

# environmental Risk Assessment & Management System (eRAMS)



#### A Web Technology for End-To-End Conservation Planning and Watershed Management

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#### Watershed Management

- Water Quantity
  - Flood control
  - Drought management
- Water Quality (Environmental) Criteria
  - Sediment
  - Nutrients
  - Pesticides
  - Metals
  - Pathogens
- Economic Criteria
  - Cost
  - Benefits
- Institutional Criteria

### **Nonpoint Source Pollution Control**

- Implementation of conservation practices / BMPs
  - Prevent or minimize pollution rather than retrospectively respond to it.
- Current Approaches
  - Cost-sharing
  - Targeting



Photo courtesy of NRCS

#### **Targeting Strategies**

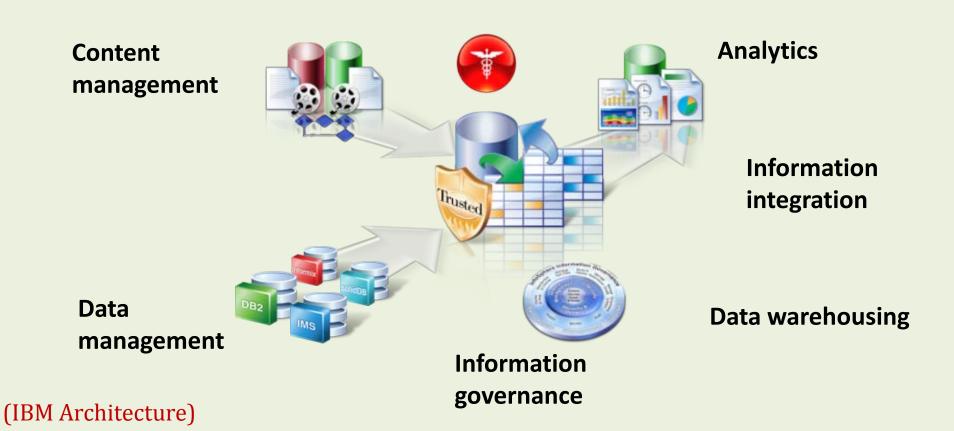
- Edge-of-field pollutant loadings (field-scale)
- Delivery to stream locations (watershed-scale)
  - Surface water transport pathways
    - Proximity to streams (stream order matters)
    - Overland and channel routing
  - Ground water transport pathways
- Stakeholder participation

#### What is eRAMS

- A collaborative framework for management of land, water and energy resources
  - Web-based (one-stop)
  - Cloud computing infrastructure (similar to OMS3/CSIP)
  - Platform independent and can be deployed on any mobile system
  - Open source
  - Geospatial tools
    - No ESRI products
    - All components are free and open source

### **eRAMS: Participatory Platform**

- Facilitate collaboration and social networking
- Facilitate collecting, organizing and sharing data
- Integrate of data with modeling/analysis tools
- Turn information into insight



#### eRAMS Watershed Management

- Establish benchmark conditions for a field/watershed
  - Provided by local experts
  - On-the-fly simulation of benchmark conditions
- Assessment: costs and environmental benefits of a given set of management alternatives
  - Provided by local experts
  - Dynamic, real-time scenario creation and assessment of alternatives
- Planning: scenario analysis and system optimization for developing sound resource management alternatives

### **Data Collection and Sharing**

- Identify problems
- Determine stakeholders' objectives, preferences and values
- Location and type of conservation practices
- Geospatial data
  - Extract from data warehouses: Climate, flow, WQ, soil, land cover, topography, hydrography, etc.
  - Upload user data
  - Digitize

### **Modeling Components**

- Modules
  - Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT): general watershed processes
  - APEX: agroecosystem
  - MODFLOW: ground water
  - HEC-RAS: channel processes
  - OMS3/RUSLE2
- Plug-in applications for diverse set of problems
- "Decentralized" group of users
- Incorporation of local expert knowledge

### **Technology Drivers**

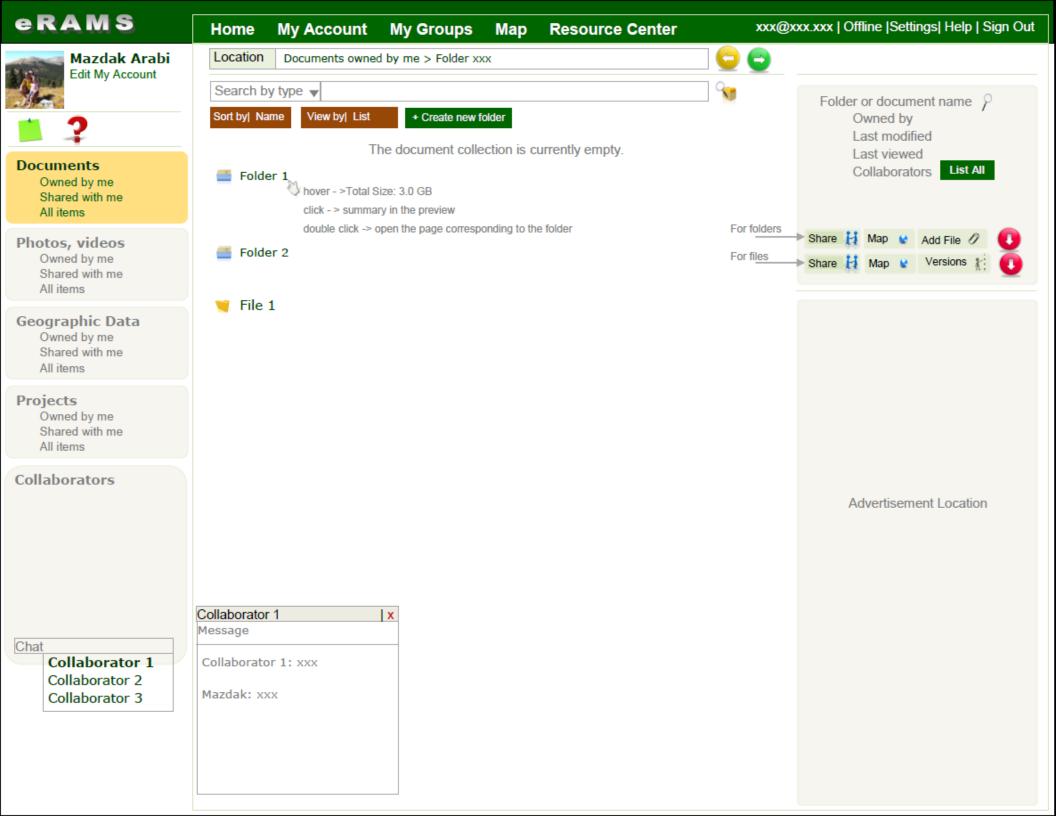
- No specific hardware or software requirements
  - Reduce training requirements
  - Eliminating the collection of duplicate data across agencies
  - Reduce long-term development and maintenance costs
  - Mobile system accessible, end-to-end, on the web
- Compatibility with existing databases/GIS technologies
  - Take advantage of readily available data

