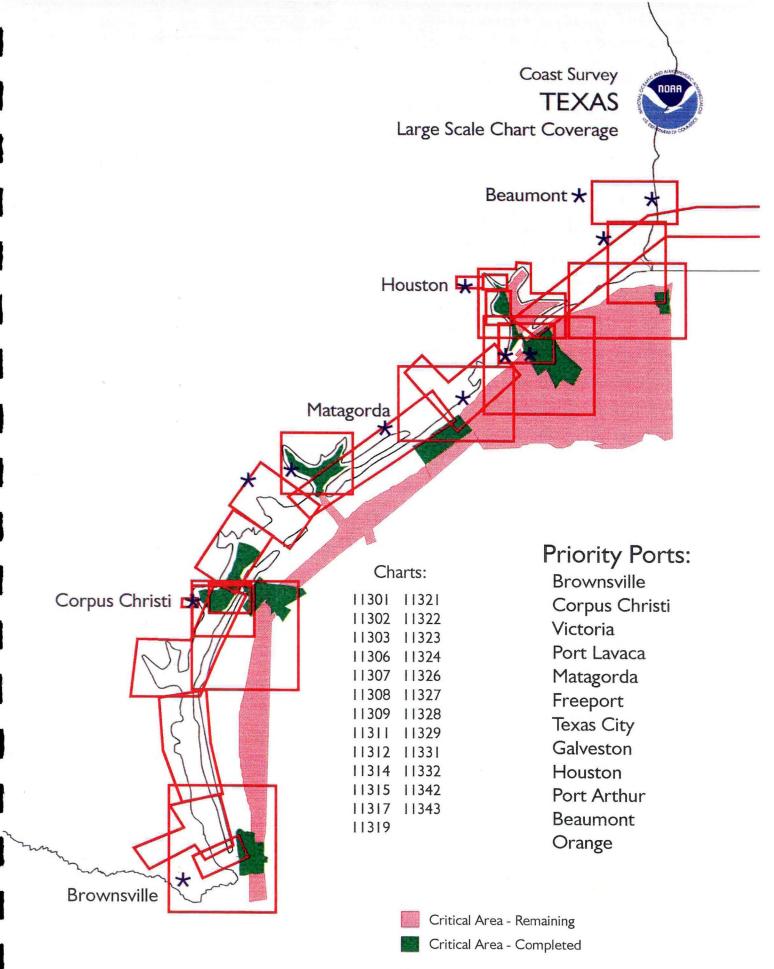




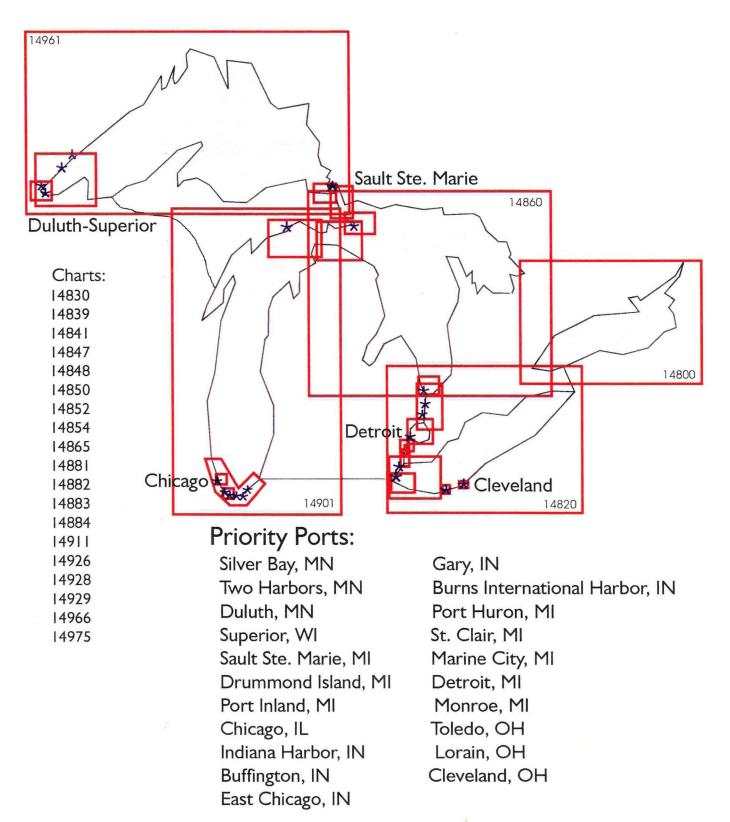






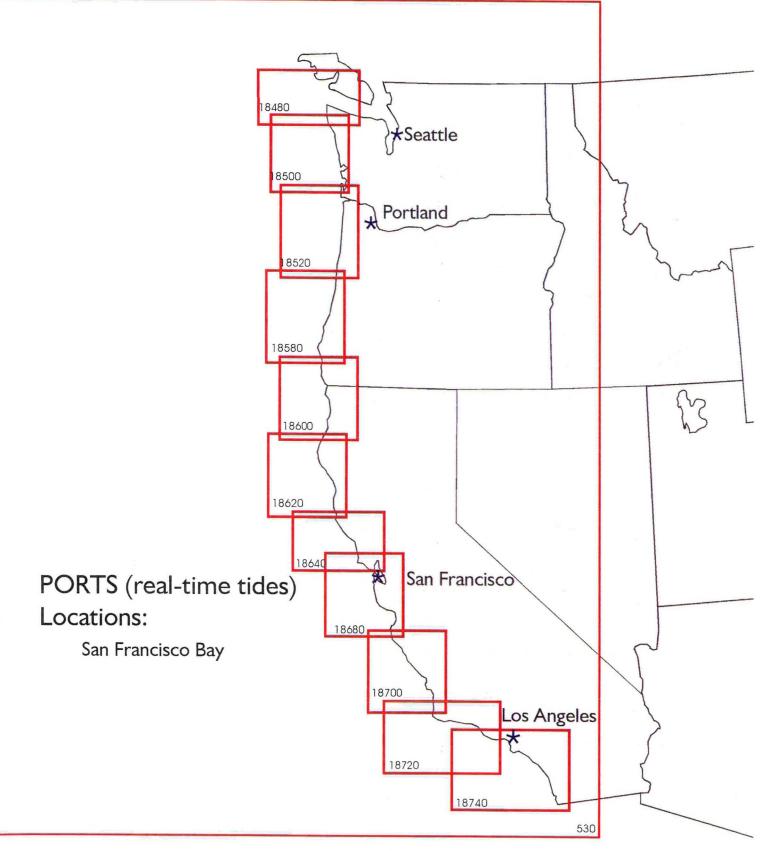


