# NOAA's National Geodetic Survey Emergency Response Efforts

2006 Ocean and Coastal Program Managers' Meeting

Mike Aslaksen
Acting Chief
Remote Sensing Division
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey



## **Our Focus**

- NOAA
  - National Ocean Service
    - National Geodetic Survey
      - Remote Sensing Division

- Primary programs
  - Coastal Mapping Program
  - Aeronautical SurveyProgram



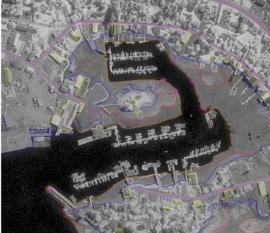




# Digital Photogrammetric Workstation used for aerotriangulation and feature extraction









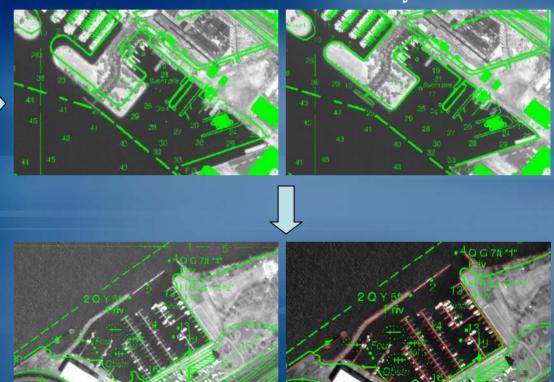
# CSCAP: The Coast and Shoreline Change Analysis Program

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## Satellite Imagery



## Georeferenced to meet accuracy needs



Updated as needed



# **Emergency Response**



## **Background**

- Remotely sensed data is acquired to support NOAA's homeland security and emergency response requirements (ESF #10, #11, and #13 of the National Response Plan).
- RSD maintains the capability to provide tools, technology, and expertise in a timely and efficient manner.
- The remotely sensed data collected is disseminated to federal, state, and local government agencies as well as the general public to facilitate support efforts.

- Over the last several decades, NOAA has assisted with recovery from a variety of natural and human induced disasters, including:
  - March 27, 1964: On Good Friday, Alaska was struck by an earthquake and tsunami.
  - Hurricanes: Camille (1969), Ceila (1970), and Frederick (1979).
  - February 1978: Nor'easter damage along the New England coastline.
  - Oil Spills: breaking up and sinking of the Texaco Oklahoma (1971) and the Campeche Bay oil spill (1979).







March 27, 1964: Alaska struck by an earthquake and tsunami.

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Nor'easter (February 1978)



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Oil Slick from the breaking up and sinking of the tanker Texaco Oklahoma (1971)

## **Recent Projects**

- Provided support in the recovery and clean up efforts at the World Trade Center and Pentagon following the September 11 terrorist attacks.
- Acquiring LIDAR to assist with homeland security requirements.
- Hurricanes: Isabel (2003), Ivan (2004), Jeanne (2004), Dennis (2005), Katrina (2005), Ophelia (2005), Rita (2005), and Wilma (2005).

## Hurricane Isabel

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- On September 18, 2003 Hurricane Isabel made landfall along the North Carolina Outer Banks as a category 2 storm.
- Utilizing the DSS, several flights were made between September 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> to capture the altered coastline.
- Over one thousand high resolution images were acquired and made available for viewing.

