EPA-SAB-12-xxx

The Honorable Lisa P. Jackson
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Subject: SAB Review of the EPA's Ecological Assessment Action Plan

Dear Administrator Jackson:

The EPA Office of the Science Advisor (OSA) requested that the Science Advisory Board (SAB) review the EPA Risk Assessment Forum's (RAF) draft Ecological Assessment Action Plan titled *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: 2011 RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan (August 11, 2011).* The Plan sets forth proposed science policy and technical practice initiatives aimed at improving the quality, scope, and application of the EPA's ecological assessments. The Plan was developed in response to a 2007 EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Report, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making* and a 2009 National Research Council (NRC) report, *Science and Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment*. To develop the Plan, the Risk Assessment Forum convened an intra-agency colloquium that included ecologists from across the EPA. The initiatives in the Plan address recommendations in the 2010 EPA colloquium report, *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward.*

The science policy initiatives in the Plan focus on: (1) developing a systems approach to ecological assessment that integrates multiple media, endpoints, and types of assessments; (2) developing weight of evidence as an option for inference in ecological assessments; (3) improving communication of ecological assessment issues and results; (4) incorporating ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods; (5) using adaptive management for testing and revising risk management actions; and (6) strengthening the EPA's ecological protection goals. Other specific technical practice initiatives in the Plan focus on the need for improvements in: training, quality assurance, guidance to address multiple and specific receptors, life cycle evaluations, uncertainty analysis, and access to information.

In response to the OSA's request, the SAB Ecological Processes and Effects Committee, augmented with additional experts, met by teleconference on February 22-23, 2012 to review the Plan. The OSA requested that the SAB comment on the technical merit of the initiatives outlined in the Plan and provide advice on how the Plan could be further developed and implemented. The enclosed report provides the consensus advice and recommendations of the SAB.

The SAB finds that the initiatives in the Plan are responsive to previous SAB and NRC recommendations. Moreover, the SAB has not identified any significant omissions in the agency's

proposed set of initiatives. The Plan is a solid starting point for the EPA's effort to integrate ecological risk assessment and decision-making. However, the Plan should be developed in greater detail. The SAB finds that three of the initiatives in the Plan have the greatest likelihood of advancing the agency's goals in the near term. These three initiatives are: use of weight-of-evidence approaches in ecological risk assessments; improved communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers; and incorporation of ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods. The SAB provides the following key recommendations for developing and refining the Plan.

- The SAB finds that the Plan is "EPA-centric." The EPA should explore relevant activities of other U.S. agencies involved in resource management and collaborate with those agencies on the integration of ecological risk assessment and decision-making. The EPA should also carefully review related activities occurring in other countries including Australia, China and the European Union. In addition, the EPA should obtain input from social scientists. Their perspectives on issues such as sustainability, adaptive management, communication, and environmental justice would be very helpful.

- The SAB recommends that the EPA incorporate probabilistic quantitative approaches such as Bayesian methods into its ecological risk assessments. EPA should develop case studies to illustrate the use of such new approaches because it appears that, in many cases, ecological risk assessment guidance documents have not been highly effective or given substantial attention within the agency.

- The Plan calls for developing a systems approach to ecological assessment that includes multiple media and endpoints as well as integration of different types of assessments. EPA scientists presented a good preliminary framework for integrated environmental assessment to the SAB. The SAB recommends that this preliminary framework be further developed, and that it address the cumulative effects of multiple stressors in the context of climate change. Ecosystem services endpoints should also be explicitly incorporated into the framework.

- The Plan calls for developing guidance for weighing and integrating multiple lines of evidence in ecological risk assessments. The scientific merit of using a weight-of-evidence approach is clear. Moreover, successful implementation of the integrated assessment framework will hinge on a weight-of-evidence determination. A scientifically rigorous weight-of-evidence approach must rely on statistically-based decision points. Therefore, the SAB recommends that the EPA develop program-specific guidance that provides statistically-based decision-making frameworks for weighing and integrating multiple lines of evidence in ecological risk assessments.

- The Plan calls for developing methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results. The SAB supports this initiative and recommends that the scope of the EPA's proposed work in this area be broadened to address better communication performance by all participants in the risk assessment/risk management process, including risk assessors, managers, and key stakeholders. The EPA should also develop performance standards and success criteria for the communication of ecological assessment issues and results. In addition, the SAB recommends that the EPA consider obtaining external technical input from social scientists,

ethicists, marketing professionals, and media specialists who have a good understanding of risk communication and broader environmental concerns.

- The Plan calls for incorporating ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods. The SAB strongly supports this initiative. The use of ecosystem services endpoints affords the opportunity to move ecological risk assessment from identifying *what* is at risk to *why* that risk matters to humans. Although more information is needed to evaluate the potential success of the EPA's proposed work in this area, the SAB encourages the agency to complete the proposed ecosystem services white paper and to submit a shorter version to a peer-reviewed publication in order to make it available to a wider audience. The SAB also recommends that the EPA incorporate more current ecosystem services concepts and definitions into its existing ecosystem assessment endpoints guidance document.

- The Plan calls for use of adaptive management as a tool to methodically improve risk management decisions. The SAB supports the goal of incorporating adaptive management principles into the agency's risk assessment framework, and recognizes that implementation of this goal may be difficult given the complexity of consistent and continuous ecosystem monitoring and evaluation over appropriate time scales. Monitoring and evaluation provide an indication of the efficacy of mitigation actions and therefore should be incorporated into the EPA's risk management activities. The SAB recommends that principles of rigorous statistical design be applied in order to implement effective adaptive management approaches.

- Finally, to strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals, the SAB recommends that the agency's ecological risk assessors develop information and perspectives that will enable them to communicate more effectively with decision-makers and the public. Clearly, ecosystem health and human health are bound tightly together, and incorporation of ecosystem services into the ecological assessment process can strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals. Environmental justice is also a useful platform to highlight the relationship of ecosystem condition to the health of vulnerable human populations.

The SAB appreciates the opportunity to provide advice to EPA on the Ecological Assessment Action Plan. We look forward to receiving the agency's response to this report.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Science Advisory Board (SAB)
Ecological Processes and Effects Committee (EPEC) Augmented for Review of the Ecological Assessment Action Plan

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NOTICE

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Risk Assessment Forum (RAF) in the EPA Office of the Science Advisor (OSA) has developed a draft Ecological Assessment Action Plan titled *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: 2011 RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan (August 11, 2011).* The draft Ecological Assessment Action Plan (hereafter referred to as the "Plan") sets forth proposed science policy and technical practice initiatives to improve the quality, scope, and application of the EPA's ecological assessments. The Plan was developed in response to a 2007 EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Report, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making* and a 2009 National Research Council (NRC) report, *Science and Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment*. To address the recommendations in these reports, the RAF convened an intra-agency colloquium to review the EPA's ecological risk assessment practices and guidance in light of the SAB and NRC advice. The initiatives in the EPA's Plan correspond to key recommendations in the colloquium report, *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: A Path Forward* (hereafter referred to as the Colloquium Report). The science policy initiatives in the Plan focus on: (1) developing a systems approach to ecological assessment that integrates multiple media, endpoints, and types of assessments; (2) developing weight of evidence as an option for inference in ecological assessments; (3) improving communication of ecological assessment issues and results; (4) incorporating ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods; (5) using adaptive management for testing and revising risk management actions; and (6) strengthening the EPA's ecological protection goals. Other specific technical practice initiatives in the Plan focus on the need for improvements in: training, quality assurance, guidance to address multiple and specific receptors, life cycle evaluations, uncertainty analysis, and access to information.

The EPA Office of the Science Advisor requested that the SAB review the EPA's Plan and provide advice on the technical merit and implementation of the proposed initiatives. This Executive Summary highlights the findings and recommendations of the SAB in response to the charge questions provided in Appendix A.

Overall Technical Merit of the Proposed Science Policy and Technical Practice Initiatives (Charge Question 1)

The EPA asked the SAB to comment on whether the initiatives in the Plan are responsive to the advice previously provided by SAB and NRC and whether they reflect the most important set of activities needed to advance the application of ecological risk assessment in environmental decision-making.

The science policy and technical practice initiatives proposed in the Plan follow logically from the EPA Colloquium Report and are responsive to the previous SAB and NRC recommendations. Moreover, the SAB has not identified any significant omissions in the proposed set of initiatives. The Plan is a solid starting point for the EPA's effort to integrate ecological risk assessment and decision-making. However, the Plan should be developed in more detail and the SAB has provided recommendations for refining and developing it.

The Plan appears to be very myopic (i.e., EPA-centric) with no recognition or inclusion of ideas from other U.S. agencies or international agencies that have worked on ecological problems of national and international scope. The EPA should explore relevant activities of other U.S. agencies involved in resource management, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and collaborate with these agencies on the integration of ecological risk assessment and decision-making. The EPA should also carefully review related activities occurring in other countries, including Australia, China and the European Union. The Plan would also benefit from additional input from social scientists. Their perspectives on issues such as sustainability, adaptive management, communication, and environmental justice would be very helpful.

In developing state of the art approaches for ecological risk assessment, the EPA should incorporate probabilistic quantitative approaches such as Bayesian methods, rather than point estimates. In general, the SAB recommends development of case studies to illustrate these new approaches. The emphasis on generating more guidance documents, at least in their current form, for new approaches merits scrutiny. In many cases it appears that these documents are not highly effective and are not given substantial attention within the agency.

In its presentation to the SAB, the EPA also requested advice concerning prioritization of the initiatives in the Plan. The SAB recommends that the EPA address the following three initiatives first because they have the greatest likelihood of advancing the agency's goals in the near term: (1) use of weight-of-evidence approaches in ecological risk assessments; (2) communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers; and (3) incorporation of ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods.

Importance of Developing an Integrated Assessment Approach (Charge Question 2)

The Plan calls for developing a systems approach to ecological assessment. This approach would include multiple media and endpoints as well as integration of different types of assessments. The EPA asked the SAB to comment on how guidance for an integrated approach might contribute to better decision-making.

In general, the SAB finds that EPA decision-makers would benefit from using an ecological risk assessment approach that combines multiple assessment types and integrates multiple and varied assessment activities across the agency. EPA presented the framework for such an approach to the SAB. This preliminary framework provides a good approach for integrating different components of the risk assessment process across the EPA and it should be further developed.

A number of key issues should be addressed in implementing the integrated risk assessment approach. First, successful implementation of the integrated assessment framework will hinge on a weight-of-evidence (WOE) determination, and additional guidance on weighing and integrating multiple lines of evidence is needed by EPA risk assessors and managers. Second, implementation of an integrated framework will hinge on the integrity of the data and models used in each of the individual ecological assessment types, and it is not clear whether sufficient data (both quantity and quality) are available to fully implement the framework. Third, in developing the framework, the EPA should address the issues of appropriate spatial and temporal scales of assessments and the cumulative effects of chemical,

physical, and biological stressors. In this regard, the EPA should take advantage of multiple stressor research that is being conducted outside of the agency. Fourth, the SAB recommends that each of the assessment processes in the framework be considered in the context of changing climate, and that ecosystem services endpoints be explicitly incorporated. Finally, the SAB strongly encourages the EPA to develop and apply adverse outcome pathway and adaptive management approaches as part of the framework.

Use of a Weight-of-Evidence Approach in Ecological Risk Assessments (Charge Question 3)

The Plan calls for developing guidance for weighing multiple lines of evidence (LOE) in ecological risk assessments. The SAB was asked to comment on the scientific merit and limitations of using a weight-of-evidence approach in decision-making and to offer advice on weighing lines of evidence.

The SAB strongly supports development of guidance for weighing and integrating multiple lines of evidence in ecological risk assessments. The scientific merit of using a weight-of-evidence (WOE) approach is clear as evidenced in the large number of scientific publications on this subject and in the consistent and continuing use of WOE in ecological risk assessment. A scientifically rigorous WOE approach must rely on statistically-based decision points but this will not be possible without EPA WOE guidance that is program-specific and ideally provides structured decision-making frameworks.

