Scenario Optimization Tool for CAST

STAR: Opportunities for Addressing Goal Team Needs

24 May 2018

Daniel Kaufman

Design and progress

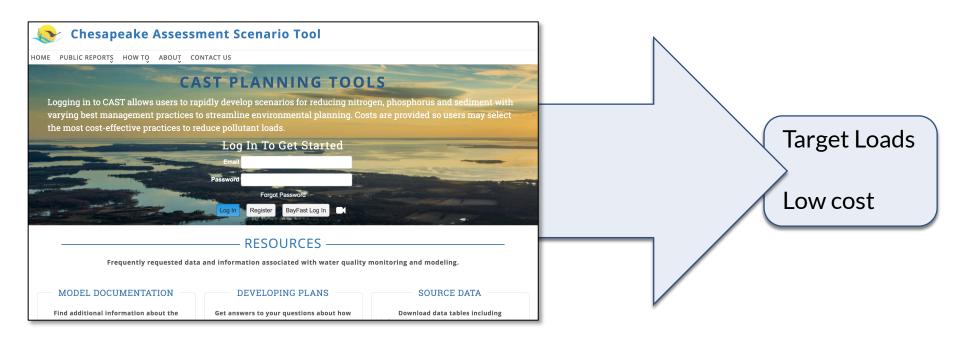
Near-term Future and looking ahead

Co-benefits and other ideas

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Chesapeake Assessment Scenario Tool (CAST) estimates nitrogen, phosphorous, and sediment load impacts and the financial costs of implementing best management practices (BMPs).



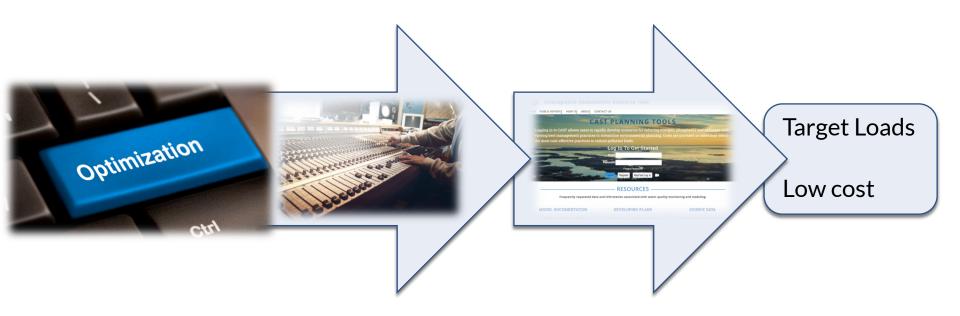
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There is a large number of decision variables, non-linear cascading effects of Best Management Practices (BMPs), and it takes time to become an expert user of the system.



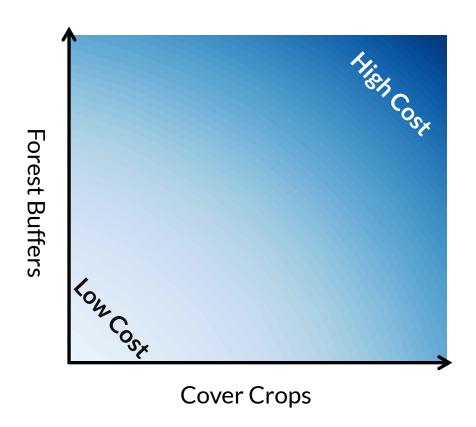
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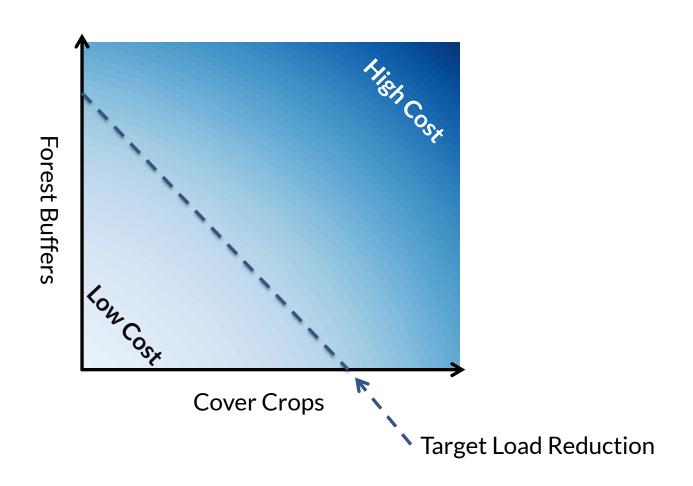
Build a module into the system that provides guidance:

