



Office of Research and Development



# The Rapid Benefits Indicators (RBI) Approach: A Process for Assessing the Social Benefits of Ecological Restoration

Justin Bousquin

Environmental Law Institute

Wetlands and Hazard Mitigation Workshop

**October 31, 2023**



## **Disclaimer**

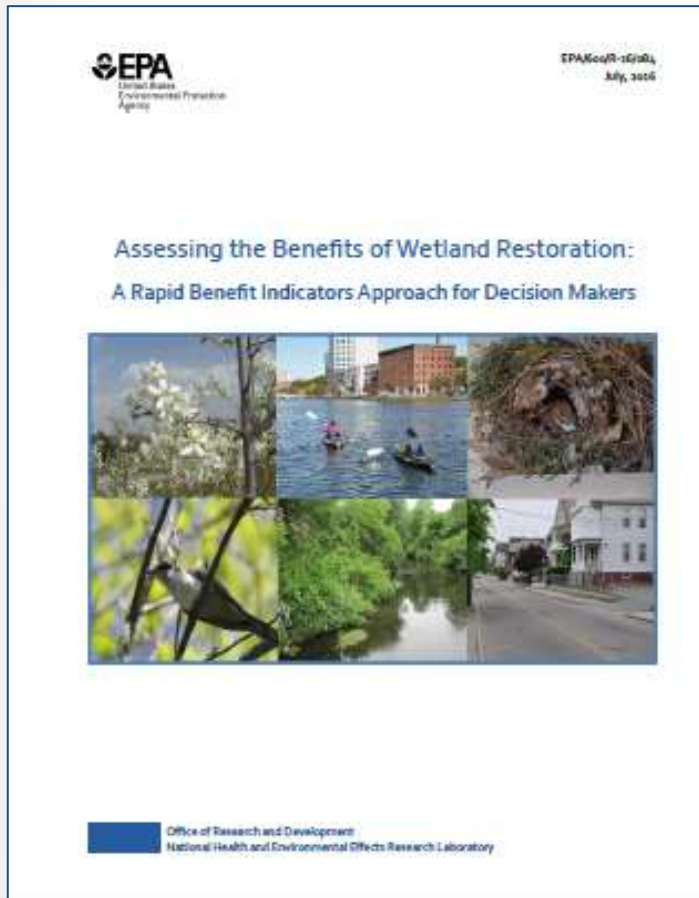
The information in this presentation has been reviewed and approved for public dissemination in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the Agency. Any mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute EPA endorsement or recommendation for use.

## Project team/collaborators

- ❖ Kristen Hychka (U. of MD)
- ❖ Marisa Mazzotta
- ❖ Caroline Gottschalk Druschke (U. of WI)
- ❖ Walter Berry
- ❖ Claudette Ojo
- ❖ Rick McKinney
- ❖ Anne Kuhn
- ❖ Jane Copeland
- ❖ David Martin (TNC)
- ❖ Lisa Wainger (U. of MD)
- ❖ Alicia Lehrer (WRWC)
- ❖ Caitlin Chaffee (RI CRMC)



