



Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina

Verification of Wastewater GIS Utilities and Geometric Networks for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, North Carolina

Project, Process, and Product



URS



Presentation Outline

- Brief history and description of MCAS Cherry Point
- Brief history and description of GIS at MCAS Cherry Point
- The wastewater system data at MCAS Cherry Point
- Wastewater project goals
- Verification process and product
- Results
- Lessons learned



History of MCAS Cherry Point



- MCAS Cherry Point opened in 1941
- The Air Station encompasses 26,179 square miles and is equal in size to a small city

Mission: “To provide the highest quality aviation facilities, support, and services to promote readiness, sustainment, and quality of life for Marines, Sailors, civilian Marines, family members and others associated with MCAS Cherry Point.”



History of GIS at MCAS Cherry Point

- GIS program commissioned in 1996
- Housed under the Facilities Directorate
- Has evolved into a highly developed, mature enterprise GIS program serving multiple departments
- All spatial data is *GEOFidelis* Model compliant based on Spatial Data Standard for Facilities, Infrastructure, and Environment (SDSFIE v.6)
- ESRI shop





Wastewater Data at MCAS Cherry Point



- Wastewater is managed by FMD
- Existing wastewater data was in various formats at multiple locations
- Cherry Point FSSO was tasked with generating a complete GIS database containing all wastewater feature classes and associated attributes
- Eleven (11) feature classes were identified



Wastewater Project Goals

- Integrate disparate datasets (CADD, hard copy, GIS) into a complete dataset
- Verify location of existing wastewater features
- Conflate existing attributes
- Establish topology
- Make final dataset SDSFIE compliant
- Enhance quality of data
- Build geometric network and calculate system capacity
- Draft executive summary report





Verification Process and Product

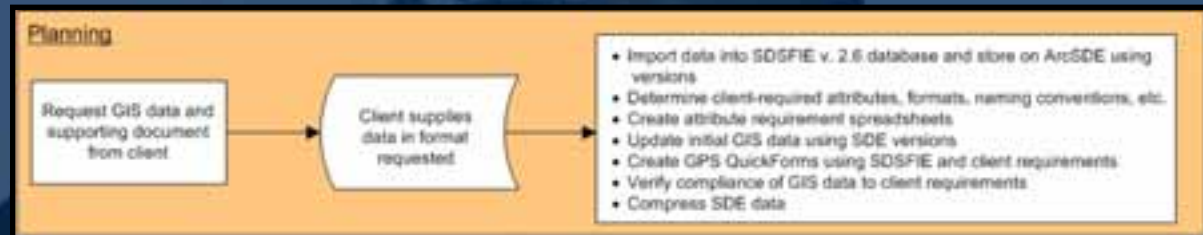
- Research and planning
- Existing data acquisition and integration
- Feature location verification using GPS
- Spatial layer creation
- Geometric network and system capacity
- Quality assurance/quality control



Verification Process and Product

■ Research & Planning

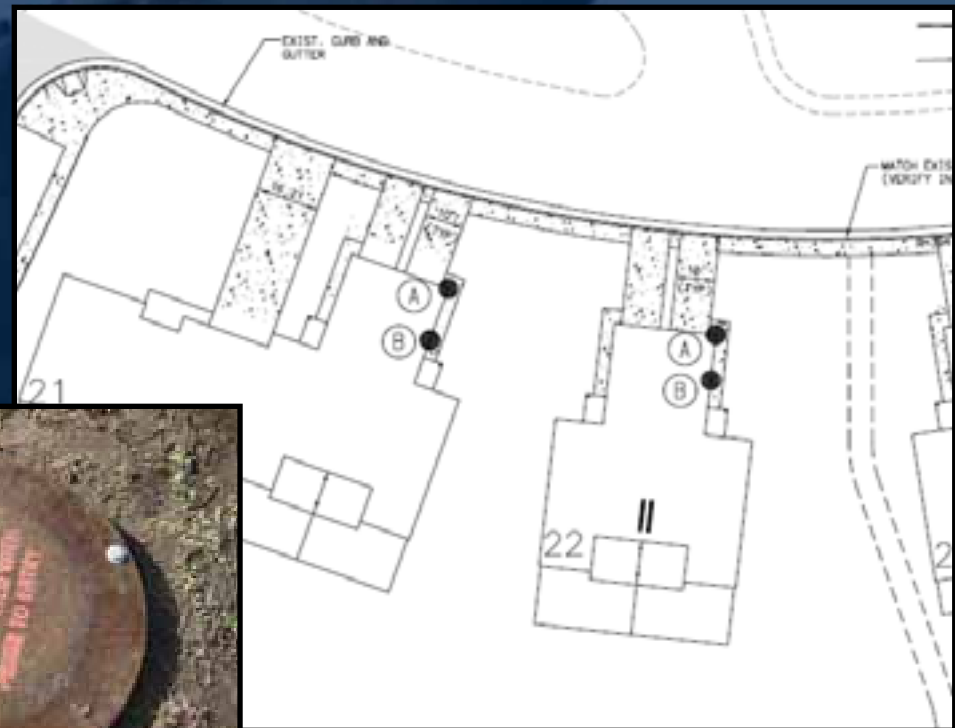
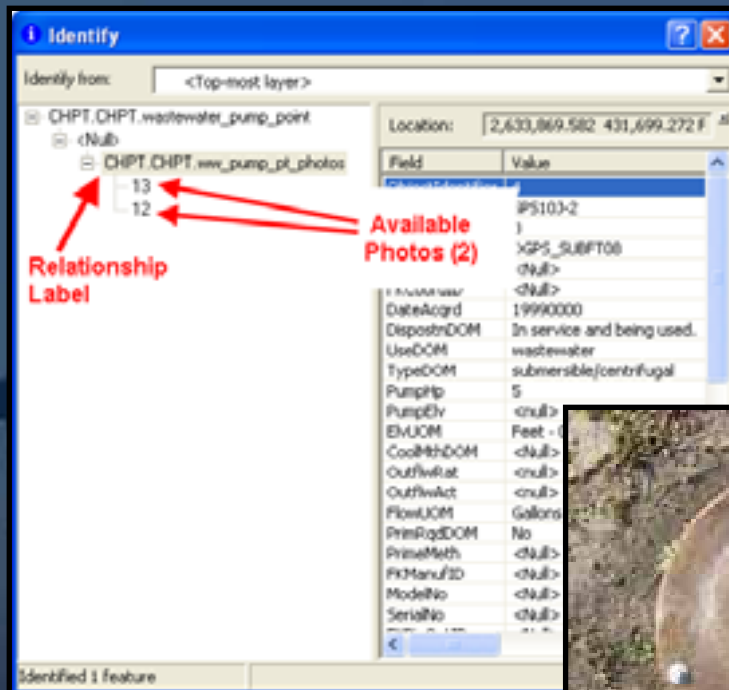
- Meetings with subject matter experts
- As-built plan acquisition and review
- Non-spatial data
- Local knowledge