## **Technology Drivers**

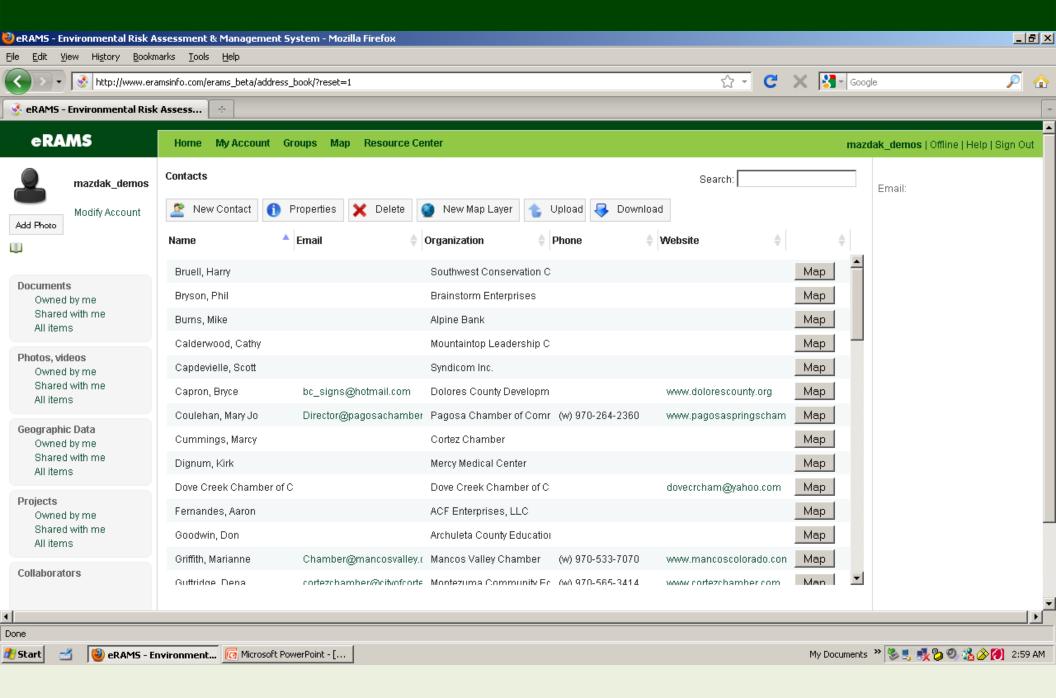
- Benefit from Google, Bing, and NASA products and other commonly-used internet technologies
  - Common "look and feel" interface
  - High resolution aerial photos, etc.
- Compatibility with long-term vision of institutions involved with management of natural resources
- Working across scales: field to watershed

#### www.erams.com

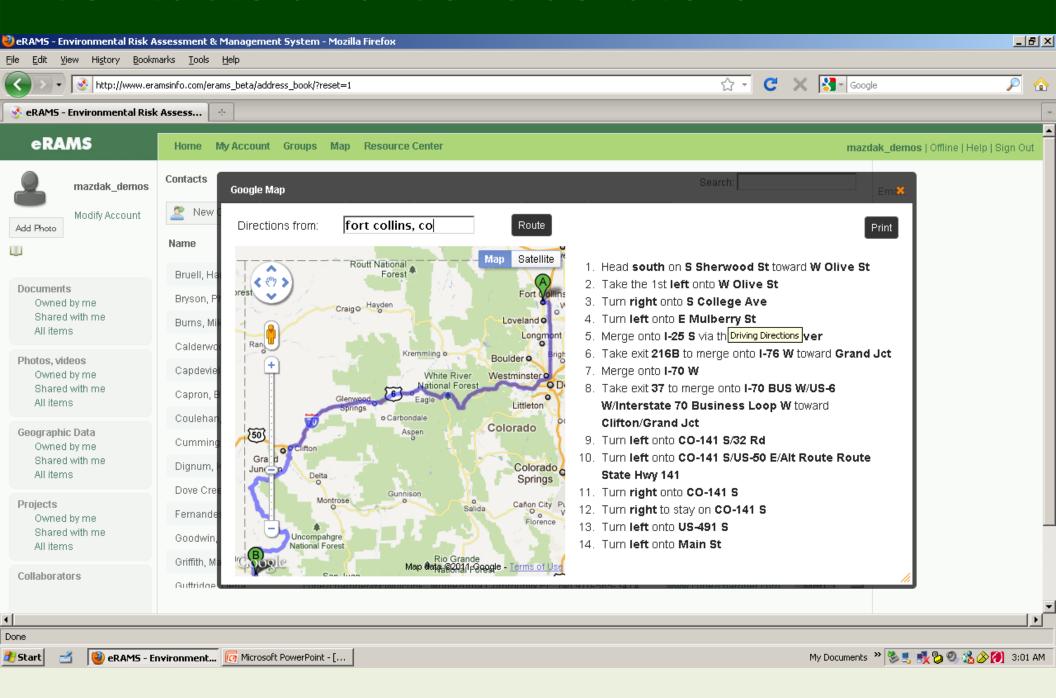




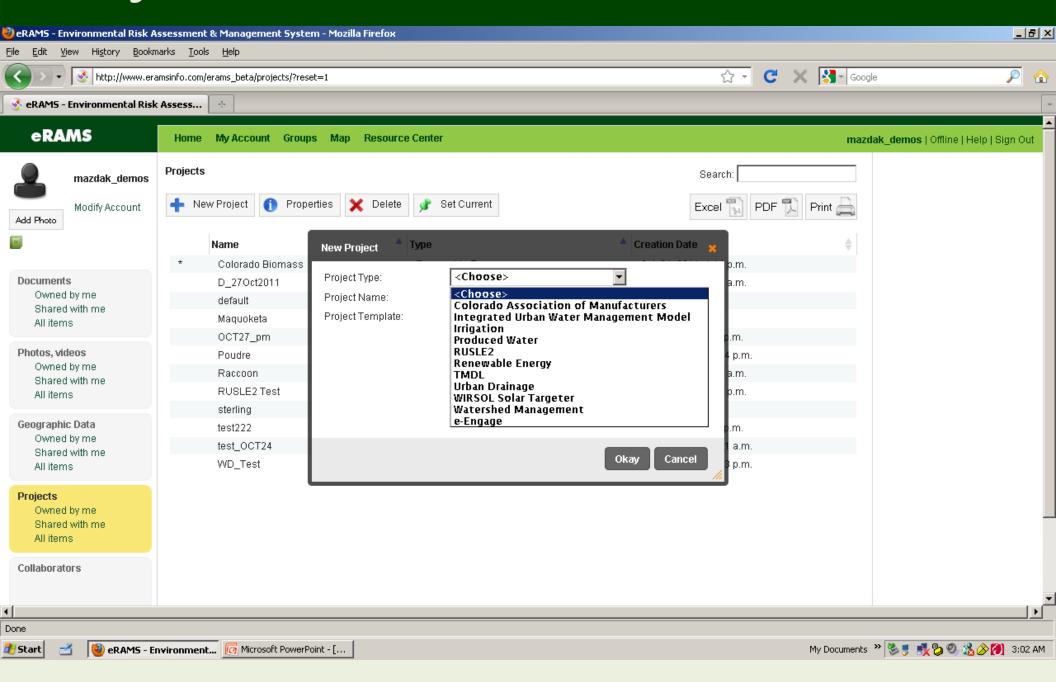
#### **Contacts and Collaborators**



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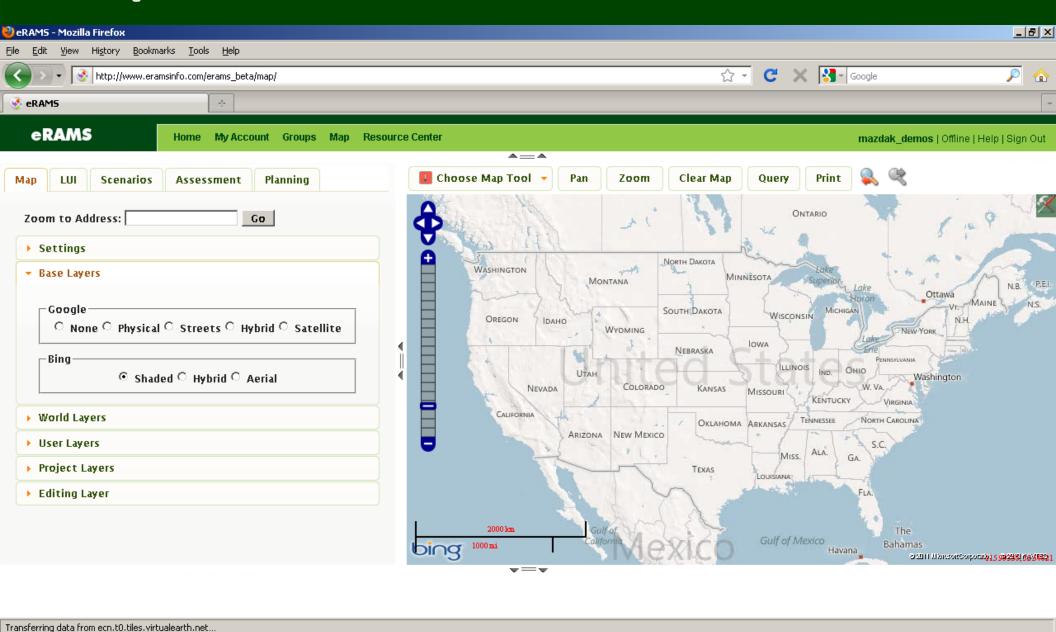
#### **Projects**



