### Modeling Workgroup Meeting Quarterly Review

# Optimization update

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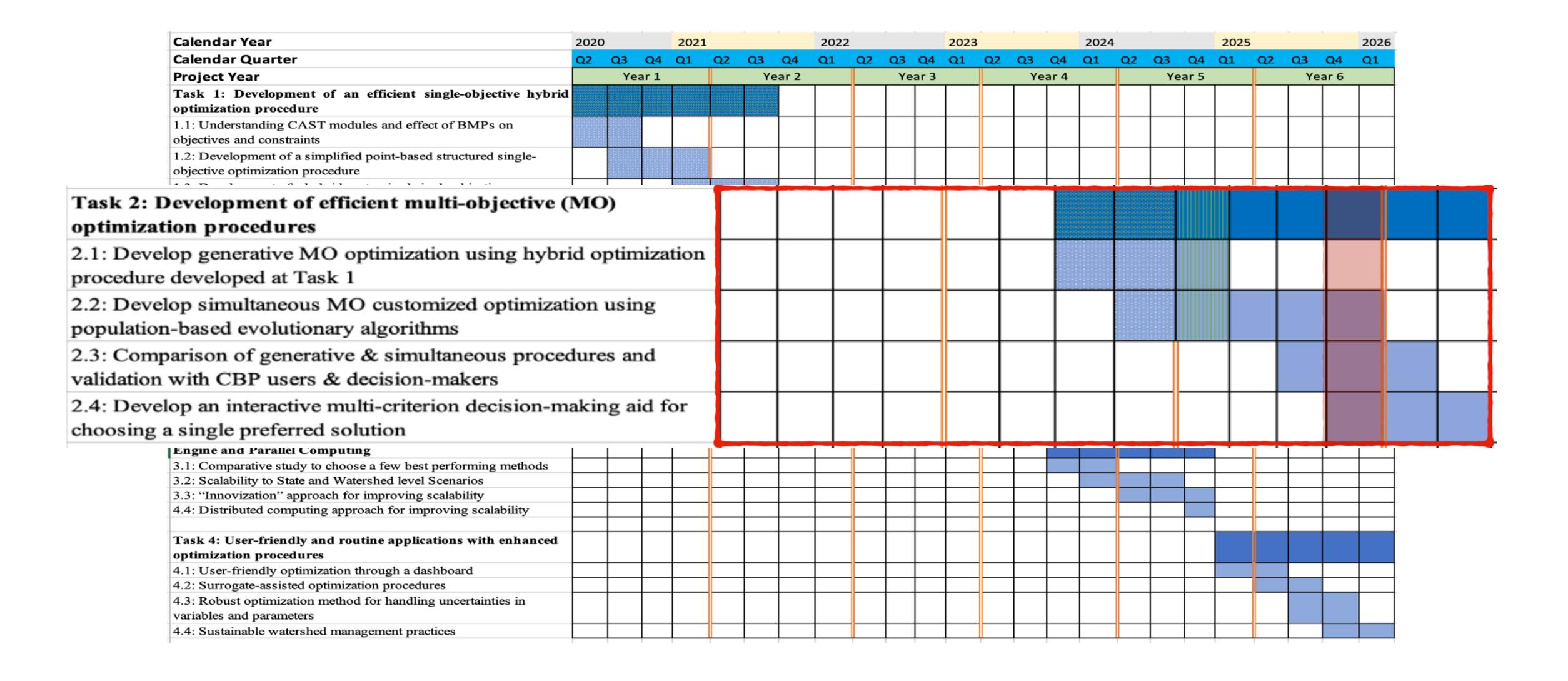
### Overview

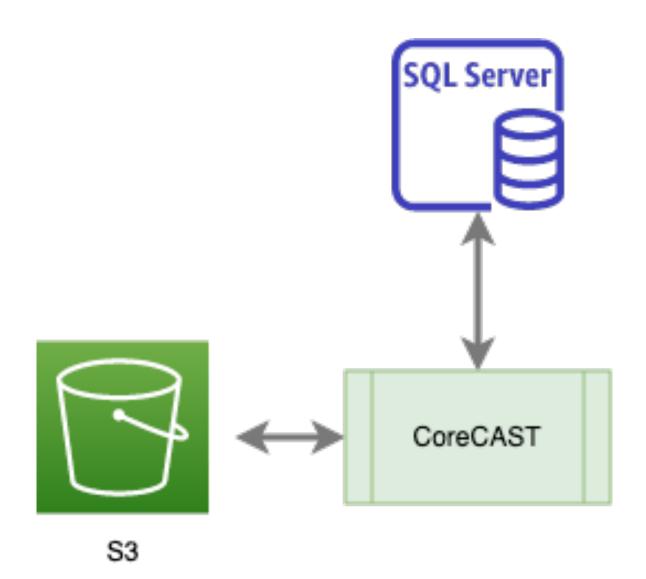
- Objective 2: Development of Efficient Multi-objective Optimization Procedures
  - Oct 1, 2021 to September 30, 2023 (24 months)
- Up-to-date status of the project: Optimization approaches, integration with CAST, and API development
- Status of incorporation of BMPs into the optimization framework
- Interesting results through Innovization
- Conclusion and future work

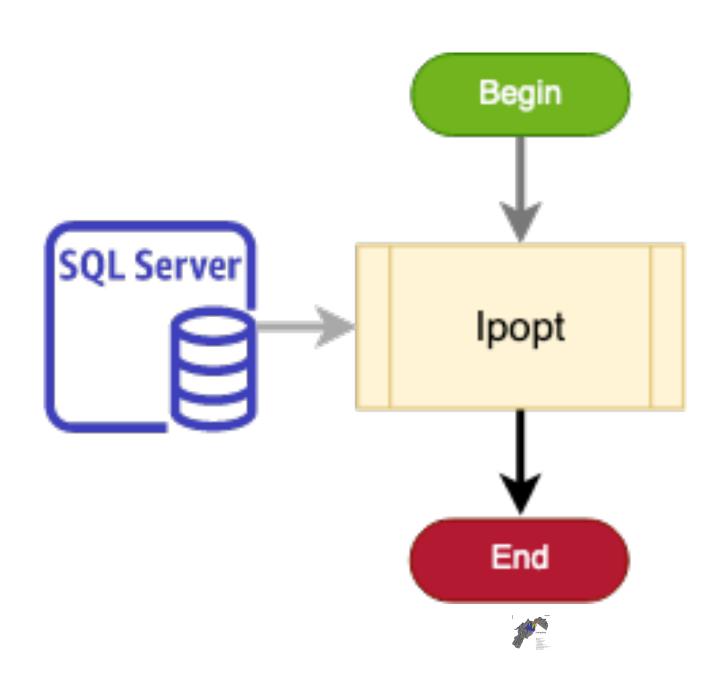
## Current status of the project

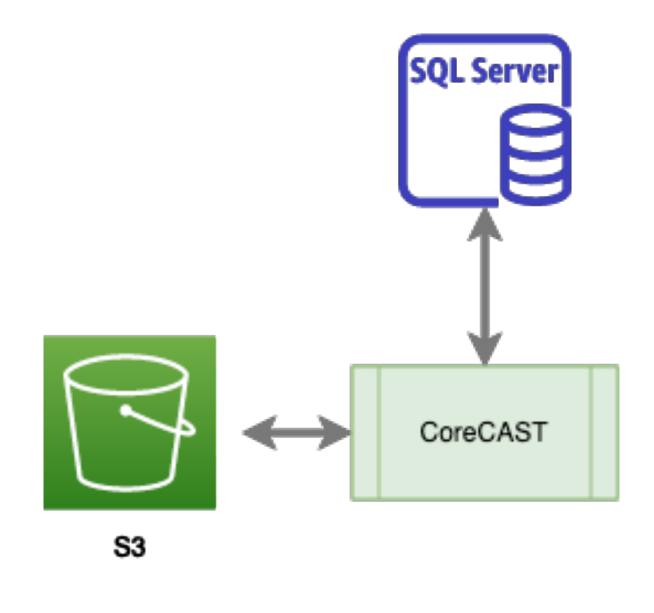
Calendar Year	2020	)		2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				202
Calendar Quarter	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Project Year		Ye	ar 1			Ye	ear 2			Ye	ar 3			Ye	ar 4			Ye	ar 5			Ye	ar 6	
Task 1: Development of an efficient single-objective hybrid optimization procedure																								
1.1: Understanding CAST modules and effect of BMPs on objectives and constraints																								
1.2: Development of a simplified point-based structured single- objective optimization procedure																								
1.3: Development of a hybrid customized single-objective optimization procedure																								
1.4: Verification and validation with CBP users and decision-makers and update of optimization procedure																								
Task 2: Development of efficient multi-objective (MO) optimization procedures																								
2.1: Develop generative MO optimization using hybrid optimization procedure developed at Task 1																								
2.2: Develop simultaneous MO customized optimization using population-based evolutionary algorithms																								
2.3: Comparison of generative & simultaneous procedures and validation with CBP users & decision-makers																								
2.4: Develop an interactive multi-criterion decision-making aid for choosing a single preferred solution			Ļ					ļ		_		1												_
Task 3: Scalability Studies and Improvements using Learning Engine and Parallel Computing																								
3.1: Comparative study to choose a few best performing methods																								
3.2: Scalability to State and Watershed level Scenarios																								
3.3: "Innovization" approach for improving scalability																								
4.4: Distributed computing approach for improving scalability										$\vdash$														$\vdash$
Task 4: User-friendly and routine applications with enhanced optimization procedures																								
4.1: User-friendly optimization through a dashboard																								
4.2: Surrogate-assisted optimization procedures																								
4.3: Robust optimization method for handling uncertainties in variables and parameters																								
4.4: Sustainable watershed management practices		T			11		†		1	+-														

