Open Geospatial Lab & Remote Workforce Opportunities across rural New York State



MCC students at GIS/SIG

Principal Investigator: Jonathon Little Associate Professor of Geography/GIS Monroe Community College

jlittle@monroecc.edu



Project Collaborator: Christopher Badurek SUNY Cortland



Colombia project





Project Description

 Increase student success with the development of a virtual open geospatial lab & workforce opportunities through remote internships in GIS across New York State.



MCC's Mapping Club, 1st president Wayne Howard of Solara Concepts

• Funding provided by SUNY Innovative Instructional Technology Grant (Tier 3) \$54,200 (2019-2020).



Project Description

- This innovative virtual project will provide strategies for:
 - scaling a virtual open lab
 - developing successful approaches for shared remote desktop
 - peer online tutors
 - virtual internships

...benefitting MCC and SUNY Cortland in year 1 and potentially other organizations and SUNY institutions in the future

MCC Mapping Corps hosts a #mapathon at Thomas High School!

May 10, 2018 | Khem Kardariya, Monroe Community College

On Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Monroe Community College (MCC) Mapping Corps held the first mapathon for Webster Thomas High School's introductory GIS class in Rochester, New York . MCC Mapping Corps is the first community college in New York and the second in the United States to join <u>YouthMappers</u>.





Get the GIST!



Geospatial Information Systems Certificate

- 24 credit hour GIST Certificate
- For traditional students and professionals, can take just 1 or 2 classes
- GIST courses include:
 - Introductory GIST (can be waived as can others dependent on experience)
 - Remote Sensing
 - Cartography
 - Spatial Analysis
 - Capstone in Geospatial Technology



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MCC's Get the GIST!



- Can complete in 1 year <u>https://www.monroecc.edu/depts/geography/</u>
- Will be completely online by Fall 2020 pending NSF funding
- Get the GIST @ MCC Video

https://ensemble.itec.suny.edu/Watch/MCC_GetTheGIST

Introduction to GIS



- Face-face
- 140/year



2013 - 2015 MCC Veteran and Military Student Duty and Service Stations

2013 - 2015 MCC Veteran and Military Student Service Stations - All Branches

Introduction

When presented with the opportanity to choose our own topics for our final project, I knew I wanted to find something centered around the Military and Veteran community: The reason I am able to take these classes to day is due to my own service in The United States time classes out of an one to my own serves in the curve such a Army, I am gradeful for this opportunity I have and am ways look-ing for ways to its projects back to the Aliltary. When I was informed by the professors that there were maps that have been stored here at MCC in the Veteran Service Office for years that were potentially in danger of being ket or damaged, I jumped on the opportunity to help MCC digitally preserve these maps not only for my final project but for future use of the Veturan Service Office and MOC as well.

Problem Statement

Every Soldier joins the Military for different reasons, one of the more Every Soldier joins the Military for different reasons, one of the more popular reasons is for the opportunity to meet two people and travel the world. MCC has a large number of Military and Vietran Studarts and Alurant that have attanded clauses over the years. If you go to the Vietrana Lounge in the Liberry you will find a large may with a branch of colored thamb tack all over the place. A dif-ferent color expresenting as the branck of the Military The Ale Force, Army, Newy, Marines and The Coast Guard Students would place the pins in the man theoring the boastions of their duty stations or where they were deployed during their service.

Currently 3 maps exist, one is hanging the loange to day, the second is from 2013 - 2015 and the oldest map is from 2011 - 2013. This project will digitally preserve the 2013 - 2015 map that was being stored in the Veterana Service Office. The data gathered from the original maps as well as detailed photographs of the pin placements taken during the process will be presented to both departments for fature use.

Methodology

Photographs were taken prior to any work being done with the maps Each pin was individually removed and the location was manually documented. In areas that were extremely popular like Iraq for example specific locations were unfortunately unable to be determined do to the density of pine. In these cases only the country was able to be documented

Once all locations were recorded with their corresponding service branches the exact longitude and latitude coordinates were researched and recorded using Google. Google docs was also used to manage all of this data and Acc Maps was used to being this data to life.







2 2

Legend 🛶

😭 Army

😭 Navy

숩

★

All Military Branches

Air Force

Marines

😭 Coast Guard

tumber of Student Pins per Millery Brand





Number of Military and Veteran Students

Wending MCC per Semeste





I would like to thank Professor Jonathon Little, Professor Heather Pierce and Lori Bartkovich in the Veterans Service Office for their antistance with this protect





Results

I planned to produce more than 5 maps one for each branch of the Plillary and at least one with all beanches represented. Photographs of the original map and graphs are also included showing relevant in-formation about the MCC Veteran and Military students.