Coast Survey GREAT LAKES Small and Large Scale Chart Coverage



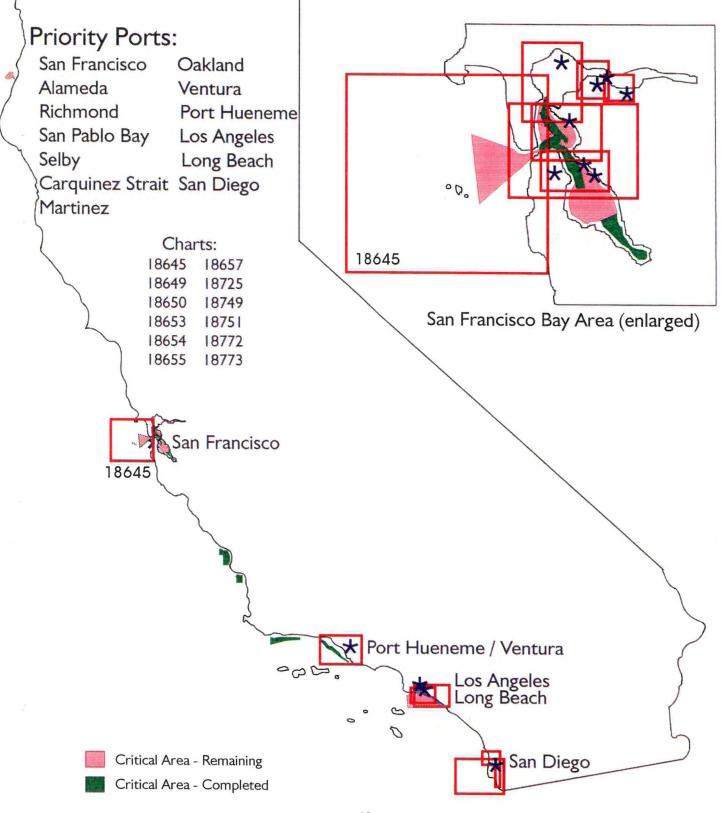
Coast Survey PACIFIC COAST Small Scale Chart Coverage

