



Emerging Approaches for Economic Impact Assessments

October 29, 2014



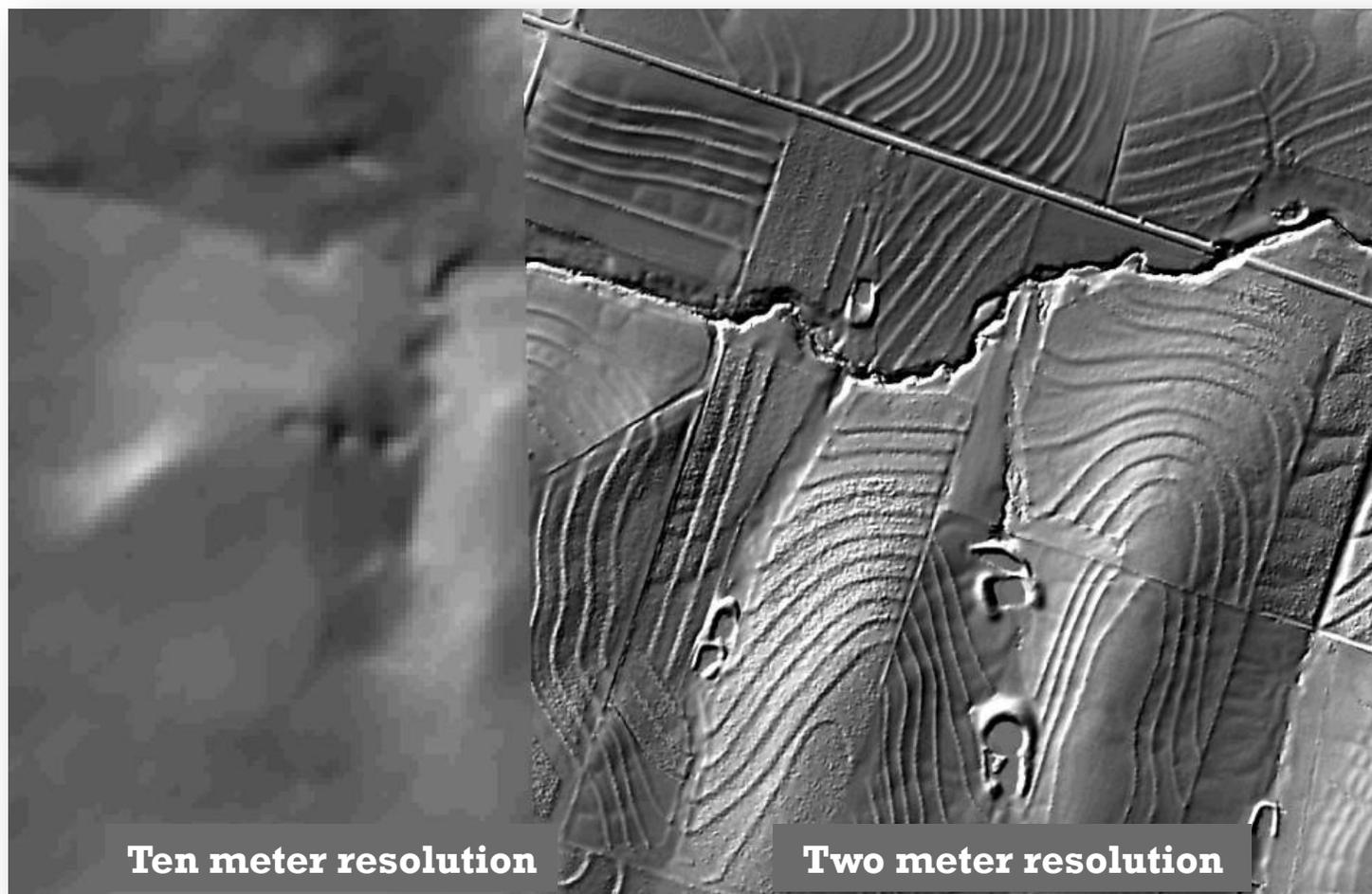
The National Map

+ Three Case Studies

- Monitor joint output of agricultural production and environmental quality.
- Evaluation of earthquake hazards and housing mitigation strategies.
- Cap and trade for ecosystem services monitoring using remote sensing techniques.