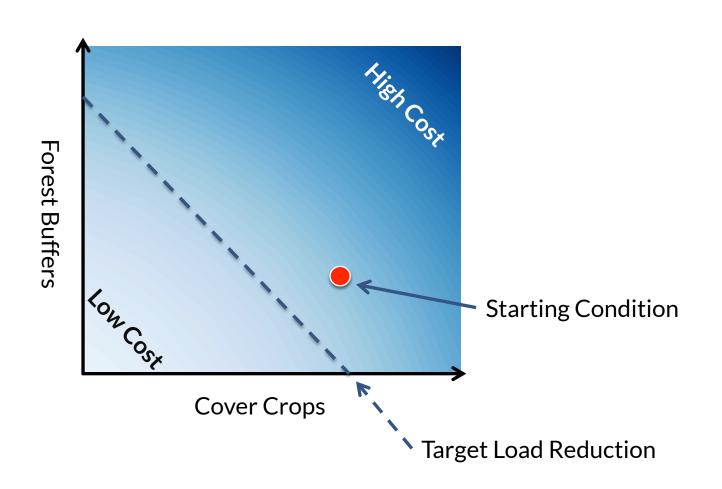
Analyze the space of potential BMP implementation scenarios and identify low-cost options

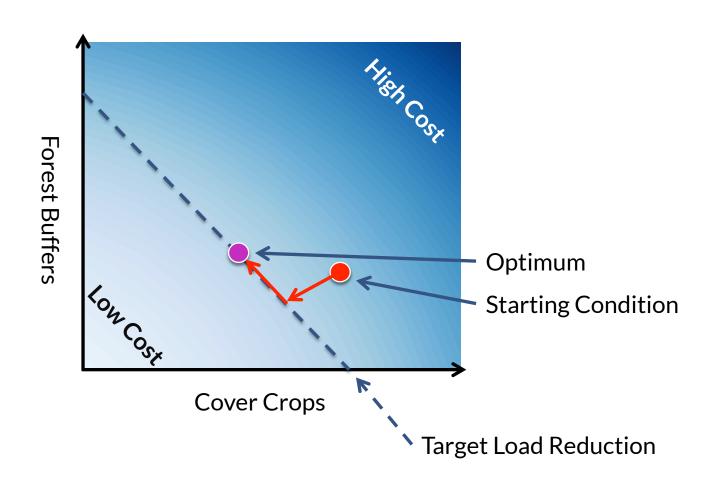
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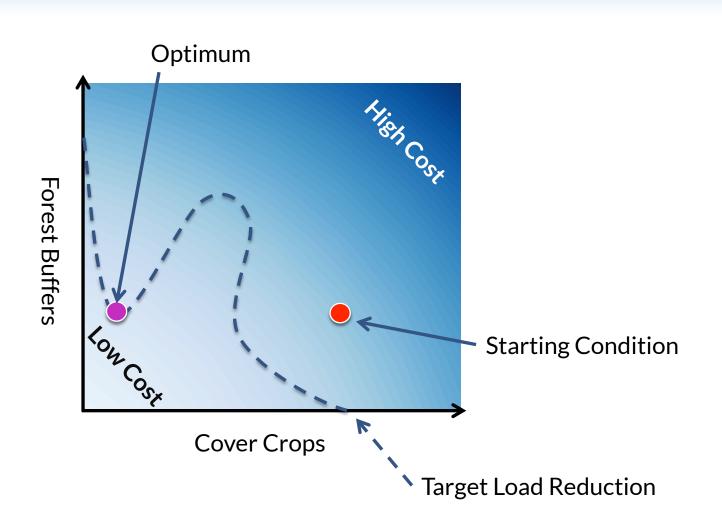