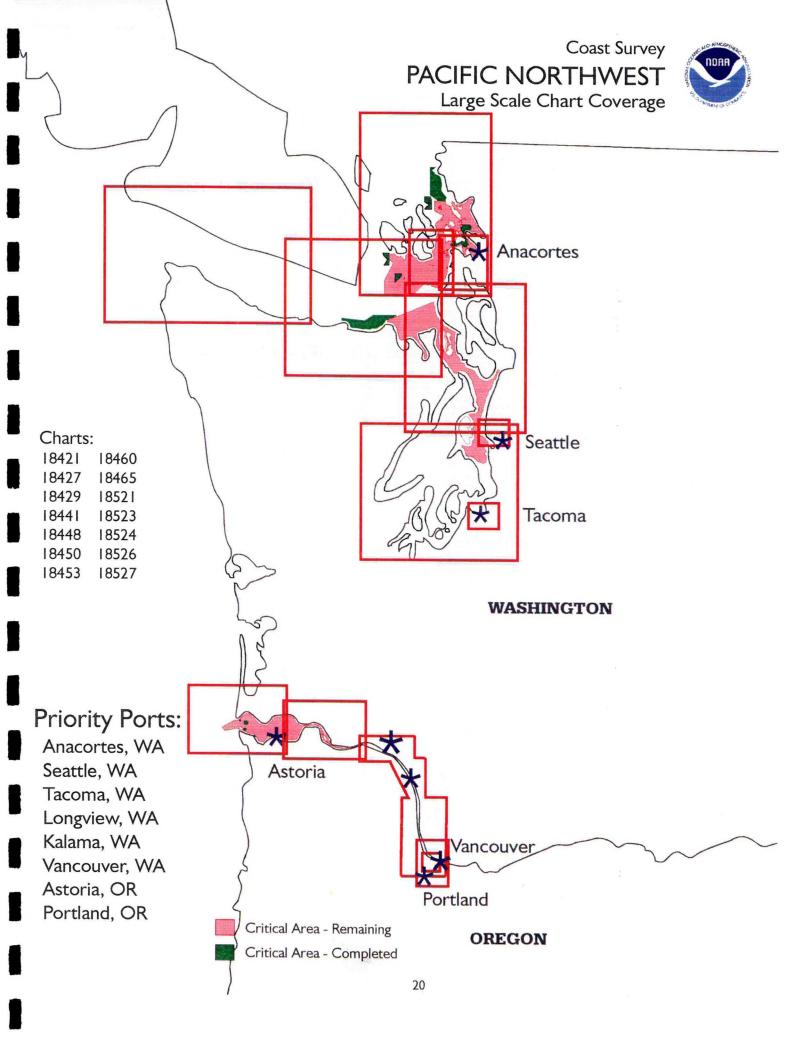




Coast Survey CALIFORNIA Large Scale Chart Coverage





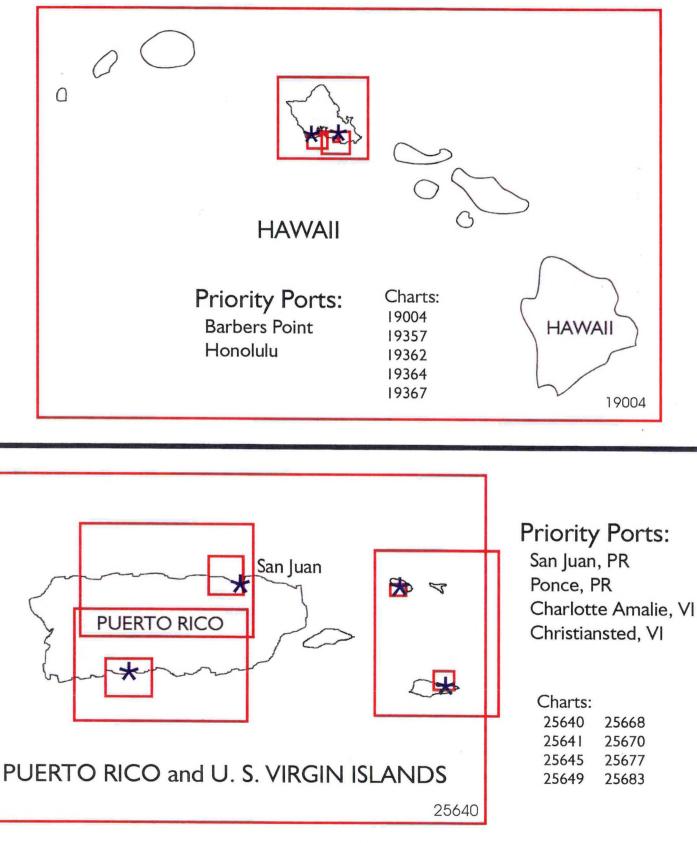


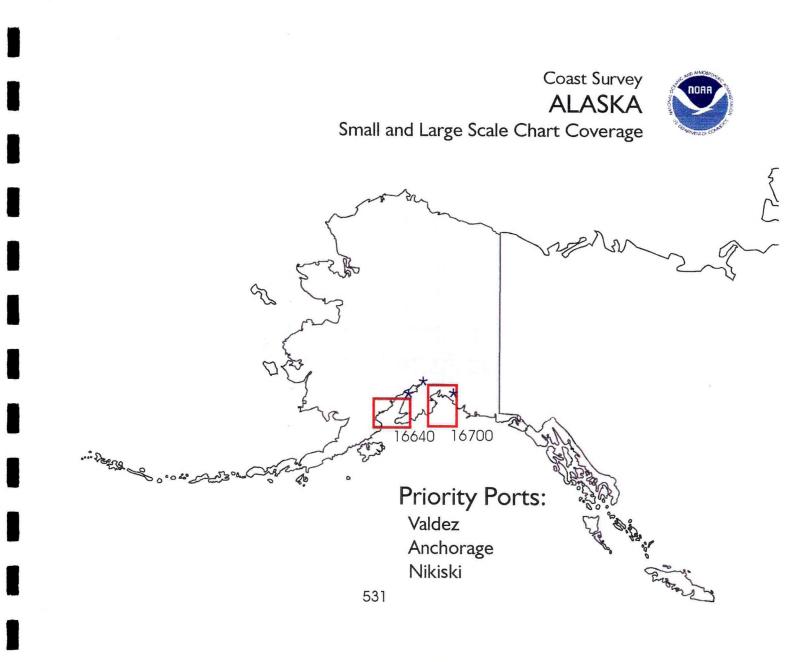
Coast Survey