There are a number of challenges inherent in using WOE in ecological risk assessments for decision-making. The EPA has used a WOE approach in the context of human health risk assessment (e.g., carcinogens and toxicology). However, it seems unlikely that ecological risk assessments are as amenable to formalization as human cancer risk assessments, which have thresholds for mortality and morbidity. Many ecological risk assessments are inherently unique, and a high degree of flexibility to address the nuances associated with a particular assessment will remain desirable for the foreseeable future. WOE approaches have often been based on best professional judgment and have varied widely in their scientific rigor and statistical credibility. Therefore, a consistent approach to interpreting LOE and WOE in ecological risk assessments should be developed. In particular, the SAB recommends development of guidance, with associated case studies, on the use of statistical methods such as Bayesian analysis and causal argumentation to develop hypotheses or risk questions focused on causal relationships and WOE. The case studies should cross the different EPA regulatory programs in which WOE is used.

In general, the SAB recommends that a comprehensive set of LOE be utilized in the WOE process. The LOE should adequately characterize physical, chemical and biological conditions. This will ensure a cumulative evaluation that considers commonly occurring stressors such as habitat, water flow and nutrients. The weight given to particular LOE is likely to be very case-specific, and quality of the data underlying a particular LOE should factor into the assigned weights. LOE that are clearly linked to ecological population or community attributes should receive greater weights than those that are not.

Communication of Ecological Assessment Issues and Results to Decision-Makers and Stakeholders (Charge Question 4)

The Plan calls for development of methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers and stakeholders. The SAB was asked to comment on whether the project developed by an RAF Communication Technical Panel is an appropriate approach to address this issue, and to provide observations on why ecological risk assessment has or has not been well incorporated into decision-making.

The one-page RAF Communication Technical Panel project description indicates that the EPA intends to: (1) gather data through surveys and interviews of EPA risk assessors and decision-makers to explore how ecological risk assessments are used in agency decision-making, and (2) develop guidance for risk assessors and decision-makers on how to better communicate and enable the use of ecological risk assessment information. The SAB supports developing methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results. However, the SAB finds that the RAF Communication Technical Panel's approach to data collection is quite general, and the scope of the proposed investigation is somewhat one-directional and narrow (i.e., it is not designed to provide exchange of information about communication issues important to participants involved in each step of the risk assessment and management process). Therefore, as currently described, the project is not likely to achieve the stated goals of promoting full use of ecological risk assessment across EPA Programs and meeting managers' needs for useable ecological risk assessment information to support decisions.

The SAB recommends that the scope of the RAF Communication Technical Panel project be broadened to focus on improved communication across the entire risk assessment and management process. The project should address better communication performance by all participants including EPA risk assessors and other scientists, managers, and key stakeholders. Communication should be elevated to a core process element with its own performance standards and success criteria. The EPA should conduct a systematic evaluation of the challenges and opportunities for better communication across a range of different decision types. The EPA should also recognize that communication strategies may vary with decision types and target audiences. The RAF project should focus on developing guidance and support tools that can be customized to the need of specific decisions. The report of a recent SAB study, *Science Integration for Decision Making at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*, provides additional information about the interface between risk assessors and managers and recommendations to address the challenge of bringing science to bear on agency decisions.

The SAB recommends that, in developing guidance and tools for improved communication, the EPA consider incorporating external technical input from social scientists, ethicists, marketing professionals, and media specialists who have a good understanding of risk communication and broader environmental concerns. The SAB notes that there are many reasons why ecological risk assessment output has not had an optimal impact on decisions. A robust communication process that leads to a clear understanding of the context for the decisions, and how various data or ecological risk analysis improve or support the decision at hand, will lead to better alignment of assessments and decisions.

Incorporation of Ecosystem Services into Ecological Risk Assessment Methods (Question 5)

The Plan calls for incorporation of ecosystem services endpoints into ecological risk assessment methods. The SAB was asked to comment on whether the project developed by the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoints Technical Panel captures the full range of opportunities to incorporate ecosystem services into the EPA's ecological risk assessment methods.

The Plan does not provide much information to indicate how the proposed ecosystem services project will be implemented. It states that an RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel has been created and expects to produce case studies and guidance on how to relate ecological endpoints to ecosystem services. The Technical Panel's one-page project description indicates that the following products will be developed: (1) a white paper interpreting conventional measurement and assessment endpoints in the context of ecosystem services; (2) a case study(s) of applying the ecosystem services concept in ecological risk assessment; and (3) an addendum to the RAF Generic Ecosystem Assessment Endpoints guidance (GEAE).

More information is needed to evaluate potential success of the Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel project. However, the SAB encourages the EPA to complete the ecosystem services white paper and recommends that the authors submit a shorter version to a peer-reviewed publication to make it available to a wider audience. The decision to incorporate case studies into the white paper will increase its value. The SAB also recommends that the white paper include an evaluation of the use of ecosystem services endpoints throughout the entire risk assessment and risk management decision process. Considering the entire range of process steps will help make ecological risk assessment more useful to decision-makers. The ecosystem service white paper should also include a description of how the concept of ecosystem services is being used in other agencies and other countries. Many natural resources agencies (e.g., U.S. Forest Service) routinely include ecosystem services in their management strategies.

Neither the GEAE nor the Colloquium Report captures the full range of concepts embodied by the term ecosystem services. The EPA should incorporate more current ecosystem services concepts and definitions into the GEAE document, replacing older terminology and meaning. The EPA should also consider updating the original GEAE guidance rather than producing an addendum. If both an original and an addendum are in circulation, a practitioner could mistakenly use only one, which could lead to errors. The SAB also recommends that the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel consider looking at the other policy focus areas in the Ecological Assessment Action Plan to determine where ecosystem services information should be incorporated into those other topics.

Use of Adaptive Management for Testing and Revising Risk Management Actions (Charge Question 6)

The Plan calls for use of adaptive management as a tool to methodically improve risk management decisions. The SAB was asked to comment on how adaptive management approaches can be developed to provide optimal value for EPA programs.

The six elements of adaptive management identified by the NRC and described in section 6 of the Colloquium Report are consistent with the EPA's existing ecological risk assessment framework. The SAB recommends that the EPA take action to implement the goal of incorporating adaptive management principles into the framework. However, implementing this goal this may be difficult given the complexity of consistent and continuous ecosystem monitoring and evaluation over appropriate time scales and the scope and magnitude of resource limitations currently facing the EPA. Incorporation of the adaptive management approach into the risk assessment framework may be particularly useful for addressing certain technical concerns (e.g., climate change) or programmatic issues (e.g., Office of Pesticide Programs, Superfund, Office of Air) facing the EPA. However, the adaptive management approach may not be appropriate for all risk assessment applications in all EPA programs.

One key aspect of adaptive management, monitoring and evaluation, is not always fully implemented. This aspect of adaptive management is an important means of evaluating uncertainty and measuring the efficacy of mitigation, and should be incorporated into the EPA's risk management activities. The SAB notes that the use of Bayesian approaches, causal argumentation, and probabilistic risk assessment would facilitate the development of hypotheses that could be evaluated as part of the adaptive management process.

Strengthening the EPA's Ecological Protection Goals (Charge Question 7)

The Plan indicates that there is little consensus in the EPA about goals for the protection of ecological systems. The SAB was asked to comment on aspects of ecological risk assessment science that make ecological risk information difficult to communicate and use in decision-making. The SAB was also asked to provide recommendations to strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals.

To strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals, ecological risk assessors should develop information and perspectives that enable them communicate more effectively with decision-makers and the public. Clearly, ecosystem health and human health are bound tightly together; certainly, there cannot be good human health without good ecosystem health. Incorporation of ecosystem services into the ecological assessment process will strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals. Environmental justice is also a useful platform to highlight the relationship between ecosystem condition and the health of vulnerable human populations.

Many of the risk assessment practices recommended in the 2007 SAB report on advancing the science and application of ecological risk assessment would lead to the development of stronger ecological protection goals at the EPA. In particular, scale (both in time and space) should be explicitly considered in the problem formulation stage of ecological risk assessments. Ecological risk assessments should link biomarkers of exposure to biomarkers of effect, and post-remedial assessments and adaptive management programs should be incorporated into the risk assessment and management process. Environmental cleanup success stories also should be developed and used to enhance the communication process between risk managers, assessors and environmental scientists. An overarching recommendation of the SAB is that ecological risk assessment teams should use better communication techniques to educate management and the general public.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Risk Assessment Forum (RAF) in the EPA Office of the Science Advisor (OSA) has developed a draft Ecological Assessment Action Plan titled *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: 2011 RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan (August 11, 2011).* The draft Ecological Assessment Action Plan (hereafter referred to as the "Plan") sets forth science policy and technical practice initiatives to improve the quality, scope, and application of the EPA's ecological assessments. The Plan was developed in response to a 2007 EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Report, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making* (U.S. EPA SAB 2007) and a 2009 National Research Council (NRC) report, *Science and Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment* (NRC 2009). These reports put forward recommendations to improve the application of ecological risk assessment in environmental decision-making. To address the recommendations in these reports, the RAF convened an intra-agency colloquium that included ecologists from across the EPA. Colloquium participants reviewed the EPA's ecological risk assessment practices and guidance in light of the SAB and NRC advice and recommended actions to improve ecological risk assessment in the agency. The initiatives in the EPA's Plan address recommendations in the colloquium report, *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: A Path Forward* (U.S. EPA 2010) (hereafter referred to as the Colloquium Report).

The EPA's Plan sets forth six science policy initiatives aimed at improving the agency's ecological assessments and better informing decision-makers. These initiatives focus on: (1) developing a systems approach to ecological assessment that integrates multiple media, endpoints, and types of assessments; (2) developing weight of evidence as an option for inference in ecological assessments; (3) improving communication of ecological assessment issues and results; (4) incorporating ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods; (5) using adaptive management for testing and revising risk management actions; and (6) strengthening the EPA's ecological protection goals. The EPA's Plan also lists other specific initiatives aimed at incrementally improving ecological risk assessment practice. These technical practice initiatives focus on the need for improvements in: training, quality assurance, guidance to address multiple and specific receptors, life cycle evaluations, uncertainty analysis, and access to information.

The EPA Office of the Science Advisor requested that the SAB review the Plan as well as descriptions of two projects undertaken by RAF technical panels (the Communication Technical Panel and the Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel) and provide advice on the technical merit and implementation of the proposed initiatives. The background documents provided to the Committee included the 2007 SAB report on ecological risk assessment and the EPA Colloquium Report. In response to the OSA's request, the SAB Ecological Processes and Effects Committee, augmented with experts who developed the previous SAB ecological risk assessment report, held public teleconferences on February 22-23, 2012 to review the Plan. The EPA's charge questions (provided in Appendix A) focus on the major science policy initiatives in the Plan. The SAB was specifically asked to comment on: the technical merit of the initiatives in the Plan, how the integrated assessment approach might contribute to better decision-making, the scientific merit and limitations of the weight-of-evidence approach, the merit of proposed RAF communication and ecosystem services projects, how adaptive management approaches can be developed to provide value for the EPA, and how the EPA's ecological

1 protection goals could be strengthened. This SAB report provides the consensus advice and
2 recommendations of the Committee.

3. RESPONSES TO THE EPA'S CHARGE QUESTIONS

3.1. Overall Technical Merit of the Proposed Science Policy and Technical Practice Initiatives

Charge Question 1: The RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan proposes six high priority overarching science policy initiatives and seven specific technical practice initiatives to improve the quality, scope, and application of EPA's ecological assessments. Please comment on whether the initiatives proposed in the Plan are: (a) responsive to SAB and NRC recommendations; and (b) reflect the most important set of activities needed to address the key scientific and technical challenges for advancing the application of ecological risk assessment in environmental decision-making. Please also consider whether there are other key science policy or technical practice initiatives that should be considered for inclusion in the Plan.

The six major science policy initiatives and the other technical practice initiatives recommended in the Plan follow logically from the EPA Colloquium Report (U.S. EPA 2010), are responsive to previous SAB and NRC recommendations, and are very reasonable. Moreover, the SAB has not identified any significant omissions in the proposed set of initiatives. The proposed initiatives in the Plan address subjects that have the potential to greatly improve environmental assessment and decision-making at the EPA. The SAB commends the RAF for creating a Plan that is a solid starting point for the EPA's effort to integrate ecological risk assessment and decision-making. However, after examining the relevant documents, observing the presentations made by several EPA scientists about the Plan, and deliberating on the response to the charge question, the SAB has raised a number of issues to be addressed. The SAB urges the RAF to consider the following major recommendations for refining and developing the Plan.

Recommendations

- The RAF is encouraged to carefully review related activities occurring in other countries, including Australia, China and the European Union. The Plan appears to be very myopic, that is, overly "EPA-centric." On some important aspects of ecological risk assessment, it appears that the U.S., and the EPA in particular, has lost its former leadership role, which is unfortunate. In any event, the agency can benefit from attention to advancements in other countries.