# A rapid assessment approach using benefit indicators

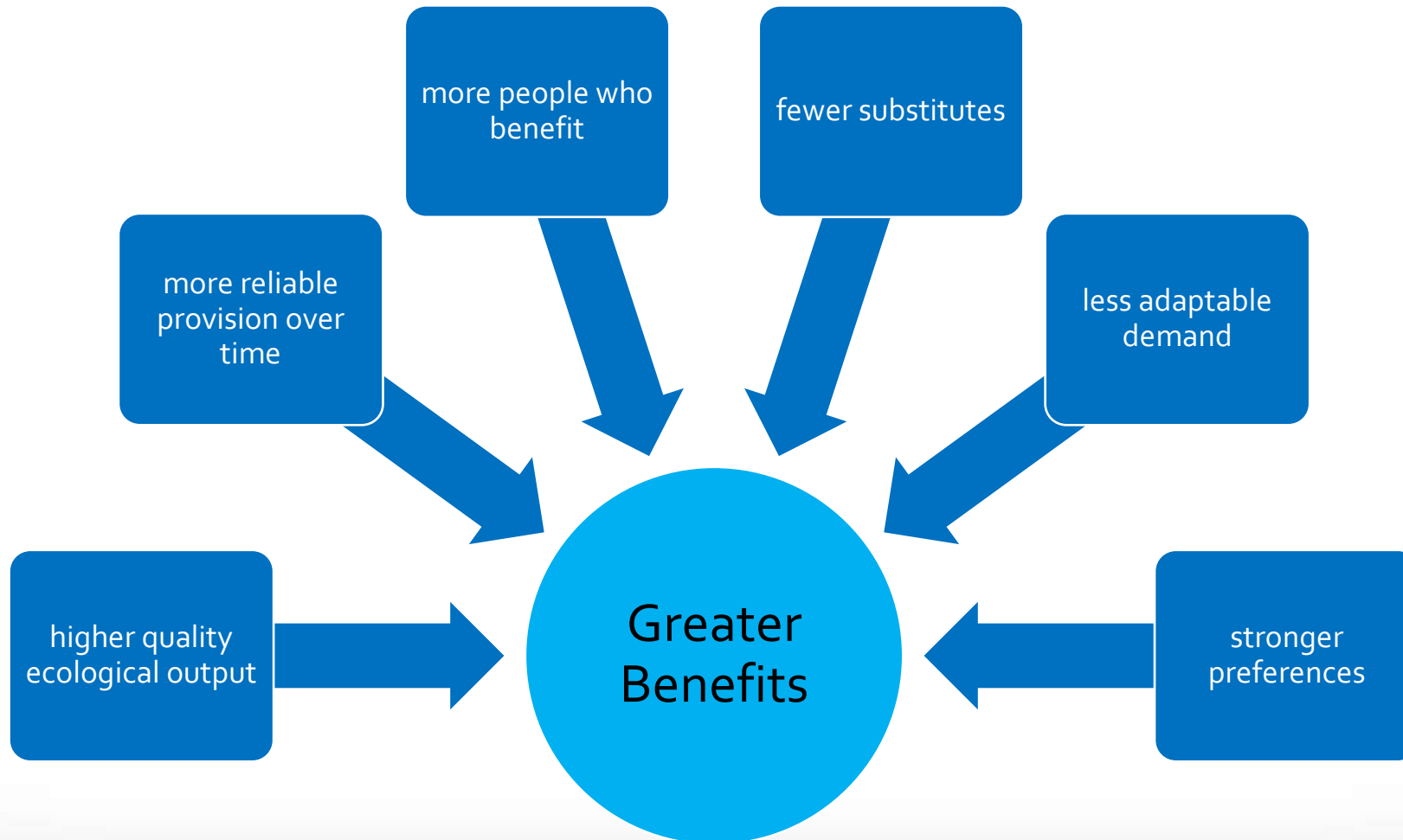


- ❖ A method for developing and using benefit indicators
  - ❖ Based on economic first principles
  - ❖ Non-monetary
  - ❖ Focus on benefits to people
- ❖ User-friendly
  - ❖ Set of questions answered by quantitative indicators
  - ❖ Can be applied with different levels of expertise, available information, and with different ecosystem service benefits
- ❖ Variety of tools to use
  - ❖ Checklist to be used along with a biophysical/functional assessment
  - ❖ Spatial tools (arcGIS toolbox)
  - ❖ National flood benefits assessment
- ❖ Useful for comparing sites in more urban areas
  - ❖ Small sites with lower functioning
  - ❖ Many people may benefit