Hatteras Village, North Carolina





1998

September 19, 2003

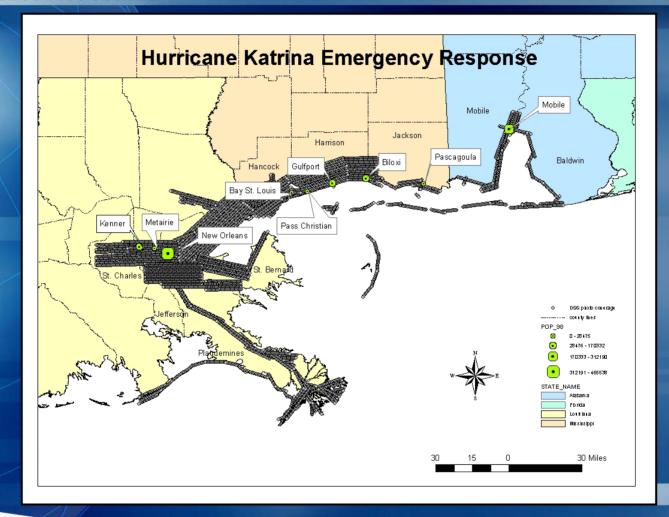


## **Hurricane Katrina**



- Hurricane Katrina made landfall near Plaquemines Parish Louisiana with winds of 140 mph and then again near the Louisiana/ Mississippi border with 125 mph winds.
- Utilizing the DSS, several flights were made between August 30th and September 8th to capture the altered coastal areas.
- Over eight thousand high resolution images were acquired and made available for viewing.
- The NGS website has experienced over 73 million hits.