- The EPA should explore relevant activities by other U.S. agencies involved in resource management, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and collaborate with those agencies on the integration of ecological risk assessment and decision-making. In this regard, the USFS makes a number of "threat" assessments regarding fires, invasive species, and climate change. Fishery managers directly manage specific ecosystem services using probabilistic tools.

- In general, the issues identified in the Plan should be developed in more detail. While the recommendations in the Plan are very laudable, overall the Plan is rather vague in discussing how they will be achieved. The EPA has indicated that it anticipates the need for more substantive development of the policy issues identified in the Plan. There appears to be heavy reliance on subsequent workshops to develop implementation strategies. This generates some concern that implementation discussions could lag behind the evolution of science underlying ecological

assessments and constantly emerging new ecological problems. However, the SAB recognizes that the issues being addressed by the EPA and the RAF are enormous in complexity and importance.

- The SAB recommends additional input from social scientists. The Plan would benefit from additional input by social scientists, which are admittedly rare in the agency. However, their perspectives on issues such as sustainability, adaptive management, communication, and environmental justice would be very helpful. Failure to sufficiently incorporate social sciences overlooks the reality that ecological risk assessments occur within a given social, economic, political context and will be most useful when skillfully aligned with community values and/or management objectives.

- The EPA should determine whether the Plan would benefit from further consideration of environmental justice. Environmental justice illustrates the interdependence of ecological and human health. Although this may not need to be a separate initiative, the concept of environmental justice seems noticeably absent from the Plan.

- The SAB recommends development of case studies. The emphasis on generating more guidance documents, at least in their current form, merits scrutiny. It appears that in many cases, these documents are not highly effective and are not given substantial attention within the agency. Incorporation of case studies and success stories is suggested as an approach to increasing the utility of guidance documents. The SAB also notes that, as recognized in the EPA Colloquium Report, development of new guidance documents should include planning for training.

- In developing state of the art approaches for ecological risk assessments, the agency should incorporate probabilistic quantitative approaches such as Bayesian methods, rather than point estimates. The SAB notes that some EPA researchers have been doing work in this area (Carriger and Barron 2011).

- As part of a broad communication strategy, the EPA might consider use of community-based participatory research approaches that engage stakeholders throughout the entire risk assessment process.

- The Plan should explicitly address the importance of the problem formulation stage of ecological risk assessment in ensuring a systems-level approach. Prior to and during problem formulation, an open dialogue among scientists, risk assessors, risk managers, decision-makers and stakeholders is essential (likewise, broad engagement also sets the stage for effective communication of results). One point highlighted by the 2007 SAB workshop on ecological risk assessment was that ecological risk assessments have been most effective when clear management goals were collaboratively developed and incorporated into problem formulation. Peer review at the problem formulation stage would be an excellent strategy to ensure that systems approaches are used. In particular, peer review by ecologists would make it more likely that the ecological risk assessment sufficiently addressed ecological end points and protected ecosystem health.

- In its presentations to the SAB, the EPA also requested advice concerning prioritization of the RAF's recommendations. The SAB has selected several of the proposed initiatives in the Plan that the agency should address at the outset, not necessarily because they were considered more important in the long run, but because they had the greatest likelihood of advancing the agency's goals, in the near term and with the agency's limited resources. These are (in order provided in the Plan):

  - Use of weight-of-evidence approaches in ecological risk assessments.

  - Communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers.

  - Incorporation of ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods.

3.2. Importance of Developing an Integrated Assessment Approach

Charge Question 2. The RAF Action Plan proposes that EPA develop a systems approach to ecological assessments that includes multiple media and endpoints as well as integration of different types of assessments as described by Cormier and Suter in A Framework for Fully Integrating Environmental Assessment, Environmental Management 42:543-556, and in chapter 3 of the EPA colloquium report integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward. The framework focuses on resolving environmental problems by integrating different types of assessments: (1) condition assessments to detect chemical, physical, and biological impairments; (2) causal pathway assessments to determine causes and identify their sources; (3) predictive assessments to estimate environmental, economic, and societal risks, and benefits associated with different possible management actions; and (4) outcome assessments to evaluate the results of the decisions of an integrative assessment. Please comment on how guidance for an approach to assessment that integrates different media and endpoints and different types of assessments might contribute to better decision-making (e.g., assessment of complex issues, cumulative risk assessment and sustainability analysis).

In general, the SAB finds that the EPA would clearly benefit from developing an ecological risk assessment approach that combines multiple assessment types and integrates multiple and varied assessment activities across the agency. The framework proposed by Cormier and Suter (2008) provides an approach for integrating different components of the risk assessment process across the EPA. The framework is elegant in its simplicity and logic. It is a good preliminary framework that needs to be developed further and populated. The key issues discussed below should be addressed in order to develop a framework that will enable decision-makers to more effectively manage complex environmental problems.

3.2.1. Weight-of-evidence Determination and Integrity of Data and Models

Successful implementation of the integrated assessment framework will hinge on a weight-of-evidence (WOE) determination, which is addressed in the response to Charge Question 3 in this report. Use of a WOE approach in ecological risk assessment has clear scientific merit but additional guidance on its use

and application is required. The "bottom-line" is that integration of different lines of evidence (LOE) is essential given that "today's environmental challenges are increasingly subtle and complex" (Anastas 2012), particularly so given the reality of global climate change (cf. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service et al. 2012). Clarification of how WOE is implemented in ecological risk assessment is likely to contribute to better decision-making across the EPA. Bayesian approaches, which are especially useful in situations where data are sparse, are recommended.

Full implementation of an integrated framework will hinge on the integrity of the data and models used in each of the individual assessment types; it is not altogether clear whether there are sufficient data (both quantity and quality) for different types of cases to fully implement this framework. It will be important to ensure that the models and data used in each assessment type address the appropriate spatial and temporal scales of the problem. Principles of landscape ecology and environmental heterogeneity must be incorporated explicitly into this framework, but it is not clear that the proposed framework is dynamic enough to do this. Further, the three types of stressors (chemical, physical, biological) identified in the "Condition Assessment" compartment of the EPA's preliminary framework need to be considered in terms of cumulative effects, both direct and indirect (e.g., trophic cascades). The combined use of field data along with benchtop data and models is recommended for that purpose. Guidance and case studies need to consider both data-rich and data-poor situations to ensure that the approach is protective of populations and communities of organisms and, where applicable, of endangered species.

Recommendations

- Models and data used for each type of assessment in the integrated framework should address the appropriate spatial and temporal scales of problems.

- In the integrated framework, the EPA should consider the cumulative effects, both direct and indirect (e.g., trophic cascades) of the three types of stressors (chemical, physical, biological) in "Condition Assessments."

- The guidance and case studies developed for the integrated framework should consider both data-rich and data-poor situations to ensure that the approach is protective of populations and communities of organisms and, where applicable, of endangered species.

3.2.2. Consideration of Climate Change and Ecosystem Services

Each of the assessment processes in the proposed integrated framework must be considered in the context of changing climate, particularly with respect to increased variability. Many of the assessment endpoints used for condition assessments are subject to change as sensitive species are eliminated and replaced by those less sensitive. Not only will populations and ecosystems change, but as temperatures increase, so will sensitivity to other stressors, including chemicals. The combined effects of increased temperatures and changing precipitation patterns is a special concern in the context of the delivery and responses to a multiple stressor environment (see the special issue of the *Journal of the North American Benthological Society* 2010, 29(4) on the topic of bioassessment under a changing climate). The SAB is

concerned about use of indices for such assessments because this may result in loss of critical data (Chapman 2011; Green and Chapman 2011).

Consideration of ecosystem services endpoints is implicit but not explicit in the EPA's proposed integrated assessment approach; explicit assessment end-points are needed. It is unclear why the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) strategy for incorporation of ecosystem services into assessments has not been mentioned in the Plan development process. Incorporation of ecosystem services is an important aspect of the integrated assessment approach and previous SAB reports on the EPA Ecosystem Services Research Program (U.S. EPA SAB 2008; 2009) identified some of the challenges that face the RAF with regard to integrating across EPA programs.

Recommendations

- Each of the assessment processes in the proposed integrated framework should be considered in the context of changing climate, particularly with respect to increased variability.

- Ecosystem services endpoints should be explicitly incorporated into the integrated assessment framework.

3.2.3. Use of Adverse Outcome Pathway and Adaptive Management Approaches

The development and application of adverse outcome pathway (AOP) approaches is strongly recommended as part of the integrative framework. An AOP is "a conceptual construct that portrays existing knowledge concerning the linkage between a direct molecular initiating event and an adverse outcome at a biological level of organization relevant to risk assessment" (Ankley et al. 2009). When developing AOPs, it is important to identify specific sublethal measures associated with linkages between the molecular initiation events (anchor 1) and adverse outcomes at the individual and population levels of biological organization (anchor 2).

The integrated assessment framework could address the long term perspective and "cultural" changes that are needed within the EPA to implement the framework. This can be viewed in the context of adaptive management. Adaptive management requires a long-term commitment to a specific goal, which in this case is the maintenance of specific ecosystem services. Long-term management of ecological systems will require a planning time frame that enables consideration of the dynamics of those systems, often years and decades in scale. Management of major estuaries such as the Puget Sound and Chesapeake are examples of systems that require such long-term commitments. Mining and energy extraction can require a century or more of management from the exploration of a site to the final remediation and closing.

For large-scale systems managed at time scales equal to or longer than a decade, climate change will have to be incorporated into the risk assessment and adaptive management framework. Consideration of such persistent multi-decadal changes to ecological systems has a number of implications: (1) managing to some ideal reference or baseline state is unrealistic; (2) ecosystem services are the entity to be preserved, although the species that provide those services are likely to change; (3) a long-term monitoring and response system, innate to adaptive management systems, will have to become the norm

across the EPA, and National Pollution Elimination Discharge System (NPDES) permits, Total maximum daily load (TMDL) guidance and restoration activities, and other long-term programs must be managed within the context of climate change to meet the goals of legislation; and (4) adaptive management in the context of climate changes means placing the most current science and techniques at the Regional and Program level so that improved processes become operational. Delays in implementing management under climate change simply increase the uncertainty that implemented regulations are effective in managing vital ecosystem services.

Recommendations

- The development and application of adverse outcome pathway (AOP) approaches is strongly encouraged as part of the integrated assessment framework.

- Adaptive management approaches could be implemented in an integrated assessment framework but the EPA should adopt planning time frames for long-term management of ecological systems to enable consideration of the dynamics of those systems under changing climate.

3.2.4. Consideration of Multiple Stressors

The SAB notes that the risks of multiple stressors to multiple endpoints have been calculated for landscapes for over 15 years by groups across the world (Walker et al. 2001; Moraes and Molander 2004; Pollino et al. 2007; Gibbs 2007; Apritz 2011; Bartolo et al. 2012; Glendining and Pollino 2012; Chen et al. 2012). This work has been poorly acknowledged throughout the Plan. As part of a research effort in the U.S. Forest Service, Bayesian networks increasingly are showing their worth as a tool for both assessing impacts and adaptive management (Marcot et al. 2001; 2006a,b; Nyberg et al. 2006). Drawing on this work and on the regional risk assessment model, Ayre and Landis (in press) have demonstrated that risk assessment can be successfully combined with the Bayesian approaches in a forest management context. It is critical that the EPA take advantage of this ongoing research conducted outside of the agency to improve the risk assessment process.

Recommendation

- To improve the risk assessment process, the EPA should take advantage of multiple stressor research conducted outside of the agency. In particular, the SAB notes that Bayesian networks are increasingly showing their worth as tools for assessing impacts and adaptive management.

3.2.5. Importance of Social Science

The SAB notes that engagement of social scientists is essential for successfully implementing ecological risk assessment. A leading risk assessment journal, *Risk Analysis*, publishes a large number of articles in the social sciences addressing such topics as stakeholder communication, risk perception, decision-making, and expert elicitation. The EPA currently employs few experts in these areas. Having access to this additional expertise would facilitate the EPA's communication of ecological problem(s) and risk assessment results to informed professionals, stakeholders, and the general public.

The application of social science tools can be best illustrated by developing a series of case studies illustrating the utility of the social sciences in environmental assessment and adaptive management. A similar approach was used to create and critique case studies for the EPA's Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA 1992).