## Map Canvas

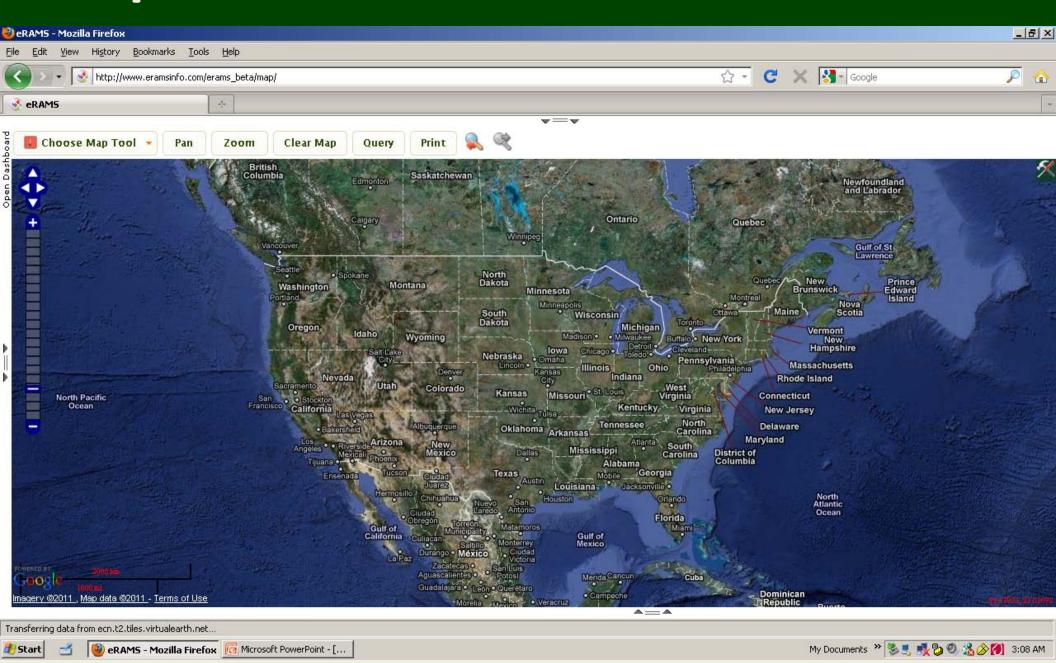
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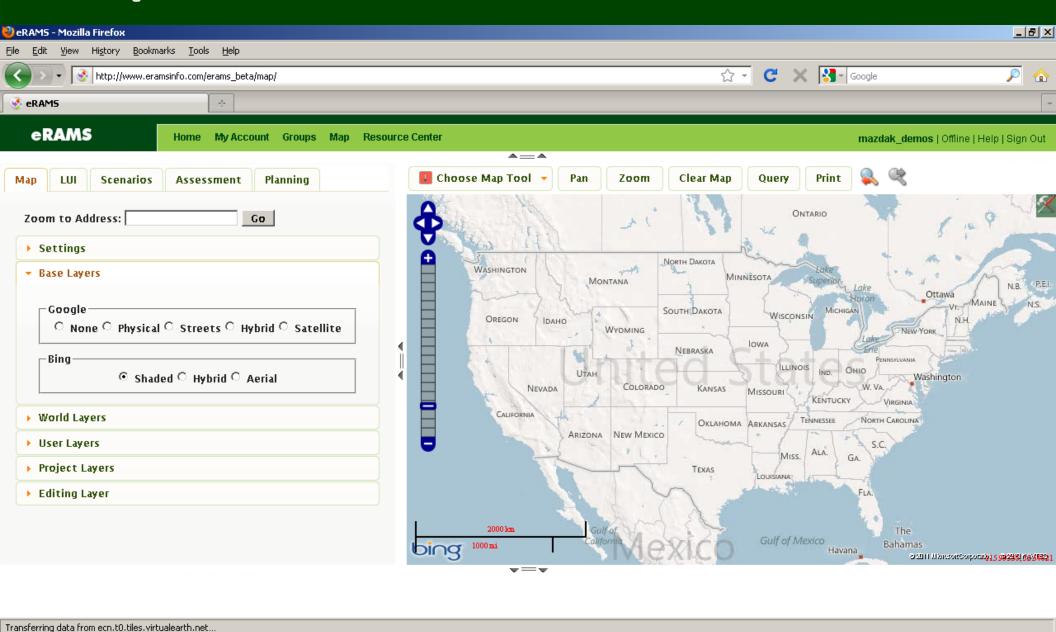
# Map Canvas



## Map Canvas

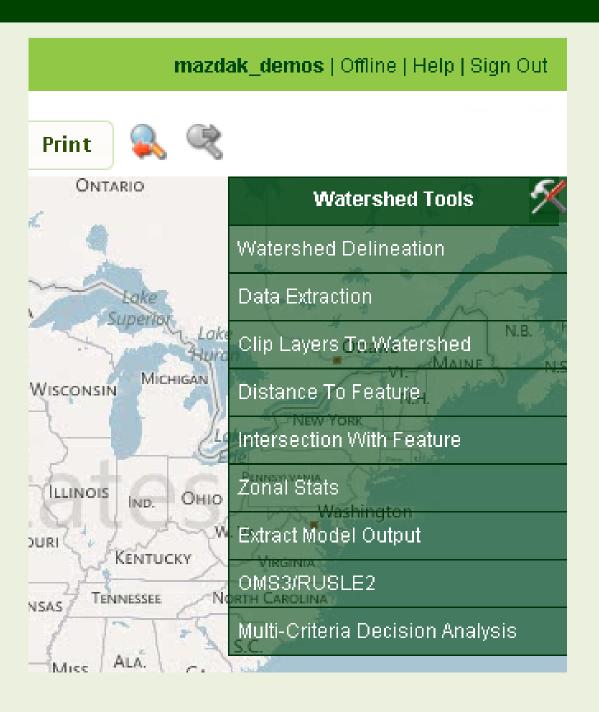
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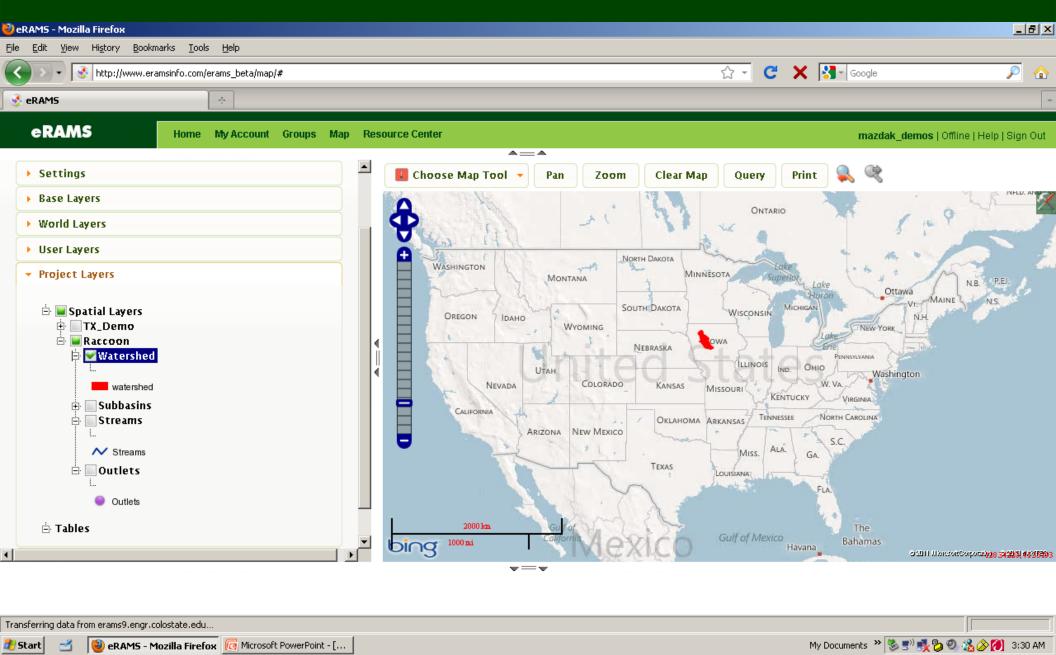