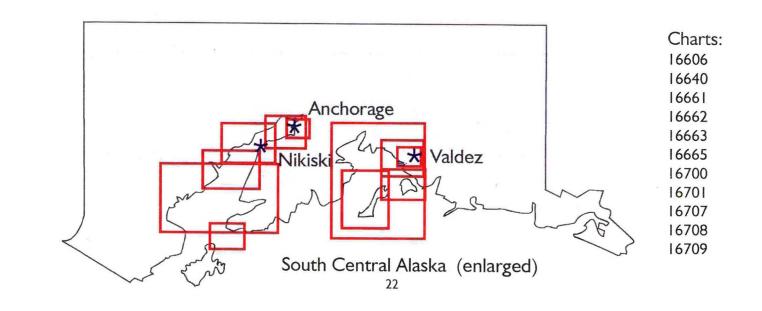
NORTH CONCEPTION OF THE STATE

HAWAII, PUERTO RICO, AND U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

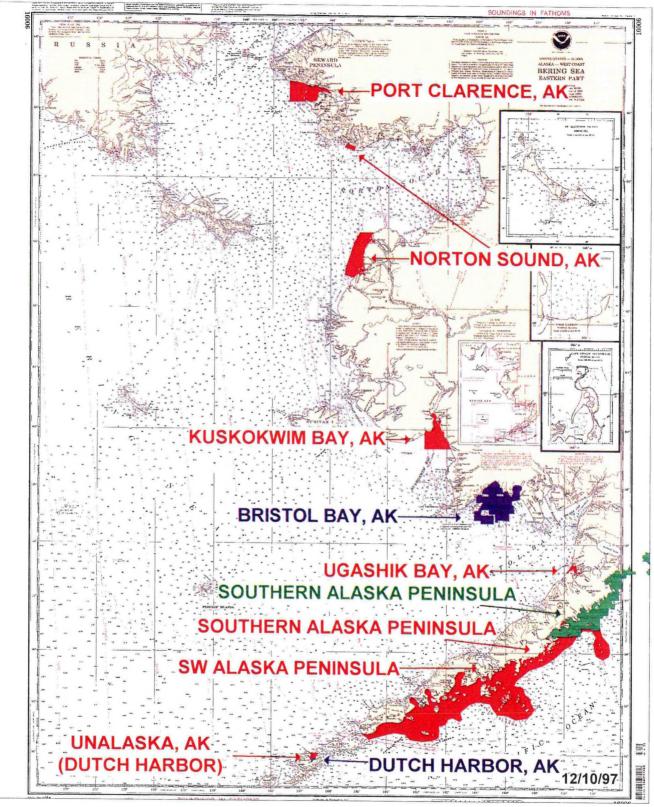
Small and Large Scale Chart Coverage