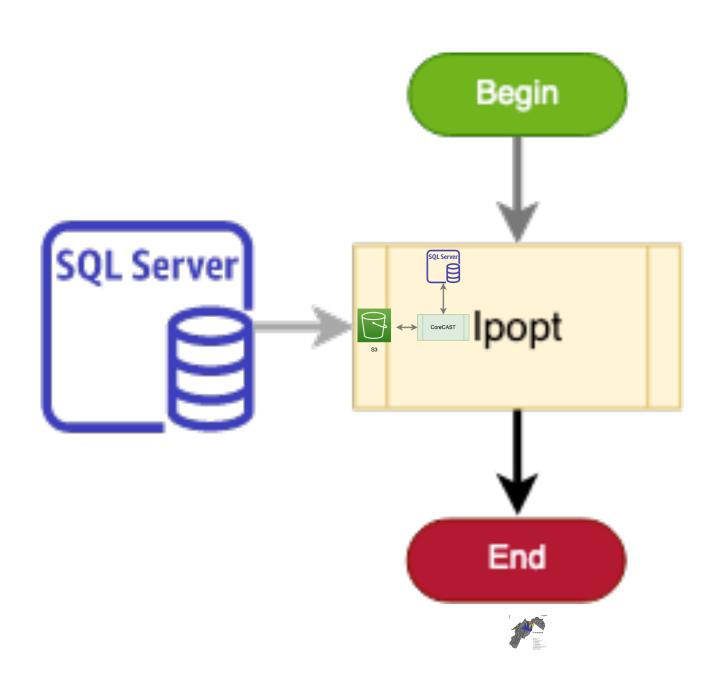
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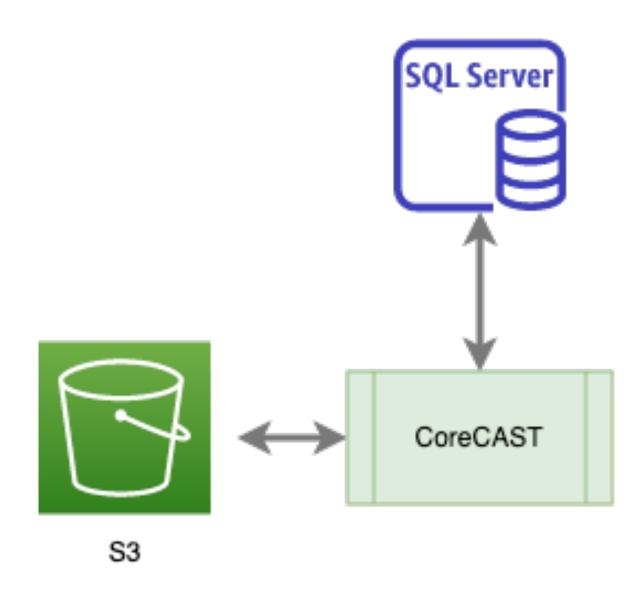