Recommendation

- The SAB recommends developing a series of case studies to illustrate the utility of the social sciences in environmental assessment and adaptive management.

3.3. Use of a Weight-of-Evidence Approach in Ecological Risk Assessments

Charge Question 3. Although ecological risk assessments often involve multiple lines of evidence, no guidance exists on how to weigh those lines of evidence to make inferences. The RAF Action Plan proposes that EPA develop such guidance. Please comment on the scientific merit and limitations of using a weight-of-evidence approach in decision-making and offer any guidance on weighing ecological risk assessment lines of evidence.

3.3.1. Scientific Merit of Using a Weight-of-Evidence Approach

The SAB strongly supports development of EPA guidance for weighing and integrating multiple lines of evidence to make inferences in ecological risk assessments. The scientific merit of WOE is clear and evidenced by the large number of scientific publications and its consistent and continuing use in ecological risk assessment. For instance, in 2002 a series of articles on WOE were published in the journal *Human and Ecological Risk Assessment*. Numerous articles on WOE have since been published in a wide variety of journals and books. Reviews of WOE approaches (e.g., Burton et al. 2002a; Weed 2005; Linkov et al. 2009) uniformly recommend its use, particularly in ecological risk assessment, but also note the need for transparency and guidance in its use.

The EPA has recognized that "today's environmental challenges are increasingly subtle and complex", and that research must not be just inter-disciplinary but in fact trans-disciplinary, "combining perspectives to form entirely new concepts and reach new levels of scientific understanding" (Anastas 2012). It has also been recognized both inside and outside of the EPA that the WOE approach has merit; this merit has been affirmed by the SAB in previous advice to the agency (U.S. EPA SAB 2007). However, a scientifically rigorous WOE approach must rely less on best professional judgment (BPJ) and more on statistically based decision points. This will not be possible without EPA WOE guidance that is program specific and that ideally provides structured decision-making frameworks. Specific recommendations are required regarding the use of WOE.

In the future, as we gain a better understanding of how to relate scale in time and place to stressor intensity, develop mechanistic processes linking stressors with responses, and develop a better understanding of baseline ecological conditions, the use of WOE should not be as necessary as it is today. As discussed below, there can be much argument over how much weight to give certain LOE or how to integrate the various LOE into a decision-making framework. As a better understanding arises concerning multiple and complex stressors, and as these are related to life history parameters (see the

response to Charge Question 7), there should be less argument over the strongest LOE and the optimal integration process.

3.3.2. Limitations of Using the WOE Approach

Challenges inherent in using WOE

A uniform definition of WOE does not exist. The following WOE definition of Burton et al. (2002b) is perhaps the best one at present because it does not unduly limit the concept: "a process used in environmental assessment to evaluate multiple lines-of-evidence concerning ecological condition." The SAB has also previously described ecological risk assessment as "a process, not just a technique" (U.S. EPA SAB 2007).

The challenges inherent in using WOE for decision-making are well known (Batley et al. 2002; Burton et al. 2002a,b; Wenning et al. 2005). More instructive and consistent guidance is needed for using WOE approaches. WOE approaches are most often based on BPJ and vary widely in their scientific rigor and statistical credibility (Burton et al. 2002a). Consequently, they may not reduce uncertainty as they are meant to, and may in fact confound effective decision-making. WOE depends to a certain extent on BPJ, which varies depending on the professionals making judgments (e.g., Bay et al. 2007; Thompson et al. 2012). The EPA has identified BPJ as a source of uncertainty (U.S. EPA 2010), and lack of agreement among experts about WOE extends beyond the environmental sciences (Large and Nielssen 2008). Bay et al. (2007) suggest that uncertainty related to the use of BPJ must be recognized in ecological risk assessment and will be less important at the extremes (e.g., sites that are clearly contaminated and toxic, and those that are clearly not) than between the extremes. They recommend three steps to reduce uncertainty in the integration and interpretation of multiple LOE:

1. Key elements of the assessment strategy should be determined during the problem formulation phase of the ecological risk assessment. This could involve developing: the relative weight of each LOE; the method of combining multiple LOE using techniques such as scores, ranks, and logic frameworks; and criteria for determining the ecological risk assessment conclusions.

2. Guidance should be developed on the specific methodology/methodologies for measuring and assessing each LOE.

3. Training, including guidance documents, should be provided for individuals interpreting both individual LOE and the overall WOE.

WOE interpretations in the context of risk assessment

The term weight of evidence (WOE) appears to have a variety of interpretations in the context of risk assessment. It begins with the general idea that more than a single line of inquiry is desirable when assessing risk. At issue is how to integrate and synthesize evidence from different studies. The studies might not all measure the same thing (e.g., chemical responses, individual organism responses, community responses).

Rothman and Greeland (2005), based on the classic paper by Hill (1965) on causes of occupational diseases, listed the following causality criteria:

1. Strength of the association (stronger associations support the notion of causality);
2. Consistency (more studies find similar results);
3. Specificity (specific exposures exert specific effects and, at the same time, certain exposures can lead to multiple effects);
4. Temporality (exposure should precede the effect);
5. Biological gradient (a dose-response relationship lends evidence to causality);
6. Plausibility (knowledge of biological processes involved lends evidence to causality);
7. Coherence (other observed biological effects lend evidence to a causal association);
8. Experimental evidence (e.g., does the amount of a toxicant in a body of water decrease following changes in practice by an industrial plant?); and,
9. Analogy (does a similar agent exert similar effects?).

The above criteria were originally formulated in the context of potential carcinogens and human disease, but they can also be interpreted in terms of ecological risk assessment. Simply contemplating all the items on this list serves as a reminder that many factors are involved in trying to quantify the process of linking exposure to something (e.g., a toxicant, a management practice) and a resulting effect. The EPA has incorporated these useful concepts into its stressor identification Evaluation guidance (U.S. EPA 2000) and CADDIS (Causal Analysis / Diagnosis Decision Information System) approach (Cormier and Suter 2009).

The EPA has used a WOE approach for human health risk assessments (e.g., carcinogens and toxicology) (U.S. EPA 2005). However, it seems unlikely that ecological risk assessments are as amenable to formalization as human cancer risk assessments. Many ecological risk assessments are inherently unique, and a high degree of flexibility will remain desirable for the foreseeable future to address the nuances associated with particular assessments. As noted in the response to Charge Question 2, adverse outcome pathways (AOPs) should be a key component of ecological risk assessment. The overall goal should be to protect populations and communities, not individuals (an exception is the protection of individuals in an endangered species). However, this goal must include protection of the ecosystem services provided. Thus, measurement endpoints must include responses that affect or could potentially affect those services (e.g., cancers in edible crabs that reduce consumer interest in this food source are indicative of anthropogenic ecosystem degradation if the cancers are related to human activities).

SAB has previously recommended: development of a consistent approach to interpreting LOE and WOE in ecological risk assessments, both to reduce uncertainty and to facilitate the use of this information in decision-making; use of Bayesian analysis and causal argumentation to develop hypotheses or risk questions focused on causal relationships and WOE; and, development of "case studies and/or standards of practice for interpreting lines of evidence and weight of evidence with an emphasis on application in decision-making" (U.S. EPA SAB 2007). The SAB continues to advise the EPA to apply these recommendations as the Plan is developed and implemented. The SAB also notes that the EPA guidance document on generic ecological assessment endpoints (GEAEs) for ecological risk assessment (U.S. EPA 2003) states that "as the GEAEs are applied to ecological risk assessments, the experiences should

be documented and published as case studies." The SAB supports the development of such case studies. In particular, we recommend that the case studies focus on whether some LOE carried more weight than others, or whether they were ignored or too difficult to interpret or use. This information will assist in future weighting of ecological risk assessment LOE. Case studies should cut across different EPA regulatory programs in which WOE is used and should emphasize statistics, not just BPJ, for decision-making. As further discussed below, the SAB particularly recommends that the EPA develop case studies illustrating the use of Bayesian approaches. Such approaches will provide more flexibility and more convincing outcomes than reliance on BPJ.

3.3.3. Guidance on Weighting Ecological Risk Assessment LOE

WOE is an approach to evaluating and integrating multiple sources of evidence, rather than a single technique. As such, WOE should follow certain principles, but not a particular recipe nor algorithm. Any effort that applies WOE to reach conclusions should be completely transparent with regard to the different sources of evidence considered and any qualitative (e.g., expert opinion) or quantitative weighting schemes used. This point is discussed by Swaen and van Amelsvoort (2009) in the context of evaluating epidemiology data for cancer risk assessment. Data quality and the reliability of different studies should also be considered in a WOE approach. Weed (2005) points out that applying an arbitrary weighting scheme without a solid theoretical foundation to integrate different LOE into a single risk score may not actually improve decision-making.

A well developed WOE framework would enable ecological risk assessors to assign quantitative weights to results from different studies (with associated estimates of uncertainty) and to combine them into an assessment of a defined risk. Thus far, this has been largely done in epidemiological contexts, but having quantitative results from adaptive management experiments based on sound principles of statistical design would make it easier to construct WOE arguments on ecological risk.

The most specific WOE approach is meta-analysis. This approach is used when different studies have provided estimates of the same effect (an admittedly well-focused set of circumstances). The estimated effects coming out of the different studies are assigned a weight inversely proportional to the variance associated with the effect and combined together to form a weighted average effect (with a weighted variance). In this manner, the presence of many studies with almost statistically significant results can lead to an overall statistically significant result.

Other useful statistically-based WOE approaches have been reported (Bailer et al. 2002; Burton et al. 2002b; Grapentine et al. 2002; Reynoldson et al. 2002; Kapo and Burton 2006; Kapo et al. 2008). These approaches address many weaknesses of qualitative approaches and provide a solid basis for EPA guidance that could be structured to address unique program needs.

The WOE process should be described in the problem formulation stage of a risk assessment and ensure credible stakeholder input and a transparent understanding of what constitutes reference condition, restoration goals, remedy objectives, and/or ecological impairments in the context of site spatial and temporal variations. This point was highlighted in the SAB report on improving the ecological risk assessment process, which resulted in the current RAF process (Dale et al. 2008). The SAB provides the following recommendations with regard to weighting ecological risk assessment LOE:

Recommendations

- In general, a comprehensive set of LOE should be utilized in the WOE process. The LOE should adequately characterize physical, chemical and biological conditions. This will ensure a cumulative evaluation that considers commonly occurring stressors such as habitat, water flow and nutrients. The weight given to particular LOE is likely to be very case-specific, and quality of the data underlying a particular LOE should factor into assigned weights. Beyond that, LOE that are clearly linked to population or community attributes should receive greater weights than those that are not.

- Arbitrary numerical weightings should not be assigned to LOE because site- and situation-specific considerations will affect weightings. WOE assessments need to be "flexible, transparent and defensible…[with] sufficient flexibility to accept all relevant evidence and generate creative solutions to difficult problems" (Suter and Cormier 2011). The SAB agrees with the EPA that "weighing of evidence should be considered during each problem formulation, and a method for weighing evidence should be included, as appropriate, in the analysis plan" (U.S. EPA 2010).

- Multicriteria decision analyses (MCDA) should be further investigated as recommended by Linkov et al. (2011): "Each WOE method is based on a unique rationale and capable of considering a different scope of LOEs. Thus, each method has specific benefits and drawbacks. The different nature of methods means that one cannot *a priori* determine the superior method for a particular application. One must consider the method employed in addition to the evidence."

3.3.4. Probabilistic Basis for the WOE Approach

The evaluation of WOE has progressed over the years but as it is currently practiced, WOE is a qualitative tool without a probabilistic basis. A WOE is essentially a Bayesian approach without a realization of the calculation. Evidence should be taken that can differentiate between alternative hypotheses. As discussed by Newman et al. (2007), there are ways to perform specific calculations and to use Bayesian networks to improve analyses conducted within risk assessments.

Bayesian networks can be tied directly to the cause-effect conceptual model that should be generated for every risk assessment. Bayesian networks have long been used in this manner to create diagnostic tools for medicine (Ben-Gal 2007). Jaworska et al. (2010) have suggested that Bayesian networks be used to optimize testing methods specifically targeted to mammalian testing for carcinogenicity, but their broad outline should be applicable to testing approaches for environmental toxicity and for protocols used to determine causation when environmental degradation is observed. Huang et al. (2010) have reported on the use of Bayesian approaches for analyzing gene expression data in the public domain to create an automated diagnostic data base for human health. Environmental toxicology research is also providing data on gene expression that may also be used for prediction of effects.