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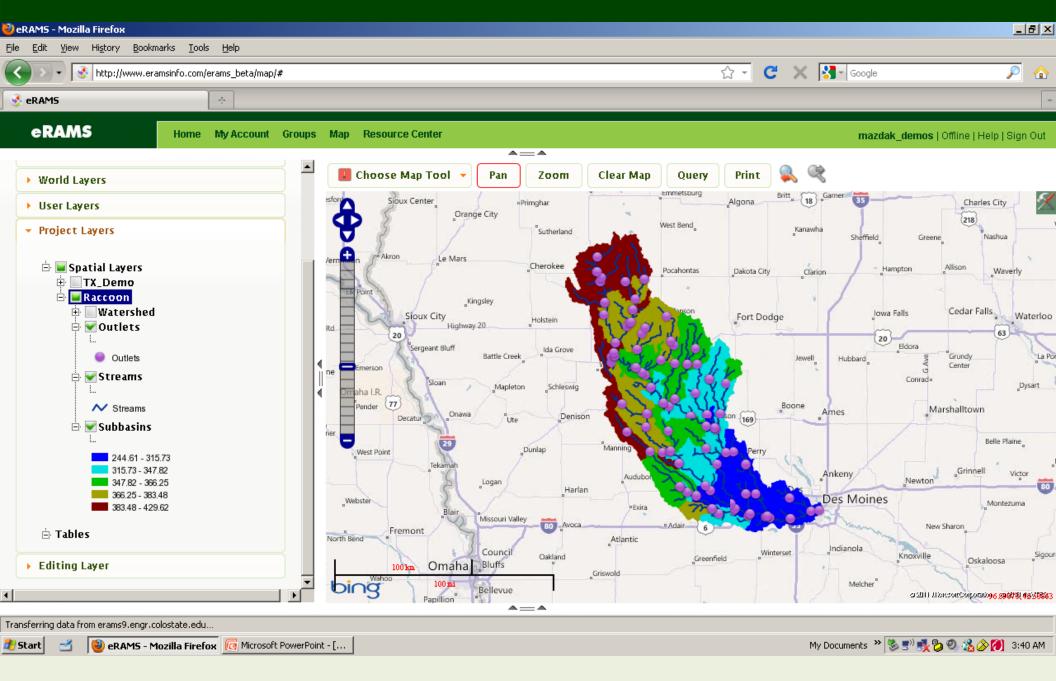
#### Watershed Management Tools