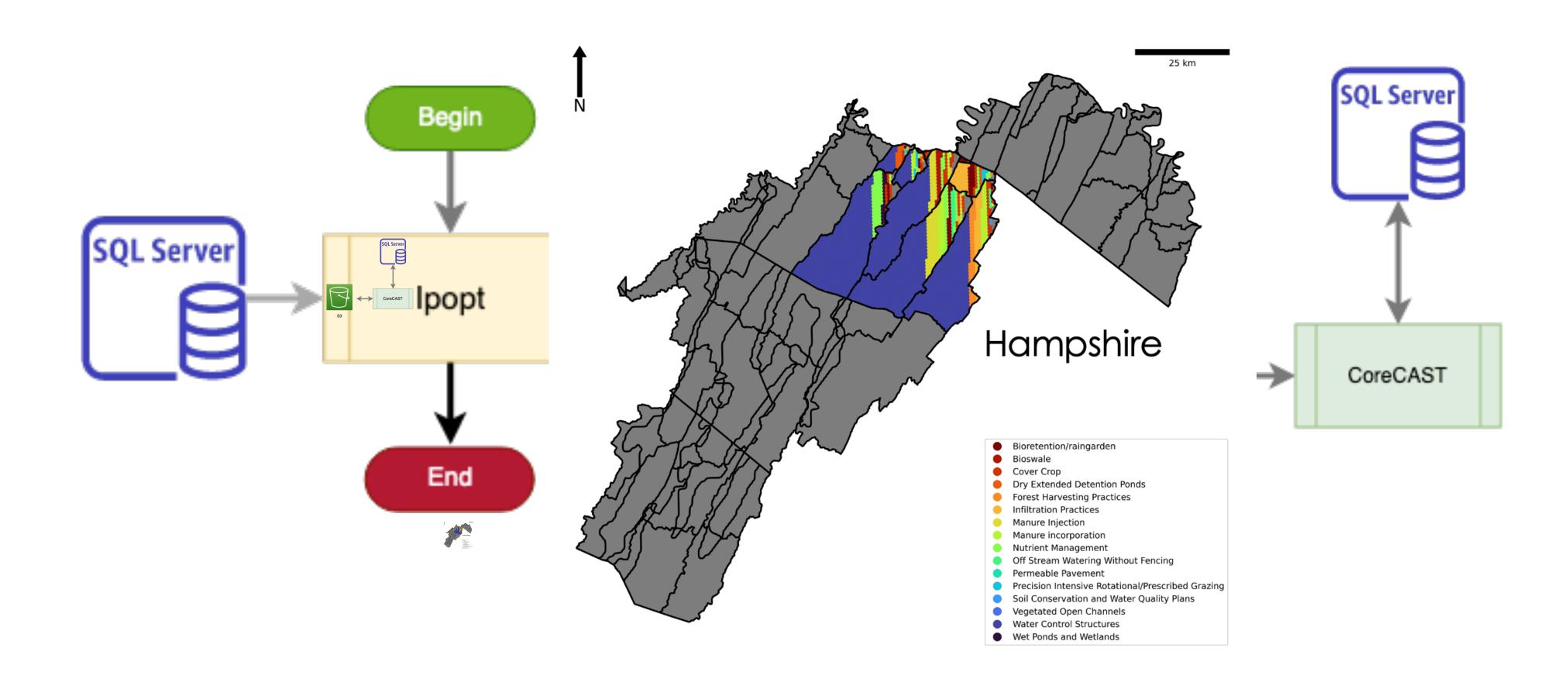


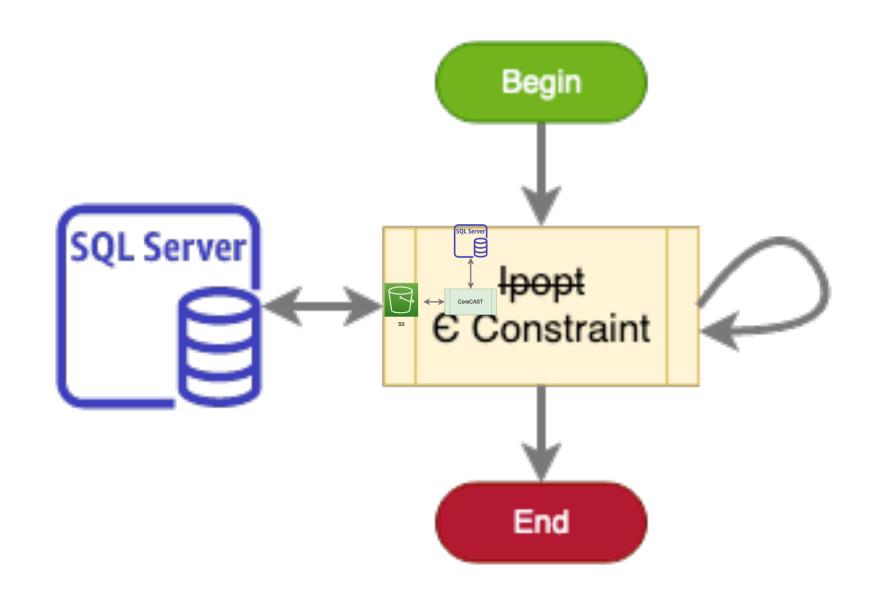


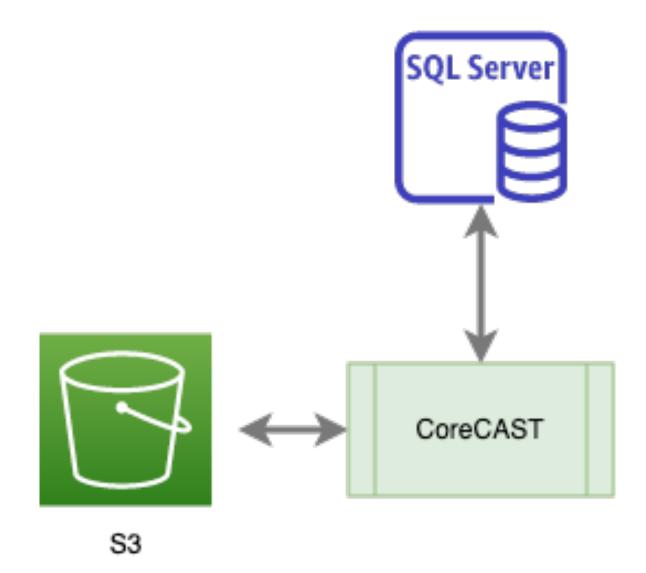


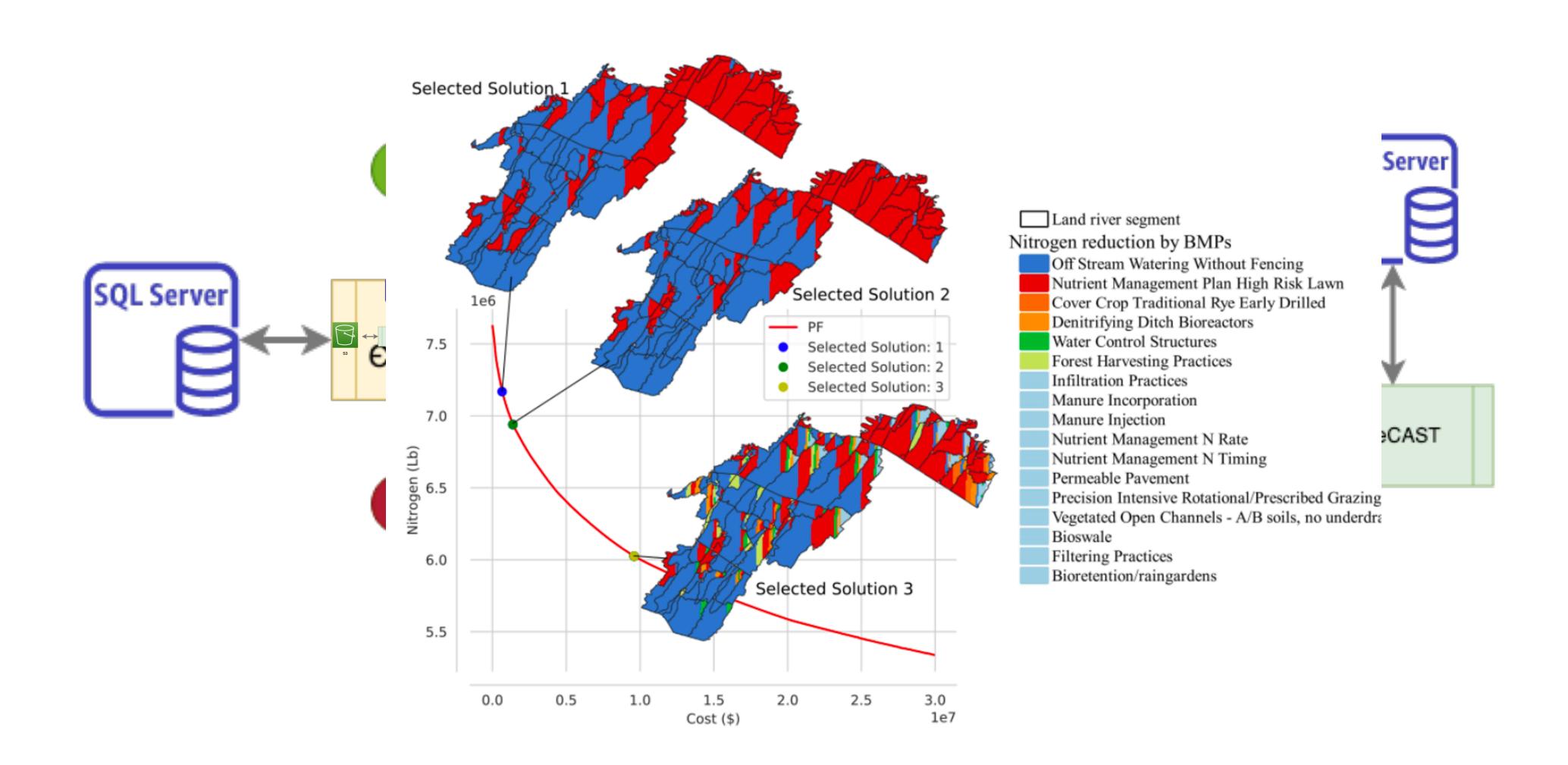


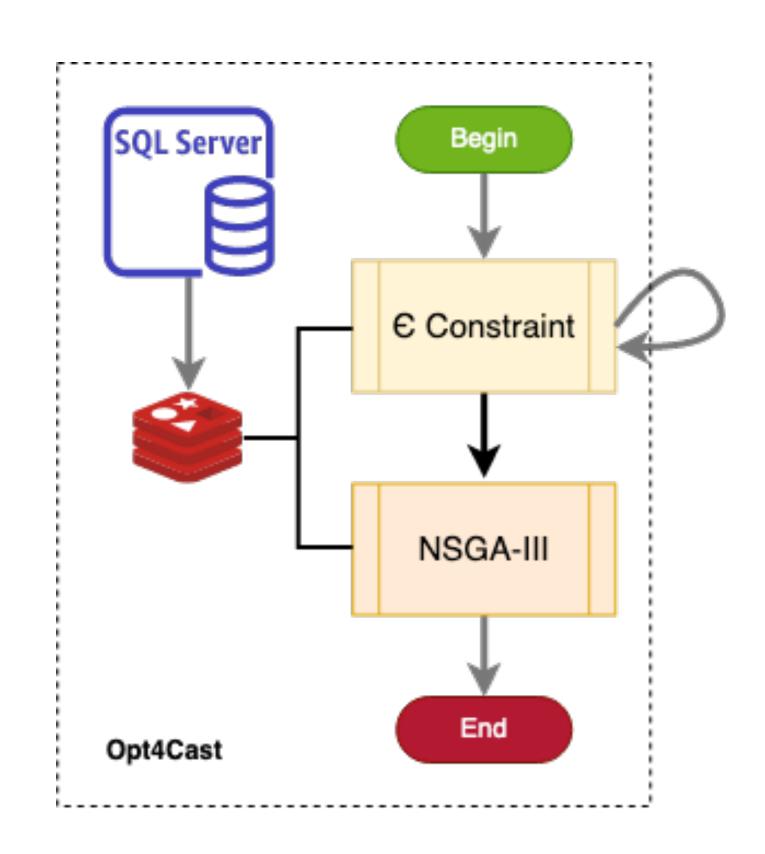


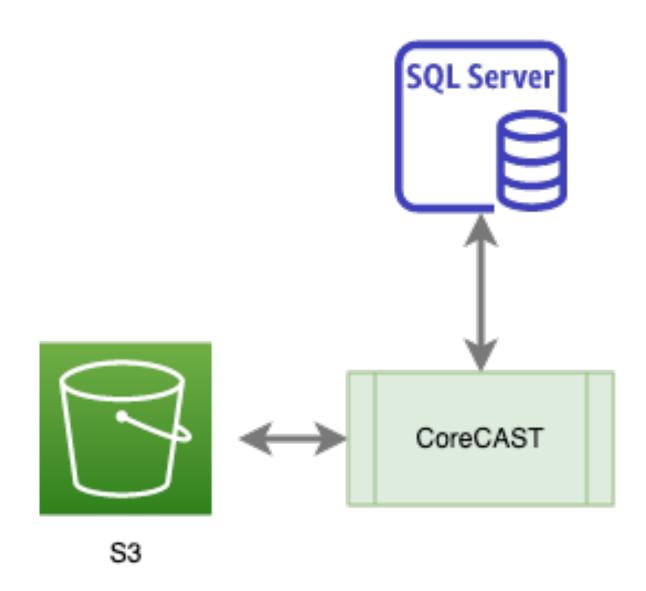