## **Hurricane Katrina**





# Hurricane Katrina Grand Isle, LA



## **Hurricane Katrina**

Chandeleur Islands, LA

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October 15, 2004

Imagery Courtesy of NASA

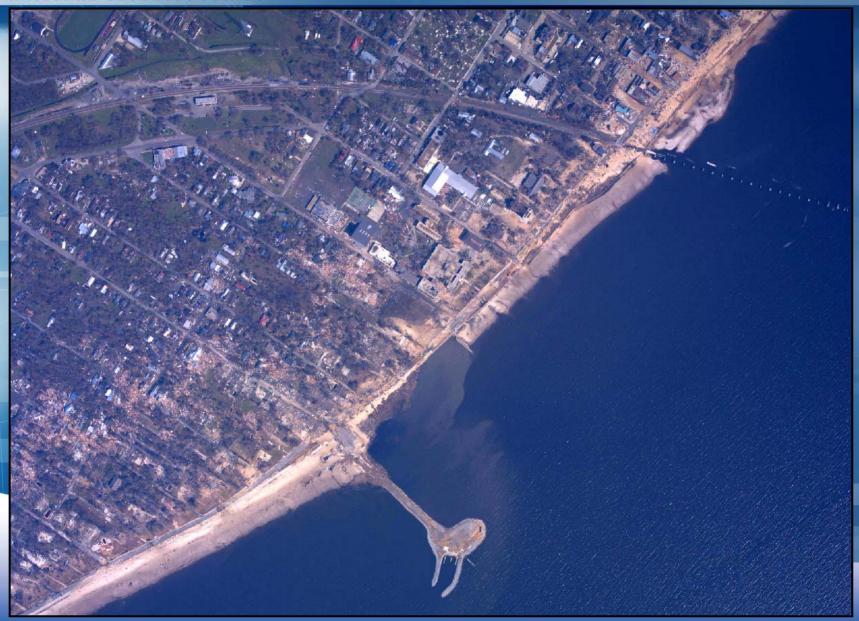






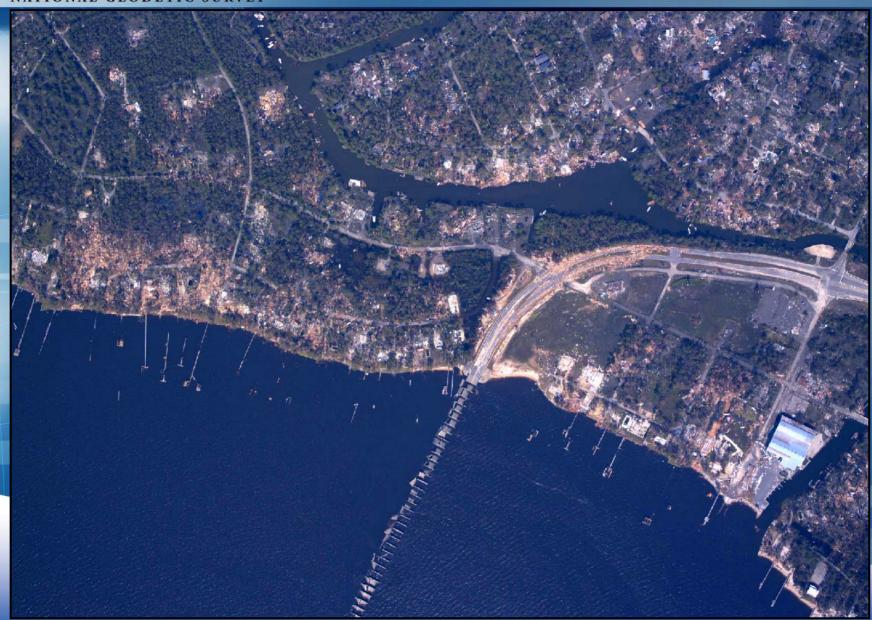
**DSS** Imagery

# Hurricane Katrina Bay St. Louis, MS

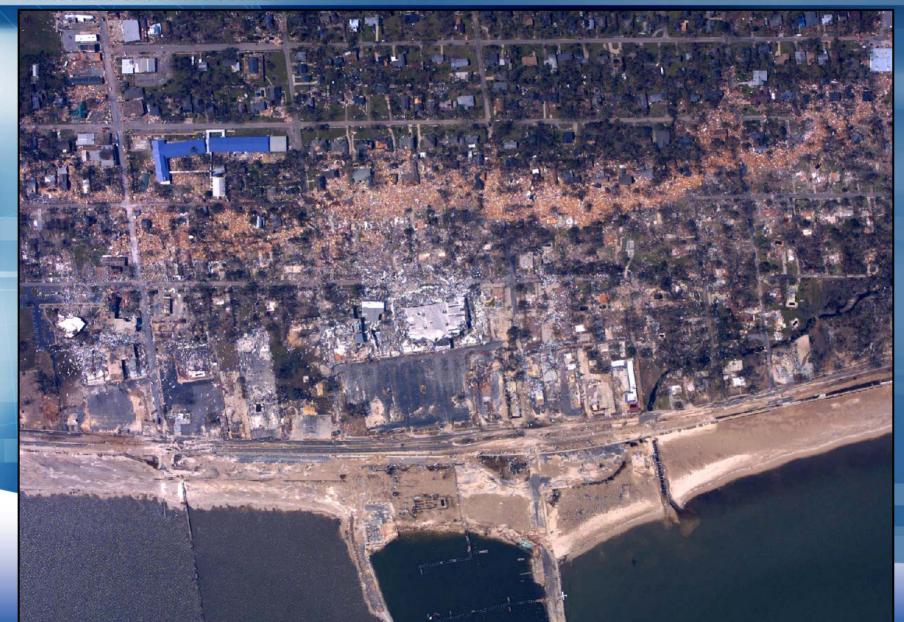


## **Hurricane Katrina**

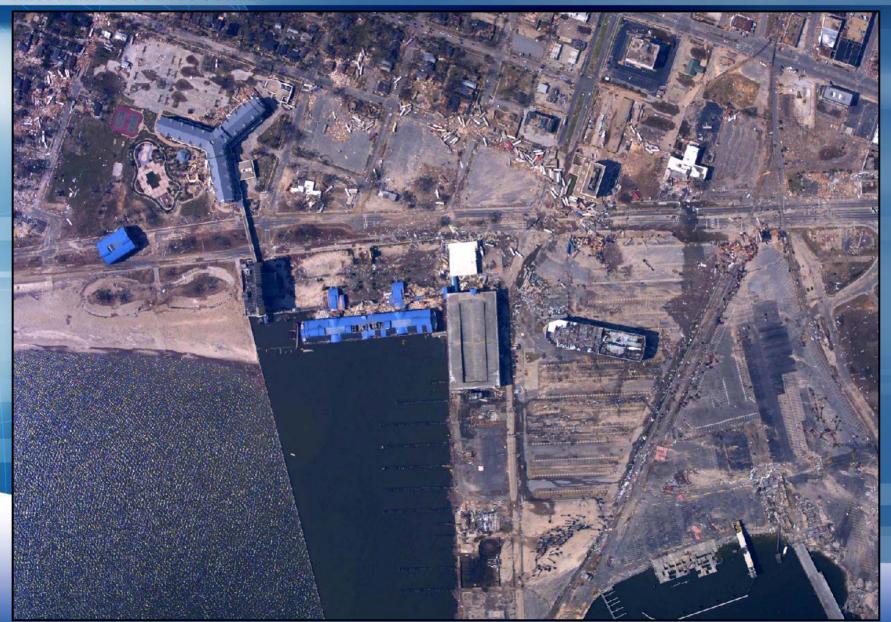
Pass Christian, MS



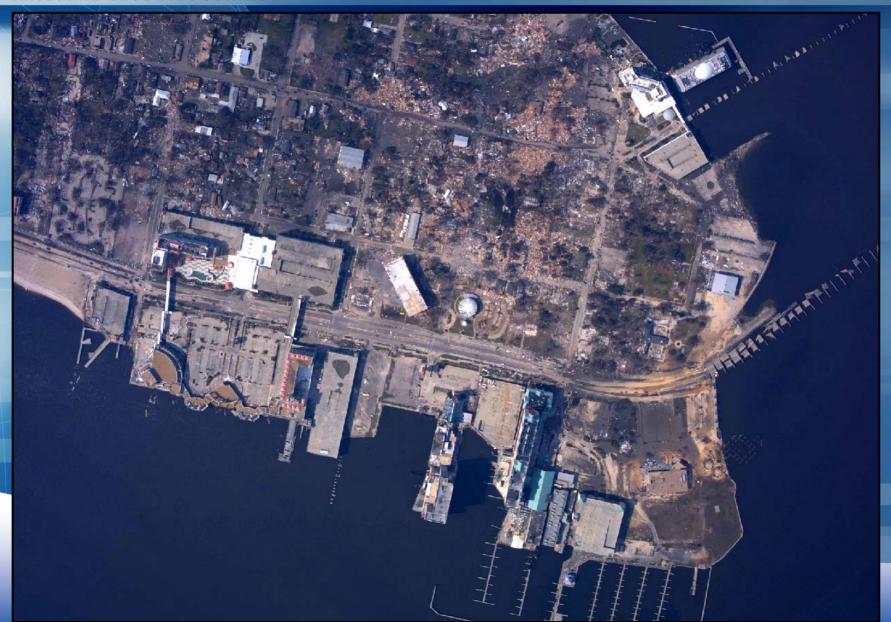