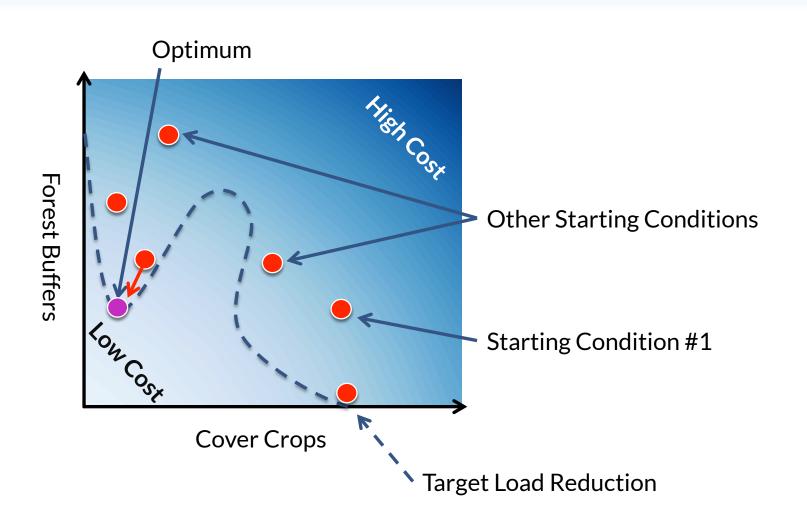
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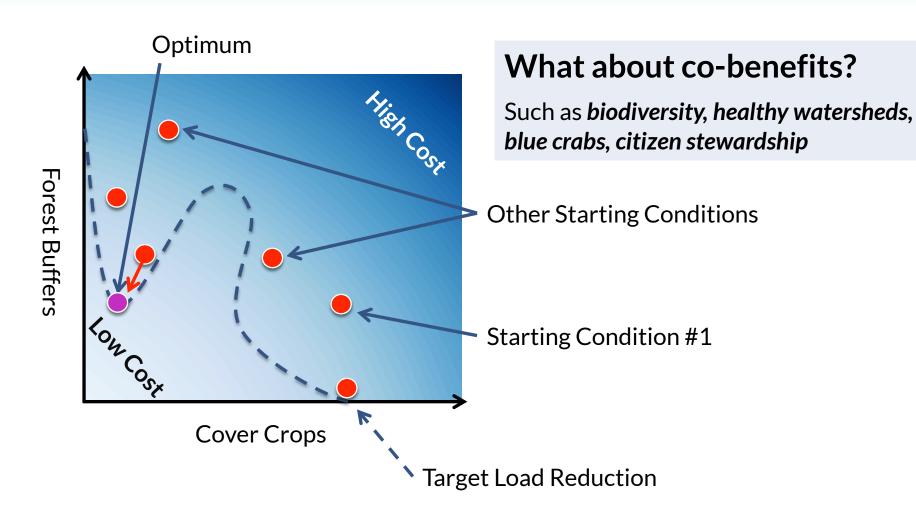