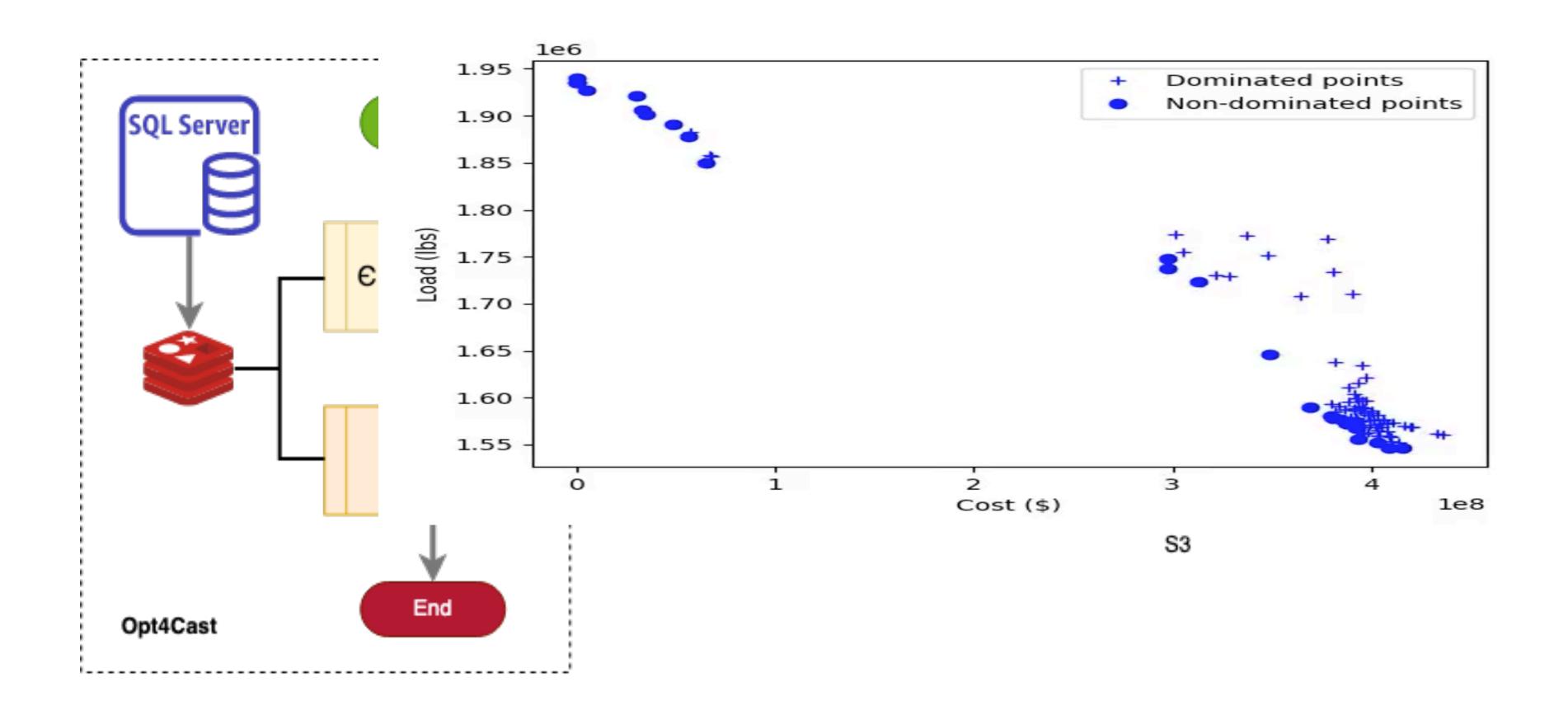


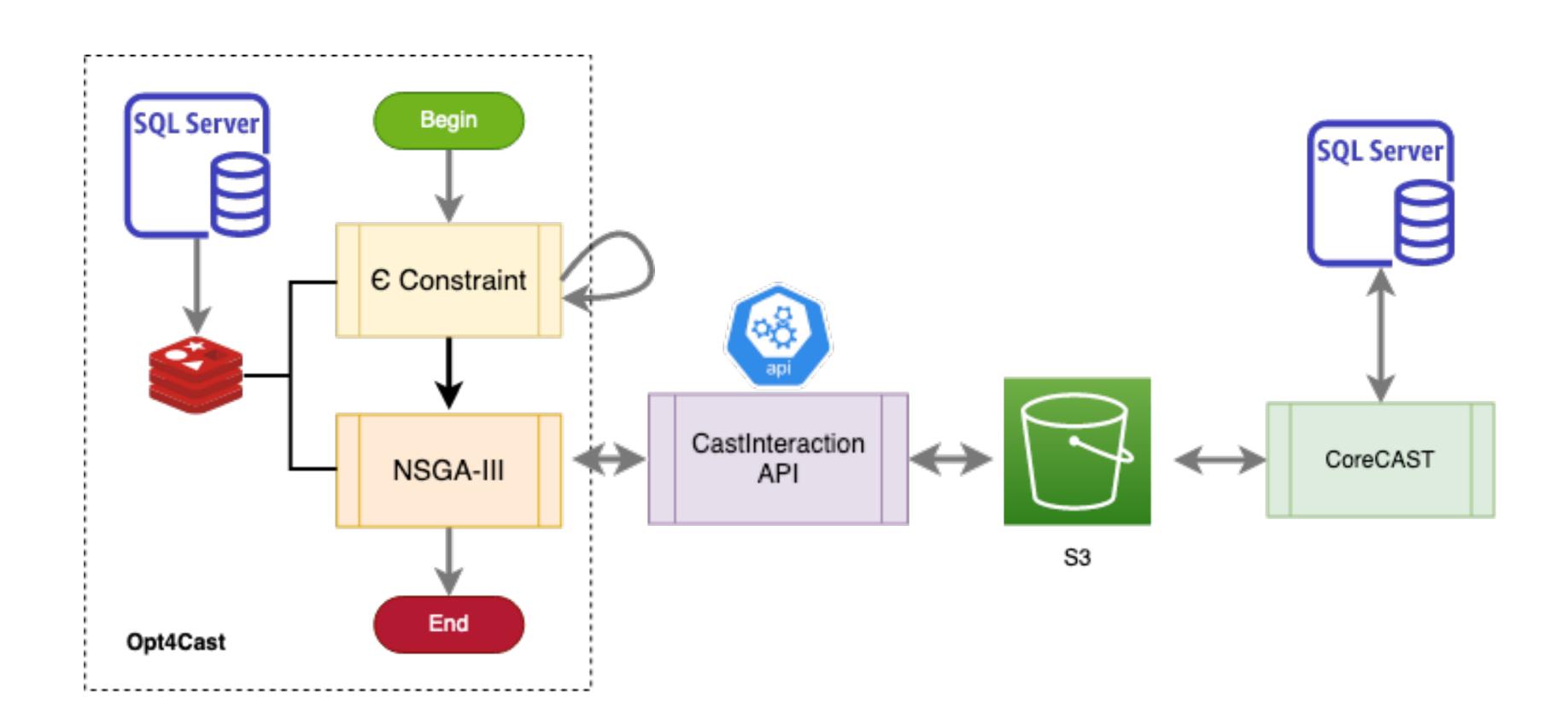


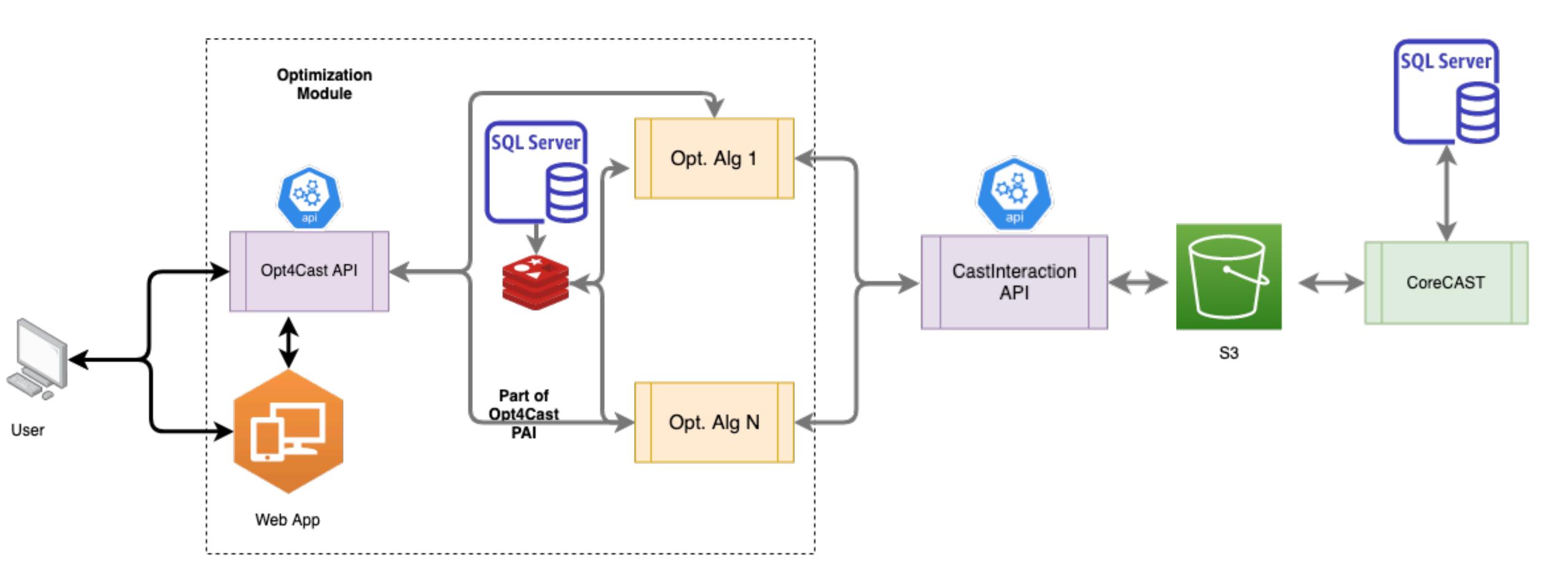


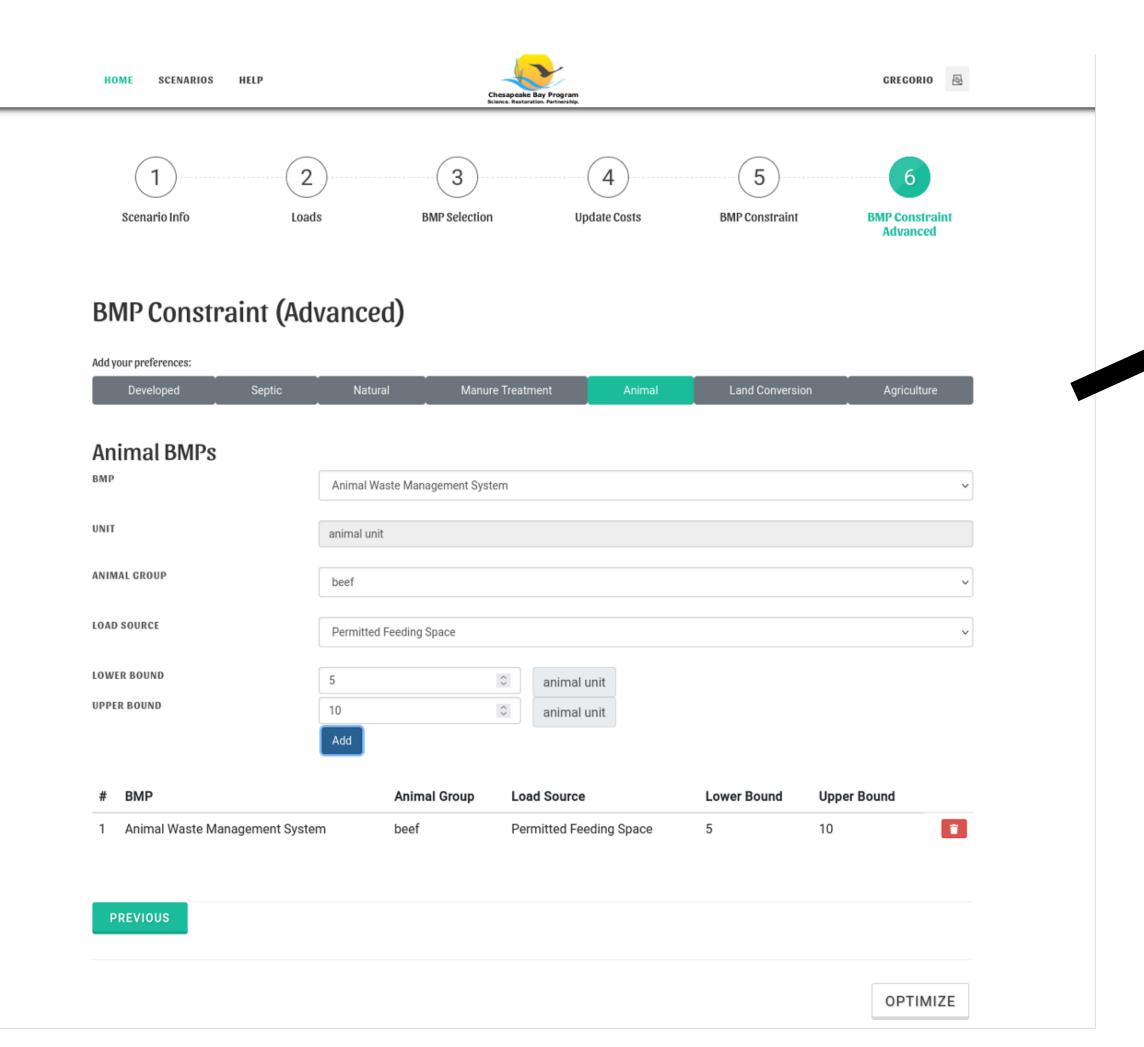


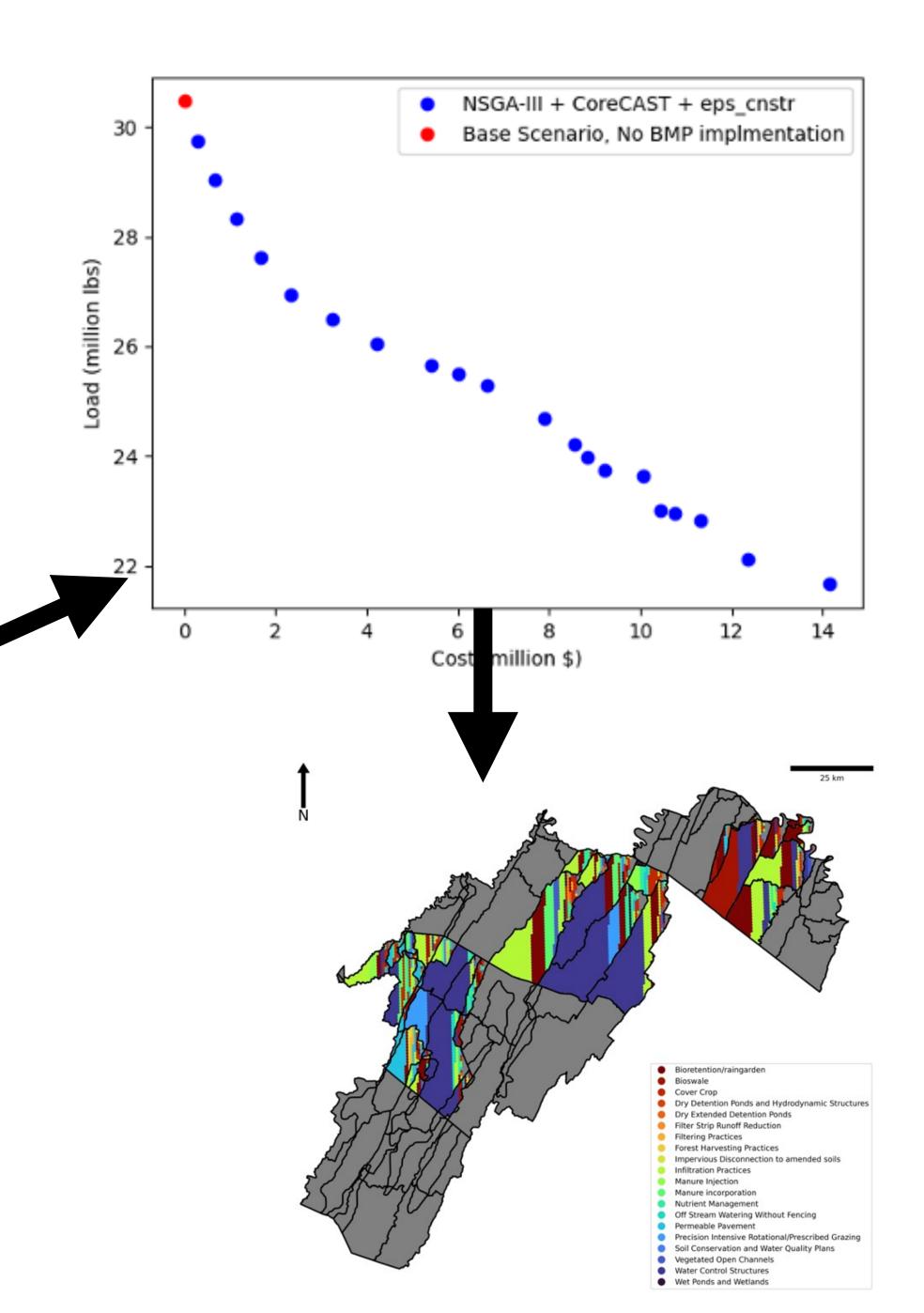




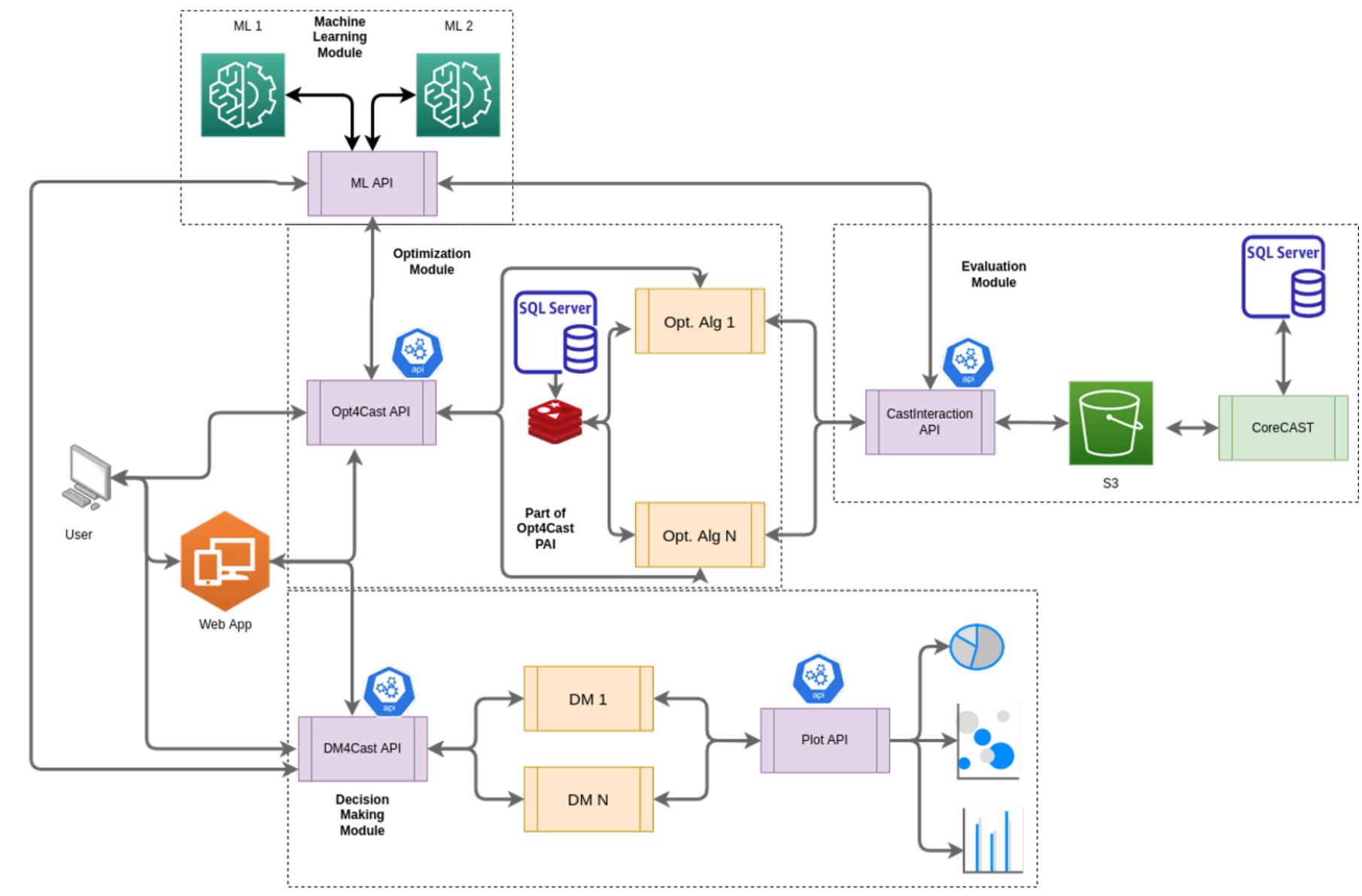




