



Using an Experimental Auction Process to Identify Publicly Valued Ecosystem Restoration Projects

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Goal of the presentation

Assess public values and priorities for ecosystem restoration projects

Incorporate public values to prioritize future restoration decisions







Background

 Orange County Invasive Management (OCIM)

- Ecosystem Science Component
 - Assess effectiveness of restoration methods
- Social Science Component
 - Assess public values and priorities
 - Incorporate those values into decision-making





Background...

Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC)



Method

 Discrete choice experiment approach in environmental economics literature

People make restoration choices.

Estimate the values using econometric model







-Coastal Sage Scrub (California Gnatcatcher)

designated area for dogs and horse-back riding

-Coastal Cactus Scrub (Cactus Wren)





Restoration Effort -**High** (Right Upper Graph) -Low (Right Lower Graph)

Habitat and Bird Species Focus

-Native Grassland (Other native wildlife) 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9

Success

Trained Volunteers

Size (Acres)

Public Access -**High**: Running, hiking, mountain biking,

> -Medium: Running, hiking & mountain biking -Low: Research and guided tours only

-Yes, in addition to restoration professionals

-No

-High: easy access maintenance &/or Likelihood of

surrounding native landscape -Medium: Moderate access & /or mixed surrounding landscape

Ecosystem Restoration Ladder % Native Plants Cover in a Restoration Si 75% 50% restored to 30% Ecosystem Restoration Ladder % Native Plants Cover in a Restoration S

50% 30%



Method:

Example Restoration Choice

Project Attributes	Project A	Project B	Project C
Restoration Effort	Ecosystem Restoration Ladder % Native Plants Cover in a Restoration Site 100% 75% restored to 50% 30-50% 30%	Ecosystem Restoration Ladder % Native Plants Cover in a Restoration Site 51-75% 50% restored to 0-30% 0%	Neither of these projects. I choose to keep my \$150 for my
Habitat and Bird	Restoration to Native Grassland,	Restoration in Cactus Scrub, supports	other priorities
Species Focus	needed to support other native wildlife	Cactus Wren, and often California	rather than
		<u>Gnatcatche</u> r	paying my cost
Size of Restoration	3 acres	2 acres	for either Project
Public Access	Area allows <u>access</u> for <u>running</u> , <u>hiking</u>	Area allows access for research with	A or B.
	and mountain biking	permits and guided tours only	1
Trained Volunteers	Yes, project involves trained volunteers	Yes, project involves trained	
	in addition to restoration professionals	volunteers in addition to restoration professionals	
Likelihood of Success	Medium due to moderate access for	High due to easy access for	
	maintenance and / or surrounded by	maintenance and / or surrounded by	
	mixed native-nonnative landscape	native landscape	
Cost to You	I will pay \$60, from my \$150.	I will pay \$75, from my \$150.	I keep my \$150.
HOW WOULD YOU			
VOTE?	I vote for	I vote for	I vote for
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE)	PROJECT A	PROJECT B	PROJECT C

Methods: Decision-Making Workshops and Surveys

- Implementation rules
 - Field economics experiments (Real-money)
 - Plurality Vote Rule (43)
 - Single Decision-Maker's Choice Rule (38)
 - Complete-at-home surveys (Hypothetical-money)
 - Plurality Vote Rule (45)







Kesults:

Estimate Values of Restoration Attributes

Marginal values and tradeoffs

- Willingness to pay for a restoration plan
 - Versus status quo
 - Versus another plan

 Rank restoration projects based on percent of respondents' likelihood to vote







Results: Hypothesis Tests

Hypothesis Tests	Results
Plurality Vote Rule Vs. Single Decision- Maker's Choice Rule	Equivalent marginal tradeoffs between restoration attributes under two rules.
Immediately Implementable Vs. Future Projects	Answered the immediately implementable and future restoration choices equivalently.
Combined Real-Money Experiments Vs. Hypothetical-Money Survey	Statistically lower utility value of the status quo option under the hypothetical-money survey





Latent Class One	Coefficients	Coefficients	Coefficients
Status quo	-2.1827 ***	Cactus Scrub	-0.1990
High Restoration Effort	0.6277 ***	Size	0.2334***
Native Grass	-0.0261*	High Public Access	0.0135
Cactus Scrub	0.0758	Medium Public Access	0.1469
Size	0.2872***	Trained Volunteers	0.5376**
High Public Access	-0.0846*	High Likelihood of Success	0.8276***
Medium Public Access	0.1217**	Price	-0.03121***
Trained Volunteers	0.6295***	Status quo x Hypo	-0.4242**
High Likelihood of Success	0.7280***	Class Probability Model	
Price	-0.0118***	Constant	1.7931***
Status quo x Hypo	-0.4136	Low Income	-2.1506***
Latent Class Two		Public Aspect	1.9291***
Status quo	-0.0330	"Involve Community"	-0.8258
High Restoration Effort	0.4049*	"Habitat Restoration"	1.2719***
Native Grass	0.3401***	"Full Ecosystem"	0.6386**
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Results: Marginal tradeoffs

Variables (Tradeoff relative to acres)	Latent Class One Marginal tradeoff	Latent Class Two Marginal tradeoff
Low - High Restoration Effort	2.18	1.74
No - Yes Trained Volunteers	2.19	2.30
Medium-High LOS	2.53	2.30
		3.55





Results:

Willingness to Pay (WTP) for Restoration

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Attributes	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5
Restoration Effort	High	High	High	Low	Low
Habitat and Bird Species	Sage Scrub	Native Grass	Cactus Scrub	Cactus Scrub	Sage Scrub
Size (Acres)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	3
Public Access	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High
Trained Volunteers	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Likelihood of Success	High	Medium	High	High	High
WTP (Vs. No Plan) Latent Class One	\$ 420.16	\$ 360.47	\$ 413.31	\$ 322.97	\$ 365.53
WTP (Vs. No Plan) Latent Class Two	\$ 76.66	\$ 65.56	\$ 71.17	\$ 37.88	\$ 52.68

Results:

Ranking Projects using voting percentages

Attributes	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5
Restoration Effort	High	High	High	Low	Low
Habitat and Bird Species	Sage Scrub	Native Grass	Cactus Scrub	Cactus Scrub	Sage Scrub
Size (Acres)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	3
Public Access	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High
Trained Volunteers	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Likelihood of Success	High	Medium	High	High	High
Voting percentage (%) Latent Class One	30.68	15.17	28.30	9.75	16.10
Voting percentage (%) Latent Class Two	30.11	21.29	25.38	8.97	14.25

Conclusions and discussions

 Discrete Choice Experiment Method to elicit values for ecosystem restoration attributes

- Incorporate into Decision-Making
 - Marginal Values and Tradeoffs
 - Willingness to pay
 - Rank Restoration Projects



Conclusions and discussions...

Integrating public values into environmental decision-making

 Coupled with ecosystem functioning and management criteria, may help achieve maximum ecosystem benefits per dollar invested