Verification Process and Product

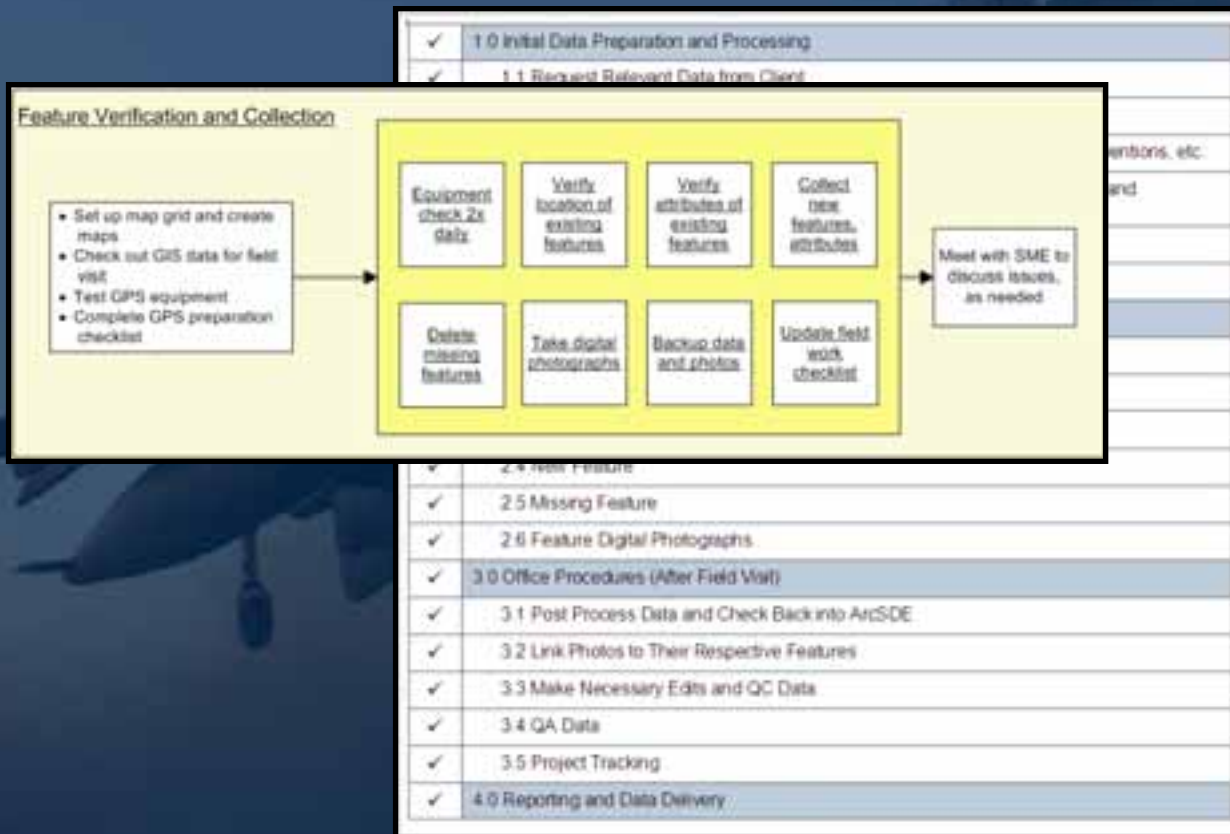
■ Existing data acquisition and integration