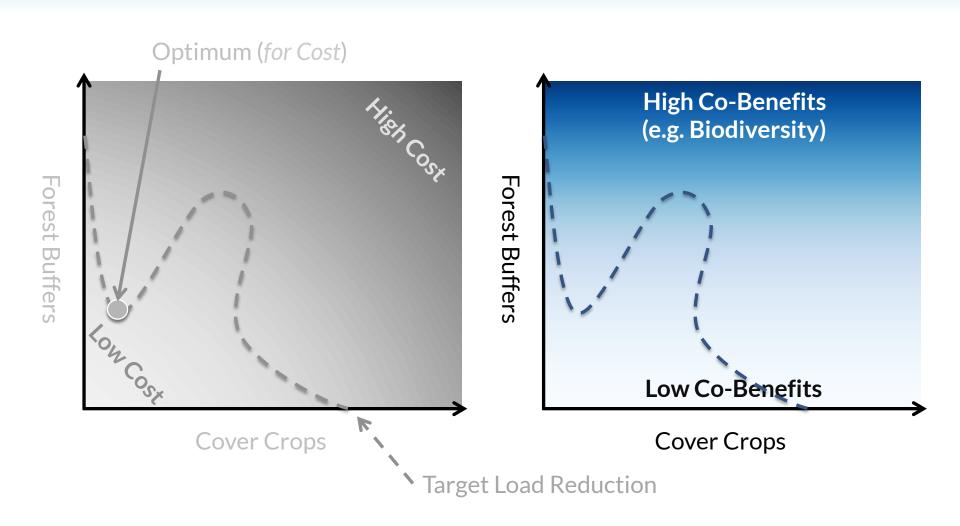


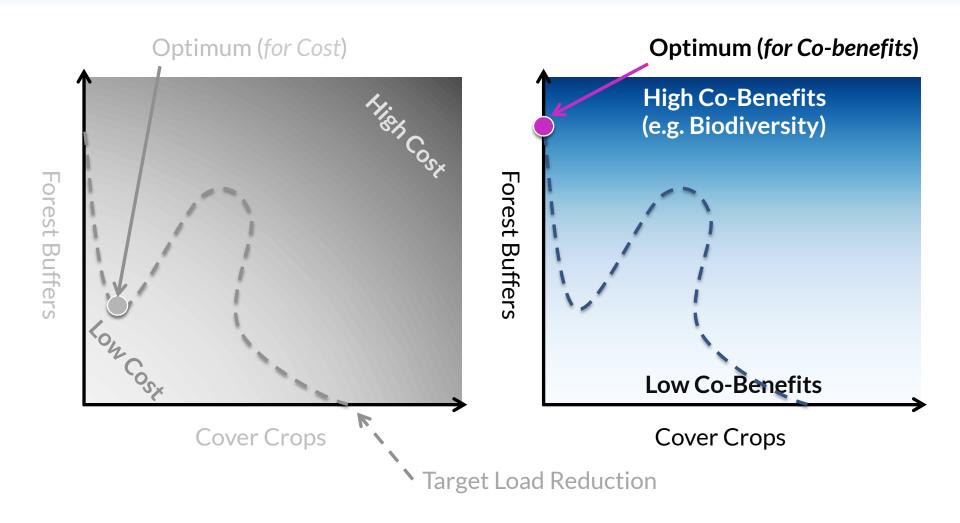


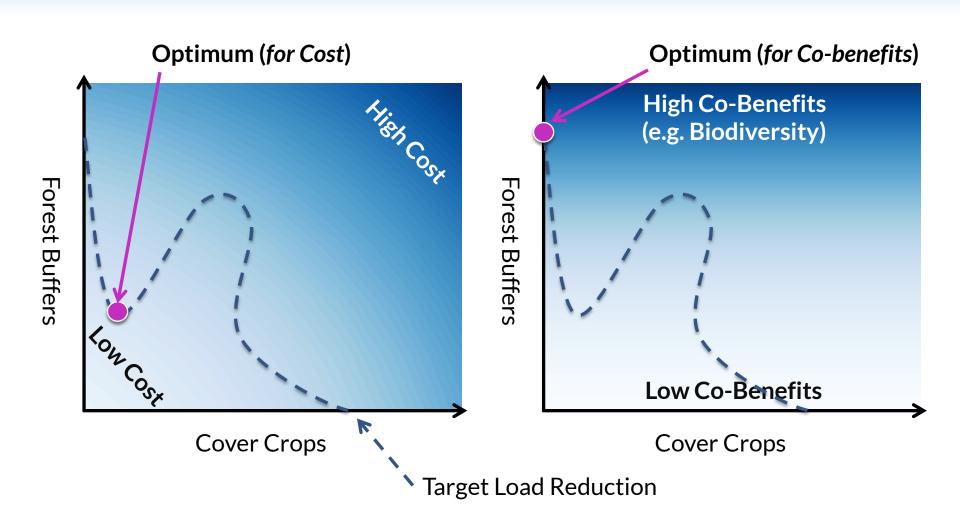




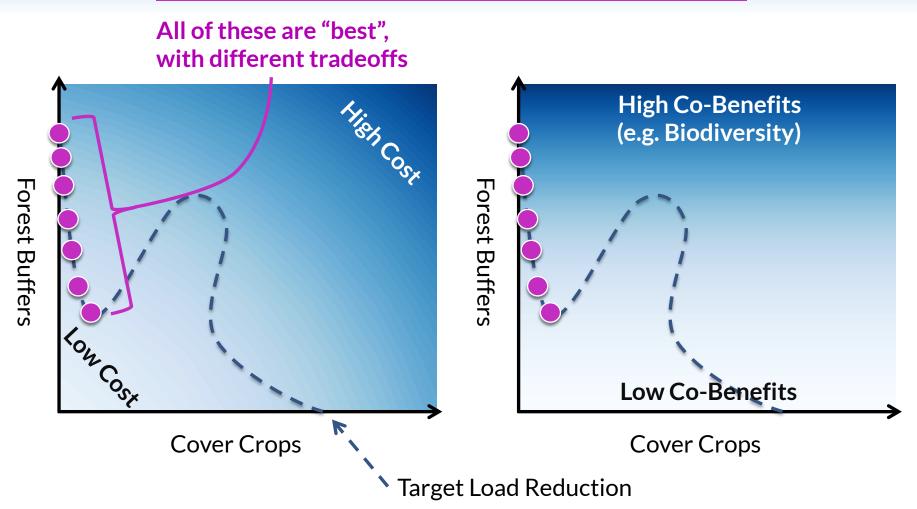








Multi-Objective Optima include tradeoffs



Design and progress

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Optimization Model Description