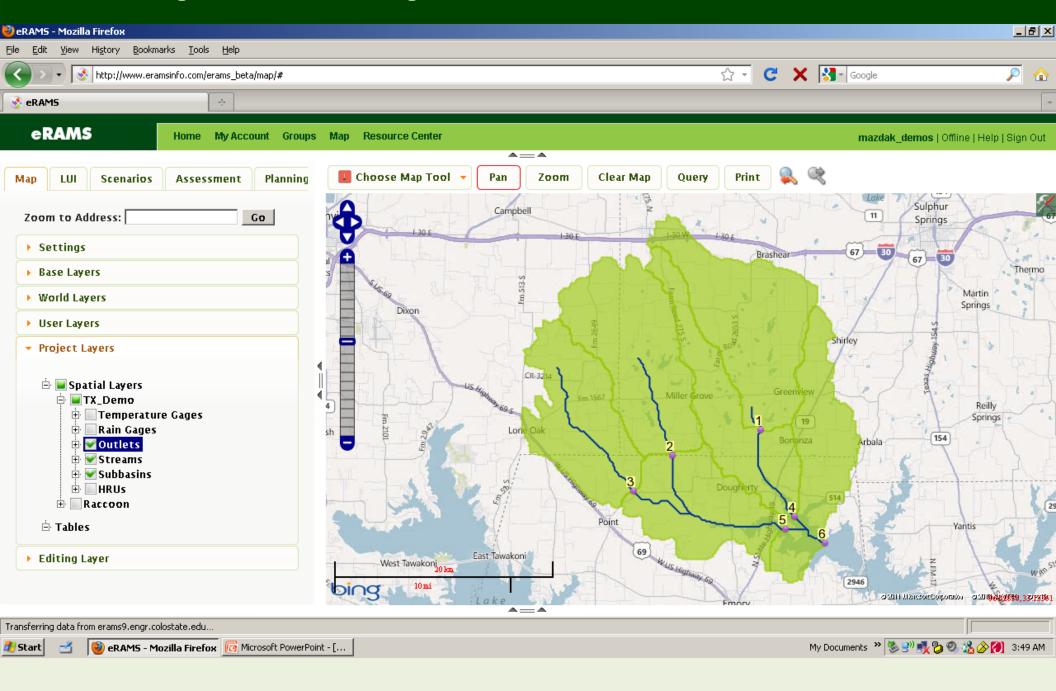
# **Uploading Geospatial Layers**



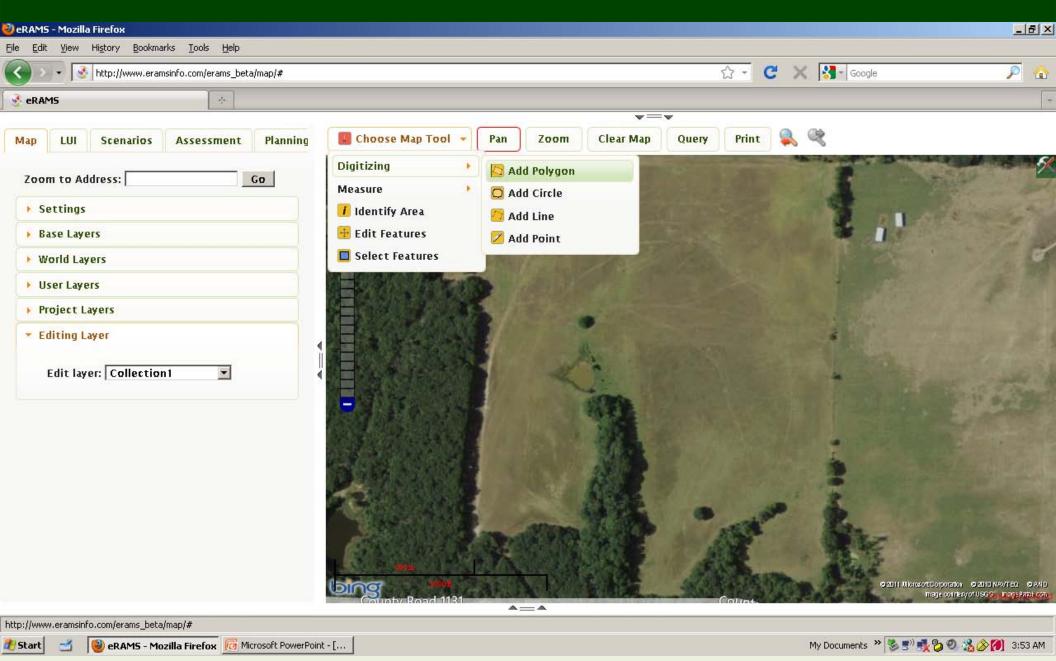
# **Symbology and Cartography**



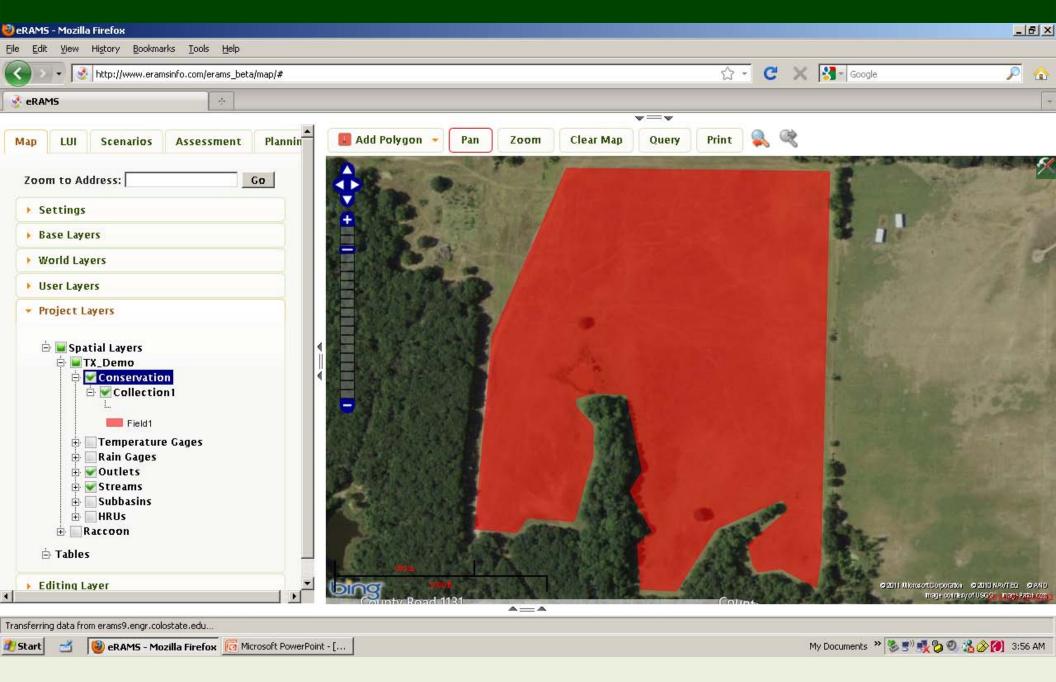
## **Geospatial Capacities**



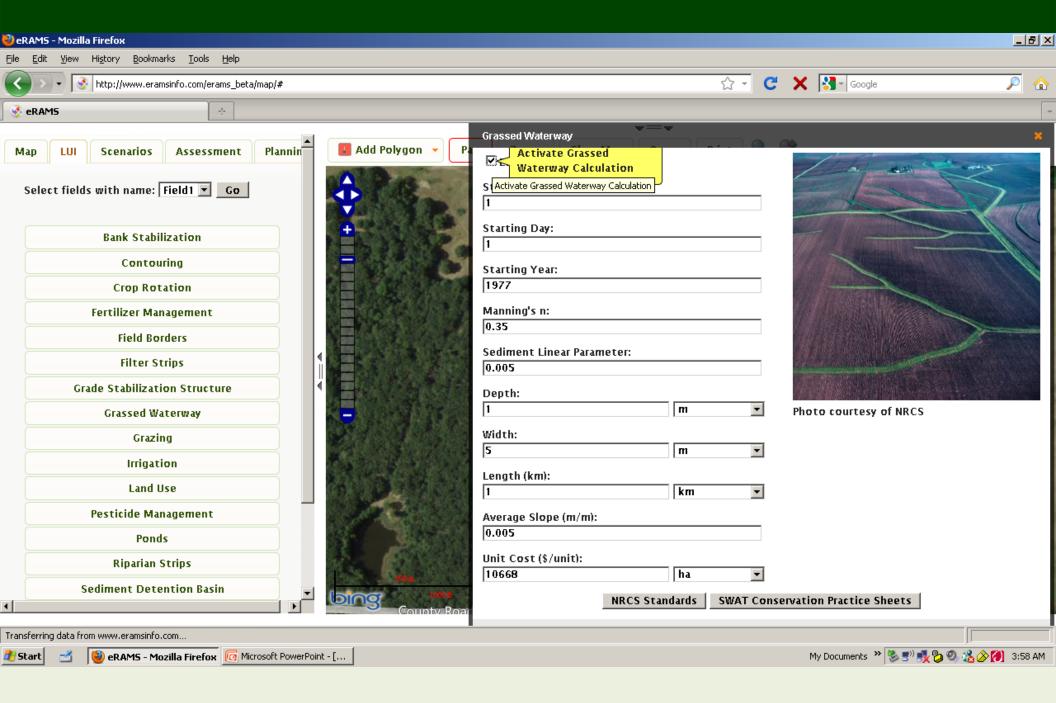