+ Lidar Improves Data Quality

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Courtesy of NRCS

+ National Enhanced Elevation Assessment

At a Glance

- Sponsored by the National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP) and funded by USGS, NGA, FEMA, NRCS and NOAA to:
 - Document national requirements for lidar and ifsar data
 - Estimate the benefits and costs of meeting these requirements
 - Evaluate multiple national program scenarios considering data quality, update frequency, geographic coverage and to optimize benefits
- 602 mission-critical activities that require enhanced elevation data were identified by:
 - 34 Federal agencies and 50 states
 - A sampling of local governments, tribes, private and not-for profit organizations
- **A national program has the potential to generate \$1.2 billion to \$13 billion in new benefits each year**

+ Example: USGS Geologic Resource Assessment and Hazards Mitigation

Mission critical use: Identify areas, level of activity and risk associated with earth hazards to reduce losses and increase public safety

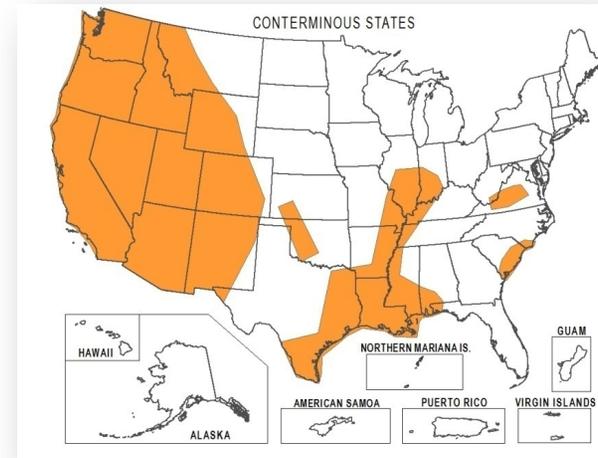
Data requirement: Predominantly quality level 1

Update frequencies: 4-10 years

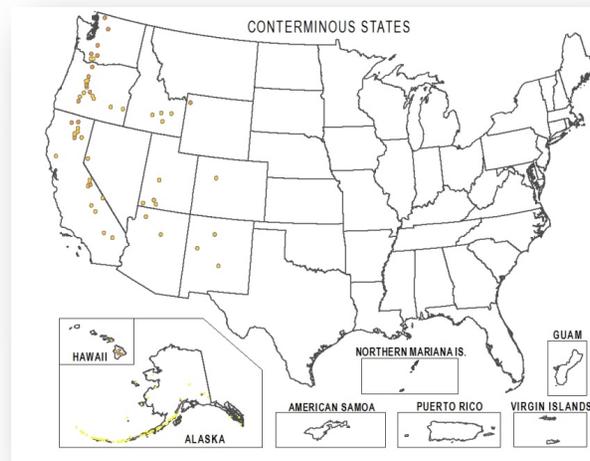
Expected combined benefits: \$31.25M/year

Example applications:

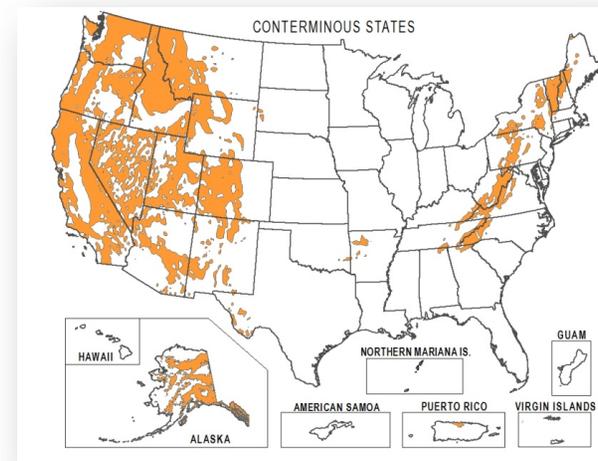
- Identify faults/landslides under thick vegetation
- Enhance infrastructure engineering design
- Estimate size, speed and effects of landslides
- Create loss mitigation strategies
- Provide maps and models to emergency planners