Verification Process and Product

■ Feature location verification using GPS





Verification Process and Product

■ Spatial layer creation

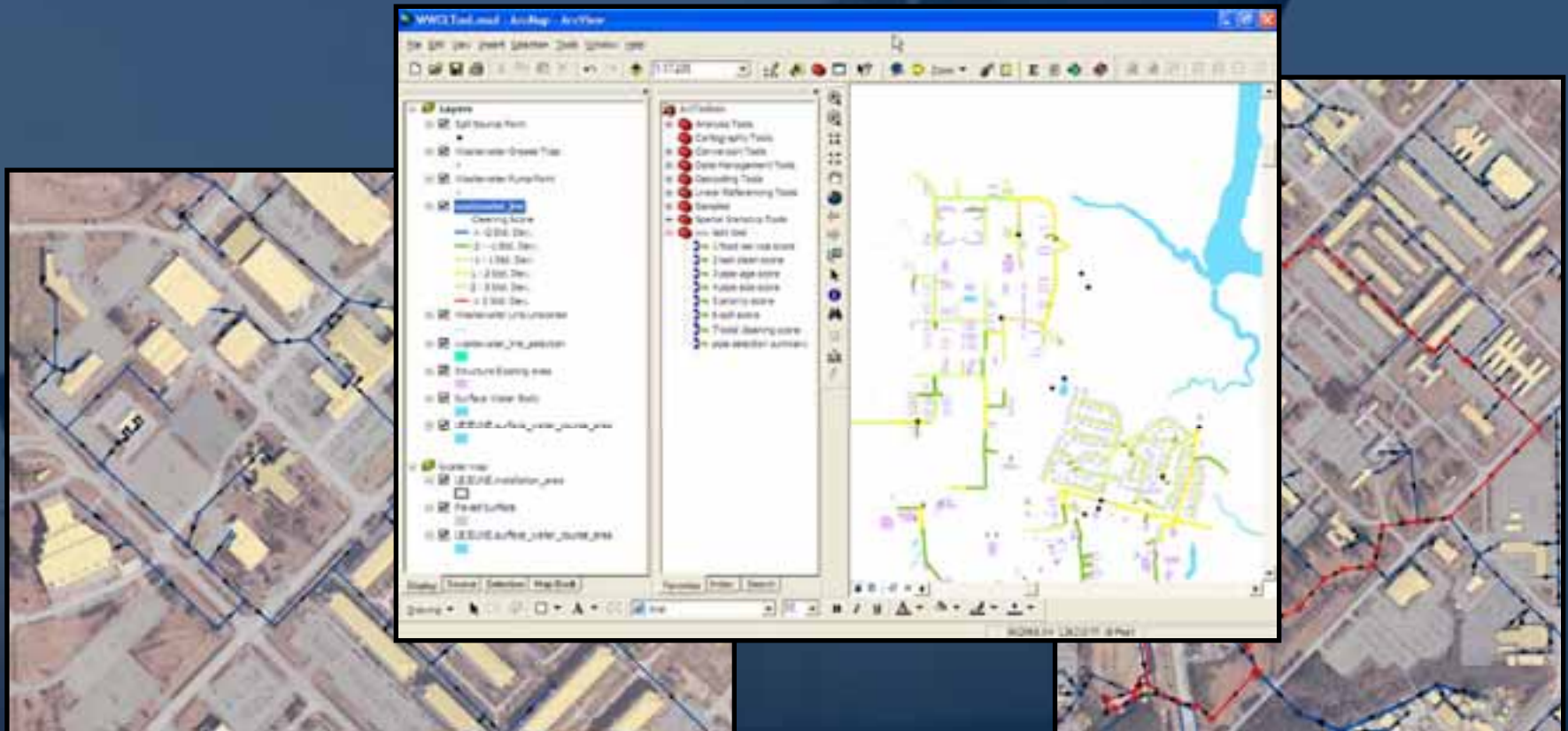
3.20.25 wastewater_valve_point	
Required Attributes: The UTWWTVLV table contains 32 attribute fields, all of which must be but not necessarily populated. Attribute names that are in bold, are required. All other defined attributes are recommended, and all other fields (not listed) may remain empty/null.	
WWTVLV_ID	Description: (Primary Key) Unique identifier for wastewater valve point. This unique ID may be generated in any fashion such that each map feature retains a unique ID. Data Type: Character Length: 20 Allow Null Values: No Default Value: Assigned Domain: Precision: Scale:
META_ID	Description: (Foreign Key) Used to link the record to an applicable feature level metadata record(s). Data Type: Character Length: 20





