Join us for our AEOIP 2023-2024 Webinar Series

Join us for our first seminar of 2024 on Tuesday, January, 2, 2024 from 4:00pm to 5:00 pm US Eastern. See below for more details! The AEOIP seeks to foster interagency partnerships to advance Earth Observation-based land management. Our webinar series aims to highlight available Earth Observation missions and data, demonstrate the utility of Earth Observation data to address land management needs, as well as foster and share successful applications of Earth observations into operational land management decision-making. Learn more about us by visiting our website at: https://www.aeoip.com/.

USGEO Earth observation assessments in the Agriculture & Forestry theme / Informing the U.S. National Plan for Civil Earth Observation

The USGEO Subcommittee conducts periodic Earth observation assessments which contribute to the U.S. National Plan for Civil Earth Observations. These assessments provide an evaluation of the Nation's current portfolio of deployed Earth-observing systems according to their relative impact on key Federal objectives in 13 thematic domains, also known as "Societal Benefit Areas" (SBAs). The themes addressed in 2023 are Agriculture & Forestry (together) and Climate.

In agriculture and forestry, societal benefits accrue from earth observation measurements that can inform both short- and long-term decisions made by farmers, ranchers, foresters, watershed, natural resource, and land managers, as well as research scientists. Earth observation measurements of renewable resources and ecosystem conditions also support evidence-based decision-making by commodity markets, communities, and all levels of government.

The U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) were instrumental in producing the agriculture and forestry Key Products, Services, and Outcomes (KPSOs). 1114 unique earth observation inputs were identified as supporting the production of the KPSOs. The moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS) AQUA and TERRA, Landsat Operational Land Imager (OLI), Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), and Sentinel-2 multi-spectral imagery, in that order, were found to be the most impactful remote sensing observing systems providing sustained observations to support objectives across the SBA.

Speaker: Everett Hinkley

National Remote Sensing Program Manager at US Forest Service

Everett provides remote sensing policy, oversight and direction to primary agency stakeholders including the Geospatial Technology Applications Center, the National Interagency Fire Center, Law Enforcement and Investigations, Forest Health Protection and regional remote sensing coordinators to ensure that agency remote sensing requirements are understood and needs are met and that new technology is appropriately exploited to match current and evolving agency mission requirements. Within the Washington Office, Everett coordinates with the Geospatial Management Office Leadership Team to develop the annual remote sensing program of work and provide guidance to the field.   Everett serves as the primary remote sensing liaison to NASA, DHS, the BLM, the USGS, and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to ensure that the Forest Service is utilizing the most up-to-date data sources, applications and best practices for data exploitation and use. This role promotes collaboration on remote sensing activities which helps to reduce redundant efforts within the federal government.