Seismic



Volcanos



Landslides

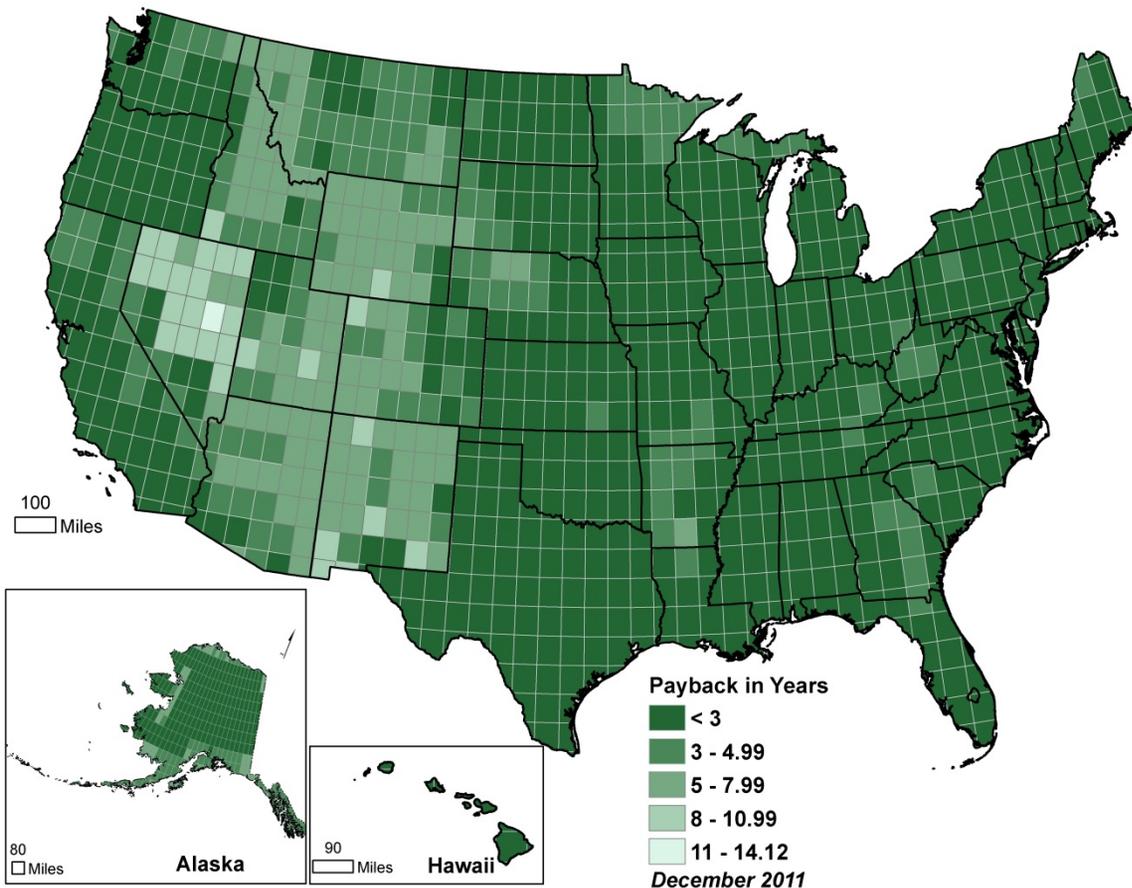
Quality Level

- Quality Level 1
- Quality Level 2
- Quality Level 3
- Quality Level 4
- Quality Level 5

