A knapsack problem: How do we hand-out the knapsack's contents when there are 70 federally managed lands needing the lunch money within?





Society of Decision Professionals 2024 Annual Meeting

> 17 April 2024 Arlington, VA Angela Romito





## Process Background

- EDRR invasive species funding in 2020 New to the Region
  - Leadership wanted to allocate this in a strategic way
- Leadership asked representatives from the field & region to aid in the development of a strategic approach for allocating EDRR invasive funding
- □ Funding allocation tool constructed during FY21-22 by Invasive Species Resource Allocation Team (IRAT)
  - Team comprised of 1 Refuge supervisor & 2 biologists for each of 3
    Areas (9 field staff), Invasive Species Coordinator, IPM Coordinator,
    & 2 process coaches



## Process Background

- □ ß-tested allocation tool using FY22 proposals
  - Incorporated feedback from project proponents, IRAT team members, & the β-testing review team
  - Lessons-learned resulted in final changes to tool criteria, significant modifications to RFP language & RFP format
- ☐ FY20 to FY24 funding has been allocated
- ☐ Allocation Tool Used to aid in selection of FY22-24 projects
- ☐ Tool finalized as of decision meeting in FY23 (1 year ago)
- Invasive Species Resource Allocation Tool accepted as way forward for allocating these funds as of FY23
  - FY25 will be year 3 of implementing this process



### Problem Statement

The Invasive Species Resource Allocation Team developed a transparent, coordinated process to allocate annual HQ funding, better leverage all relevant resources, and reduce the impact of non-native species, in turn, facilitating achievement of BIDEH across the Midwest Refuge System recognizing capacity, variability in station priorities, and adherence to HQ funding constraints,\* relevant law and policy.

\* HQ funding Constraints include 1) focus on EDRR, 2) limited to non-native invasives, 3) spend funds on NWRS lands or affected lands adjacent to the NWRS



# Objectives & Attributes

#### What we value and how we are measuring those values

		Strategies			
Objectives	Measurable Attributes		Project X	Project Y	
	# objectives addressed, Proportion of refuge impacted by target				
Condition of ROCs & Habitat	invasive pre- and post-project (Δ invasives), ability to conduct effectiveness monitoring post-project	<ul> <li>Request for proposals developed as a self-scoring system (in Sharepoint</li> </ul>		s a self-scoring	
Project Success	Expected probability of success, Funds for follow-up monitoring or treatments		forms)  Use measurable criteria to predict how well proposed		
Project efficiency	Project cost in \$, Partner resource match in \$				
# of refuges benefitting from funding	# of refuges funded, # of years since 1 <sup>st</sup> detection of target species, Uniqueness of target species to refuge		projects will perform relative to objectives (aka: values, goals, the things we care about)		
Partner & landowner Acceptance	# of letters of support, State or County noxious weed, probability of spread to non-FWS lands, # of landowner complaints				





# RFP Self-scoring Form in SharePoint

Instructions: Proposals more information.	hould be <u>as concise, detailed, and specific as possible</u> . Please see RFP Guidelines for	
Contact Angela Romito	[angela_romito@fws.gov, (312)833-6948] with any questions about this RFP.	
Hi, Angela. When you subr	nit this form, the owner will see your name and email address.	
* Required		
Refuge informatio	n	
1. Name of Refuge C receive resources	omplex or WMD. Be sure to include all Complexes or WMDs that will from the project. *	
х		
		J
2. How many Refuge	s and/or WMDs are involved in the project? *	1
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	s and/or WMDs are involved in the project? *	
х	s and/or WMDs are involved in the project? *  efuge(s) or specific management unit(s) involved in the project. *	
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3. Name of satellite		Hyperlin
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3. Name of satellite		<u>Hyperlin</u>





# Objective Weights

#### Weights on objectives used to attribute relative importance

 Think of weight being distributed across 100 points with each objective receiving some portion of that spread (# in parentheses)

Condition of ROCs & habitat (23) = Project Success (23)

- > # of refuges that benefit from allocation (18)
  - ≈ Project efficiency (17)
  - > Equality of access to funding (11)
  - > Partner & landowner acceptance (9)

Relative Importance



# Results: Quantifying Conservation Value

#### Some definitions:

- 1) Project Benefit Criteria scores | Cost constraint
- 2) Expected Benefit (Criteria scores\*Project risk) | Cost constraint
- 3) Expected Benefit with partial funding Same as solution 2 but allows for partial funding of projects after projects in optimal portfolio are funded