# Hurricane Katrina Gulfport, MS



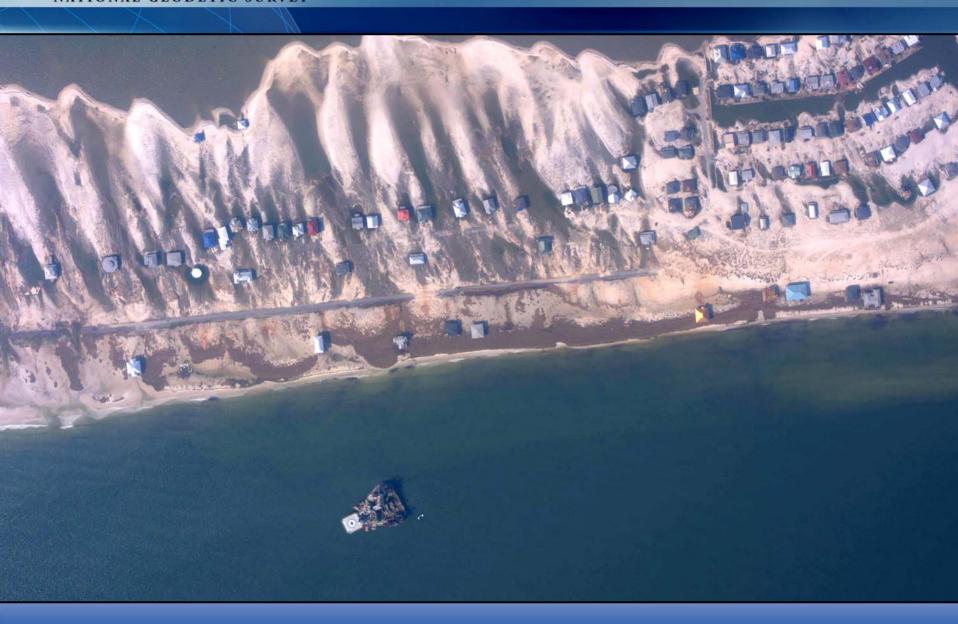
# Hurricane Katrina Gulfport, MS



# Hurricane Katrina Biloxi, MS

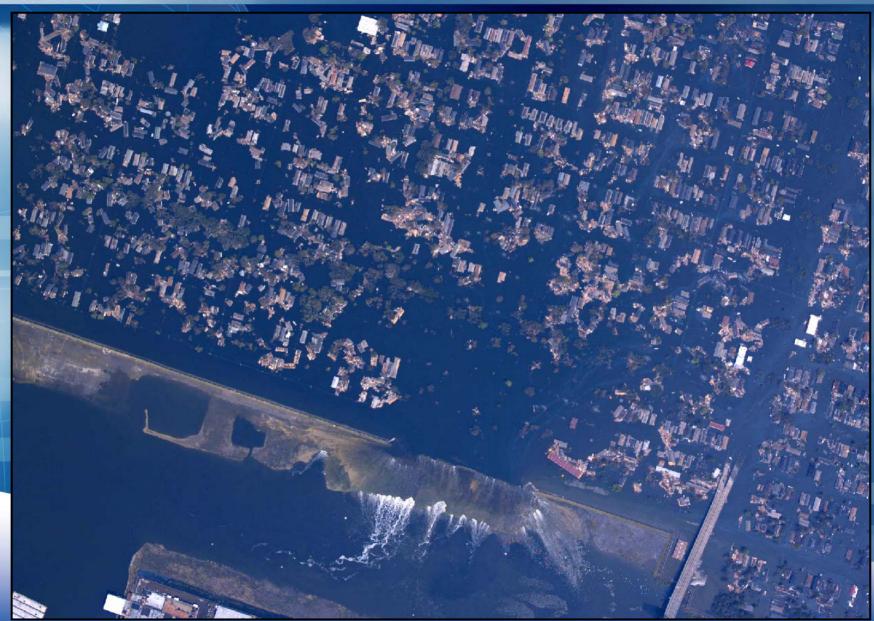


# Hurricane Katrina Dauphin Island, Al



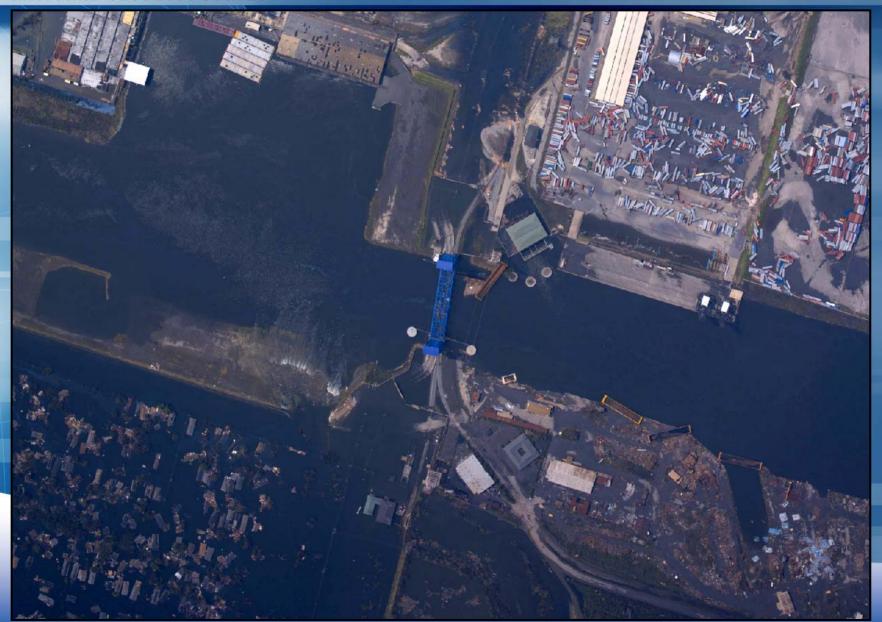
## **Hurricane Katrina**

New Orleans, LA



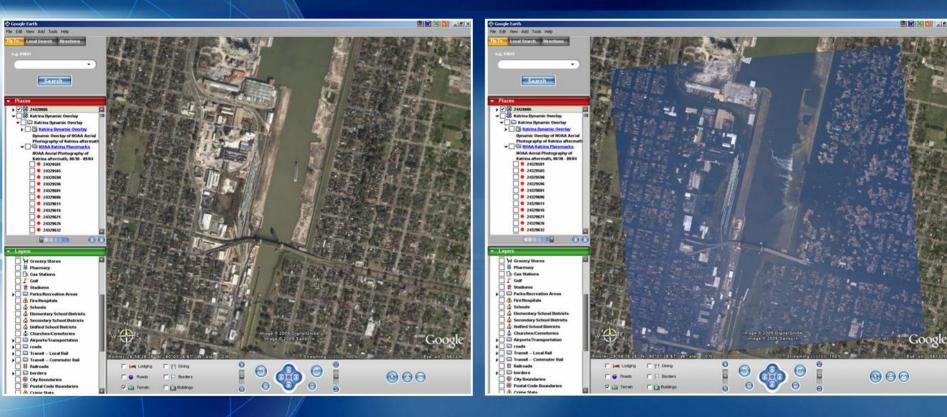
# Hurricane Katrina

New Orleans, LA



# Hurricane Katrina New Orleans, LA

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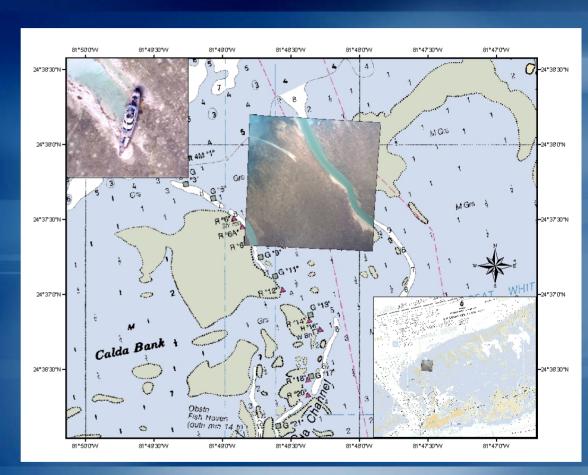
## Google Earth incorporates NOAA imagery.



## **Hurricane Wilma**



- Hurricane Wilma made landfall on October 24<sup>th</sup> with winds near 120 mph (category 3 intensity) in southwestern Florida near Cape Romano.
- Approximately 1,600 high resolution images were acquired and made available for viewing.





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## Operations this year were an overall success:

•Data was made available to the public within 24 hrs of collection.

•The imagery was deemed valuable for internal and external needs.

•Internal: NRT's

**HAZMAT** 

Coastal Zone Management

Hurricane Research

•External: DHS

USACE

State and Local Emergency Managers

General Public



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## Improvements to Operations:

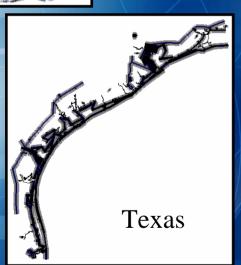
- •Development of a flight plan database from Texas to Maine, which will include the outer coast and integral infrastructure.
- •FTP site dedicated to government users only
- •A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document will be generated for defining the Remote Sensing Division's emergency response efforts.