+ Benefits for Top Business Uses

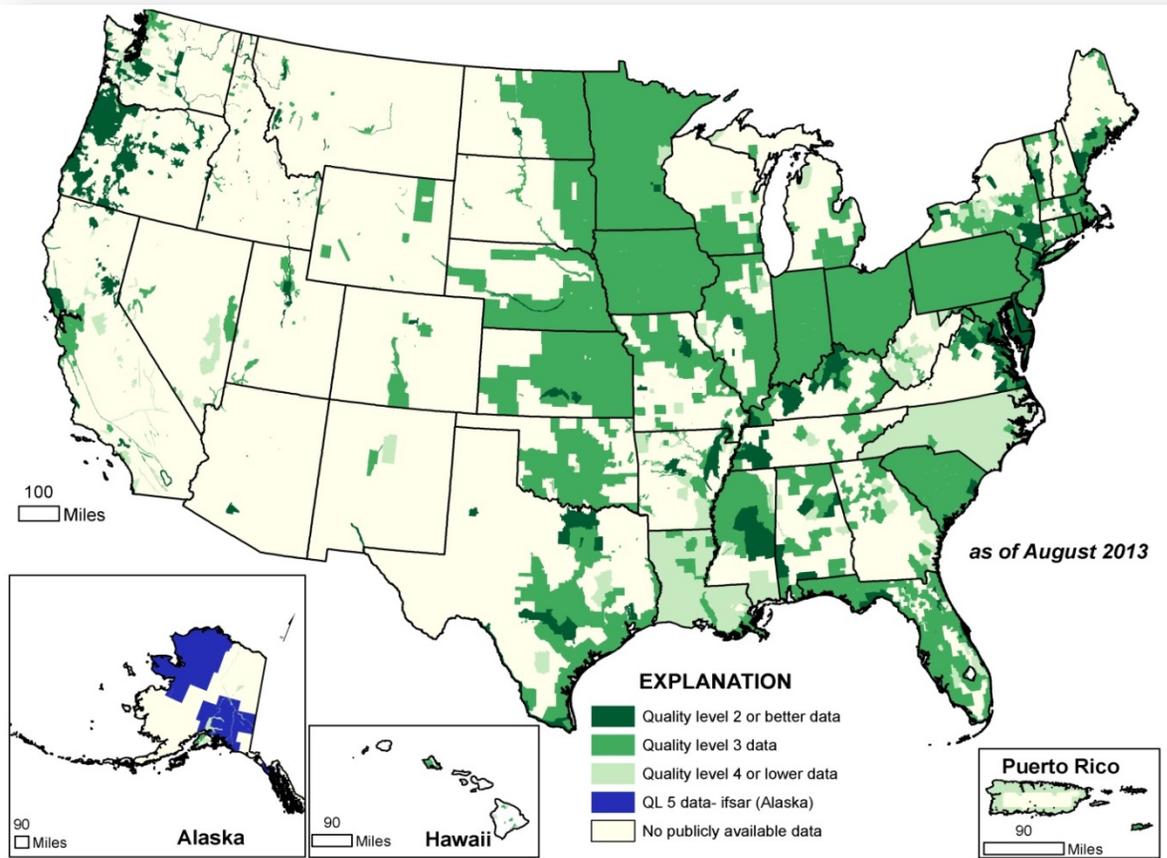
Rank		Annual Benefits	
		Conservative	Potential
1	Flood Risk Management	\$295M	\$502M
2	Infrastructure and Construction Management	\$206M	\$942M
3	Natural Resources Conservation	\$159M	\$335M
4	Agriculture and Precision Farming	\$122M	\$2,011M
5	Water Supply and Quality	\$85M	\$156M
6	Wildfire Management, Planning and Response	\$76M	\$159M
7	Geologic Resource Assessment and Hazard Mitigation	\$52M	\$1,067M
8	Forest Resources Management	\$44M	\$62M
9	River and Stream Resource Management	\$38M	\$87M
10	Aviation Navigation and Safety	\$35M	\$56M
:			
20	Land Navigation and Safety	\$0.2M	\$7,125M
Total for all Business Uses (1 – 27)		\$1.2B	\$13B

+ Lidar Return on Investment



+ U.S. Interagency Elevation Inventory

2013 Status Map of Publically Available Lidar and Ifsar



Lidar: 38% of the lower 49 states has coverage

→ **Only 4 percent meets the 3DEP goal of QL2 or better**

Ifsar: 43.5% of Alaska has coverage

→ **More than half the State needs ifsar data to complete the 3DEP goal for coverage**



+ Observations

- Many benefits were documented as major but unquantified.
- Ecosystem Services – Identified Major but Unquantified Benefits – Bernknopf and Shapiro paper identifies a useful way for thinking about this problem and relating it to the responsible production of goods and services (which can be quantified).
- Some applications will not emerge if data are not available everywhere.
- Challenge – The collective public value of open data runs counter to the investment model of government agencies where mission needs drive data collection.
 - How will open data influence the investment model if the data collectors are mission focused?
 - How can this be changed?
 - Does it need to be changed?

+ Discussion