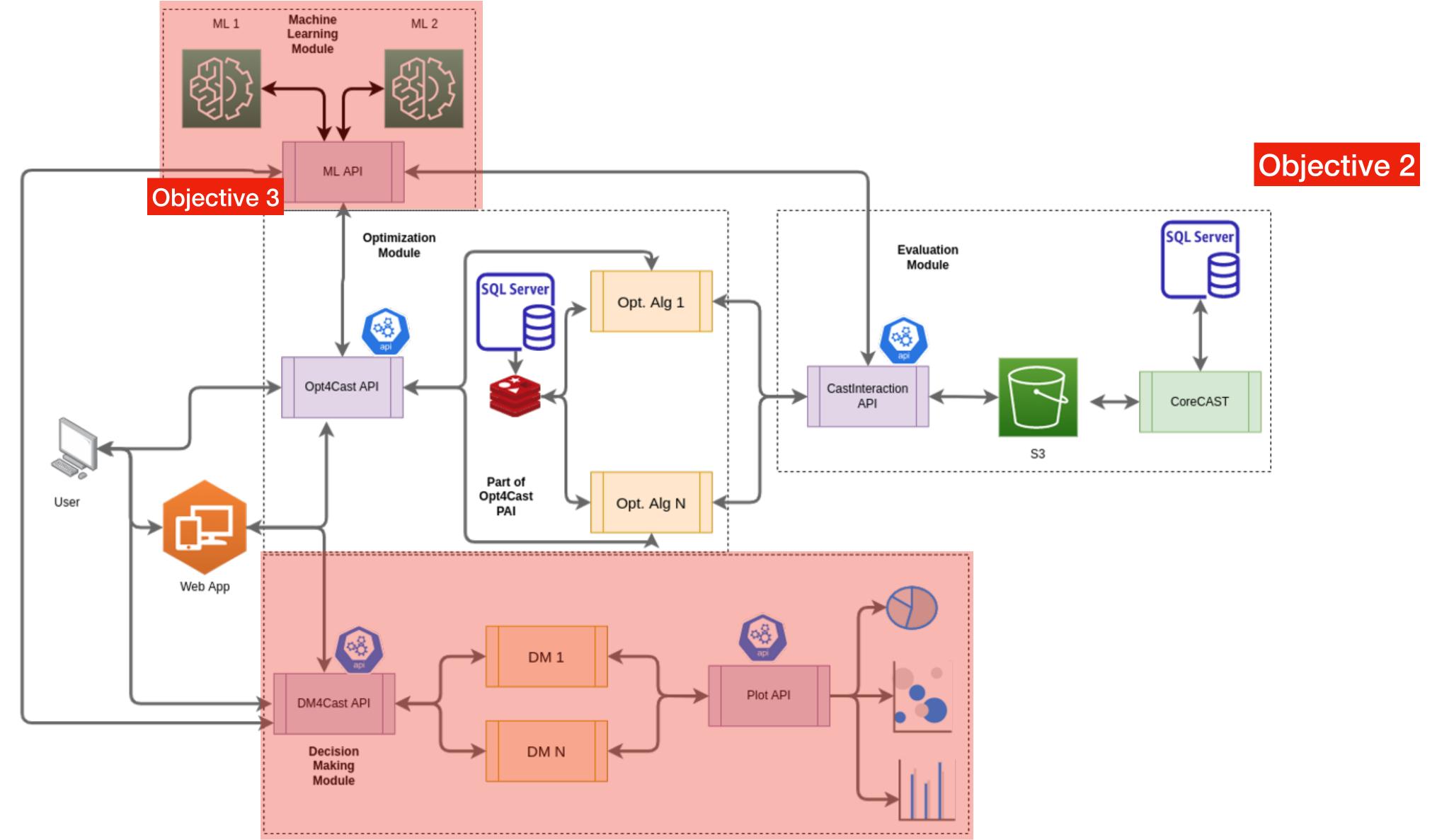




## Projected Project Development



## Projected Project Development



# require (fs)

requi Continuous Integration / Continues Development in AWS

Tested with Python, R, C++, Julia, and Go

library(data.table)