One question concerning the use of Bayesian tools and networks is how to effectively communicate the results to managers and decision-makers. Fenton and Neil (2010) used a case study comparing the risks of alternate medical diagnosis and a Bayesian network to demonstrate how this can be done. Given the

experience in medical diagnosis, a Bayesian approach would be an extension of the basic WOE in deciding between alternative hypotheses and in the diagnosis of causality.

Recommendation

- Specific quantitative (i.e., statistical) guidance, with associated case studies, on interpreting LOE and WOE in ecological risk assessments should be developed for use by EPA risk assessors and risk managers. Case studies should cut across different EPA regulatory programs in which WOE is used. In particular, the SAB recommends that more emphasis be placed on the use of Bayesian approaches (e.g., to assess the probability that a certain state of ecosystem services is the desired state of ecosystem services; to develop the best possible information for decision-making in the face of uncertainty, for instance for data-poor case studies). It is critically important to show success in case studies under data-limited conditions to convince non-scientists (e.g., managers) of the utility and value of WOE and of ecological risk assessment.

3.4. Communication of Ecological Assessment Issues and Results to Decision-Makers and Stakeholders

Charge Question 4. The RAF Action Plan calls for the development of methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers and stakeholders. This applies to communicating ecological assessment issues during both planning of assessments and presentation of results. In part, this may be a matter of the inability of assessors to communicate the significance of the loss of species, changes in community structure, and other endpoints. The RAF has developed a communication technical panel project description. Please comment on whether the RAF's planned project is an appropriate way to proceed, and what obstacles might exist to either interpreting or utilizing ecological information in risk assessment. Please include any observations on why ecological risk assessment has or has not been well incorporated into decision-making in general.

3.4.1. Comments on RAF Communication Technical Panel Project

<<***Comment from the Chair: This section is somewhat long.***>>

The SAB commends the EPA Risk Assessment Forum for recognizing importance of developing science policies to improve risk communication and undertaking a new project in this area. The one-page RAF Communication Technical Panel project description provided to the SAB indicates that the Panel intends to: (1) gather data through surveys and interviews of EPA risk assessors and decision-makers to explore how ecological risk assessments are used in agency decision-making, and (2) develop guidance for risk assessors and decision-makers on how to better communicate and enable the use of ecological risk assessment information.

The SAB has been given a minimal amount of detail upon which to base this review. However, the available information indicates that the RAF Communication Technical Panel's approach to data collection is quite general, and the scope of the proposed investigation is somewhat one-directional and

narrow (i.e., it is not designed to provide exchange of information about communication issues important to participants involved in each step of the risk assessment and management process). Such a narrow focus on better communication in risk assessment is not consistent with recommendations from a variety of panels, committees, advisors (NRC 1994; 1996; 2009) that have emphasized that multi-directional communication is a critical part of risk assessment. The SAB has previously advised the EPA that early and continuing engagement of risk assessors with decision-makers and stakeholders is important in order to determine what is valued, and outcomes are desired (U.S. EPA SAB 2007).

Because of the limited scope and focus of the EPA's proposed data collection effort, the SAB finds that the current approach being taken by the RAF Communication Technical Panel is not likely to achieve the stated goals of raising confidence in and promoting full use of ecological risk assessment across EPA programs, and meeting the managers' needs for useable ecological risk assessment information to support decisions. The SAB recommends that the scope of the Technical Panel's project cover each step of the risk assessment and management process, not just the handoff of the ecological risk assessment from assessor to manager. Communication should be improved as a core process element << ***Comment from the Chair: clarification needed to define core process element***>> that runs from problem formulation, through analysis and remedy selection to final communication of the decision and proposed management strategy to stakeholders. There is no indication that the RAF Communication Technical Panel project will address the role and responsibility of management to frame the problem correctly, or that the project will focus on how a well-communicated assessment can improve the communication of the management decision, particularly with regard to the importance or value of the impaired endpoint.

The RAF Communication Technical Panel's work plan does not appear to deal with the difficult ecological risk assessment questions of identifying standards for acceptability and communicating variability and uncertainty. The Communication Technical Panel should explore the questions of what constitutes successful communication and what the criteria are for measuring that success. One communication recommendation in the EPA Colloquium Report was to enhance communication among risk assessors, and that does not seem to be a part of the Plan. Establishing a formal exchange among EPA ecological risk assessors would be a valuable way to transfer experience and practice among the agency assessor community.

The RAF Communication Technical Panel project does not appear to recognize that different communication strategies may be needed for different target audiences. For example, vulnerable populations may require specialized communication strategies. The Technical Panel should expand the scope of the project to address the need to develop a variety of risk communication strategies to reach different audiences. In this regard, ecosystem services might be recognized as more or less valuable by different audiences and thus become a critical element of targeted communication strategies. Therefore, concerted cross linkage between the Communication Technical Panel and the separate Technical Panel on Ecosystem Services is warranted.

Finally, the methodology of the Communication Technical Panel survey to develop a basis for designing better communications seems at best to be a preliminary approach that will not provide the information needed by the EPA. The use of surveys/interviews of both risk assessors and decision-makers (i.e., risk managers) asking high level questions such as "is ecological risk assessment information being used for…..?" will likely lead to many yes, no and maybe answers. The description of the proposed survey

contains insufficient detail to fully understand the extent to which the surveys are meant to delve into the questions posed by the RAF with regard to how to communicate the *significance of the results*, such as the loss of species, changes in community structure, and other endpoints. Such surveys are very labor intensive and are more likely to reinforce the need to act, but not get at the matter of what to change and how to make a change. The original EPA colloquium was a survey of sorts and already has indicated the need for change. The Communication Technical Panel would be better advised to analyze the risk assessment process by deconstructing specific decisions with a cross discipline team.

The Communication Technical Panel can test what it might expect to get in a survey by looking at the results of a similar effort undertaken by the SAB, which was a survey across EPA regions and programs to assess the question "Is science integrated into decisions?" The results of the SAB survey provide information about the interface of assessors and managers as well as the challenge of bringing science to bear on agency decisions. Ecological risk assessment and associated science are a subset of the SAB study. A description of the survey and recommendations to strengthen science integration for EPA decision-making are provided in the SAB report, *Science Integration for Decision-making at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* (U.S. EPA SAB 2012).

Recommendations

- The scope of the RAF Communication Technical Panel's project should be broadened to include a focus on improved communication across the entire risk assessment and management process. Communication should be elevated to a core process element with its own performance standards success criteria. The Technical Panel should not focus on just communicating the current process and the outputs it generates, but consider process redesign to make effective communications an integral component of the ecological risk assessment process.

- The focus of the RAF Communication Technical Panel's work should be broadened to address better communication performance by all participants including, risk assessors, managers and key stakeholders. As been noted previously, a multi-dimensional approach to effective communication in the risk assessment process is needed to improve the impact of risk assessment in the risk management process. In addition, a range of communication strategies or techniques needs to be made available to both risk assessors and risk managers. Establishing technical platforms for peer networks to exchange experience and practices may go a long way toward advancing communication in risk assessment.

- The RAF Communication Technical Panel should focus on developing guidance/support tools that can be customized to the need of specific decisions. The Panel's work should recognize that communication strategies may vary with the decision type. The EPA makes a broad range of decisions across its programs and regions and different management and supporting assessment processes are used within EPA program offices for a given regulatory category (e.g., waste management has RCRA and CERCLA). These decisions are supported by a variety of assessment-decision processes. It should be no surprise that the risk or hazard assessment methods and their outputs that support these varied processes would also vary. This suggests that, for ecological risk assessment to be used more fully and have maximum impact on agency decisions, the question of how to improve that outcome must be addressed at the level of the specific decision process.

- The focus of the RAF Communication Technical Panel's work should be broadened to recognize that communication strategies may vary with the intended audience. Communication strategies should be adapted to the intended stakeholder audience. It is important to keep in mind that one is not only communicating to the decision-maker, but also assisting the decision-maker in being able to communicate how an assessment drives the proposed actions that will be required. Knowing why the risk matters to the receiving audience is as important as quantifying the risk.

- The RAF Communication Technical Panel should actively reach out to other RAF Technical Panels (e.g., Ecosystem Services) as sources of information to enhance better communication of risks and impacts. There is an obvious and strong linkage between risk communication and some of the other policy areas addressed in the Plan, such as ecosystem services and the integrated assessment framework. Results of an ecological risk assessment consist of the scientific facts, but generally lack the interpretation of how humans will be affected. The key to effective communication may lie in understanding and communicating why the risk matters and how managing it will provide a valued benefit.

- The RAF Communication Technical Panel should actively engage experts in communication to inform its efforts. The Technical Panel should consider incorporating external technical input to their process from social scientists, ethicists, marketing professionals, and media specialists who have a good understanding of risk communication and broader environmental concerns. Particularly good resources might include environmental non-governmental organizations, university extension professionals, and academic communities that have considerable expertise communicating the value of ecosystems and their services to the public (e.g., State University of New York Stony Brook School of Journalism Center for Communicating Science; http://www.centerforcommunicatingscience.org/; and the Ecosystem Commons http://ecosystemcommons.org; http://ecosystemcommons.org/soapbox/Madsen).

- The RAF Communication Technical Panel should conduct a more thorough analysis of the communication issue, not just a survey of assessors and managers. A systematic evaluation of the challenges and opportunities for better communication across a range of different decision types will provide a better basis for developing performance standards and guidance.

The following is just one such approach illustrating steps the Technical Panel might take in this kind of evaluation:

1. Create a matrix of decision types (programmatic, regional, etc.) and identify: (a) those decision types where EPA staff or interviewees indicate that ecological risk assessment is having the correct impact, and (b) one decision type where there is clear indication that ecological risk assessment is being grossly under-utilized.

2. Create a work team with representation from all staff and technical responsibilities involved in the specific decision process. This work team should include assessors and decision-makers and even real or mock stakeholder representatives.

3. Provide the team with a detailed case study problem and have it "table top" the decisions while fully discussing: (a) how ecological risk assessment information, or more broadly "science," can support a better decisions, and (b) how and when ecological risk assessment can be better communicated. Use this exercise to discuss the manager's information needs, useable information format, and the importance of context in communicating the ecological risk assessment output, but more importantly in shaping the ecological risk assessment through the problem formulation. The exercise should involve all aspects of the decision process including the selection of the technology or remedy and communicating the decision. The exercise should be facilitated by a non-participant in the assessment-decision exercise. The team should have a clear charge, information reporting requirements and sets of questions that need to be addressed at each stage of the decision process.

4. After running several of these exercises, evaluate the results and determine whether a protocol/process template can be developed for independent use by others (e.g., EPA Program Offices and Regions). If such a template cannot be developed, run several additional "exercise sessions" with different decisions. At the end, the goal is to create a self-assessment tool that can be used by a program or regulatory group to apply to its specific process in order to identify how ecological risk assessment can have more impact on a specific decision, and how better communication of ecological risk assessment information and science can facilitate those results.

5. Finally, if the EPA wants to build general guidance, the SAB suggests developing a document built on understanding gained from the case study problem and also creating a "go-by" tool that risk assessors can use to improve communication as they are participating in the process. The tool could be simply a check list of considerations and questions that are clustered according to the typical steps in most decision processes, including problem formulation, assessment design, risk analysis, options selection and decision communication. Development and use of such a self-guided process to improve performance would go a long way to elevate both consistency and alignment of decisions and science.

The SAB is both supportive of and interested in the direction that the EPA is taking in RAF Communication Technical Panel project. We stand ready to provide future advice as the EPA completes work on this important project. When the Ecological Assessment Action Plan has been refined to provide more detail, or after the initial path of data collection, it may be useful to receive additional advice from the SAB.

3.4.2. General Observations on Incorporation of Ecological Risk Assessment into Decision Making

The SAB was asked to comment on why ecological risk assessment has or has not been well incorporated into decision-making. There are likely many reasons why ecological risk assessment output has not, in the view of risk assessors, had an optimal impact on decisions. Not all of these reasons have to do with effective communication. Focusing principally on the aspect of improving success through better communication, the SAB suggests that the EPA Risk Assessment Forum think more broadly about communication throughout the entire assessment-management process.

