

Verification Site Visits

Bryan Crook
Agricultural Program Specialist/State GIS Coordinator
Farm Service Agency
Texas State Office
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(The information and views of this presentation are those of the author/presenter and do not necessarily reflect the views of USDA or FSA.)



Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Voluntary Program
(25 Year Legacy)



Cost-share,
Incentive, and
Annual Rental
Payments



Largest Private Land
Carbon
Sequestration
Program

Contracted for 10 to
15 Years



Designated Sign-Up
Periods
(Continuous for High
Value Practices)

734,996
Contracts

29.66 million
acres in CRP

CRP Stats as of
February 2012

407,801 Farms

\$1.7 Billion
Annual Rental
Payments

Qualifying/Ranking Factors Environmental Benefits Index (EBI)

Environmental Ranking Factors

- N1 – Wildlife Habitat Cover Benefits
- N2 – Water Quality Benefits from Reduced Erosion, Runoff, and Leaching
- N3 – On-Farm Benefits of Reduced Erosion
- N4 – Enduring Benefits
- N5 – Air Quality Benefits

Cost Factor

- N6 - Cost

Conservation Plan

Designed by NRCS/FS with cooperators

Lists management decisions to meet conservation goals

Specifies acreage and schedule for establishing practices

Plans for maintenance and operation

Identifies "No Disturb" dates for land (Primary Nesting)

May allow for managed grazing or harvest of cover

Site Visits Verification of Practices

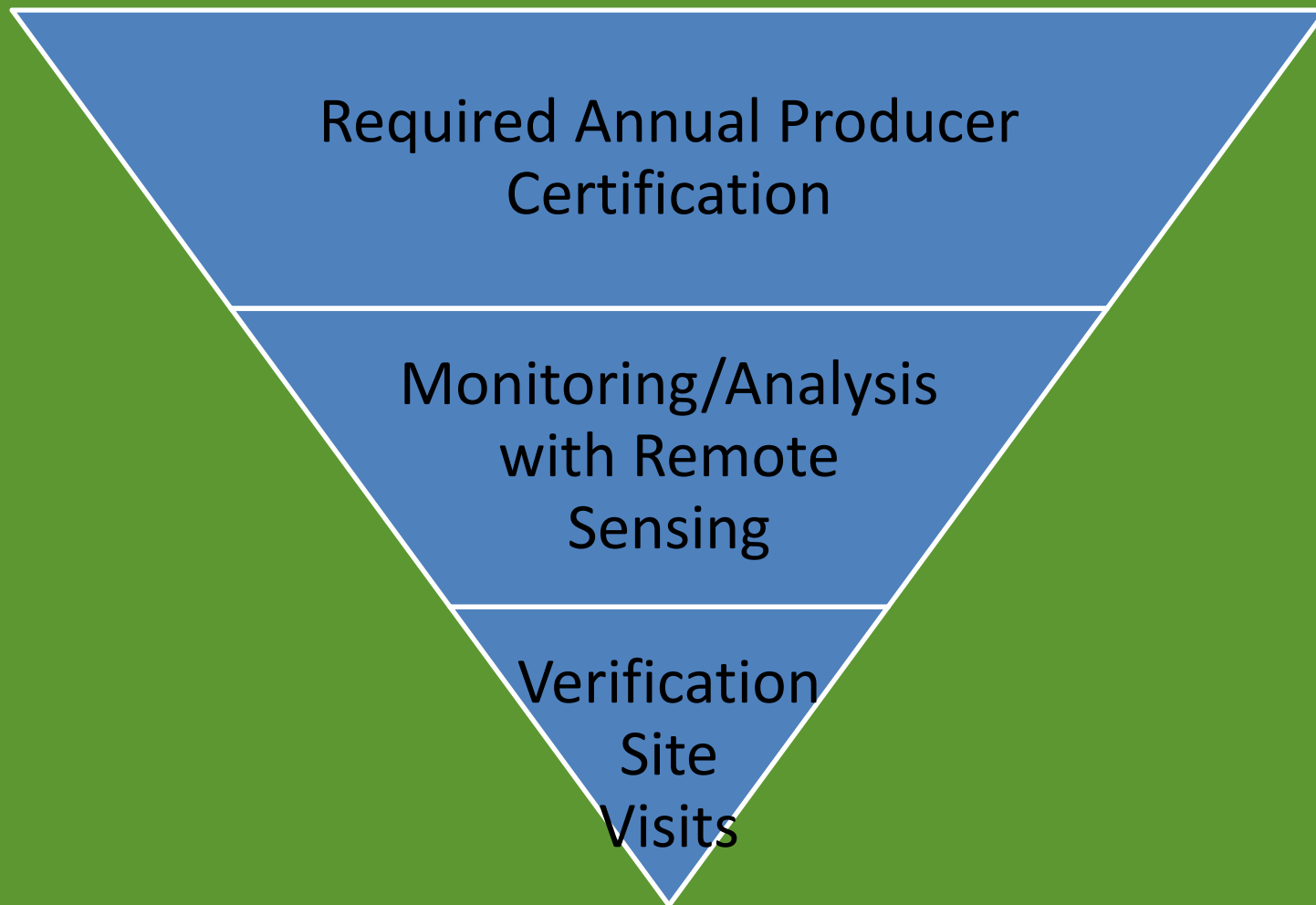
Legacy Site Visits

- Primarily based on random selection
- Minimal access to remote imagery and GIS tools
- Staffing of “field personnel”
- “Stove Piped” agency systems
- Lack of and expense of technology

“Smart” Site Visits

- Selection based on data review, liability , size
- Greatly increased availability of spatio-temporal imagery and GIS tools
- Efficient use of personnel
- “Common” data systems allow cooperative efforts
- Robust “Smart” mobile devices

Compliance/Verification



Why Not Just Use Remote Sensing/Analysis?