Verification Process and Product

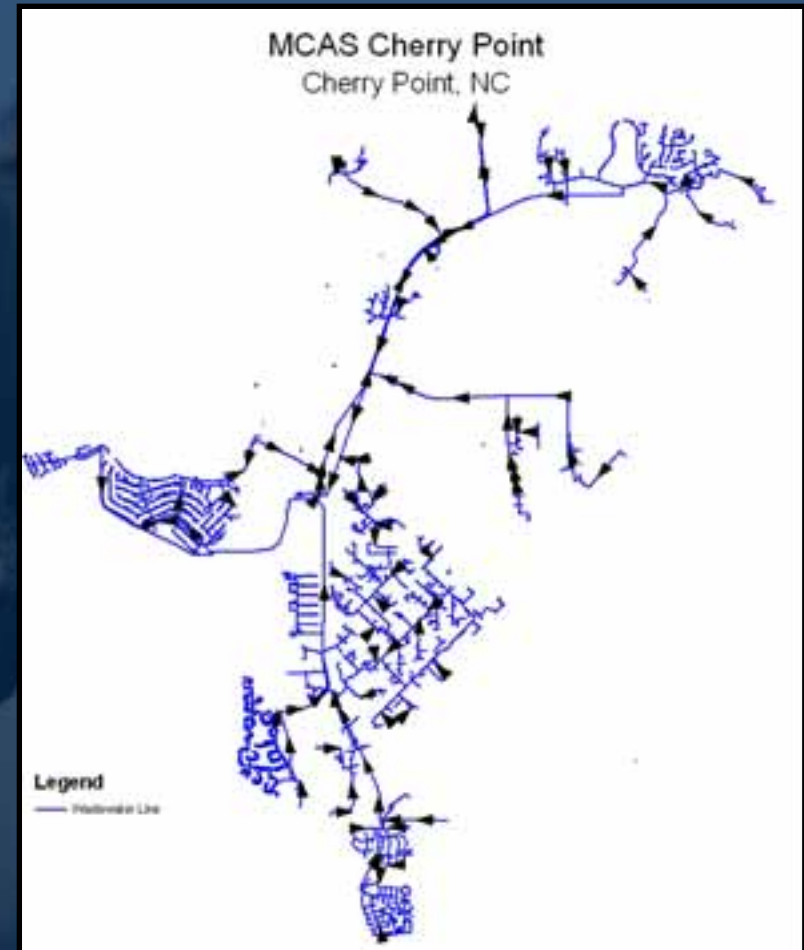
■ Geometric network and system capacity





Verification Process and Product

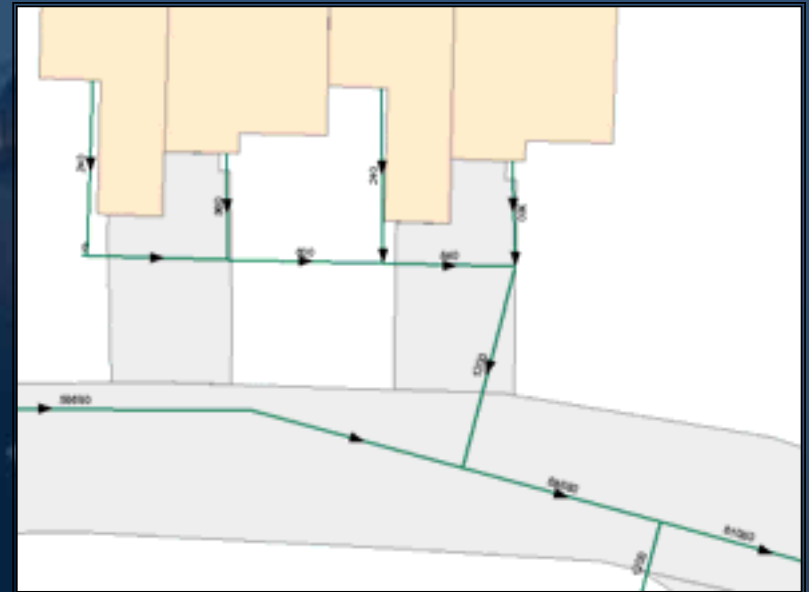
- Geometric network and system capacity
 - A group of features, including junctions and edges, governed by preset connectivity rules
 - Allows users to model and analyze a system (water, wastewater, electric, etc.) that has a defined flow direction





Verification Process and Product

- Geometric network and system capacity
 - Enhanced geometric network with volume capacity processes and estimates
 - Used Manning's Equation to calculate volume for wastewater lines
 - Incorporated operating capacities of pump stations
 - Calculations based on gal./day





Verification Process and Product

■ Geometric network and system capacity

Manning's Equation:

- **Slope** of wastewater pipeline
- **Diameter** of wastewater pipeline
- Wastewater **volume** flowing out of buildings

$$V = \frac{k}{n} R_h^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot S^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

V = Velocity in feet/second

k = 1.49 for unit conversion

n = Coefficient of roughness of pipe material

S = Slope of wastewater line

R_h = Hydraulic radius



Verification Process and Product

Slope of pipe:

- Values to the right are the minimum slope that gravity-fed wastewater lines are permitted to have in North Carolina
- Due to the lack of data available for slope, the minimum required slope was assumed for each pipe diameter

Diameter of Pipe	Minimum Slope
(Inches)	(Feet per 100 Feet)
6 or less	0.60
8	0.40
10	0.28
12	0.22
14	0.17
15	0.15
16	0.14
18	0.12
21	0.10
24	0.08
27	0.07
30	0.06
36	0.05



Verification Process and Product

Diameter of pipe:

- Using plans, URS updated many wastewater lines that were previously missing pipe diameters
- URS exhausted plans from Facilities and Engineering to populate these missing attributes
- Pipes with empty values still participate in the network but do not have a Percent_Capacity value in the flow accumulation field

