North Carolina Geodetic Survey (NCGS): Positioning NC today and for the future!



State Mapping Advisory Committee January 12, 2022

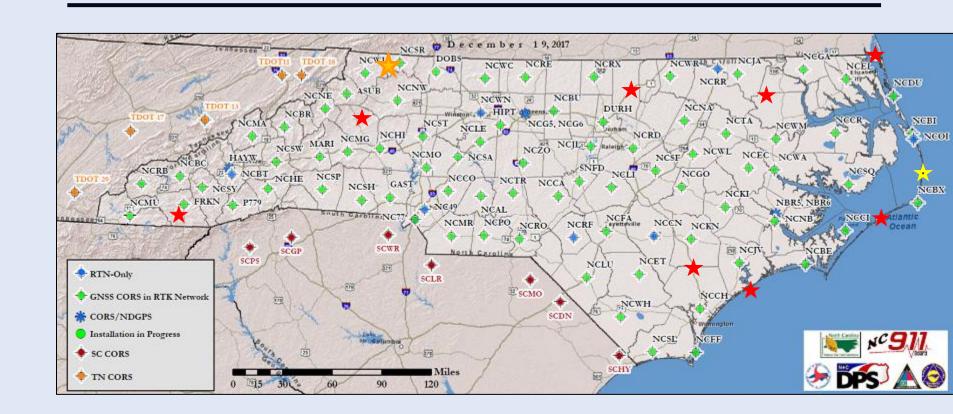
Geodetic Control





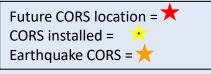


North Carolina (NC) Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) Network





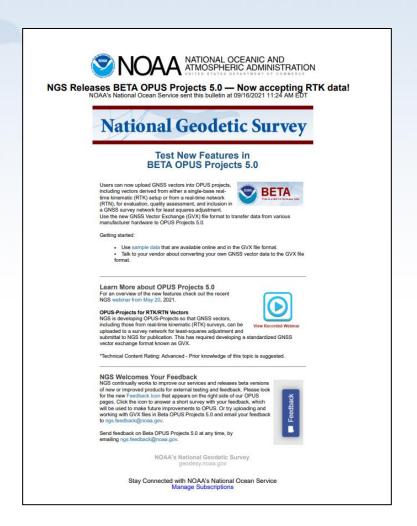






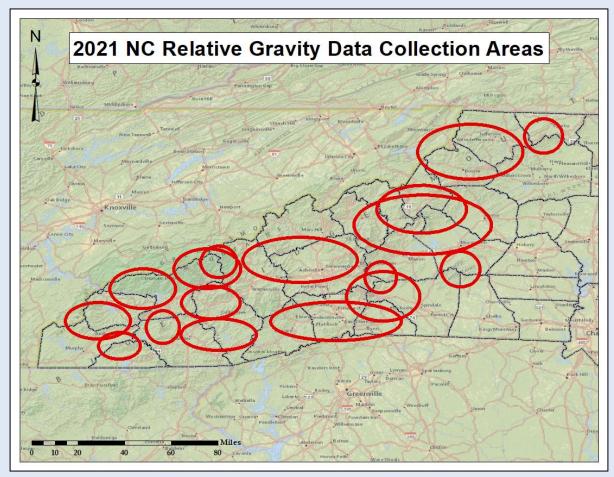
OPUS-Projects 5.0

- Inclusion of previously processed GNSS vectors
 - Single-base Real Time
 Kinematic (RTK) vectors
 - Network RTK vectors
 - Vectors processed in other software



1/25/2022

Gravity Data Collection





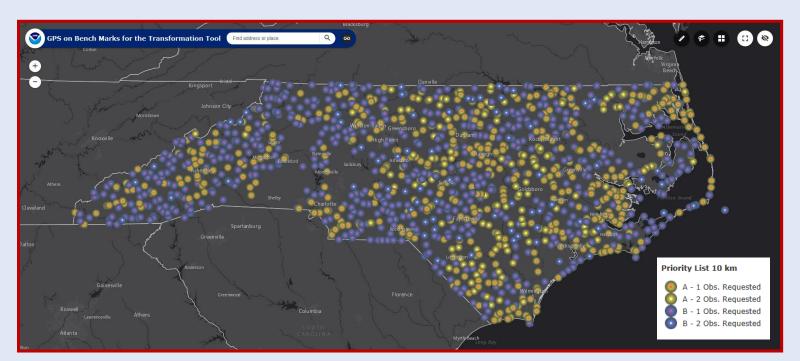




National Geodetic Survey GPS on Bench Marks 2020/2021

• 2020

 NGS has prepared a list of geodetic monuments that we review for possible GNSS data collection