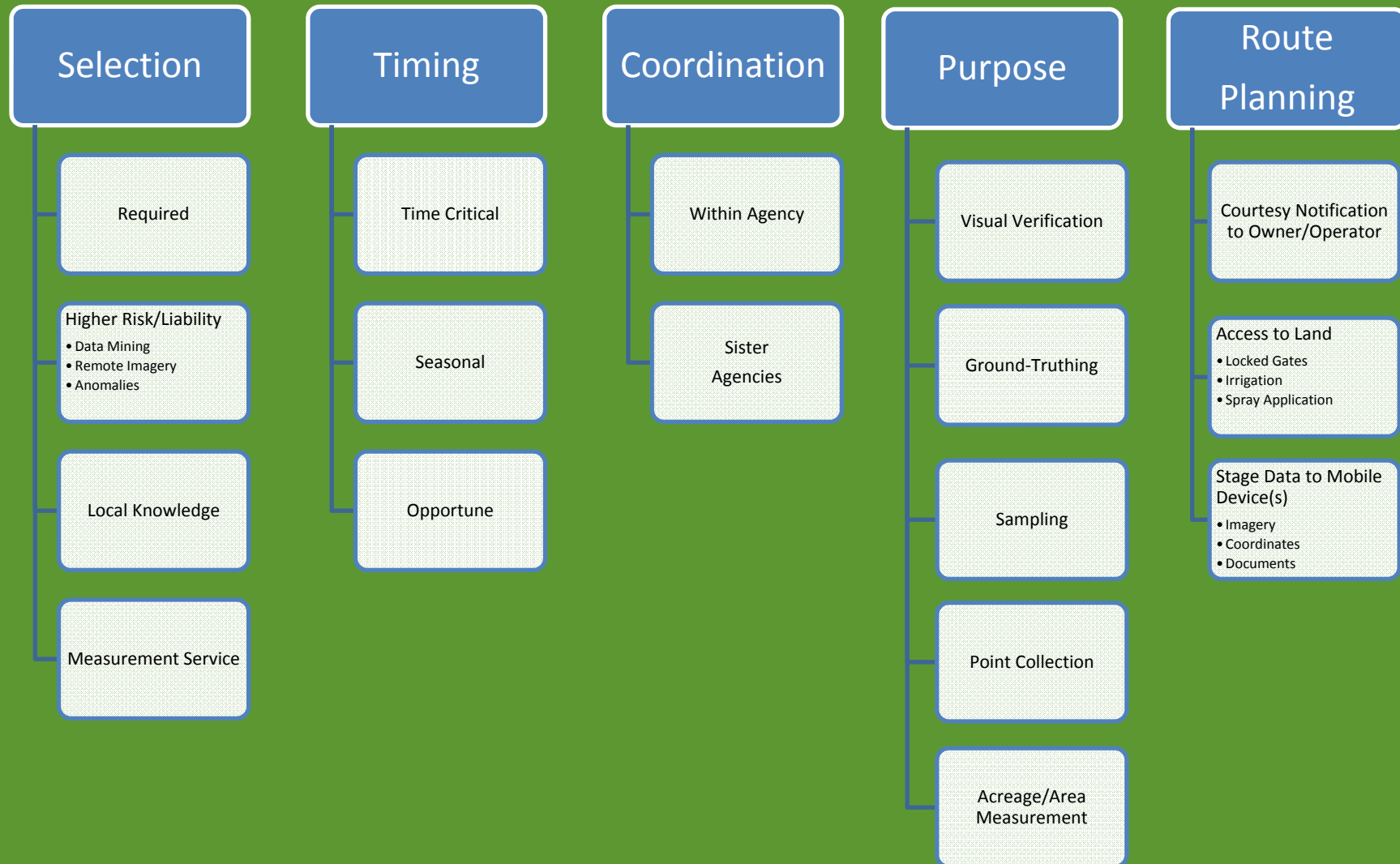
Imagery

- NAIP (1 meter pixel, but acquired about once every two years)
- Satellite
 - MODIS (Daily acquisition, no cost, but 250m pixel)
 - Landsat TM (30m, no cost, but Landsat5 disabled, Landsat7 has scan line corrector problem, now only one acquisition each 16 days)
 - SPOT (10-20m, does cost, but must be “tasked” to acquire)
- Low Altitude (High pixel resolution, “tasked” and may not be georeferenced)