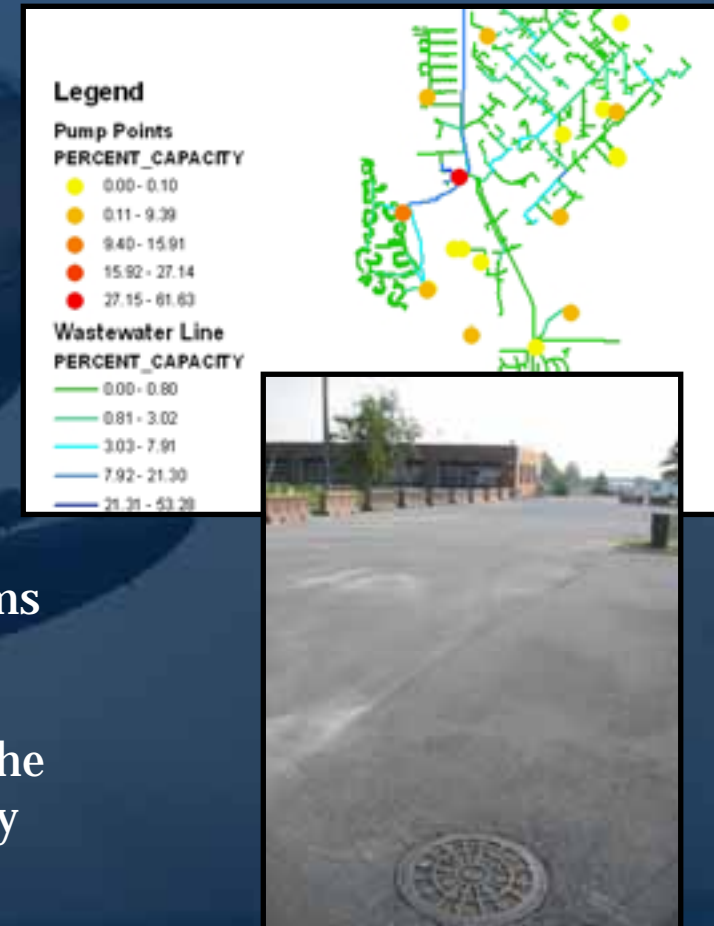




Verification Process and Product

Flow from buildings:

- Flow data unavailable
- Estimates of gallons per day per type of structure and total square feet of structure
- Estimate sources:
 - North Carolina's minimum design standards for sanitary sewer systems
 - City of Lawndale, CA study
 - URS professional experience to estimate the sewage flow for the remaining buildings by square foot





Verification Process and Product

Pump station capacity volume:

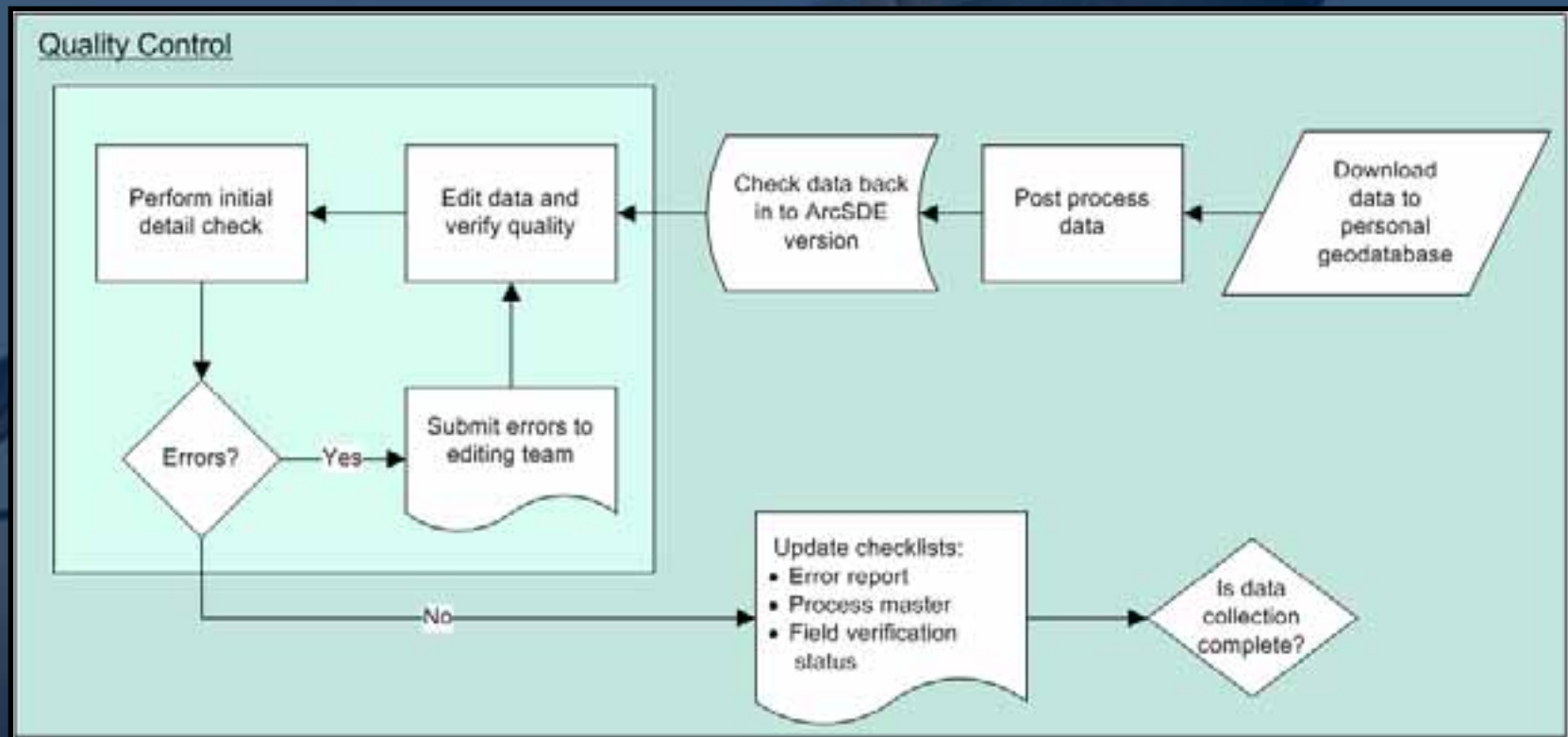
- 79 pump stations currently in the GIS on Cherry Point's main base
- Attributed capacities for 29 pump stations using values provided by SMEs
- Applied average rated capacity of the 29 pump stations to the remaining 50 pump stations