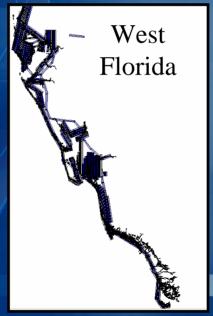
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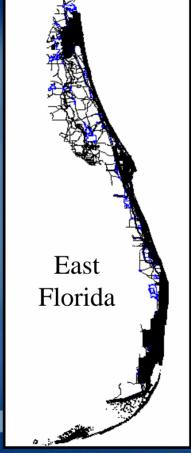
# Flight Plan Database

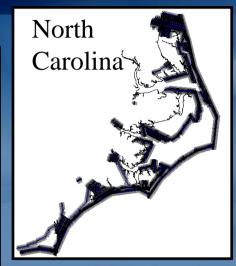


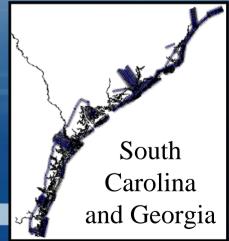












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## •Digital Sensor System Improvements:

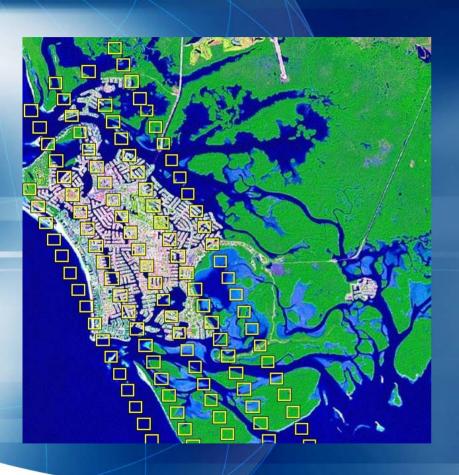
- •Making NOAA's data more "GIS friendly".
  - •Short term: Incorporate a geo-referencing step in the processing of raw data after landing. Output will be JPEGs (\*.jpg) with world files (\*.jgw). The image pixels will be geolocated using the initial GPS/IMU data from the mission and existing DEMs.
  - •Long term: Incorporate the geo-location of pixels on the fly, so that when the camera hard drives are removed at the end of the flight, the geo-referenced data will be available.

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## Website Improvements:

- •Overwhelmed NOAA Web Servers:
  - •Statistics
    - •Over 73 million hits for data
    - •Delivered over 43 Terabytes of data
  - •September 1, 2005: NGS web server experiences problems.
  - •September 2-5, 2005: NOAA upgraded web farm storage array and CPU, and increased bandwidth from ISP.
  - •September 3, 2005: NOAA Internet connection reached its maximum capacity.
  - •September 4, 2005: NOAA off-loads out bound traffic to College Park Max.
  - •September 4, 2005: NOAA Backbone network reconfigured to support traffic to and from the web farm.
  - •September 5, 2005: NOAA Intrusion Detection system reconfigured to accommodate demands, second port opened on College Park Max.
  - •September 7, 2005: NOAA moves 150 Mbs of web pages to Boulder load-balancing site.

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## •Website Improvements:

- •We have started delivering Zip files of imagery and Exterior Orientation (EO) parameters for geo-referencing.
- •Starting the process of improving our delivery system, while remembering that our main effort is rapid response.
- •Currently working on improved backdrops. (Utilizing satellite imagery)

## **Summary**

- Remote Sensing Division has two mapping programs:
  - Coastal Mapping
  - Airport Survey
  - Research and Development that support both programs
- NOAA/NGS/RSD plans to acquire remotely sensed data in the future to support the agency's homeland security and emergency response requirements.
- The data will continue to be disseminated and promoted in a manner to facilitate support efforts.
- During FY06 RSD will continue to improve on several issues to make the efforts more efficient and useful.