## Benefit indicators answer these questions:



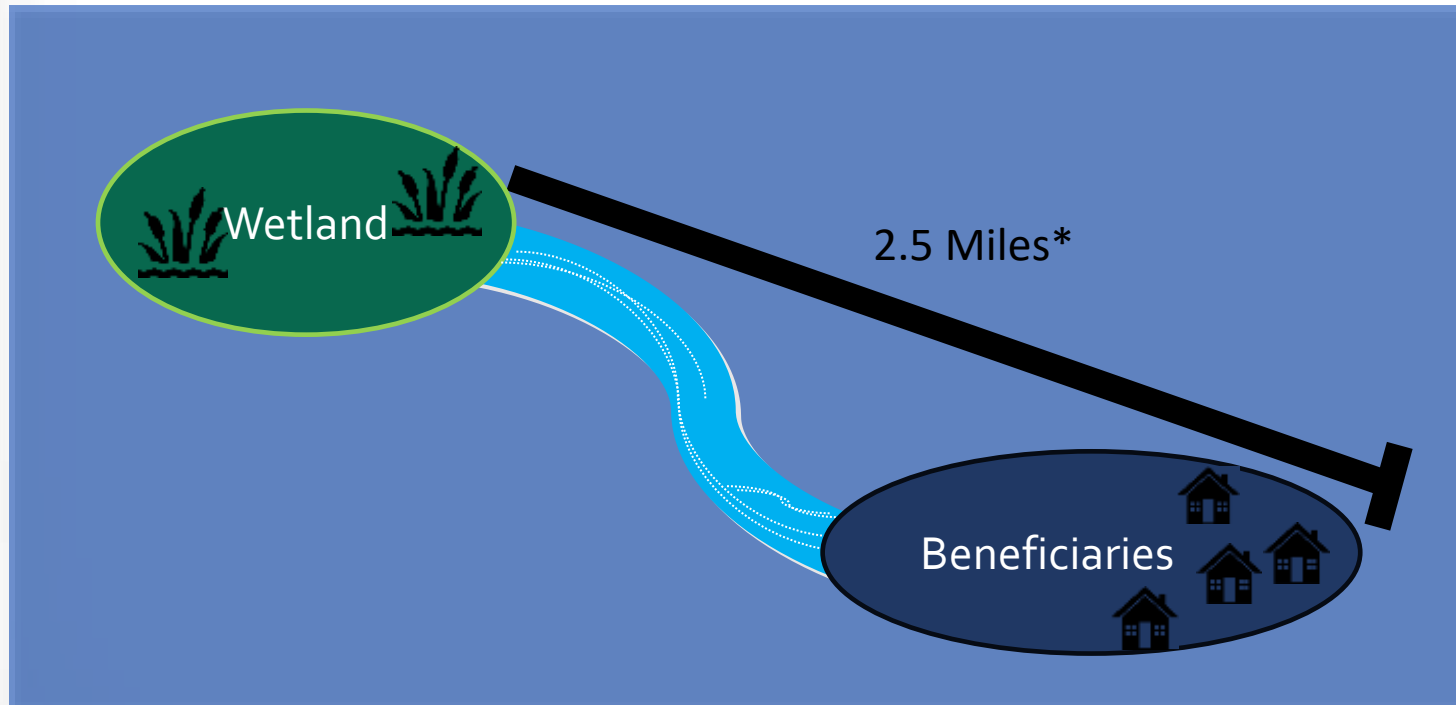
1. Can people benefit from an ecosystem service?
2. How many people benefit?
3. How much are people likely to benefit?
4. What are the social equity implications?
5. How reliably will services be provided over time?



## 2. How many people benefit?

How many people are within the relevant benefits area?

More people who benefit → Greater value



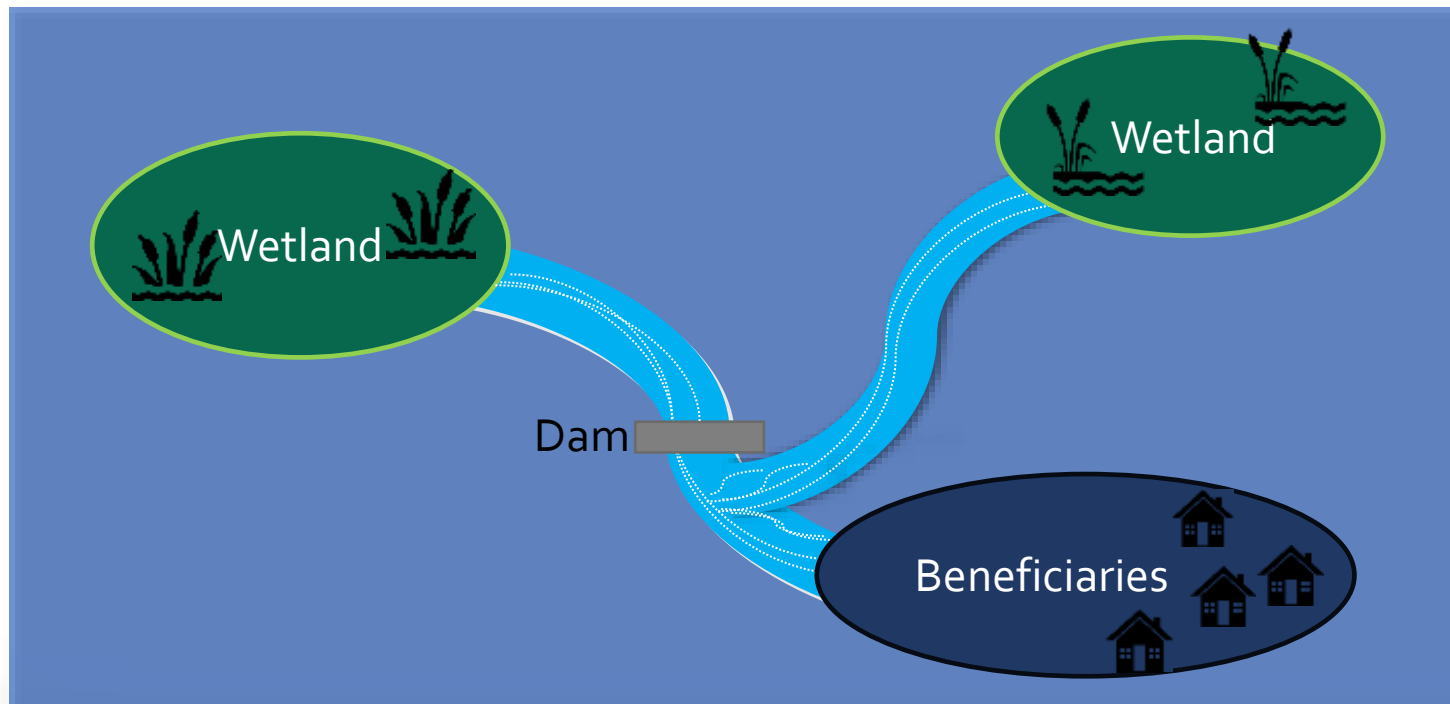
The number of people who benefit is often a stronger determinant of aggregate social value than value per person (Bateman et al., 2008)