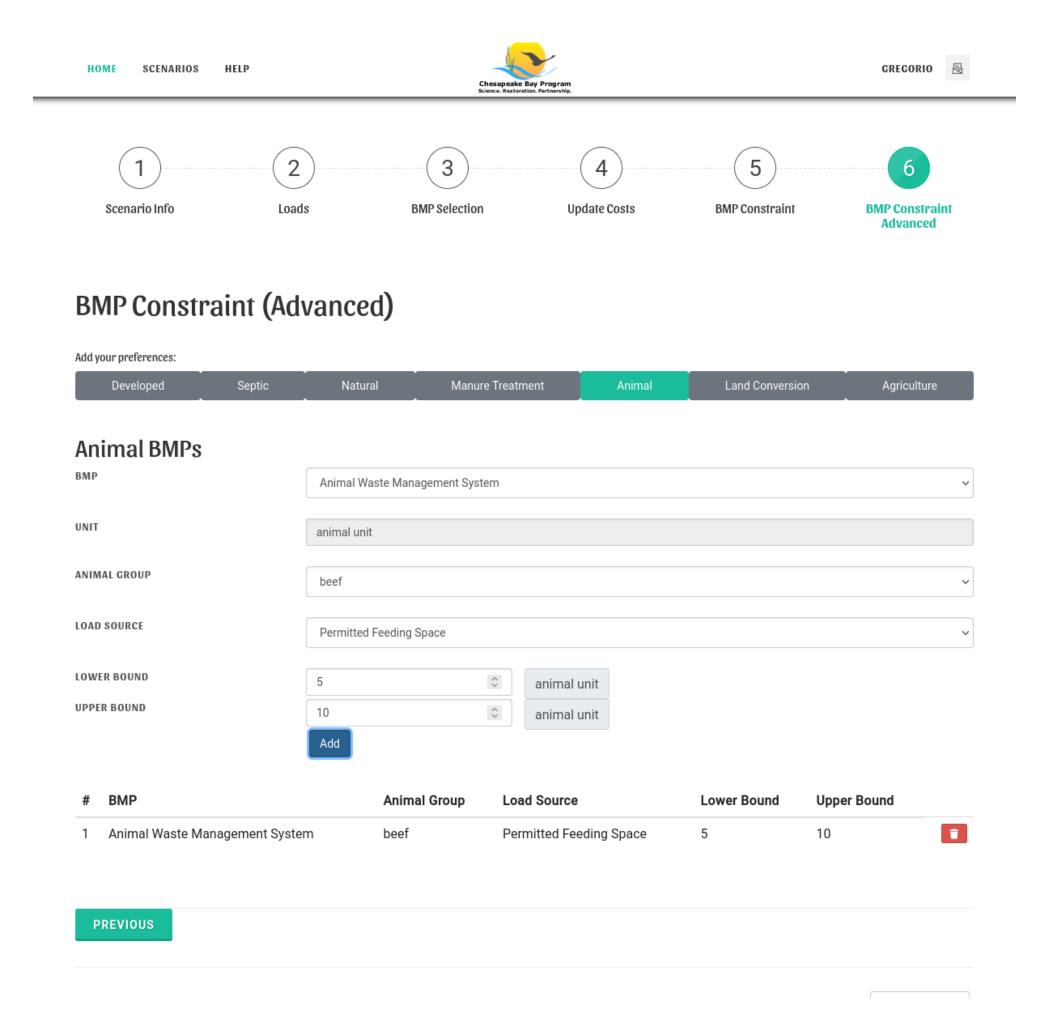
```
base <- "http://192.168.1.206:
                                                 Push
                                                                    Pull
access <- "JWT eyJhbGci0iJIUz?
                                                                                          \hwIjoxNjcxMjEwNzIzLCJqdGk:
                                                                   Docker
                                                Docker
lsBase <- function() {</pre>
    url <- paste(base, "bases
    resp <- httr::GET(url, ad
                                                                                          ication/x-www-form-urlence
    if (resp$status code == 2
              s <- content
      Developer
                          GitHub
                                                                                          AWS
                                            CodeBuild
                                                                  CodeDeploy
                                                                                                               Fargate
getBase <- function( data) { :</pre>
                                                                                          ECS
    data['title'] = title
    data['counties'] = countie
                                                       CodePipeline
    url <- paste(url base, 'bases/', sep="")</pre>
    response <- httr::GET(url, add headers('Authorization'= access, 'Content-Type' = 'application/x-www-form-ur'
   cid <- -1
```

\*John Massley

#### Status of incorporation of BMPs into the optimization framework\*

We have completed with the incorporation of BMPs into the optimization framework\*. It is worth noting that our framework accepts the users' preferences, so that they establish preferences for our BMPs.

- Efficiency: 205 BMPs..
- Land Conversion: 24 BMPs.
- Animal: 5 BMPs.
- Manure Transport: 21 BMPs.



\*Rajendra Bojja \*Jessica Rigelman

## Other uses for optimization?

What are the benefits of optimization?

- Identify the best solutions for the problem at hand.
- Generate knowledge to solve future problems.

## Innovization Analysis

#### •What is innovization?

Learning from optimization results and introducing new ideas, products, and services different from the existing ones.

#### What Innovization can do to CBPO?

- Provide information for better decision-making for BMP selections (farmers)
- Identify the high priority areas for BMP implementation (regulators)
- Help with resources allocation (policymakers)

## Innovization Experiment

BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

•Overall goal: learn from optimization results to:

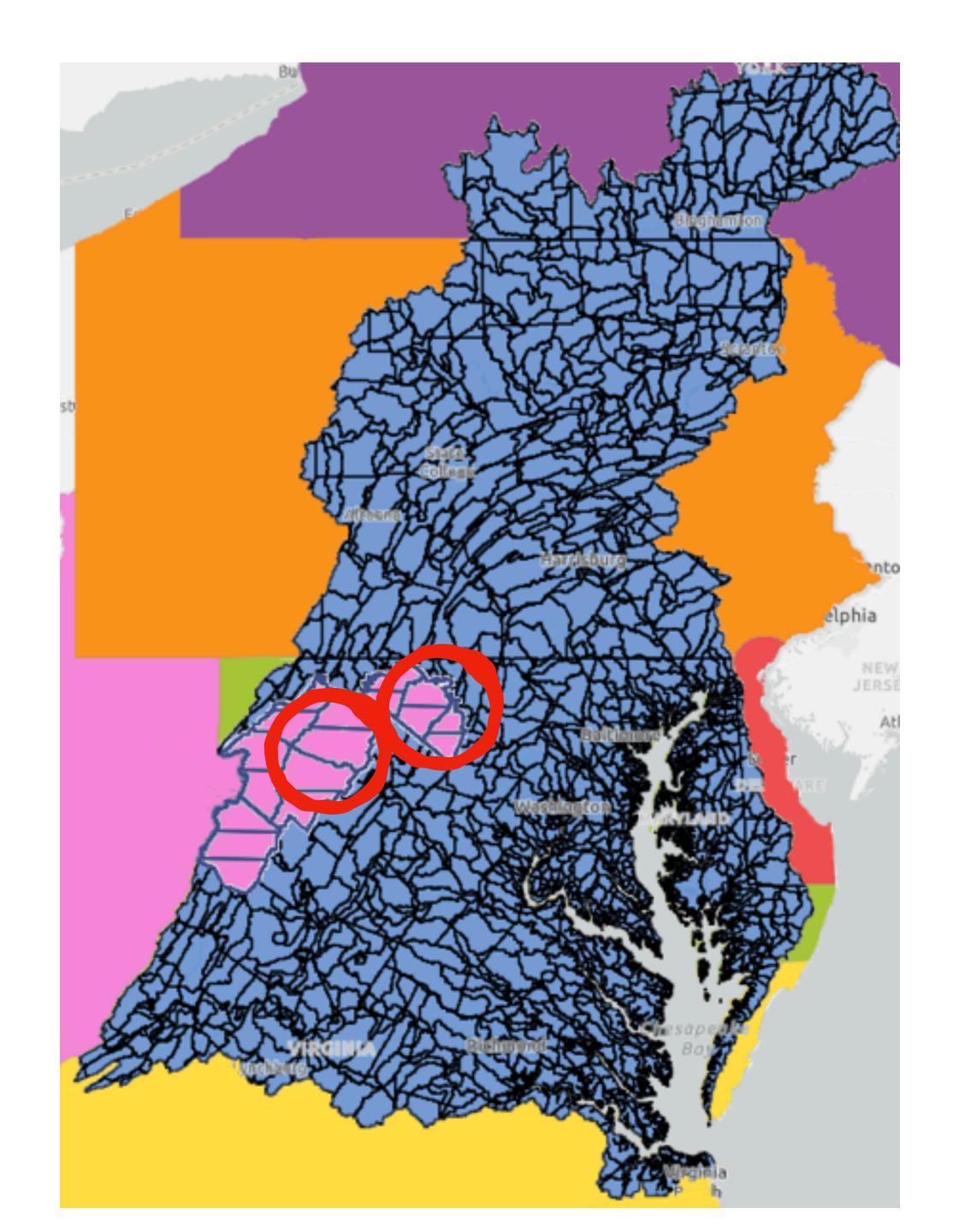
A.Examine different ranking methodologies to **identify the top BMPs**, B.Identify the **similarities and differences** between top-ranked BMPs, C.Provide recommendations to **improve the optimization process**.

## Innovization experiment

BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

In West Virginia, we identified the top two counties with the highest areas of urban and agricultural land uses.

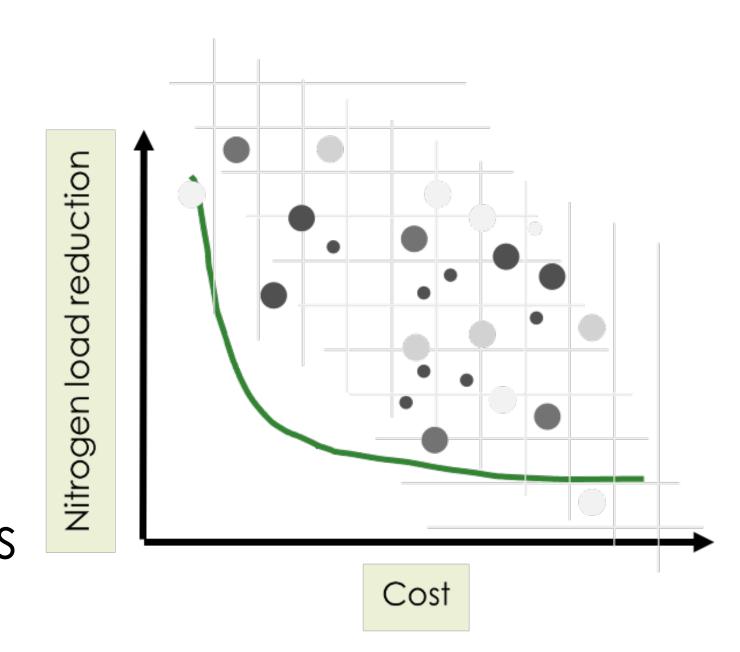
- (Berkeley and Mineral): Urban dominated
- •(Jefferson and Hardy): Agricultural dominated



## Innovization Experiment

#### BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

- We performed 11 runs of our CoreCAST-optimization algorithm.
- Each run evaluated 3,000 scenarios (1,000 scenarios epsilon constraint +. 2000 scenarios NSGA-III
- The output solution of each execution consists of 20 solutions.
- We gathered all 220 solutions (from the 11 runs)
- We filtered the solutions regarding non-dominance layers
- We performed clustering of the Pareto front.
- Identified the best solutions from optimization.