Objective:

(Primary) Minimize the total annual costs of BMP implementation (includes capital, installation, opportunity, maintenance)
(Secondary) Maximize co-benefits

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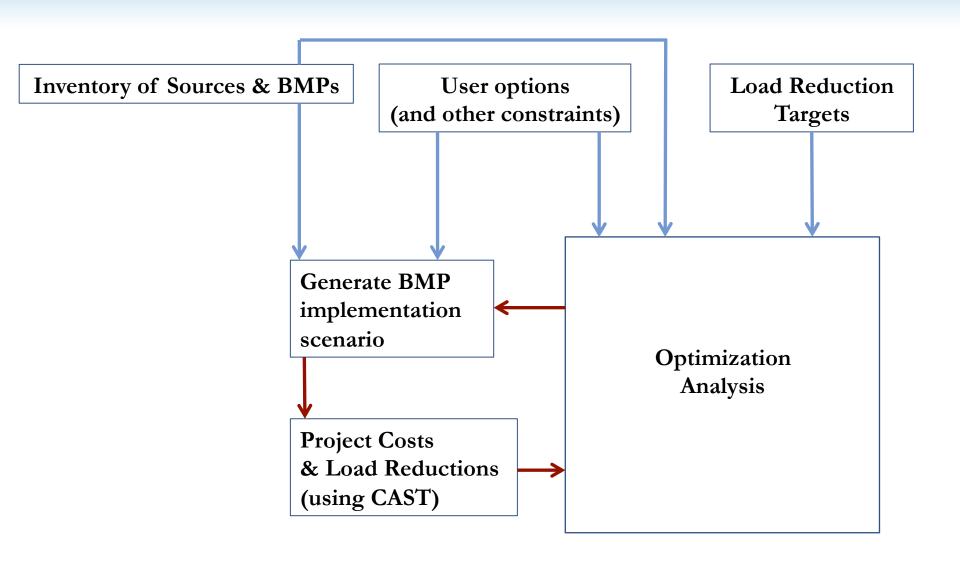
Basic Constraints:

- Scale/region of scenario (and/or agencies)
- Nitrogen and Phosphorous simulated load reductions ≥ reduction targets
- BMP'd acres ≤ available acres (by segment and land-use)
 - BMP'd roads ≤ available miles
 - BMP'd shorelines ≤ available miles
 - BMP'd animals ≤ available animal counts

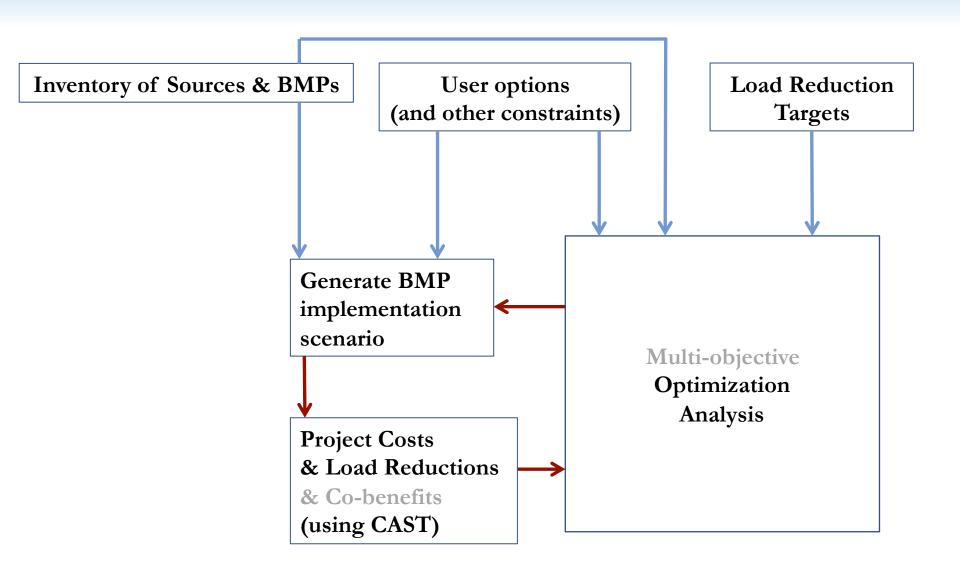
Other Constraints:

- BMP constraints, for example:
 - agricultural land retirement ≤ X acres
 - cover crop oats ≥ X % of agricultural acres
 - Land use restrictions for certain BMPs
- Capital limitations for certain sectors?