As stated previously, the communication of the risk output is not the only point of communication that could be improved. The risk assessor and the manager overseeing the decision process need to clearly understand what data are required for the decision, or from which the decision could benefit, and how the data inform the selection of alternatives. A robust communication process that leads to a clear understanding of the context for the decisions, and how various data or ecological risk analysis improve or support the decision at hand, will go a long way to better alignment of assessment and decision. As discussed in section 7.1.2 of the EPA Colloquium Report (U.S. EPA 2010), the risk assessor needs to understand all aspects of the context of the problem and decision in order to help managers do the "balancing act" required in specific contexts.

Unfortunately, ecological risk assessment still finds limited use even in the EPA. For example, a recent SAB report on methods for the treatment of vessel ballast water (U.S. EPA SAB 2011) recommended including risk assessment in the processes of determining the appropriate ballast water treatment methodology and in managing the treatment. That SAB recommendation apparently was not implemented. There are many barriers to the use of ecological risk assessment in decision-making. The barriers to be overcome include making stakeholders or decision-makers comfortable with quantitative assessments and providing realistic training so that EPA staff can apply risk assessment to decision-making processes. Further information about the limitations or barriers to fuller use of ecological risk assessment by the EPA is provided in Landis (2009).

3.5. Incorporation of Ecosystem Services into Ecological Risk Assessment Methods

> *Charge Question 5. Ecosystem services can be used to describe potential outcomes of environmental management decisions in terms that can be more effectively communicated to decision-makers and the public. RAF expects to produce guidance on how to relate ecological risk assessment endpoints to ecosystem services. This information will be used to update the EPA guidance document Generic Ecological Assessment Endpoints (GEAEs) for Ecological Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA 2003). Please consider Appendix B (page 52) of the generic ecological assessment endpoints guidance document and the project description of the RAF Technical Panel on Ecological Services Assessment Endpoints and comment on whether they capture the full range of opportunities to incorporate ecosystem services into EPA's ecological risk assessment methods.*

The concept of ecosystem services has emerged as a means of conveying the total integrated value of the environment by including both market and nonmarket goods and services. The ecosystem services paradigm has been operative for some time and its integration with ecological assessments is both fundamental and overdue. Thus the SAB finds that its inclusion in the Plan is appropriate. The use of ecosystem services endpoints affords the opportunity to move ecological risk assessment from identifying *what* is at risk to *why* that risk matters to humans. This will help EPA managers more clearly communicate outcomes in terms of the benefits/values derived from the ecosystem attributes that are protected and support an understanding of why decisions were made. The concept of ecosystem services can be easily grasped by all stakeholders from scientists to managers to policy makers to informed public. It can also help managers better understand the trade-offs in their decisions, although assessing trade-offs among services is one of the most difficult aspects of its use as an endpoint in risk assessment.

Often, optimizing delivery of a given service may reduce or impair another (Mooney 2010). Agriculture provides a primary example. The enhanced provisioning of food can result in loss of clean water and stress to biodiversity that supports other services. Incorporating ecosystem services into risk assessment is of high priority. It takes advantage of the expertise being developed around ecosystem services in ORD, and therefore should benefit both ecological risk assessment and the ORD program. Incorporating ecosystem services is also likely to stimulate progress on the first science policy initiative in the Plan, namely incorporation of systems analysis into ecological risk assessment.

3.5.1. Comments on RAF Ecosystem Services Technical Panel Project

The Plan is vague on how the ecosystem services activity will be implemented. It says that an RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel has been created whose findings will be incorporated in the EPA guidance document on ecological assessment endpoints; the brief project description from the Technical Panel does not provide much additional information. The Panel's project description indicates that the products to be developed include: (1) a white paper interpreting conventional measurement and assessment endpoints in the context of ecosystem services; (2) a case study(s) of applying the ecosystem services concept in ecological risk assessment; and (3) an addendum to the RAF Generic Ecosystem Assessment Endpoints guidance (GEAE) (U.S. EPA 2003). The addendum would expand the GEAE document to include a broader range of ecosystem services and more explicitly address linkages between the original GEAEs and services. It is not clear that the development of "case studies and guidance on how to relate ecological endpoints to ecosystem services" will be successful in achieving the desired goals of incorporating ecosystem service endpoints into the ecological risk assessment at problem formulation, analysis, and risk characterization. Greater detail is needed to evaluate the potential success of this activity. In the EPA's presentation to the Committee, the SAB was pleased to learn that considerable progress has been made in developing the white paper on the use of ecosystem services as an endpoint in ecological risk assessment. The decision to incorporate several case studies into this document will increase its value. There is some concern that the document may stress concepts at the expense of application. It will be most valuable to the community of practitioners if application is stressed, for example, how endpoints could be created and applied in different situations. The SAB encourages the EPA to complete this white paper and recommends that, in addition, the authors consider submitting a briefer version to a peer-reviewed publication that would make it available to a wider audience.

It would have helped the SAB to have had a copy of the white paper in hand to better evaluate the direction this effort will take the agency. It would be beneficial for the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel to engage the SAB to make suggestions on the guidance being developed. One SAB concern that might be assuaged by having the white paper available is the limited view implied by the statement (on page 1 of the Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel presentation) that the value to the EPA of integrating ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment is "Improved means of communicating risk and informing risk management decisions." The SAB notes that integration of ecosystem services can also help in designing an ecological risk assessment that is well aligned with the decision context and those aspects of the decision that matter to the public. Integration of ecosystem services can also be used to inform the selection of technologies and remedies by expressing the reduction of risk in terms of benefits that can potentially be valued in monetary terms. In addition, tying the ecological risk assessment to ecosystem services should help managers communicate

with stakeholders. This may have been implied in the statement in the EPA's presentation to the Committee, but that is not clear without the details that are likely to be provided in a white paper. The SAB recommends that the white paper include evaluation of the use of ecosystem services endpoints throughout the entire risk assessment and risk management decision process. By considering the entire range of process steps, it seems likely that using ecosystem services as endpoints will help achieve the goals defined in Charge Question 4, namely making ecological risk assessment more frequently used and more useful to managers in making the their decisions.

The white paper could benefit from describing how the concept of ecosystem services is being used in other agencies and other countries. Many natural resources agencies (e.g., U.S. Forest Service) routinely include ecosystem services in their management strategies (e.g., Agee 2003; Ager et al. 2007; Barbour et al. 2007). The RAF should investigate lessons that can be learned from their experiences. There is a risk and threat assessment literature that routinely incorporates ecosystem services in its calculations (Marcot et al 2006a; Apitz 2012; Glendining and Pollino 2012). The RAF should assess how the agency's proposed guidelines compare with those efforts and results. The international community is also using ecosystem services in risk assessment (e.g., SETAC Symposium, Ecosystem Services: From Policy to Practice, http://sesss05.setac.eu/programme/presentations/?contentid=565&pr_id=470&last=487), but it is not clear that insights from this work are being incorporated into the documents being developed by the RAF.

Recommendations

- More information is needed to evaluate potential success of the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel project. However, the SAB encourages the EPA to complete the ecosystem services white paper and recommends that, in addition, the authors consider submitting a briefer version to a peer-reviewed publication that would make it available to a wider audience. The decision to incorporate several case studies into this document will increase its value.

- The SAB recommends that the ecosystem service white paper include an evaluation of the use of ecosystem services endpoints throughout the entire risk assessment and risk management decision process. Considering the entire range of process steps will help achieve the EPA's defined goals, namely making ecological risk assessment more frequently used and more useful to managers in making the their decisions.

- The ecosystem service white paper should include a description of how the concept of ecosystem services is being used in other agencies and other countries. Many natural resources agencies (e.g., U.S. Forest Service) routinely include ecosystem services in their management strategies

3.5.2. Definition of Ecosystem Services Endpoints

The SAB was also asked to comment on the range of ecosystem services described in Appendix B of the EPA's generic ecosystem assessment endpoints guidance. Neither the GEAE nor the Colloquium Report, *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward* (EPA 2010) captures the full range of concepts embodied by the term ecosystem services. More current ecosystem services concepts and definitions, provided below in Table 1 (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005;

SAB 2011), need to be incorporated into the EPA's guidance, replacing older terminology and meaning (e.g. Appendix B Table B-1 of the GEAE). This would provide the EPA with continuity of thought and concepts with the published literature on ecosystem services, and would provide clarity as to what constituted ecosystem services. The term "ecosystem services" is used frequently in the Colloquium Report, but there is no list of services or discussion of the broad range of tangibles and intangibles included in the term.

It is difficult to judge how the proposed addendum to the table in Appendix B of the GEAE will build on the material that is now in the guidance document. Presumably, the text of the white paper will provide further explanation and support. If the RAF has not already considered and rejected revising the original GEAE guidance, the SAB recommends considering updating the original guidance rather than producing an addendum. If both an original and an addendum are in circulation, a practitioner could mistakenly use only one, which could lead to errors.

The current GEAE document lists ecosystem functions as a possible endpoint, but only for wetlands. Some evaluation of the experience in using this endpoint would be a valuable aspect of the EPA's proposed analysis because there is more experience in using structural rather than functional endpoints. Section 4 of the GEAE proposes that there be a place (e.g., a website) where experiences with these and other endpoints could be posted. This is a useful suggestion.

The incorporation of ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment at the EPA should be straightforward. There are a number of examples from work outside of the agency that can be used as models (see above). In addition, Suter et al. (2005) have presented an approach for endpoint definition that can easily be applied to ecosystem services. They define an endpoint as an entity plus its attribute(s). Although they did not single out ecosystem services in their paper, this foundation is applicable. For example, a common ecosystem service is the persistence of commercial and sports fisheries. With that as the ecosystem service, the attributes would be those entities that embody that service. For example, in the Willamette River in Oregon fisheries are defined by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as a number of each salmonid species for each of the segments of the river and their tributaries. The specifications for the types of fish and the numbers are the attributes of the commercial and sport fishing ecosystem service. For the South River of Virginia that same service is defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia as a certain number of trout in one part of the river and by the number of sunfish and bass in other segments. The ecosystem service of flood control can be defined by the number and extent of floods. Water quality and quantity have attributes that are mandated by local, regional and federal standards.

The SAB recommends that when the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel completes its listed objectives at the end of fiscal year 2012, it consider looking at the other policy focus areas in the Plan to determine where ecosystem services information should be incorporated into those other topics. Although this is not currently part of the Technical Panel's charge, the linkage with communications is

Table 1. Global status of provisioning, regulating, and cultural ecosystem services (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005)

Service	Sub-category	Status	Notes
Provisioning Services			
Food	Crops	+	Substantial production increase
	Livestock	+	Substantial production increase
	Capture fisheries	–	declining production due to overharvest
	Aquaculture	+	substantial production increase
	Wild foods	–	declining production
Fiber	Timber	+/–	forest loss in some regions, growth in others
	Cotton, hemp, silk	+/–	declining production of some fibers, growth in others
	Wood fuel	–	declining production
Genetic resources		–	lost through extinction and crop genetic resource loss
Biochemicals, natural medicines		–	lost through extinction, overharvest
Freshwater		–	unsustainable use for drinking, industry, and irrigation
Regulating Services			
Air quality regulation		–	decline in ability of atmosphere to cleanse itself
Climate regulation	Global	–	net source of carbon sequestration since mid-century
	Regional and local	–	preponderance of negative impacts
Water regulation		+/–	varies depending on ecosystem change and location
Erosion regulation		–	increased soil degradation
Water purification and waste treatment		–	declining water quality
Disease regulation		+/–	varies depending on ecosystem change
Pest regulation		–	natural control degraded through pesticide use
Biological control, trophic structure		+/–	trophic-dynamic regulations of populations
Pollination		–	apparent global decline in abundance of pollinators
Natural hazard regulation		–	loss of natural buffers (wetlands, mangroves)
Supporting Services			
Soil formation		+	Weathering of rock and erosion
Photosynthesis		+	
Primary production		+	net primary production has increased
Biodiversity		–	loss of species
Nutrient cycling	Nitrogen	–	large-scale changes from general eutrophication
	Phosphorus	–	
Water cycling		–	major changes from structural changes in rivers, water withdrawal, and climate change
Habitat, refugia		–	habitat for resident and transient populations
Cultural Services			
Spiritual and religious values		–	rapid decline in sacred groves and species
Aesthetic values		–	decline in quantity and quality of natural lands
Recreation and ecotourism		+/–	more areas accessible but many degraded

Status indicates whether the condition of the service globally has been enhanced (+) or degraded (-) in the recent past.

obvious, and other important linkages with topics like strengthening the EPA's protective goals and applying systems and integrated approaches may be uncovered. The RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel could act as a cross review group with expertise in ecosystem services that could contribute to the other tasks.