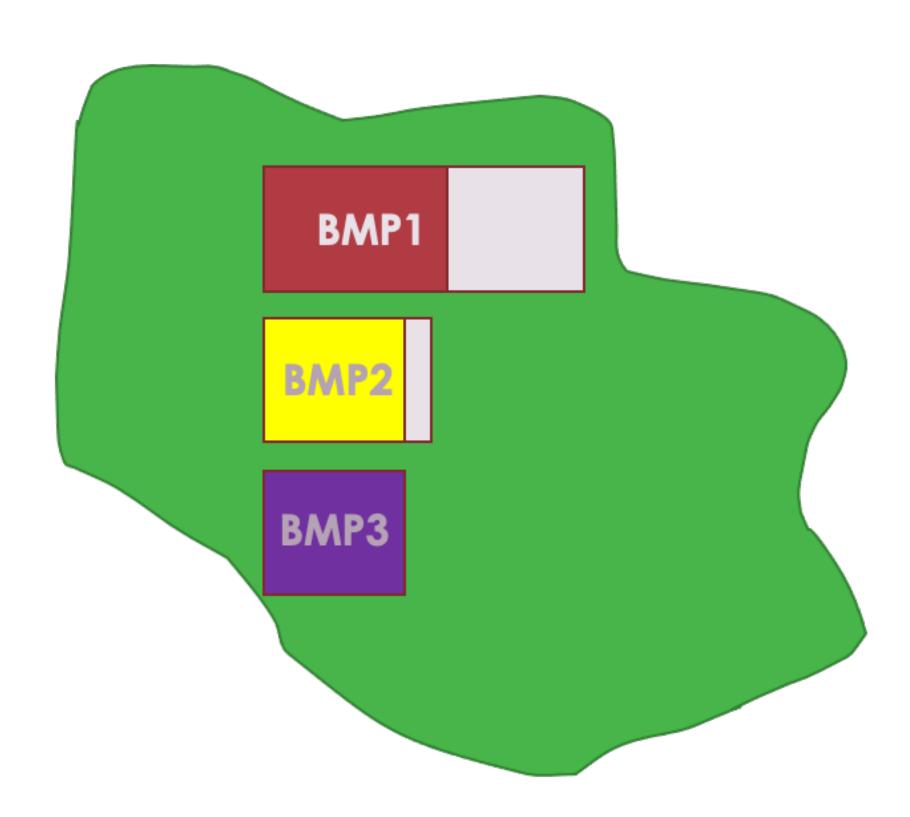
#### BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Three ranking strategies from the combined Pareto front:

- Strategy 1: Rank the top BMPs based on the implementation acreages;
- Strategy 2:
- Strategy 3:

Ranking methodology 1:





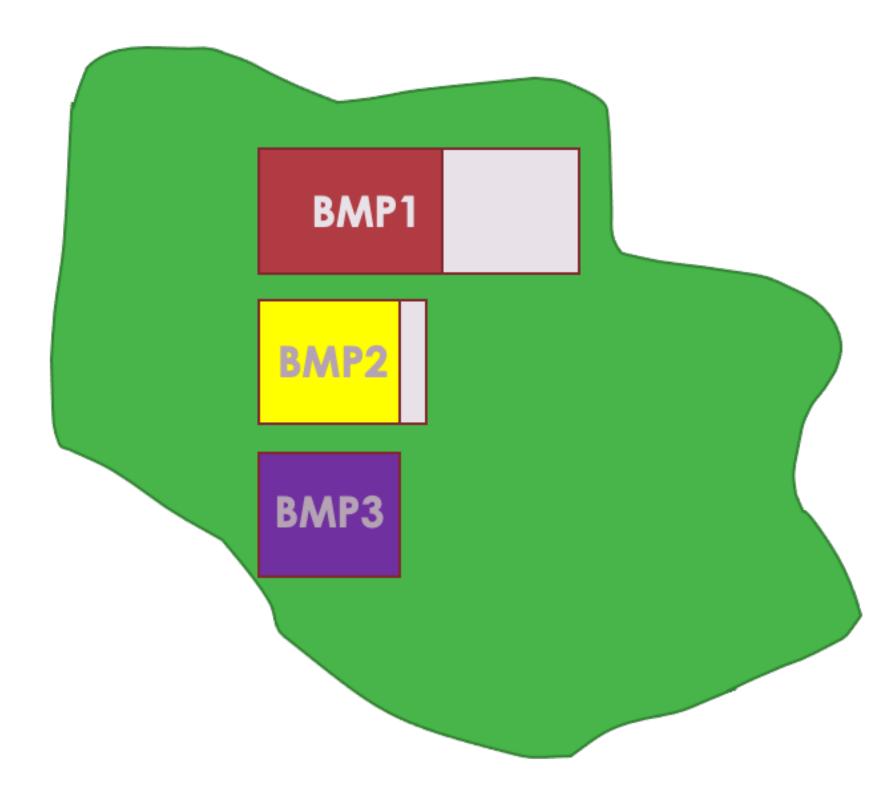
#### BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Three ranking strategies from the combined Pareto front:

- Strategy 1:
- **Strategy 2:** Rank the top BMPs based on the percentage of **maximum allowable acreages**;
- Strategy 3:

Ranking methodology 2:

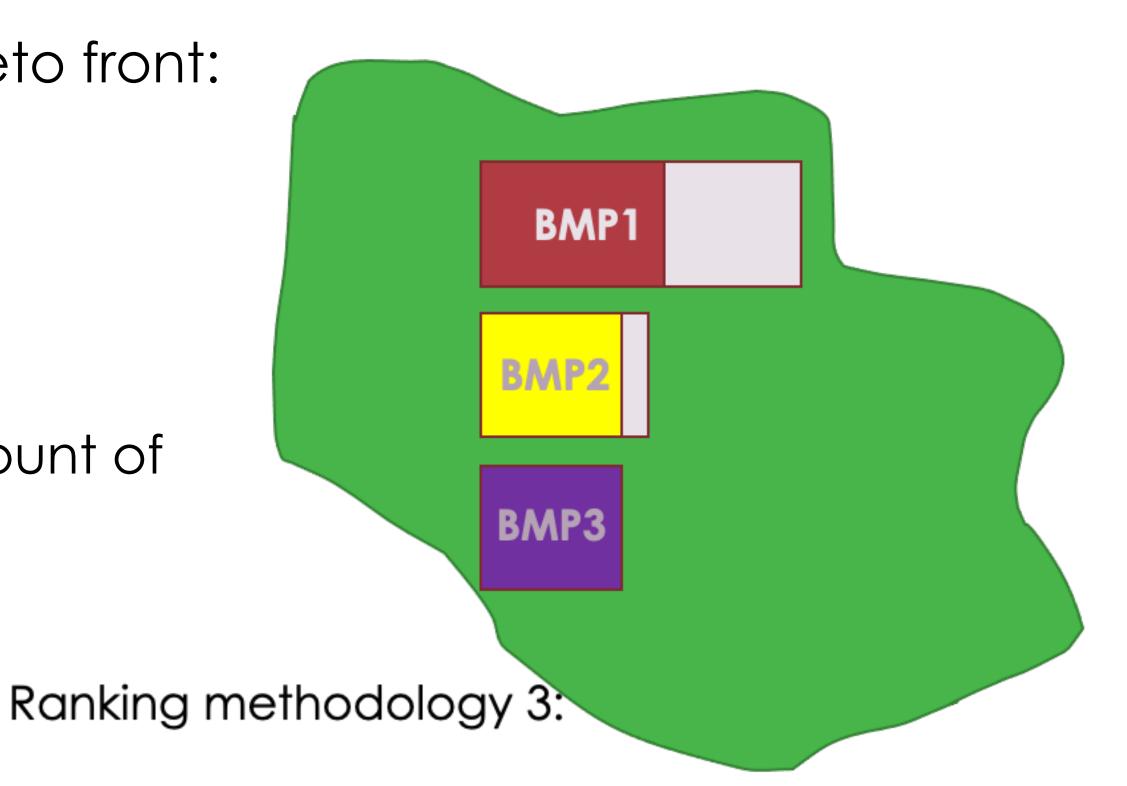
BMP3 BMP2 BMP1



#### BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Three ranking strategies from the combined Pareto front:

- Strategy 1:
- Strategy 2:
- Strategy 3: Rank the top BMPs based on the amount of nitrogen reduction per dollar spent.



BMP2 (\$12/lb N) BMP3 (\$15/lb N) BMP1(\$24/lb N)

#### BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Three ranking strategies from the combined Pareto front:

- Strategy 1: Rank the top BMPs based on the implementation acreages;
- **Strategy 2:** Rank the top BMPs based on the percentage of **maximum allowable acreages**;
- Strategy 3: Rank the top BMPs based on the amount of nitrogen reduction per dollar spent.

BMP1

BMP2

BMP3

Ranking methodology 1: Ranking methodology 2: Ranking methodology 3:

BMP1 BMP2

BMP2 BMP3 BMP1 BMP2 (\$12/lb N) BMP3 (\$15/lb N) BMP1(\$24/lb N)

#### 1. BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

#### Strategy 1: Rank the top BMPs based on the implementation acreages;

**Table:** Top choice BMPs based on the first ranking methodology

Urban Top-Ranked Counties	Agricultural Top-Ranked Counties
Strategy 1	Strategy 1
145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn	145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn
29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing	29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing
142: Nutrient Management N Timing	142: Nutrient Management N Timing
30: Precision Intensive Rotational/Prescribed Grazing	137: Nutrient Management N Rate
48: Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled	48: Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled
137: Nutrient Management N Rate	139: Nutrient Management N Placement
139: Nutrient Management N Placement	67: Barnyard Runoff Control

#### 1. BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Strategy 2: Rank the top BMPs based on the percentage of maximum allowable acreages

Table: Top phase BMPs based on the second ranking methodelegy.