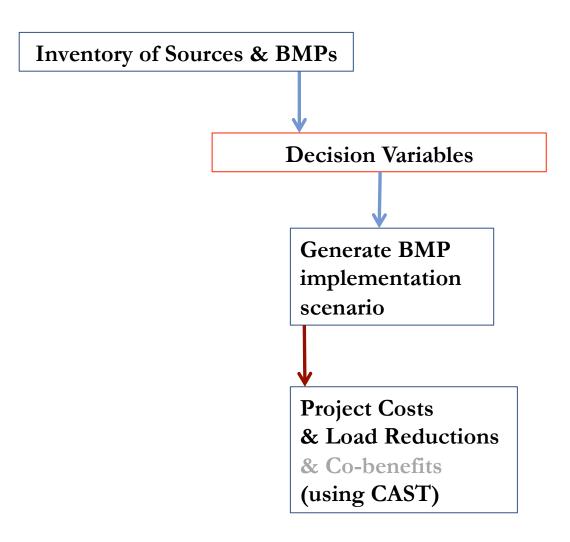
Optimization Tool Schematic



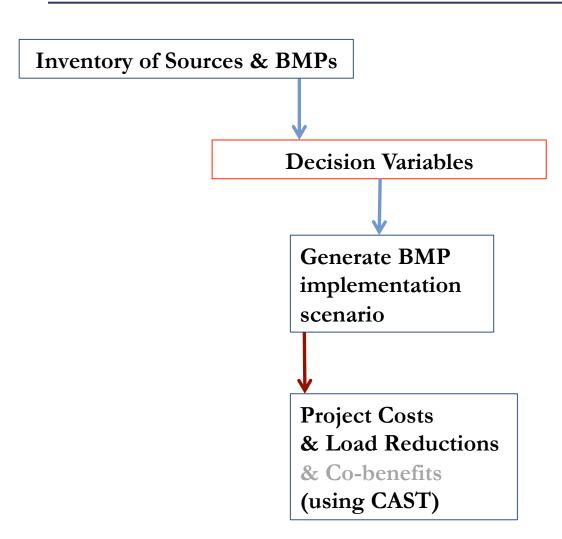
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Development: Where do things stand?



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Scenario Generator

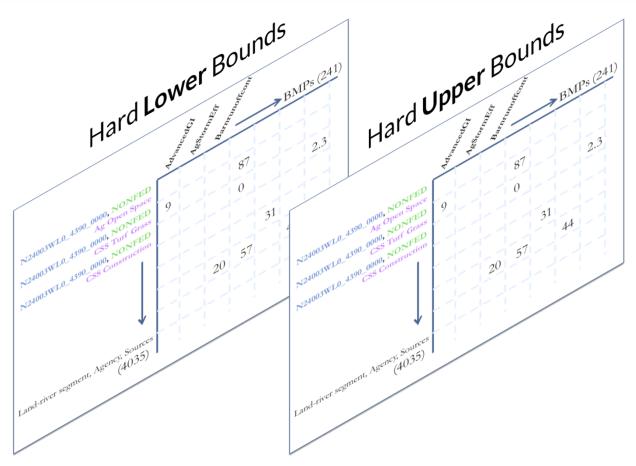
Python code - v0.3

Preliminary graphical interface design

- metadata
- decision variable selection
- constraints
- Documented
- Cloned on CBP cloud server
- Percent bounds for most BMPs

A decision variable space is generated

For Land, Animal, and Manure



- 20% sparse when including all land river segments, agencies, sources, BMPs
- ~200,000 knobs to turn for Anne Arundel County
- Basic constraints determine hard upper and lower bounds

Design and progress

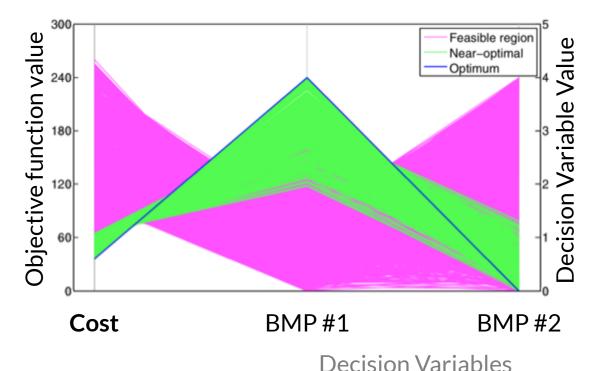
Near-term Future and looking ahead

Co-benefits and other ideas

Sampling Experiments (batch/greedy)

Goals of this effort:

- Provide insight for appropriate algorithms
- Produce a scenario comparison tool

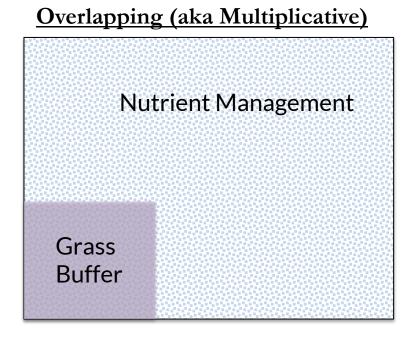


Sub-problem formulation

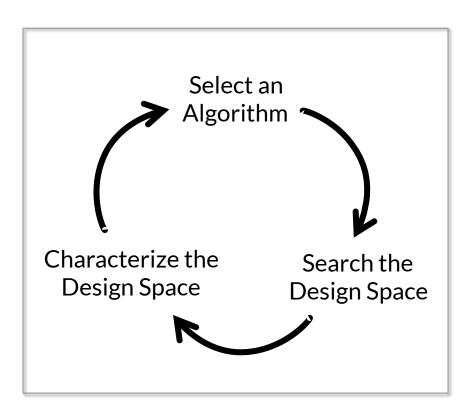
Goals of this effort:

- Provide insight for appropriate algorithms
- Solve nonlinear optimization for select BMPs

Mutually Exclusive (aka Additive) Grass Buffer Forest Buffer



Post Fast-CAST (Algorithms / Packages)



Various Possible Approaches

Population-based stochastic search

(e.g. Genetic algorithm)

- Decomposing into subproblems, with multiple algorithms
 - Population-based for land use change and/or manure transport
 - Greedy algorithm or nonlinear programming for efficiency BMPs
- Model training

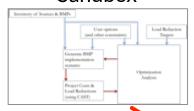
Near-term Milestones

Date	Optimization Task		
Summer 2018	Analyses of sampling experiments & sub-problem formulation		
End of Summer	Scenario generator interfacing with CoreCAST Beta		
Fall 2018	Algorithm/package evaluation		
Winter 2018	Beta testing of version 0.1, constraints & user interface		

Near-term Milestones & Looking ahead

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Sandbox



Identifying Alternatives

Cost Tradeoffs

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BMP Co-Benefits

Report and Scoring (2017)

- Impacts on non-nutrient and non-sediment related CBP priorities
- -5 to +5 score per BMP per priority

Management tools

- Coupling with CAST
- Co-Benefits scores as an assessment tool ("top down"):
 - Average of scores for all BMPs in an existing scenario
 - How to count BMPs is an issue

Co-Benefits Scores as a Planning Tool ("Bottom-up" approach)

Scores are qualitative, so they don't scale with BMP implementation or combine

Cannot evaluate/compare scenarios without cumulative score

However, BMPs can be selected that exhibit high co-benefit scores, and these can be maximized when building N/P/S management scenarios in CAST

"Bottom Up" Approach: Co-Benefits Scores as a Planning Tool

Feasibility of targeting toxic contaminants management within constraints of nutrient and sediment TMDL implementation

Create an "input deck" of high scoring BMPs for Toxics. Add to CAST on top of recent progress Assess loads and cost for High-Scoring Toxics Management Scenario

Compare loads and costs to existing management scenarios (ex. WIP II, Recent progress, Phase III Planning Targets)

Following the Initial Project:

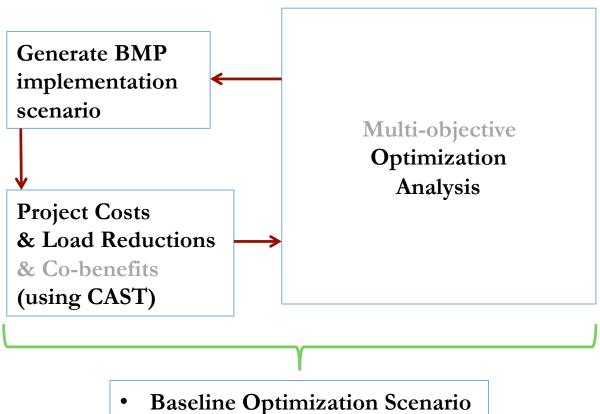
Similar analyses for all outcomes

Identify knowledge gaps for additional co-benefits use and optimization

Outreach to local managers and stakeholders:

- Does this add to existing management tools?
- Use in conducting public outreach for TMDL-related management?

Looking Ahead



- **Cost Tradeoffs**
- Local co-benefits
- Local targets

Summary

Looking ahead

Objectives:

- Minimize Cost
- Meet Nutrient Load Targets
- Maximize Co-benefits

Software design & formulation

underway, continued updates

Sampling experiments

beginning this month

Post Fast-CAST

algorithm/package testing

Co-benefits

 Find ways to incorporate quantitative info

Sandbox



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