Discussion

I are very pleased with the results of the data collection and documentation process. Extreme care was taken to get as much accurate and detailed information and data from the original source. The original map is completely intact and can be returned to the Veterans Ser-vice department if desired.

Conclusion

These maps only begin to show the diversity of the past and present MCC Military and Veteran students. I would like to thank everyone one of them for their service and I hope that the maps and data collected can be used by fature stadents and departments of MOC.

References

The original maps and Military and Veteran student information was provided by the Veteran Services office.



Acknowledgments



Ros Ragie Rall 2015 GRG 130





Cartography

- Face-face
- Online soon





Remote Sensing

- Online
- Face-face •



INTRODUCTION

Flooding is the primary natural hazard in

New York State and stormwater is a major

contributor to flooding events in more developed, urbanized areas. The Town of

Henrietta is an MS4 community, meaning

stomwater from rain events that does not

enetrate ground surfaces will drain directly

in the storm sewer system, which drains to local waterbodies including Lake Ontario.

With impervious surfaces, such as asphalt

development increases, more stormwater

runoff enters the municipal separate storm

sewer system (MS4) and increases the risk

of localized flooding. Interest in stormwater

ties, and retrofitting development

parking lots and roads, on the rise as

management is growing among local

storm sewer systems and waterways.

with green infrastructure such as porous pavement can drastically decrease the

amount of stormwater runoff entering local

PROBLEM

STATEMENT

issues, including flooding and contaminated

captured by Landsat 5 in 2001 and 2011, this

Ground surfaces that are impenetrable to

water can lead to grave environmental

runoff. Using remote sensing imagery

project sought to answer the geographic

question of where the developed areas with

impervious surfaces are located within the

Town of Henrietta through a comparison of

different band combinations. Unsupervised

exploratory study may be used by the Town

classifications were also created based on

land use for both years. Results from this

to collaborate with target landowners to

implement green infrastructure practices

(such as porous pavement seen below in

Henrietta's Veterans Memorial Park) that

on these surfaces.

help reduce the amount of stormwater runoff

Stormwater Runoff at the Crossroad of Monroe County: Community College Using Remote Sensing to Highlight Impervious Surfaces in Henrietta, NY

Catherine DuBreck, BA, MSc Geography Monroe Community College, Geospatial Information Science and Technology Program (GEG 133)

DATA AND METHODS

Landsat 5 imagery from 2001 and 2011 (UTM Zone 17N. Cartesian coordinate system) was downloaded using USGS GloVIS. A Town boundary shapefile from the Town Engineering Department was also used.

Band combination analysis and ISO unsupervised classification were applied using ESRI's ArcGIS 10.5.1 to analyze development in the Town of Henrietta. Using the Composite Bands tool, bands 1-5 and band 7 were combined for both 2001 and 2011 data to create new composite raster images for each year. Extract by Mask was used to clip the composite images to the Town boundary. Extracted raster band combinations were changed to display true color (bands 3.2.1), false color (4,3,2), and pseudo natural color composites (5,4,2). Get Cell Values was used to create the spectral signature graphs and the Iso Cluster Unsupervised tool was used to create an unsupervised classification for both years.



Water Vegetation Urban MAg Road

Fig 1. Spectral signatures displayed as bar rather than line graphs each feature has distinct reflectance values for each band number.

RESULTS

Figure 4 shows a true color composite (what the human eye sees). Both short-wavelength and near infrared band analysis show an increase in impervious surface coverage in Henrietta from 2001-2011 (Figures 2-3). This increase is noticeable in areas that were agricultural land in 2001, and have residential housing tracts in 2011. Northern Henrietta remains heavily commercialized in both 2001 and 2011.

The different spectral signatures for various land types in the Town are represented as a bar graph in Figure 1. The unsupervised classifications for 2001 and 2011 (Figure 5) have patterns that are not as clear. but appear generally consistent with the band combination comparisons: heavy development in the North in both years, and an increase in residential housing in the 2001 agricultural areas.

Near Infrared Band Comparison: Henrietta, NY



Fig 2. Bands 4, 3, 2 used to show impervious surfaces in blue. Short-Wavelength Infrared Band Comparison: Henrietta, NY





Fig 3. Bands 5, 4, 2 used to show impervious surfaces in purple.