Verification Process and Product

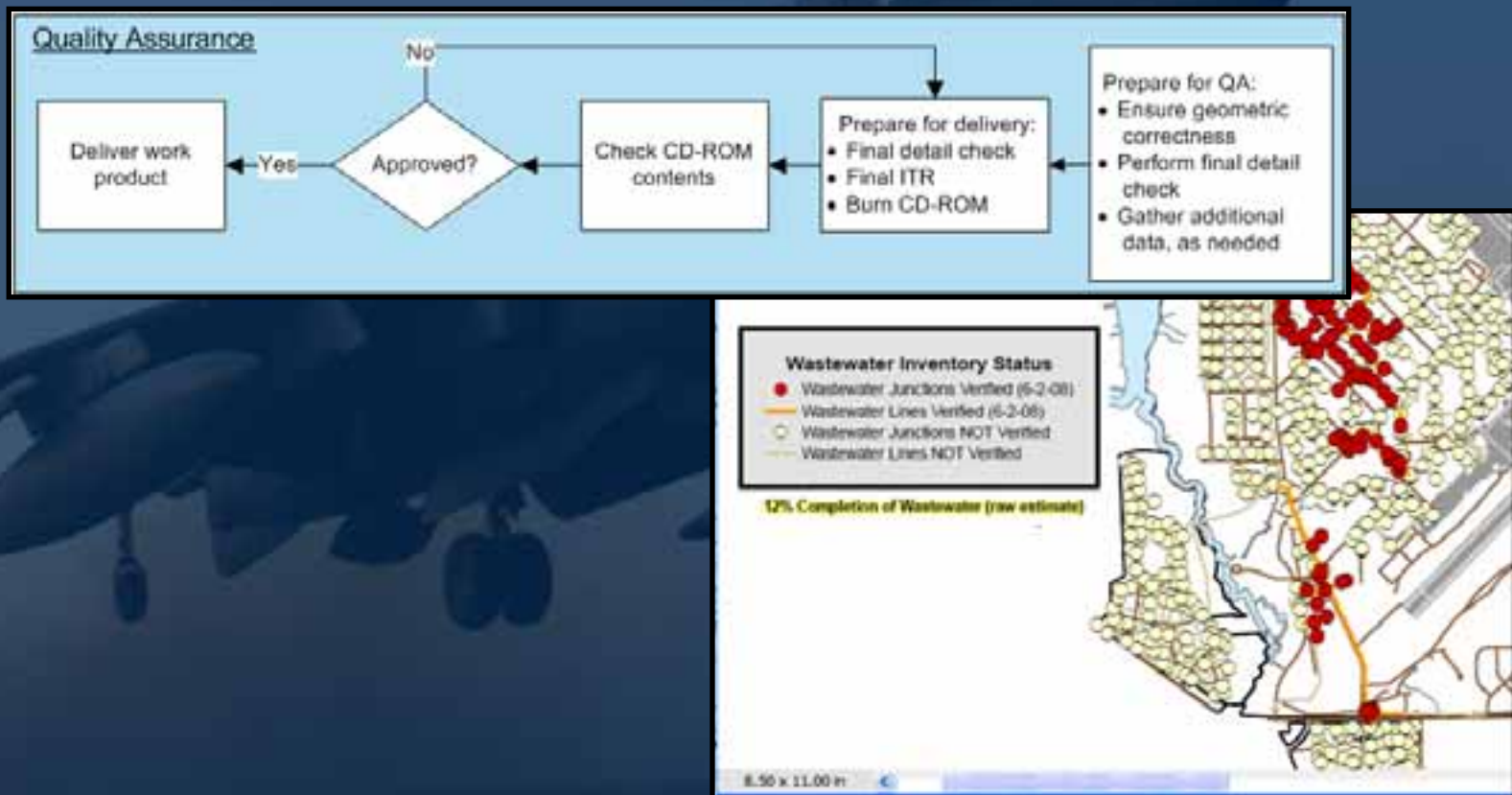
■ Quality control





Verification Process and Product

■ Quality assurance