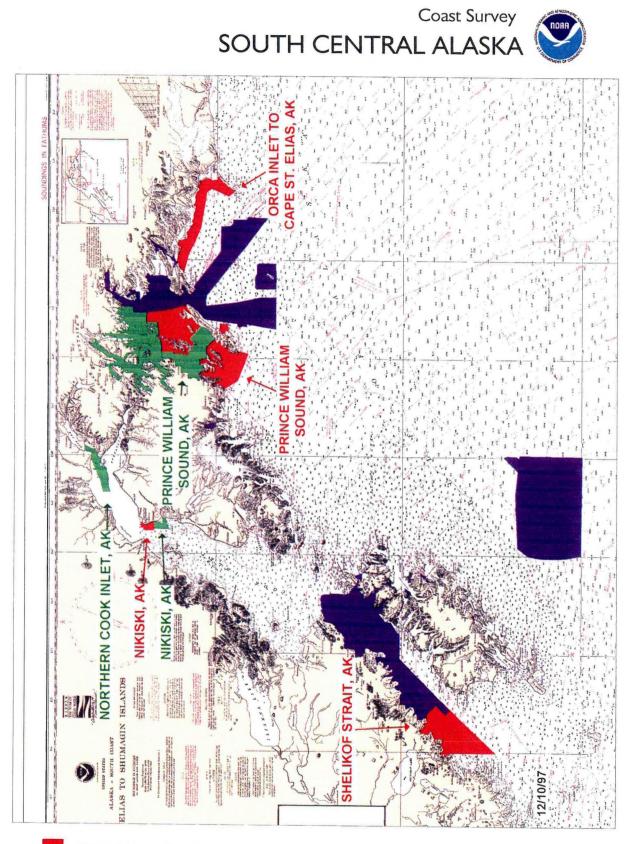




Critical Area - Remaining

Critical Area - Completed

Adequately Done



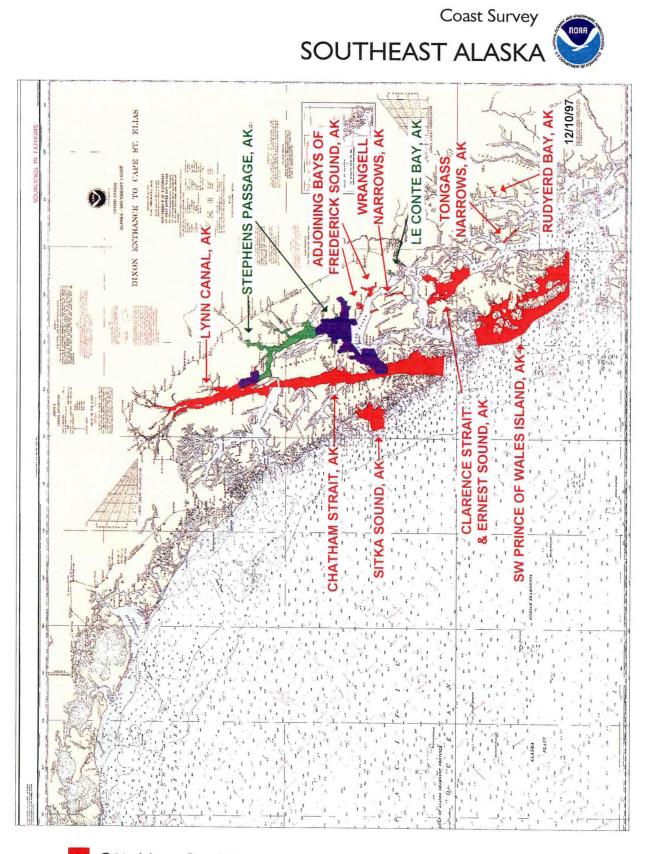


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