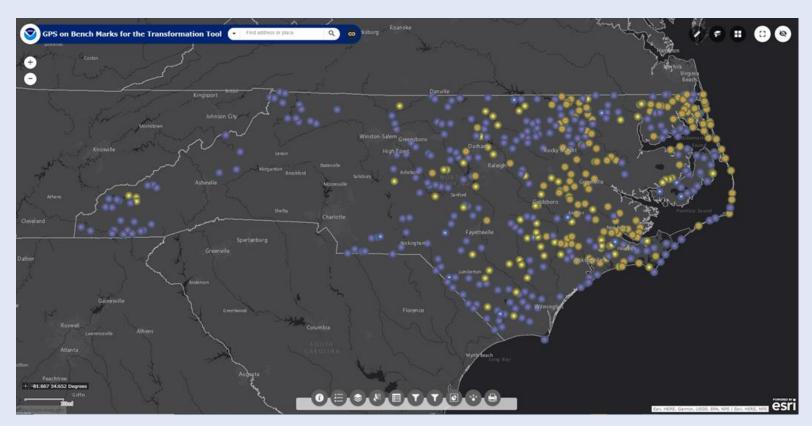






National Geodetic Survey GPS on Bench Marks 2020/2021

• 2021 (status as of 12/31/2021)



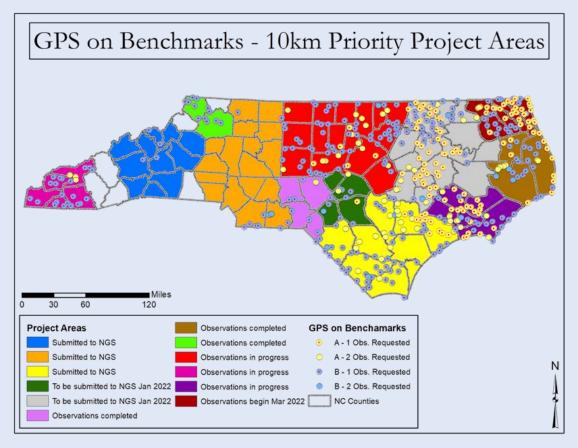






National Geodetic Survey GPS on Bench Marks 2020/2021

Projects in progress

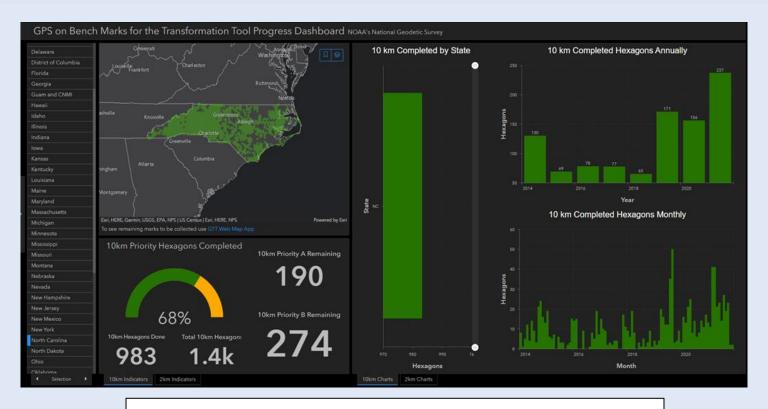








North Carolina's Progress Dashboard



GPS on BenchMarks

*** NOTICE: NGS has extended the December 31, 2021 cut-off date for GPS on Bench Mark submissions! The new cut-off date to submit GPS on Bench Mark data for use in the 2022 Transformation Tool is now December, 31, 2022. ***







National Geodetic Survey Positioning America for the Future

geodesy.noaa.gov



New Datums Are Coming!

NOAA is Replacing NAD 83 and NAVD 88.

NOAA's National Geodetic Survey (NGS) will be replacing the datums of the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), including the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). NGS will provide the tools to easily transform between the new and old datums. Read the NGS Ten-Year Plan and visit the New Datums Web page on our site to learn more.

Renefit

The new reference frames (geometric and geopotential) will rely primarily on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), such as the Global Positioning System (GPS), as well as on a gravimetric geoid model resulting from NGS' Gravity for the Redefinition of the American Vertical Datum (GRAV-D) Project.

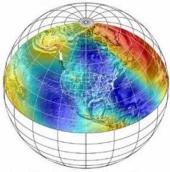
The target accuracy of differential orthometric heights (heights relative to sea level) in the geopotential reference frame will be 2 centimeters over any distance, where possible.

What You Can Expect

The magnitude of change with the new datums will vary depending on the datum you are using and your geographic location. The new geometric datum will change latitude, longitude, and ellipsoid height between 1 and 4 meters. In the conterminous United States (CONUS), the new vertical datum will change heights on average 50 centimeters, with approximately a 1-meter tilt towards the Pacific Northwest.

How You Can Prepare

- Learn if legislation or other formal documents referencing NAD 83 and NAVD 88 need to be changed in your state.
- Transform existing data to the latest NSRS datums and realizations; i.e. NAD 83 (2011), GEOID18, and NAVD 88.
- Obtain precise ellipsoidal heights on NAVD 88 bench marks, and visit the GPS on Bench Marks Web page to learn more.
- Require and provide complete metadata on all mapping contracts. See our website for more details.



The new datums will extend across CONUS and U.S. territories. The terrestrial reference frames replacing NAD 83 will be consistent with geocentric global reference frames defining latitude and longitude. The geopotential datum replacing NAVD 88 will be based on a gravimetric geoid model, enhanced by data from NGS Gravity for the Redefinition of the American Vertical Datum (GRAV-D) Project.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration . National Geodetic Survey