DISCUSSION

Land cover mapping is a useful way to see the geospatial patterns of development across an area, including Henrietta As expected, the analysis shows more development in 2011 than 2001. One surprise was not the amount of commercial growth over the decade, but of residential growth especially in areas that were farmland in 2001. This may be due to rising costs of farmland upkeep, and an increase in farmers selling agricultural lands to developers to earn a living. The unsupervised classification was challenging as the resolution of the images resulted in spectral clusters of features that may not have been as similar as the algorithm thought.

The purpose of this project was to highlight where development (impervious surfaces) increased so the Town might work with these landowners to retrofit these areas with green infrastructure to reduce stormwater runoff. It was expected the Town could use these results to work with commercial landowners but it may be better to target homeowners first and start small.

CONCLUSION

Municipalities anywhere can use analyses like this to see impervious surface patterns that may exist due to developmen and urban growth. Future work would include comparing more recent 2018 data, and/or would couple this study with an NDVI study of Henrietta to see how development impacts remaining agricultural crops and lands. Focus groups or interviews with property owners would also be a future step to gauge interest in retrofitting green infrastructure on private land to benefit all residents.

Henrietta is home to a prominent tributary of the Genesee River and Lake Ontario: Red Creek. This exploratory study could be used as the basis of a larger movement to reduce impervious surfaces on major contributors of stormwater runoff such as the mall and other large retail plazas. A municipality in Chatauqua County, NY had a similar idea to replace parking lot asphalt of a large and empty mall (Hanny and Robinson, 2018) but proceeded with smaller scale projects due to funding. However, if the Town worked with various agencies to obtain funding, and with property owners of the mall to replace thousands of square feet of asphalt parking with porous pavement, it would reduce a significant amount of stormwater runoff, and benefit not only the Town and the state but ultimately the entire Great Lakes Watershed.

REFERENCES

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own of Hereletta Englisheding Department, #593 and USOS for sufferent,



True Color Composite Comparison:









Rd. parking lot, oriflating all pollutaria and delete as it flows to the search waterway.





Objective 1: Develop GIST Virtual Desktop

- Servers housed at MCC, 20 VMware licenses
- Why?
 - Decrease the digital divide
 - Convenience
 - insufficient home computer
 - software incompatibility



- Status
 - Servers purchased and virtual desktop developed at MCC this summer
 - Tested this summer at MCC by instructors

Objective 2: Develop Open Geospatial Lab

Open Geospatial Lab

- Use Zoom to connect with each online student
- Pilot in Introductory GIS and Remote Sensing this fall at MCC
- GIST peer working with individual students this fall in both MCC classes
- Spring 2020
 - Expand to GIST peer at MCC and SUNY Cortland
 - GIST peers will receive training on

Capstone in Geospatial Technology

- Workforce experience
- Final course in GIST Certificate
- Spring semester

« Go Back Video About Embed 00:02:2

The GIST Program

Objective 3: Internships across Upstate New York

- What is it?
 - In Capstone course, workforce experience while working remotely
 - Weekly check-ins, final presentation
- Why?
 - Real task
 - Win-win for both parties
- Virtual Internship Partners
 - River Area of Council Governments
 - Water for South Sudan
 - Genesee Land Trust
 - National GeoTech Center



 SUNY Albany and the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics School of Public Health (NYS Dept of Health)

Water for South Sudan

• Looking for more! If interested, let me know.

Objective 3: Hybrid Virtual Internship in Colombia...

- What is it?
 - Virtual internship with university in Cartagena, Colombia and visit spring 2020
- Why?
 - Cross cultural experiences foster creativity & workplace innovation
 - Enhance student opportunities for employment
- Partners
 - Kazakhstan (GIS & Remote Sensing Center)
 - Landsat/drones analyze wheat
 - Colombia (Tecnológico Comfenalco)
 - Landsat/drones analyze mangroves







MCC's pending* initiatives & Contact

- New National Science Foundation Proposal for \$550,000
- Focus on:
 - GIST Professionals
 - Traditional students
- Partners: GIS/SIG, NYGIS, EagleView, RACOG, virtual intern partners, and many more!
- 3 new courses may be developed focused on geospatial workforce needs as guided by 2019 NYS GIS Survey
- CONTACT: Jonathon Little <u>jlittle@monroecc.edu</u> (MCC)

* Pending funding from NSF

Another Capstone project this spring with SUNY Cortland....



CONTACT: Jonathon Little jlittle@monroecc.edu (MCC) <u>https://www.monroecc.edu/academics/majors-programs/stem/geospatial-information-science-and-technology/</u>