Results

Complete Dataset

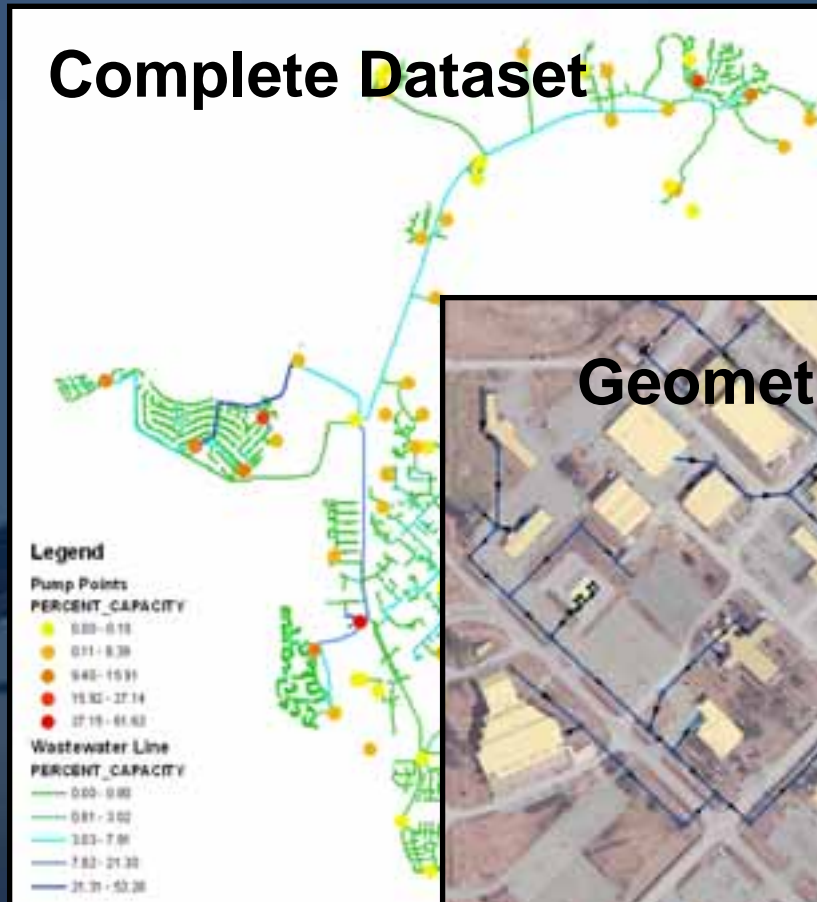
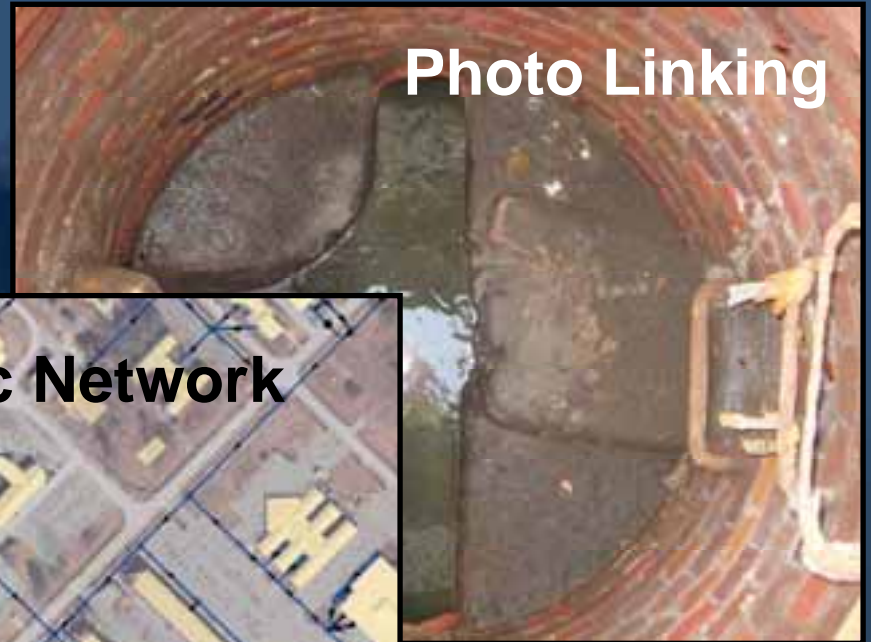
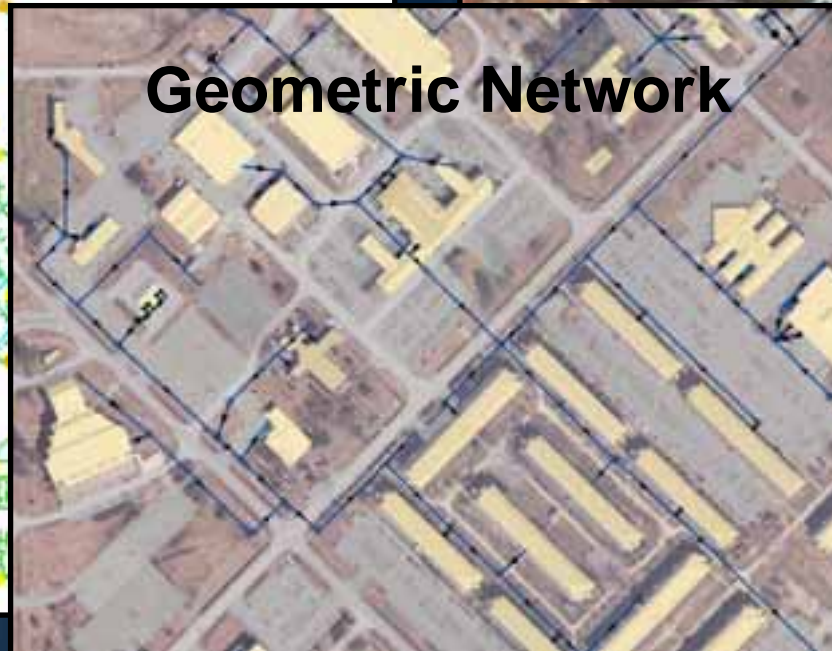