# **Heads-Up Digitizing**



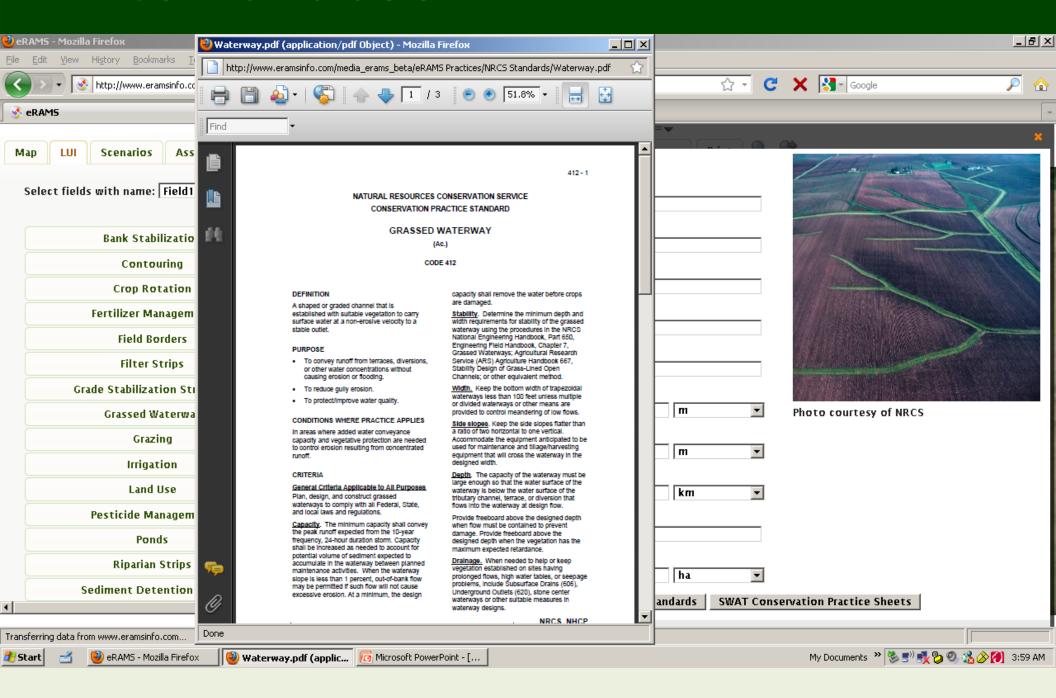
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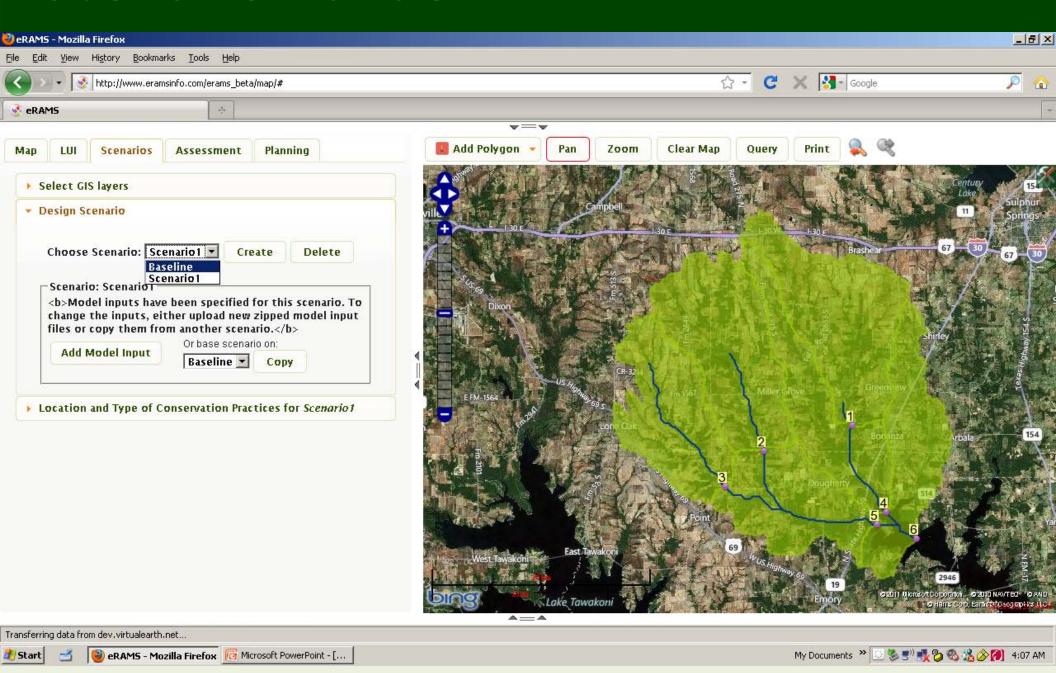
#### **Conservation Practices**