### 3. By how much do people benefit?

#### Substitutes:

How many natural and technological substitutes are there?

Fewer substitutes or lower quality substitutes → Greater value



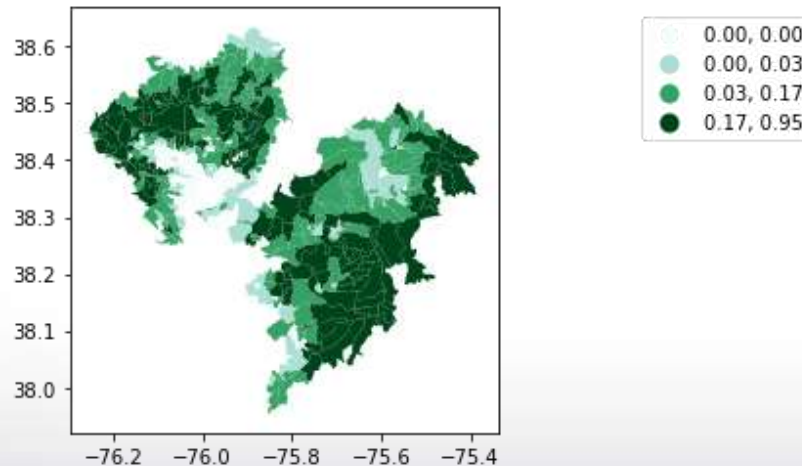




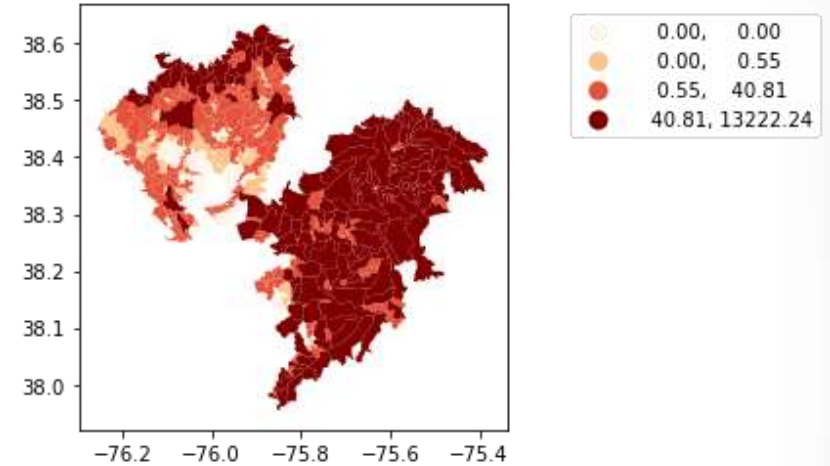
# National Assessment – Flood benefits

- Aggregated metrics to NHDPlus V2 Catchments
- Steps to retrieve/map:
  - Get catchment:
  - Get RBI metrics:  
[https://pasteur.epa.gov/uploads/10.23719/1503669/NHDPlusV2\\_Catchment\\_RBI\\_data.zip](https://pasteur.epa.gov/uploads/10.23719/1503669/NHDPlusV2_Catchment_RBI_data.zip)
  - Join the RBI metrics on COMID