Photo Linking



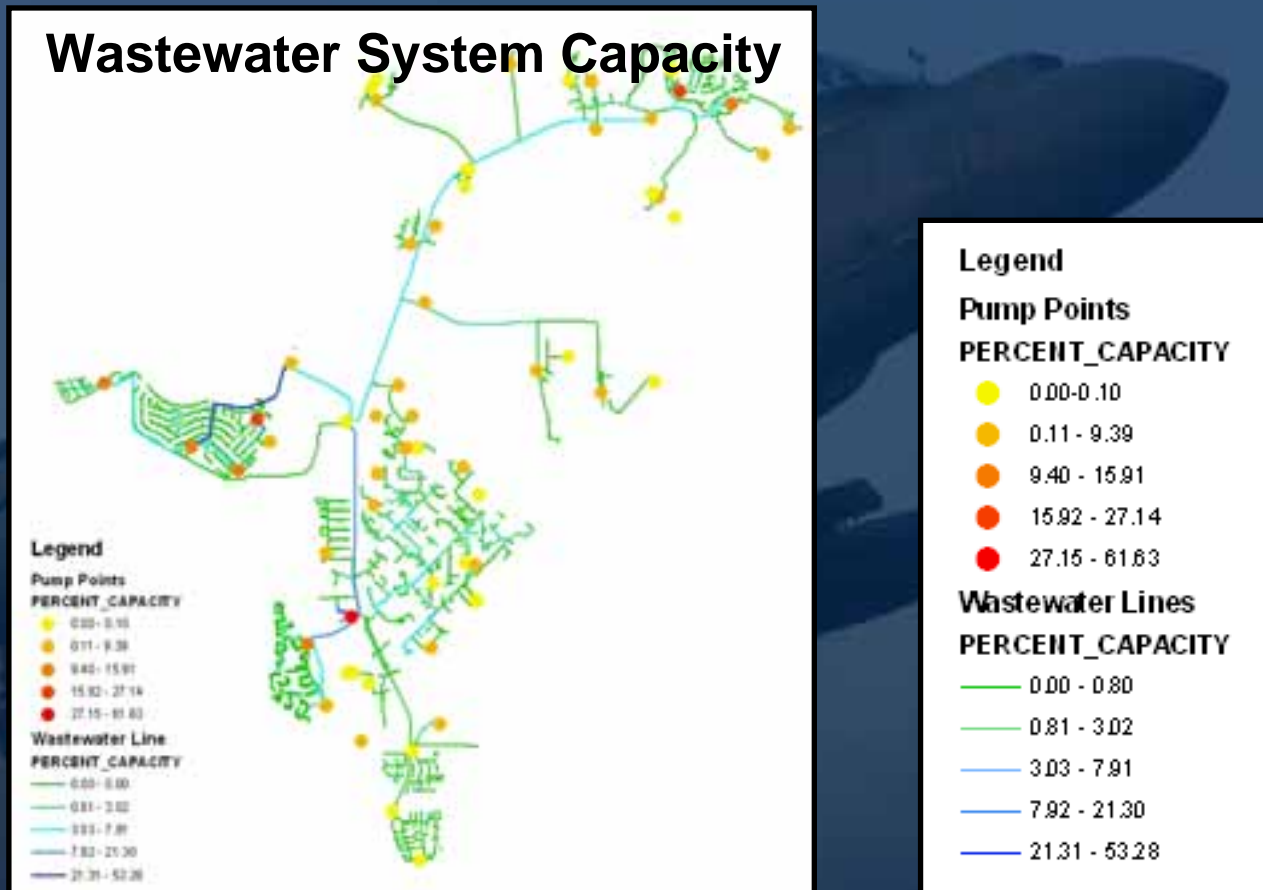
Geometric Network





Results

Wastewater System Capacity





Lessons Learned

- Local knowledge (SME) is key to a successful wastewater inventory
- GEO*Fidelis*/SDSFIE Data Model can be cryptic and requires a steep learning curve early in the planning process
- Photo-linking proved to be a great asset to the client
- QA/QC process must start during the initiation and planning phase of the project to be most effective





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