Table: Top choice BMPs based on the second-ranking methodology

Urban Top-Ranked Counties	Agricultural Top-Ranked Counties
Strategy 2	Strategy 2
67: Barnyard Runoff Control	67: Barnyard Runoff Control
10: Agricultural Stormwater Management	145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn
145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn	137: Nutrient Management N Rate
3: Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plans	142: Nutrient Management N Timing
29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing	10: Agricultural Stormwater Management
139: Nutrient Management N Placement	139: Nutrient Management N Placement
137: Nutrient Management N Rate	29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing

#### 1. BMP Selection ranking methodology based on Land use

Strategy 3: Rank the top BMPs based on the amount of nitrogen reduction per dollar spent.

Table: Top choice BMPs based on the third strategy

Urban Top-Ranked Counties	Agricultural Top-Ranked Counties
Strategy 3	Strategy 3
145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn	145: Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn
29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing	29: Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing
137: Nutrient Management N Rate	137: Nutrient Management N Rate
46: Forest Harvesting Practices	142: Nutrient Management N Timing
142: Nutrient Management N Timing	48: Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled
48: Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled	139: Nutrient Management N Placement
139: Nutrient Management N Placement	49: Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Other

#### All three-ranking methodologies:

Urban Top-Ranked Counties					
Strategy 1	Strategy 2	Strategy 3			
Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn	Barnyard Runoff Control	Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn			
Off Stream Watering Without Fencing	Agricultural Stormwater Management	Off Stream Watering Without Fencing			
Nutrient Management N Timing	Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn	Nutrient Management N Rate			
Precision Intensive Rotational/Prescribed Grazing	Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plans	Forest Harvesting Practices			
Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled	Off Stream Watering Without Fencing	Nutrient Management N Timing			
Nutrient Management N Rate	Nutrient Management N Placement	Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled			
Nutrient Management N Placement	Nutrient Management N Rate	Nutrient Management N Placement			

Agricultural Top-Ranked Counties					
Strategy 1	Strategy 2	Strategy 3			
Nutrient	Barnyard	Nutrient			
Management	Runoff Control	Management			
Plan High-Risk		Plan High-Risk			
Lawn		Lawn			
Off Stream	Nutrient	Off Stream			
Watering	Management	Watering			
Without	Plan High-Risk	Without			
Fencing	Lawn	Fencing			
Nutrient	Nutrient	Nutrient			
Management N	Management N	Management N			
Timing	Rate	Rate			
Nutrient	Nutrient	Nutrient			
Management N	Management N	Management N			
Rate	Timing	Timing			
Cover Crop	Agricultural	Cover Crop			
Traditional Rye	Stormwater	Traditional Rye			
Early Drilled	Management	Early Drilled			
N.T. of Court	N.T. of Cont.	NT-red-based			
Nutrient	Nutrient	Nutrient			
Management N	Management N	Management N			
Placement	Placement	Placement Crop			
Barnyard Punoff Control	Off Stream	Cover Crop			
Runoff Control	Watering Without	Traditional Rye			
		Early Other			
	Fencing				

2. Identify the similarities and differences between top-rank BMPs selected in agricultural and urban settings,

#### Similarities:

- Top BMP choice: Nutrient management lawn or farm
- The pasturelands: Off-stream watering facilities

#### Differences:

- Also, more diversity in BMP types was in agricultural settings compared to urban ones.
- **knowledge discovery:** consider the above-mentioned BMPs (i.e., # Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn, Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing, and Nutrient Management N Rate) in the initial population.

- 3. Recommend an innovative approach to reduce the optimization time
- •Obtaining the total ranking of each BMP by adding the associated ranking to induvial BMPs.

#### Overall Top-ranked BMP

Nutrient Management Plan High-Risk Lawn

Off-Stream Watering Without Fencing

Nutrient Management N Rate

Nutrient Management N Timing

Barnyard Runoff Control

Cover Crop Traditional Rye Early Drilled

Nutrient Management N Placement

#### 3. Recommend an innovative approach to reduce the optimization time

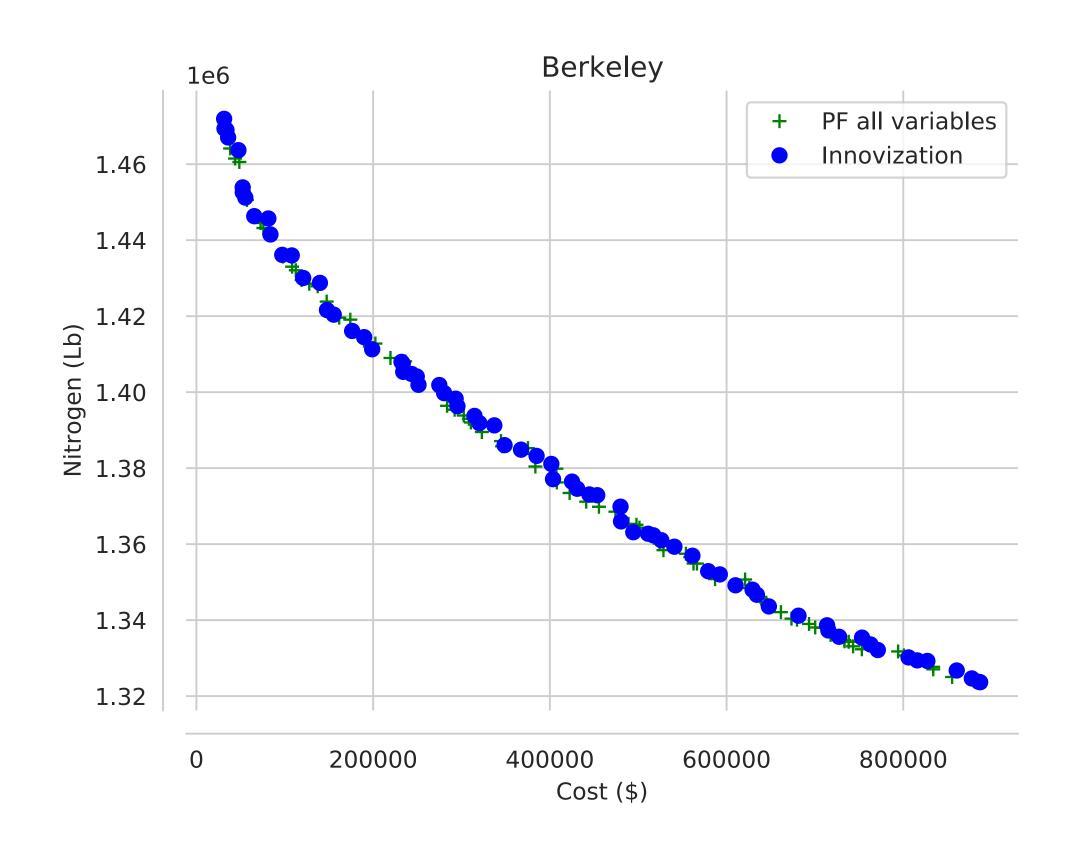
- Recommend the selection of the top seven BMPs from the overall column for optimization.
- Can be used in developing the initial population in other counties within the state of West Virginia?.
- **Hypothesis: t**he careful selection of BMPs can lead to a reduction of search space and improve the optimization process.

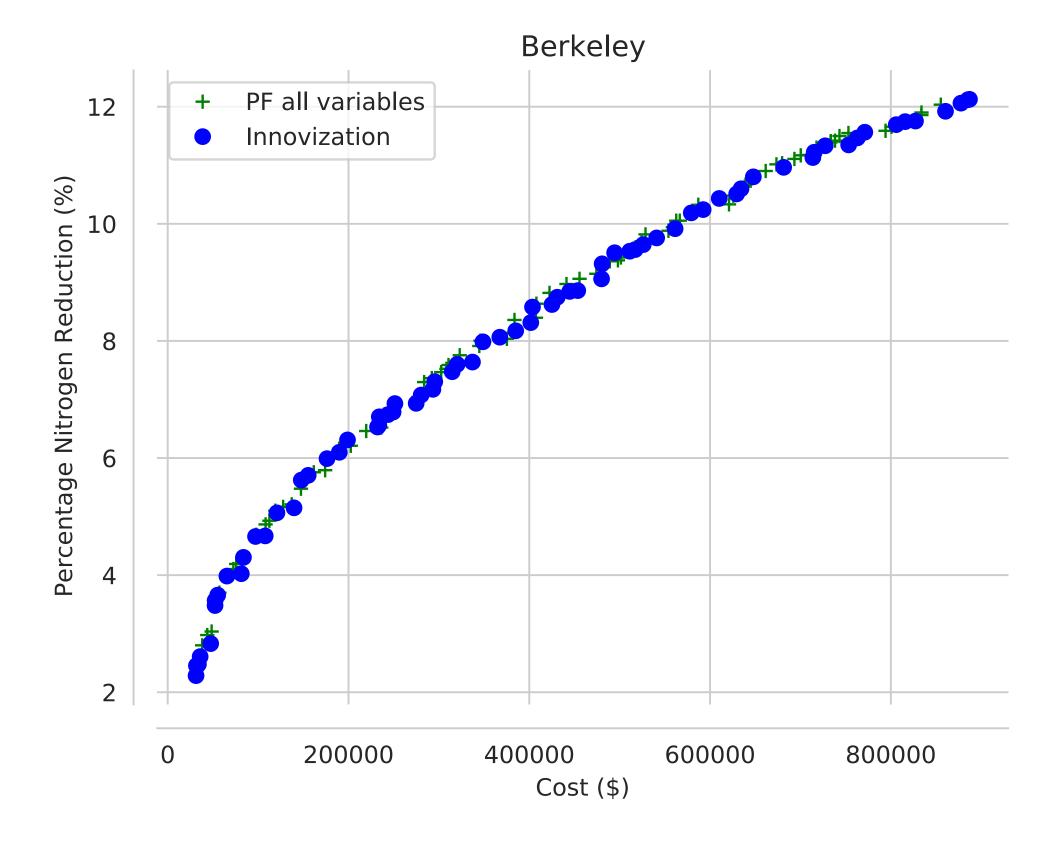
### Variable reduction.

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	Original Variables	Variables (innovization)
Hardy	18,607	725
Berkeley	14,090	510
Jefferson	12,303	456
Mineral	20,260	765

## Results for Berkeley County





### Conclusions and Future Work

- We have developed multi-objective methods that accept users' preferences and find several solutions in a single run.
- The implemented different ways to introduce the preferences and run our approaches: API and Web.
- Such a tool will help us reduce the time to evaluate and analyze our optimization algorithms.
- Innovization can help us to perform more efficient search.
- The results are promising, and we are planning to incorporate these results in the design of our future approaches.
- The decision-making process (future work).

# Thank you!