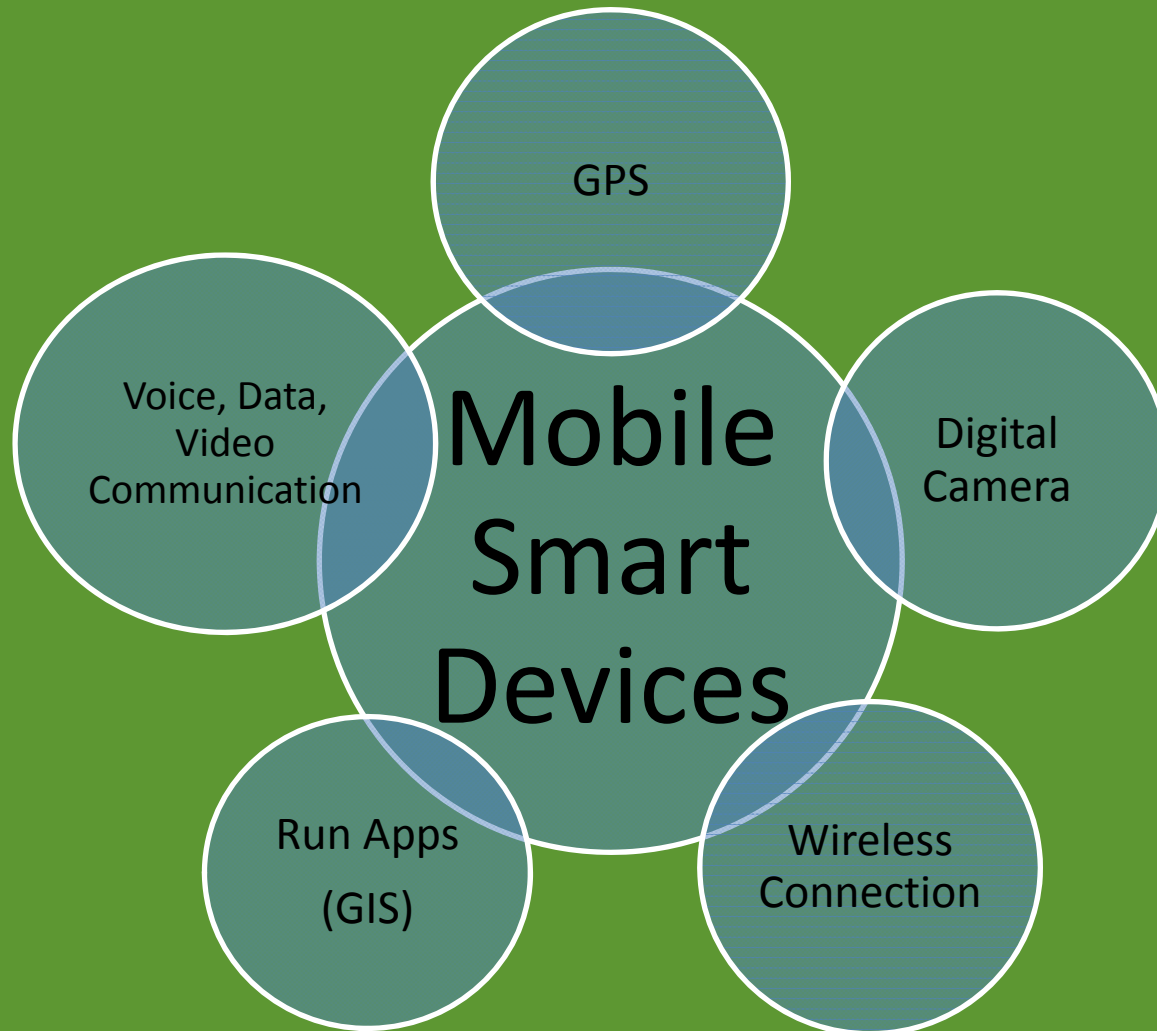
Limitations

- Pixel resolution limits usefulness for smaller acreages
- Acquisition frequency and opportunities may not be when needed
- Analyses such as NDVI, classification, etc., provide general land cover identification, vegetative density/vigor
- Ground-truthing required

Planning Site Visits



Today's Technology



What Do We Look For With Site Visit:

Primarily a visual verification

May include sampling, ground-truthing,
point/area collection

Ensure that agreed upon practices are properly
established and maintained

Verification that "No Disturb" dates (Primary
Nesting) honored

Verification of managed grazing or harvest of
cover

Site Visits Key Points

Make “Smart” Site Visits

Utilize remote sensing, data mining, other sources to target site visits

Properly plan and prepare

Utilize “Smart Device” technology for more efficient use of time and documentation

Use site visits to supplement and reinforce remote sensing efforts

Cooperative efforts among agencies – coordination

Future Considerations

Owner/Operator Submissions

- Many have “Smart” devices
- Provide “App” to facilitate submission
- Images embedded with location, date, time
- Utilize submitted images with GIS

Future Considerations

Education and Outreach

- Educate/recognize on environmental benefits/impacts
- Reach out to absentee landowners
- Educate public on factors associated with cooperator's commitment to conservation
- Increase personal "Buy-In" and "Self-Policing"