Recommendations:

- The EPA should incorporate more current ecosystem services concepts and definitions (e.g., Table 1) into the GEAE document replacing older terminology and meaning.

- The EPA should consider updating the original GEAE guidance rather than producing an addendum. If both an original and an addendum are in circulation, a practitioner could mistakenly use only one, which could lead to errors.

- EPA guidance should include evaluation of experience in using the functional wetlands endpoint because there is more experience in using structural rather than functional endpoints.

- When the RAF Ecosystem Services Endpoint Technical Panel completes its listed objectives at the end of fiscal year 2012, it should consider looking at the other policy focus areas in the Ecological Assessment Action Plan to determine where ecosystem services information should be incorporated into those other topics

3.6. Use of Adaptive Management for Testing and Revising Risk Management Actions

Charge Question 6. In its 2007 report, Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in environmental Decision-Making, the SAB recommended that EPA use adaptive management to address uncertainties in decision-making. The application of adaptive management in risk assessment and risk management is discussed in section 6.3 of the EPA colloquium report, integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-making at EPA: A Path forward, and the RAF Action Plan proposes the development of adaptive management as a tool to methodically improve risk management decisions. Please comment on how adaptive management approaches can be developed to provide optimal value for EPA programs.

3.6.1. General Comments on Developing Adaptive Management Approaches

Adaptive management is a process intended to reduce the uncertainty in the decision-making process through the use of monitoring efforts and the iterative evaluation of the data from these monitoring programs. The NRC (2004) identified six elements as key principles of adaptive management:

(1) "resources of concern are clearly defined;
(2) conceptual models are developed during planning and assessment;
(3) management questions are formulated as testable hypotheses;
(4) management actions are treated like experiments that test hypotheses to answer questions and provide future management guidance;

(5) ongoing monitoring and evaluation are necessary to improve accuracy and completeness of knowledge; and
(6) management actions are revised with new cycles of learning."

Adaptive management has not been adopted as a formal policy in EPA programs; however, its concepts have been adopted by other regulatory agencies responsible for the management of environmental concerns.

Both the SAB and the RAF have previously considered the use of the adaptive management approach, at least in part. In its 2007 report, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making,* (EPA Science Advisory Board 2007) the SAB recommended that the EPA use adaptive management to address uncertainties in decision-making. Subsequently, in its 2010 Colloquium Report, the EPA RAF concluded that "Adaptive management is potentially a highly useful strategy, but its implementation would require changes in fundamental agency science policies and practices." The SAB provides the following comments and recommendations concerning development of adaptive management approaches to provide value for EPA programs.

- The six elements of adaptive management that were identified by the NRC (2004) and described in section 6 of the RAF Colloquium Report seem consistent with the general risk assessment framework typically employed in conducting an ecological risk assessment in accordance with existing EPA policy (U.S. EPA 1992; 1998). The SAB therefore concludes that the use of adaptive management approaches is a logical recommendation and an appropriate application in the risk assessment framework. Adaptive management offers an opportunity to improve practices in ecological risk management and to document successes so that decision-makers have greater appreciation for the practice of ecological risk management.

- The SAB notes that one of the six adaptive management elements, ongoing monitoring and evaluation, is a key aspect of adaptive management that is not always fully implemented in the risk management framework and the evaluation of mitigative actions. This is likely due to a lack of regulatory authority or cost considerations, but the importance of these activities as a means of "uncertainty" evaluation and a measure of "validation" of the risk assessment or the "efficacy" of mitigation actions should not be overlooked. Monitoring and evaluation should be incorporated in any risk management activities. The SAB notes that Bayesian approaches, causal argumentation, and probabilistic risk assessment would facilitate the development of hypotheses that could be evaluated as part of the adaptive management process

- Incorporation of adaptive management principles into the EPA's risk assessment framework is an appropriate goal for the agency. However, it is recognized that implementation of this goal may be quite difficult given the complexity of consistent and continuous ecosystem monitoring and evaluation over appropriate time scales and the scope and magnitude of resource limitations currently facing the EPA. Nonetheless it is a goal to be aspired to and implemented with time.

- Incorporation of the adaptive management approach into the risk assessment framework may be particularly useful for addressing certain technical concerns (e.g., climate change) or programmatic issues (e.g., Office of Pesticide Programs, Superfund, Office of Air) facing the EPA. However, the

adaptive management approach may not be appropriate for all of the complex "risk assessment applications" throughout the various EPA programs using the risk assessment framework.

- Comments from EPA staff suggest that the adoption of all the principles in the adaptive management approach may involve the need to understand the mechanism(s) of "why we see what we see." This may require more than just an understanding of the "validation" or "lack of validation" of the management actions taken. EPA staff is concerned that this interpretation of adaptive management may be more onerous than is actually needed. The SAB appreciates the EPA's concern in this regard and suggests that recommendations for the use of adaptive management principles should indicate that "aspects of the adaptive management approach" are appropriate for inclusion in the risk assessment process.

- Risk assessment is, by its very nature, an iterative process and this is consistent with the adaptive management approach. The approach can be described as "*Plan, do, check, adapt*;" one must always look back to check that actions had their intended consequences. It is difficult to predict at the problem formulation phase of any risk assessment all of the issues or concerns that may arise; therefore, changes in approach may be needed and appropriate. This appears to be a key principle of the adaptive management approach and one that should garner greater focus in the implementation of the risk assessment framework.

Recommendations

- The SAB recommends that EPA take action to implement the goal of incorporating adaptive management principles into the agency's risk assessment framework. However, the SAB recognizes that implementation of this goal may be difficult given the complex problems and the scope and magnitude of resource limitations currently facing the EPA.

- Monitoring and evaluation should be incorporated into the EPA's risk management activities. Monitoring and evaluation are an important means of "uncertainty" evaluation and a measure of "validation" of a risk assessment or the "efficacy" of mitigation actions.

3.6.2. Importance of Applying Statistical Design Principles in Adaptive Management

Adaptive management effectively occurs when natural resource managers apply the principles of rigorous statistical design of experiments to evaluation of management actions. In the best cases, this can result in powerful "management experiments." Such management experiments may have to occur at large temporal or spatial scales, and therefore require careful thought and planning. In order to compare selected practices or policies, one must be able to state management questions in terms of testable null hypotheses about the system being managed. This usually requires a good deal of knowledge about the particular ecological process(es) being studied.

As part of any project design, there need to be clearly defined study objectives. One has to decide what the different "treatments" being compared are; in adaptive management these could be different risk management practices or policies. There may be ancillary variables ("covariates") that also affect the response; if so, they must be recorded and included in the data analysis. One has to think carefully about the experimental units to which the different "treatments" are being applied. For example, in comparing

different fishery management practices, an experimental unit might be a large region to which a particular management practice has been assigned. Inferences are the most solid when true random assignment of "treatments" to experimental units can actually be done, although this is probably not always the case.

There may be a need to separate experimental material into "blocks" (e.g., in space or time) such that there is more homogeneity within blocks, more heterogeneity between blocks, and each "treatment" occurs once in each block. An example is a boat using 3 different types of fishing gear meant to decrease accidental seabird bycatch, in a set time period, in randomized order. Another is using different forest management practices in a relatively homogeneous area of land.

The concept of a "control" also requires some thought. For example, in ecological studies where few areas are really pristine, the concept of regional reference sites as "controls" has been used. Statistical replication is necessary in order to get useful inference from the results. This means multiple experimental units must receive the same "treatment." For example, in comparing different fishery management practices, at least two regions would need to be subjected to each management practice. In the forest management example mentioned above, several large blocks of land would be required; and each block would have the different forest management practices occur within it. One can take measurements on the same experimental unit over time or space; that can add useful information, but that would not be statistical replication in the sense of adding more true experimental units. Accumulating lots of data points is not necessarily the same as adding more statistical replicates. The usefulness of the subsequent data analysis depends upon measuring meaningful responses at appropriate scales and using a good sampling design, paying attention to the original objectives. Quality control at every step of the way is crucial.

It is also important to consider "What, When, Where, How." "What' refers to the response variables being monitored; these must be decided with care. Sometimes the response variables are obvious from knowledge of the process being studies, sometimes they are not (see comment about pilot studies, sample size and power analysis below). "When" and "where" refer to the temporal and spatial aspects of monitoring, and "how" to the actual method of obtaining the data. In the context of adaptive management, this could be carefully designing a long-term, or large, or multi-stage monitoring study, with chosen milestones when actual hypothesis testing or estimation of important parameters occurs.

Paying attention to Type I and Type II errors and their costs is also important. In classical statistics, a Type I error occurs when data lead one to reject a specified null hypothesis (i.e. a hypothesis of "no difference", or "no change") in favor of an alternative hypothesis, when the null hypothesis is actually the true state of nature. A Type II error occurs when data result in the failure to choose the alternative hypothesis when the alternative is actually the true state of nature. In adaptive management, attention must be paid to the costs of making each type of error. Pilot studies can yield valuable information in this regard before a large experiment or massive monitoring effort takes place. Pilot studies can also aid in sample size determination, or even in the choice of response variable (e.g. one which has the most statistical power to detect a certain level of change). Results from hypothesis tests or estimation of certain effects can then be incorporated into future decisions. While there are limitations to applying statistical design of experiments principles when comparing management practices, one can still strive to meet such principles.

Adaptive management requires scientists to look at every ecological monitoring effort as an experiment, through the prism of statistical design, and to implement that monitoring using rigorous statistical principles. This is not a trivial effort. Perhaps the biggest point in favor of an adaptive management approach is that by applying statistical design principles to assess and compare ecological risk management practices, any subsequent weight-of-evidence arguments would then incorporate rigorous quantitative results, with associated estimates of uncertainty. This is a big advantage of using the adaptive management approach.

Recommendation

- In order to implement effective adaptive management approaches, the EPA should apply principles of rigorous statistical design.

3.7. Strengthening the EPA's Ecological Protection Goals

> *Charge Question 7. The RAF Action Plan indicates that there is little consensus in EPA about goals for the protection of ecological systems, and that important and well-developed ecological science principles (e.g., systems analysis, landscape ecology, ecosystem services, and adaptive management) have not been systematically integrated into the agency's science policy framework. Are there aspects of ecological risk assessment science that make the information difficult to communicate, use, and process by decision-makers? What recommendations does the Committee have to strengthen EPA's ecological protection goals? Please comment on how ecological assessment science can be used to strengthen EPA's ecological protection goals.*

The EPA should strengthen its ecological protection goals. This need is particularly urgent because the ecological protection goals are likely to provide important context and guidance for the development of ecological assessment approaches used by the agency. As mentioned in the Plan, increasing the representation and influence of ecological scientists in the agency is likely to be crucial to strengthening and sustaining ecological protection goals over the long term.

Incorporation of ecosystem services into the ecological assessment process is an effective strategy to strengthen the EPA's ecological protection goals, given that an ecosystem services framework explicitly recognizes the interdependence of ecosystem and human health. This framework could be further expanded to include environmental justice which recognizes that poor ecological conditions and/or health can exacerbate exposure and the magnitude of negative impacts on vulnerable populations.

The concept and application of ecosystem services has been an important component of recent global efforts by United Nations agencies to reduce excess nutrients delivered to coastal zones and the negative environmental impacts associated with these excess nutrients, which are primarily harmful algal blooms and hypoxia. Ecosystem services have been particularly important in conveying risks of continued increases in hypoxia from excess nutrients. For example, very preliminary estimates indicate a possible 0.5% loss of global ecosystem services due to hypoxia. These services are valued at approximately 200 billion in 1994 dollars. The factors that will lead to long-term sustainability of ecosystem services are central to development of management strategies for reducing nutrient loadings and consequently hypoxia (STAP 2011). The consequences of oil spill impacts on estuarine and bay habitats, linking ecosystem structure to function, have recently been discussed (NRC 2012). Thus, the concept of

ecosystem services could provide an overall framework for assessment and lead to increased effectiveness and responsiveness of the EPA to the social, economic, and ecologic components of risk assessment. Other clear examples linking ecosystem health to human health also exist. The assessment of the Milltown Reservoir on the Clark Fork River, Montana and the assessment of the Coeur D'Alene River in Idaho (NRC 2005) are two examples. Damaged ecosystems are a bellwether to damaged human health. EPA ecological risk assessors should make a more direct case connecting human health to ecosystem health and follow this with development of relevant ecosystem evaluation methods.