## Results: Portfolio Explanations

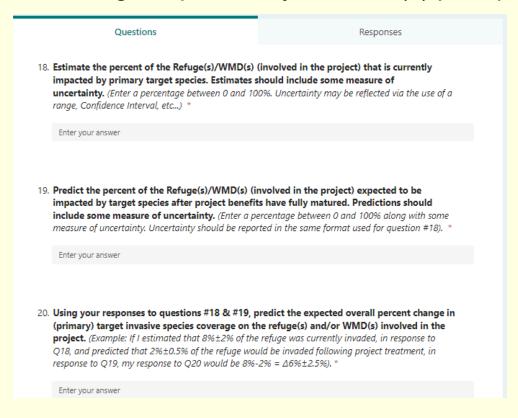
- 1) Portfolio 1: Optimal Derived using scores from performance measures, project risk, and a cost constraint while also maximizing the # of projects funded.
- 2) <u>Portfolio 2: Project Benefit</u> Derived using scores from performance measures and a cost constraint
  - Similar to P1 minus the # of projects criterion
- 3) Portfolio 3: Emphasis on Eradication Funded projects by minimizing the proportion of a refuge invaded by target species after proposed project implementation (until cost constraint is reached)
  - Uses 1/15 criteria
- 4) Portfolio 4: Emphasis on Δ Invasives Funds projects by maximizing the predicted change in invasives (until the cost constraint is reached) once proposal objectives have been realized
   □ Uses 2/15 criteria



## RFP Qs for Portfolios 3 & 4

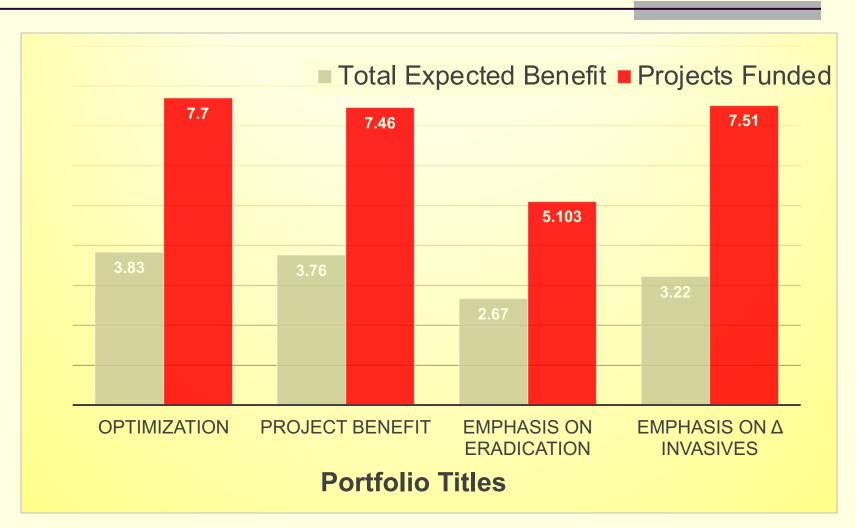
#### Maximize condition of ROCs & Habitat

- Proportion of refuge impacted by invasive(s) pre-project
- Proportion of refuge impacted by invasive(s) post-project





## Results: Projects Funded & Benefit







# Results: Projects Funded & Benefit

		oer		
Refuge Name	1	2	3	4
Big Muddy NFWR Complex - Big Muddy NFWR - Loess Bluffs NWR - Swan Lake NWR	0.575	0.428052179	0.552546551	0.552546551
Big Stone Complex (Big Stone NWR/Big Stone WMD), Morris WMD, Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR	0.440	0.435919589	0.574849358	0.574849358
Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	0.553	0.597899686	0	0.44049395
Cypress Creek NWR	0.598	0.582443576	0.597899686	0.597899686
Detroit Lakes WMD/Glacial Ridge NWR Complex	0.436	0.147918146	0	0
Mingo NWR, Duck Creek Conservation Area, and adjacent private landowners.	0.000	0	0	0
Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge	0.000	0.574849358	0.324619193	0.324619193
Two Rivers NWR*	0.219	0	0.033195236	0
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge	0.428	0.44049395	0	0.428052179
Windom Wetland Management District, Iowa Wetland Management District, Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	0.582	0.552546551	0.582443576	0.582443576
Total Expected Benefit	3.83	3.76	2.67	3.22
Projects Funded	7.7	7.46	5.103	7.51





### Results: Some Trends

- □ 10FY24 < 11FY23< 17FY22
  - We're seeing many of the same refuge (complexes) & WMDs submit & not as many submitting
- □ Last year → New projects, follow-up funding (monitoring), not funded (last year), funded
  - New (Units): Detroit Lakes, Windom WMD Group + Iowa
     WMD + Northern TP NWR, Two Rivers NWR, Crab Orchard,
     Big Stone Complex
  - Last Year (Units): Cypress Creek NWR, Big Muddy NFWR Complex, Upper Miss. NWFR, Trempealeau, Mingo NWR
  - Encourage the same refuges to submit for follow-up funding, monitoring, additional projects, etc...



### **Tool Benefits**

- ☐ The results make sense
  - Decision optimization performed better than other portfolios
  - More projects funded & a higher expected benefit according to the measures the IRAT selected for rating proposals
- □ Allows for comparison of multiple portfolios in terms of expected conservation benefit → a transparent, strategically derived value based on metrics developed
- Multiple, objective, & strategically derived portfolios are presented to decision-makers
  - Allows space for the human element in decision-making



### **Tool Benefits**

- □ ß-testing revealed that solutions derived using decision optimization (Portfolio 1) performed better than others → more projects funded, highest expected conservation benefit
- The process allows for productive, post-selection discussions about project selection and improvement
- The influence of (perceived) important uncertainties on project portfolio selection can be evaluated to assess true importance
- ☐ Feedback from the field and leadership can, and will continue to be, incorporated to improve this process



## Questions?