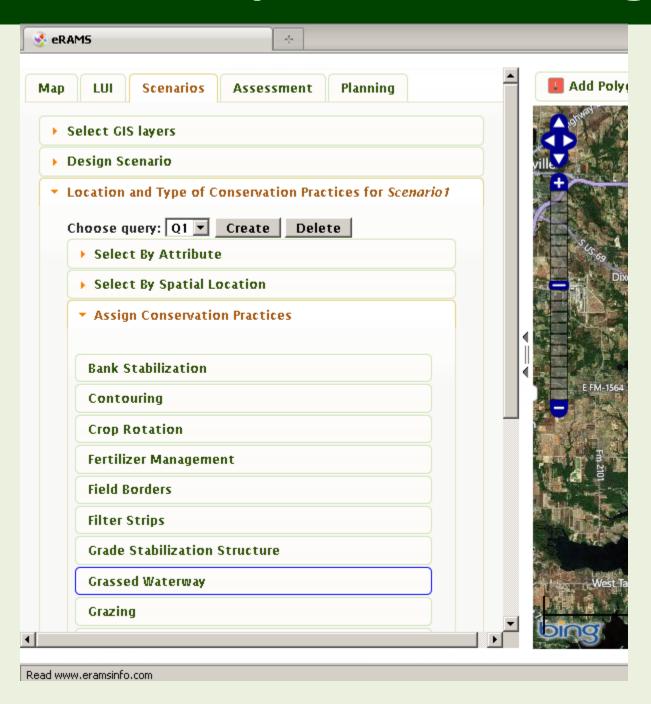
#### **NRCS Handbook**



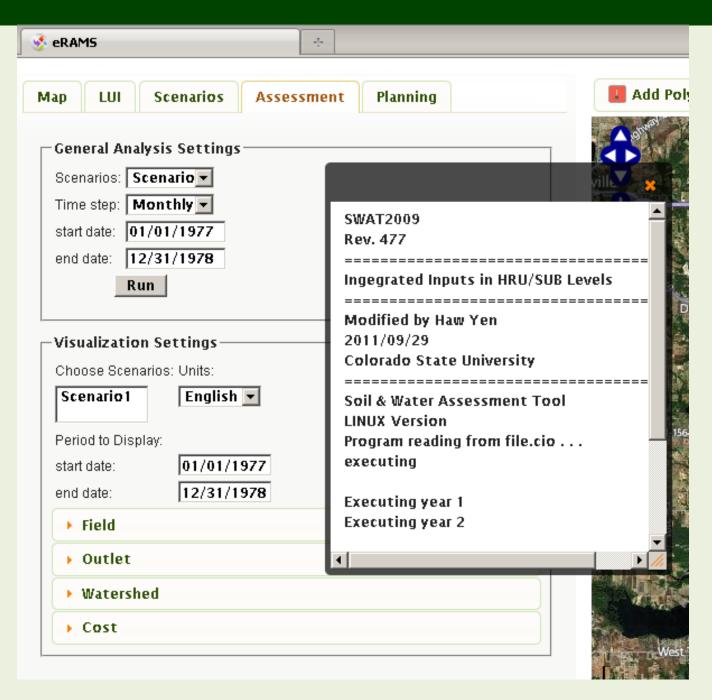
#### Scenario Builder



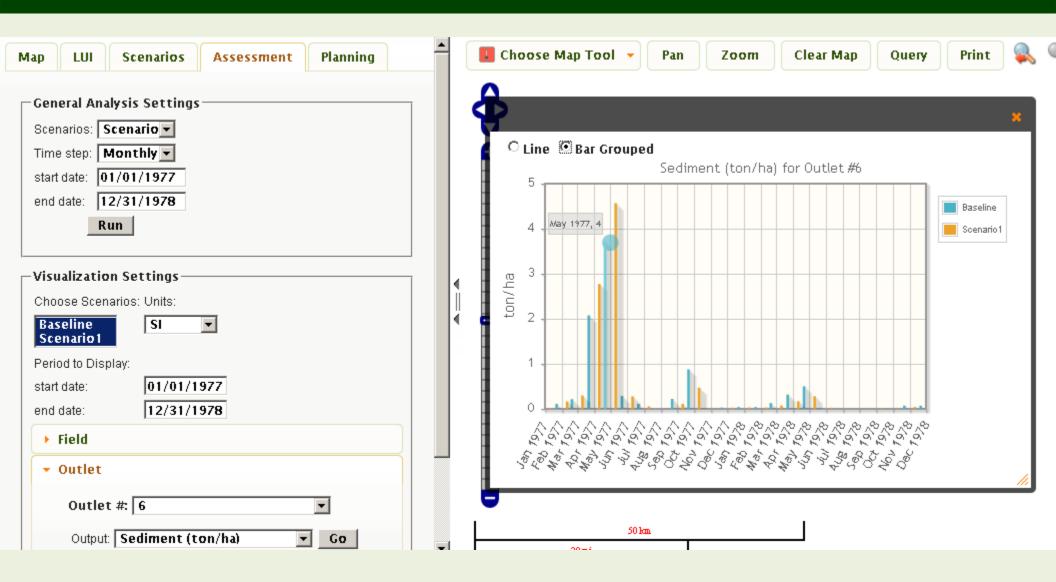
### **Locations to Implement Changes**



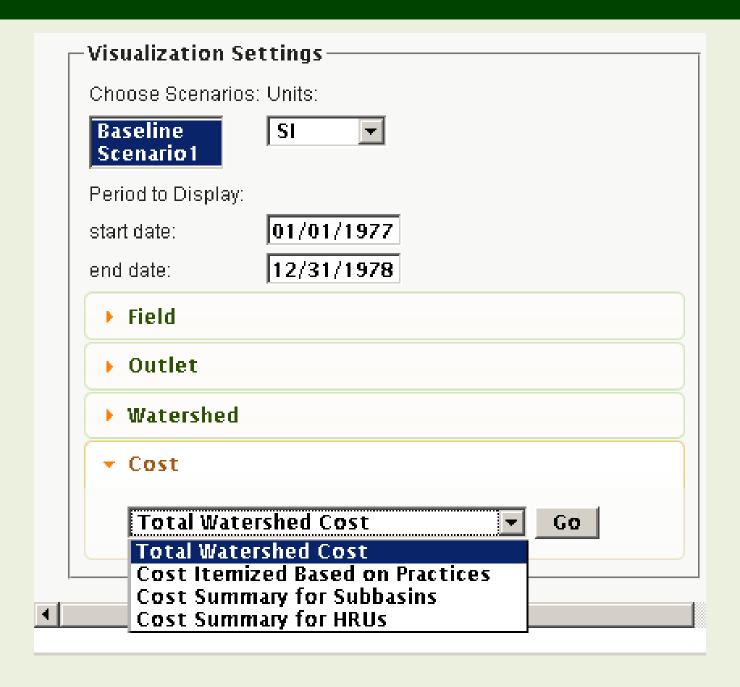
### **Dynamic Assessment of Scenarios**



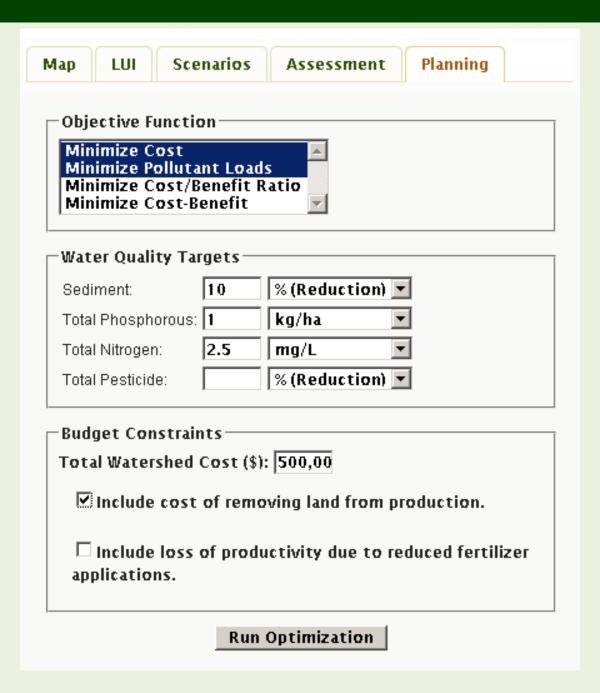
#### Visualization



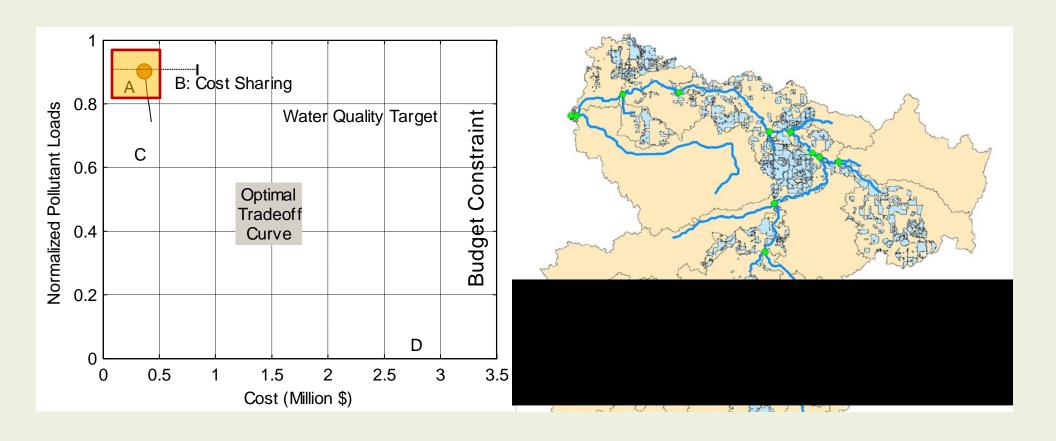
## **Cost Comparison**



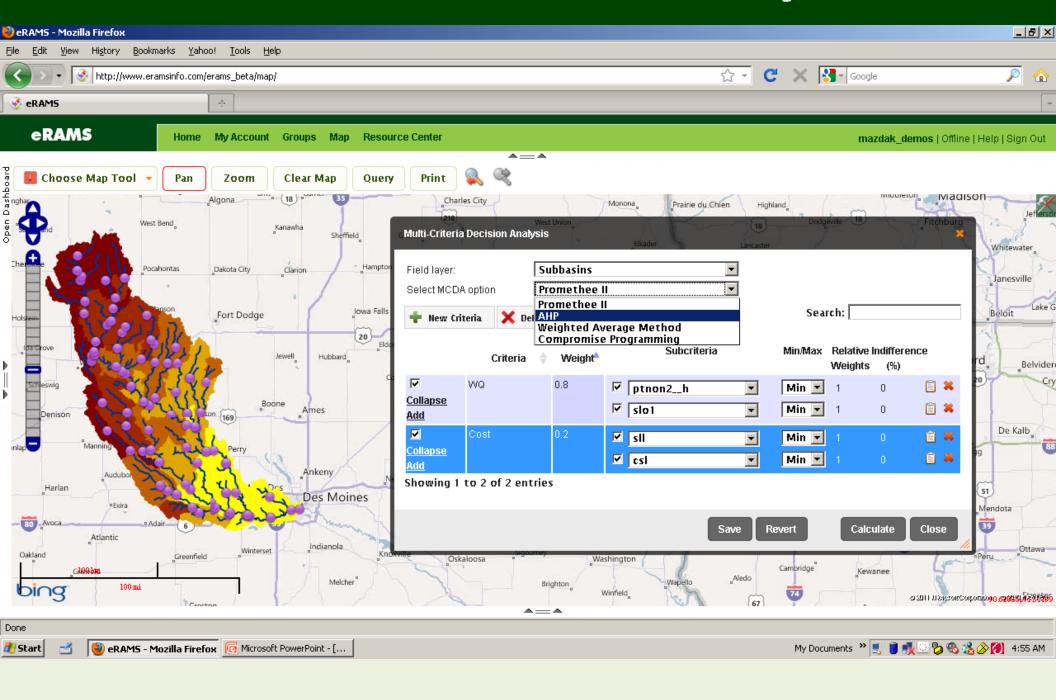
# **Optimization-Based Targeting**



### **Optimization Module**



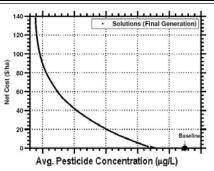
## **Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis**



#### **Efficient Communication**

Economic Conservation Practice Placement to Reduce Atrazine Concentration Levels in the Wildcat Creek Watershed

Wildcat Creek Watershed Objective: reduction of atrazine loads into the Kokomo reservoir by 10% (Concentration reduction target from average 3.31 µg/L to 3.0 µg/L. EPA MCL).