Many of the risk assessment practices recommended in the 2007 SAB report on advancing the science and application of ecological risk assessment and in Dale et al. (2008) would lead to the development of stronger ecological protection goals at the EPA. Implementation of these recommendations would bring about stronger protection of ecosystem structure and function. Ultimately, the recommendations would not only lead to more robust assessments, but also better understanding of ecosystem structure and function. This understanding, in turn, would lead to better predictability of effects and wider applicability of ecological assessments in similar situations. Some key recommendations are provided below.

Recommendations

- Scale, both in time and space, should be explicitly considered in the problem formulation stage of ecological risk assessments. Aspects such as life history and scope-for-growth analyses are important because the use of r, the intrinsic rate of natural increase, ultimately is useful in predicting if a population, subject to stressors of a variety of types, will grow, stabilize or shrink in the present conditions.

- Ecological risk assessments should link biomarkers of exposure to biomarkers of effect, whether they be metabolic costs (scope for growth), ultrastructural modifications of critical organs (e.g., gill clubbing), or net reproductive output over several generations.

- As previously discussed, post-remedial assessments and adaptive management programs should be incorporated into the risk assessment and management process in order to adjust the remediation approaches should this be necessary after the assessment.

- Success stories, in which environmental cleanup has led to cleaner air and water, should be developed and used to enhance the communication process between risk managers, assessors and environmental scientists. An overarching recommendation of the SAB is that risk assessment teams, assessors and managers use better communication techniques to educate management and the general public.

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APPENDIX A: THE CHARGE TO THE SAB

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 20, 2012

OFFICE OF SCIENCE ADVISOR
Risk Assessment Forum

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Transmittal of RAF Ecological Action Plan and Charge to the SAB EPEC

FROM: Edward Ohanian, Chair
EPA Risk Assessment Forum

TO: Thomas Armitage
EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office

The RAF Ecological Action Plan, prepared following deliberation on SAB recommendations, is attached for transmittal to the SAB EPEC for their review and comment. Also attached is a charge to the EPEC offering guidance for their review scheduled for February 22 and 23, 2012. We are looking forward to the outcome of this timely meeting regarding SAB/EPEC's feedback on the Action Plan.

Thank you for your assistance in this endeavor.

Attachment

Charge to the SAB Ecological Processes and Effects Committee for the Advisory on the EPA Risk Assessment Forum's Ecological Assessment Action Plan

February 22 - 23, 2012

The Risk Assessment Forum (RAF) in the EPA Office of the Science Advisor has developed an Ecological Assessment Action Plan identifying six high priority overarching science policy initiatives and seven specific technical practice initiatives to improve the quality, scope, and application of EPA's ecological assessments. The initiatives in the Ecological Assessment Action Plan address high priority recommendations in the report of an EPA colloquium, *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward*. The EPA colloquium, which included ecologists from across the Agency, was held in response to a 2007 SAB report titled, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making* and a National Research Council (NRC) report *Science and Decisions: Advancing Risk Assessment* (National Research Council, 2009).

Summary of RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan

The following science policy initiatives to transform and improve the Agency's Ecological Risk Assessments are proposed by the RAF in the Ecological Assessment Action Plan:

- ***Develop Guidelines for Application of Systems Approaches to Ecological Assessments and Integration of Different Types of Assessments to Solve Broad Environmental Problems***

  The design and conduct of complex large-scale assessments currently facing EPA (e.g., global change, sustainability, estuarine and costal hypoxia, integrated nitrogen control, hydraulic fracturing of deep geologic formations for methane extraction, mountain top mining, and deep sea oil spills) requires a broad assessment framework. The RAF recommends that EPA develop a systems approach to ecological assessments that includes multiple media and endpoints as well as integration of different types of assessments described in Cormier and Suter (2008)[1] and in chapter 3 of the EPA colloquium report *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward*. The framework focuses on resolving environmental problems by integrating different types of assessments: (1) condition assessments to detect chemical, physical, and biological impairments; (2) causal pathway assessments to determine causes and identify their sources; (3) predictive assessments to estimate environmental, economic, and societal risks, and benefits associated with different possible management actions; and (4) outcome assessments to evaluate the results of the decisions of an integrative assessment.

- ***Improve Communication of Ecological Assessment Issues and Results***

  The RAF Action Plan calls for the development of methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers and stakeholders. This applies to communicating ecological assessment issues during both planning of assessments and presentation of results. In part, this is a matter of the inability of assessors to communicate the

[1] Cormier, S.M., and G. Suter. 2008. A Framework for Fully Integrating Environmental Assessment. *Environmental Management* 42:543–556.

significance of the loss of species, changes in community structure, and other endpoints. In addition, it involves the lack of standards for acceptability like those in human health assessment, the plethora of assessment methods employed, and difficulties in conveying variability and uncertainty. Currently there is no EPA guidance for communicating ecological risks. A Risk Assessment Forum panel is studying this issue.

- ***Incorporate Ecosystem Services and Benefits in Ecological Risk Assessments***

  The outcomes of research into ecosystem services and benefits are potentially transformational for environmental sciences and decision-making. Ecosystem services can be used to describe potential outcomes of environmental management decisions in terms that can be more effectively communicated to decision-makers and the public. A Risk Assessment Forum panel is addressing this issue and expects to produce case studies and guidance on how to relate ecological risk assessment endpoints to ecosystem services. This information will be used to update the EPA guidance document Generic Ecological Assessment Endpoints (GEAEs) for Ecological Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA, 2003).

- ***Strengthen Science Policies that Promote Agency-wide Ecological Protection Goals***

  There is little consensus in the Agency about goals for protection of ecological systems or the importance of ecological effects. In addition, important and well-developed ecological science principles (e.g., systems analysis, landscape ecology, ecosystem services, and adaptive management) are unfamiliar and have not been systematically integrated into the Agency's science policy framework. If the Agency is to successfully incorporate ecology, it must consider ways to elevate representation and influence of ecological scientists in its programs, regions, and Intra-Agency science policy development and coordinating bodies.

- ***Incorporate Adaptive Management as a Formal Science Policy for EPA***

  Adaptive management is a process that determines the outcomes of actions and uses that information to improve assessments that inform decisions, thereby improving the efficacy of those decisions. Adaptive management has not been adopted as a policy at EPA. However, it is conceptually well developed and has been widely adopted in numerous federal and state agencies charged with ecological, fisheries, and wildlife management. The RAF recommends the development of adaptive management for testing and revising risk management actions.

- ***Develop Weight-of-Evidence as an Option for Inference in Ecological Assessments***

  Although ecological assessments often involve multiple lines of evidence, there is no guidance on how to weigh those lines of evidence to make inferences. The SAB identified a need for guidance, case studies, and standards of practice for weighing multiple lines of evidence to support decision-making. The weight-of-evidence should be used and fully documented during problem formulation, data analysis and interpretation, and risk characterization. The RAF recommends development of guidance on the use of weight-of-evidence.

The following specific technical practice initiatives are also proposed by the RAF in the Ecological Assessment Action Plan:

- ***Training and Access to Information for Ecological Assessment*** - Risk assessor and manager training and access to information will lead to improved quality of risk assessments.

- ***Quality Assurance and Data Quality Objectives for Ecological Assessment*** - Quality assurance and data quality objectives for ecological risk assessment will formalize ecological assessment standards.

- ***Assessing the Risks of Multiple Stressors*** - Guidance is proposed for assessing the risks of multiple stressors.

- ***Receptor-specific and Stressor-specific Guidance*** - Guidance is proposed for common receptor and stressor-specific assessments.

- ***Life Cycle Analysis for Product Safety Evaluations*** - Guidance is proposed for assessing new chemicals and other products using a life cycle approach. This will improve the quality of assessments and decisions.

- ***Uncertainty Characterization and Communication*** - Guidance is proposed for characterizing uncertainty and preparing risk communication information.

- ***State-of-the Science, Best Practices Reports, Exemplary Case Studies, and Success Stories*** - This initiative will provide timely information on best practices to risk assessors.

Overarching Charge Question

Charge Question 1. Overall technical merit of the proposed science policy and technical practice initiatives.

The RAF Ecological Assessment Action Plan proposes six high priority overarching science policy initiatives and seven specific technical practice initiatives to improve the quality, scope, and application of EPA's ecological assessments. Please comment on whether the initiatives proposed in the Plan are a) responsive to SAB and NRC recommendations; and b) reflect the most important set of activities needed to address the key scientific and technical challenges to advancing the application of ecological risk assessment in environmental decision-making. Please also consider whether there are other key science policy or technical practice initiatives that should be considered for inclusion in the Plan.

Specific Charge Questions

Charge Question 2. Importance of developing an integrated assessment approach.

The RAF Action Plan proposes that EPA develop a systems approach to ecological assessments that includes multiple media and endpoints as well as integration of different types of assessments as described by Cormier and Suter in A Framework for Fully Integrating

Environmental Assessment, *Environmental Management* 42:543–556, and in chapter 3 of the EPA colloquium report *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward*. The framework focuses on resolving environmental problems by integrating different types of assessments: (1) condition assessments to detect chemical, physical, and biological impairments; (2) causal pathway assessments to determine causes and identify their sources; (3) predictive assessments to estimate environmental, economic, and societal risks, and benefits associated with different possible management actions; and (4) outcome assessments to evaluate the results of the decisions of an integrative assessment. Please comment on how guidance for an approach to assessment that integrates different media and endpoints and different types of assessments might contribute to better decision making (e.g., assessment of complex issues, cumulative risk assessment and sustainability analysis).

Charge Question 3. Use of the weight-of-evidence approach in ecological risk assessments.

Although ecological assessments often involve multiple lines of evidence, no guidance exists on how to weigh those lines of evidence to make inferences. The RAF Action Plan proposes that EPA develop such guidance. Please comment on the scientific benefits and limitations of using a weight of evidence approach in decision making and offer any guidance on weighing ecological risk assessment (ERA) lines of evidence.

Charge Question 4. Communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers and stakeholders.

The RAF Action Plan calls for the development of methods for better communication of ecological assessment issues and results to decision-makers and stakeholders. This applies to communicating ecological assessment issues during both planning of assessments and presentation of results. In part, this may be a matter of the inability of assessors to communicate the significance of the loss of species, changes in community structure, and other endpoints. The RAF has developed a communication technical panel project description. Please comment on whether the RAF's planned project is an appropriate way to proceed, and the obstacles that might exist to either interpreting or utilizing ecological information in risk assessment Please include any observations on why ERA has or has not been well incorporated into decision making in general.

Charge Question 5. Incorporation of ecosystem services into ecological risk assessment methods.

Ecosystem services can be used to describe potential outcomes of environmental management decisions in terms that can be more effectively communicated to decision-makers and the public. RAF expects to produce guidance on how to relate ecological risk assessment endpoints to ecosystem services. This information will be used to update the EPA guidance document Generic Ecological Assessment Endpoints (GEAEs) for Ecological Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA, 2003). Please consider Appendix B (page 52) of the generic ecological assessment endpoints guidance document and the work plan for the RAF Technical Panel on Ecological Services Assessment Endpoints and comment on whether they capture the full range of opportunities to incorporate ecosystem services into EPA's ecological risk assessment methods.

Charge Question 6. Use of adaptive management for testing and revising risk management actions.

In its 2007 report, *Advice to EPA on Advancing the Science and Application of Ecological Risk Assessment in Environmental Decision-Making*, the SAB recommended that EPA use adaptive management to address uncertainties in decision-making. The application of adaptive management in risk assessment and risk management is discussed in section 6.3 of the EPA colloquium report *Integrating Ecological Assessment and Decision-Making at EPA: A Path Forward*, and the RAF Action Plan proposes the development of adaptive management as a tool to methodically improve risk management decisions. Please comment on how adaptive management approaches can be developed to provide optimal value for EPA programs.

Charge Question 7. Strengthening EPA's ecological protection goals.

The RAF Action Plan indicates that there is little consensus in EPA about goals for the protection of ecological systems, and that important and well-developed ecological science principles (e.g., systems analysis, landscape ecology, ecosystem services, and adaptive management) have not been systematically integrated into the Agency's science policy framework. Are there aspects of ERA science that make the information difficult to communicate, use and process by decision makers? What recommendations does the committee have to strengthen EPA's ecological protection goals? Please comment on how ecological assessment science can be used to strengthen EPA's ecological protection goals?