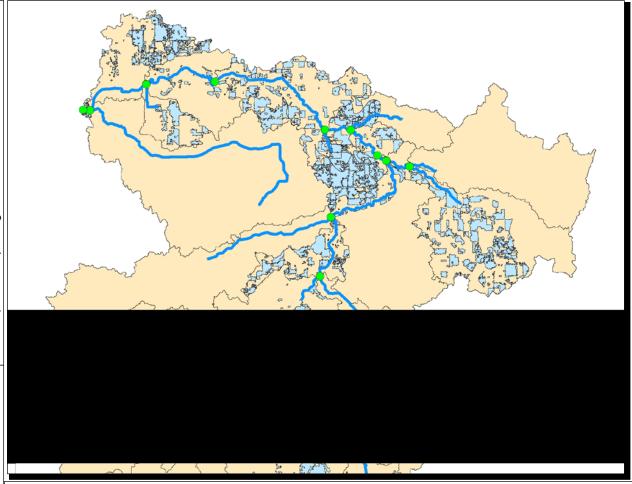


Finding a balance between cost and environmental improvements.

This recommendation on where to target conservation implementation (provided in the map to the right) is based on the above cost / benefit placement. As demonstrated by the curve, reducing pesticide concentration generally requires the increased cost of conservation practices installation. Choosing how to address water quality concerns is a unique decision for each community, and can be affected by a water quality improvement goal, or the budgetary resources available.

#### Cost Breakdown of Recommendation

Practice	Cost (\$)
Pesticide Management	
Filter Strips	
Residue Management	
Tillage- No Till	
TOTAL COST (\$)	\$ xxxx.xx



Atrazine Concentrations and Targets

#### Source of Pollutant in Drinking Water Runoff from herbicide used on row crops Base

#### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 0.003 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or 3

parts per billion (ppb)

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

0.003 mg/L or 3 ppb

#### **Health Effects**

Some people who drink water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

#### More information

http://epa.gov/ogwdw/ contaminants/ basicinformation/ atrazine.html#one

Targeted Conservation Practice Influences on Water Quality

#### Practice

Pesticide Management
Filter Strips
Residue Management/No Till

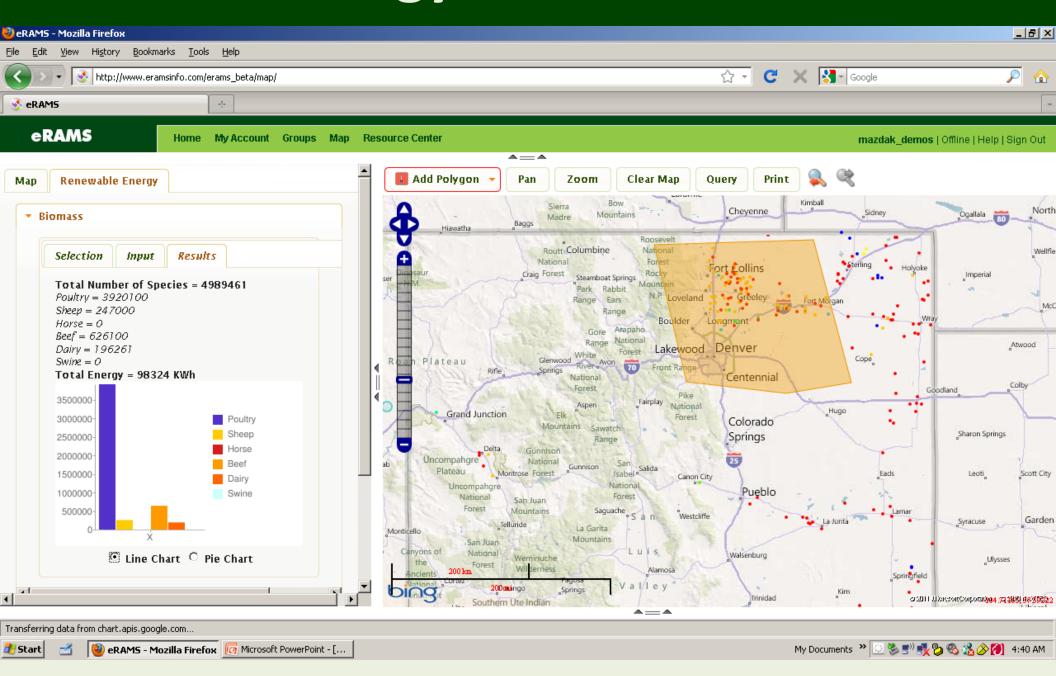
#### Influence

Reduces application rates, etc. Filters surface Reduces erosion

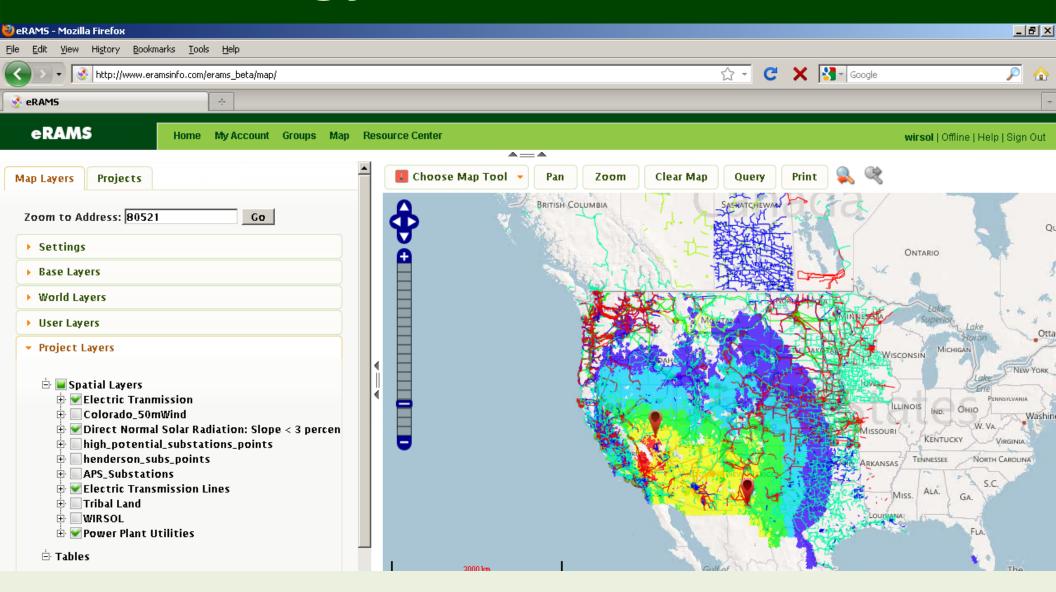
#### Estimated Benefit(s) Across Watershed

xxx ug/L xxx ug/L xxx ug/L

#### **Biomass Energy**



# **Solar Energy**



#### **eRAMS** Applications

- Iowa NRCS
  - Watersheds
    - Raccoon River Watershed
    - Maquoketa River Watershed
    - Boone River Watershed
  - Analysis
    - Wide-area assessment
      - High-cut analysis
      - Rapid watershed assessment
      - Multi-criteria decision analysis
    - Design components
      - e.g., ponds

#### **eRAMS** Applications

- Arkansas NRCS
  - Watersheds
    - Three priority HUC8 watersheds within the MRBI
  - Analysis
    - Benefits of existing practices
    - Identifying suites of cost-effective practices
- California Fish and Wildlife Coop.
  - Three HUC8 Oregon watersheds
  - Benefits of wetlands
  - Priority areas for wetland restoration

#### **Funding Agencies**

- **□** USDA NRCS
- ☐ USDA NIFA
- **□** USDA AES
- ☐ US EPA
- **NSF**

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