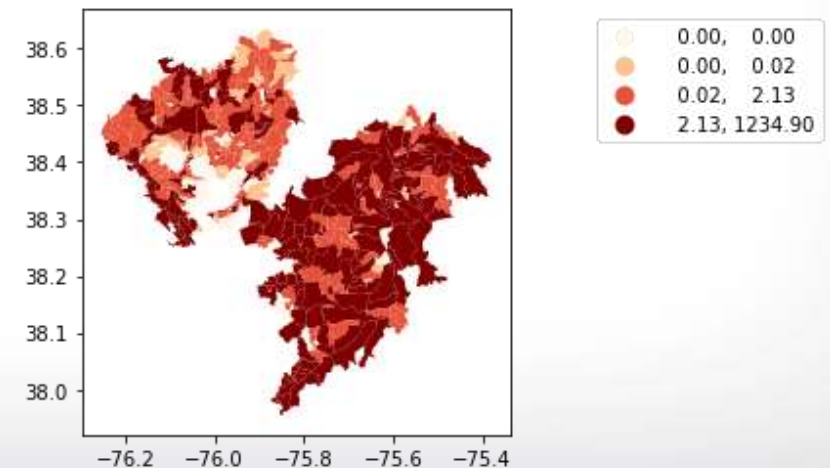
Wetland Scarcity



Dasymetric Population (USEPA)



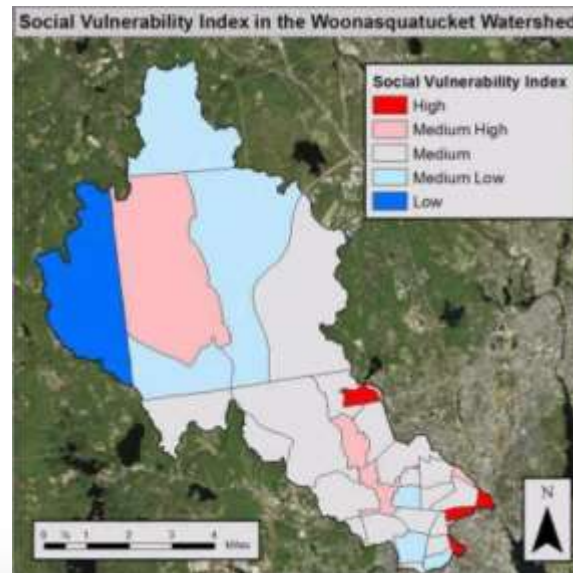
Population in flood-prone area (USEPA)



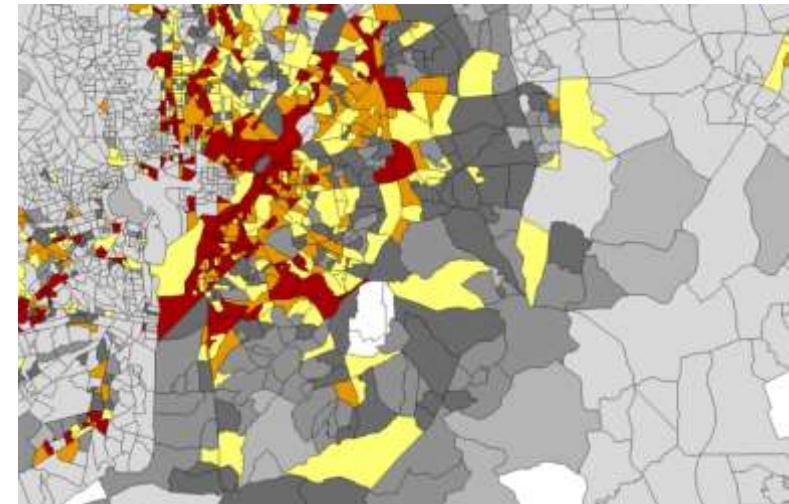
## 4. What are the social equity implications?

### Social Equity:

Are groups that are particularly socially vulnerable affected?



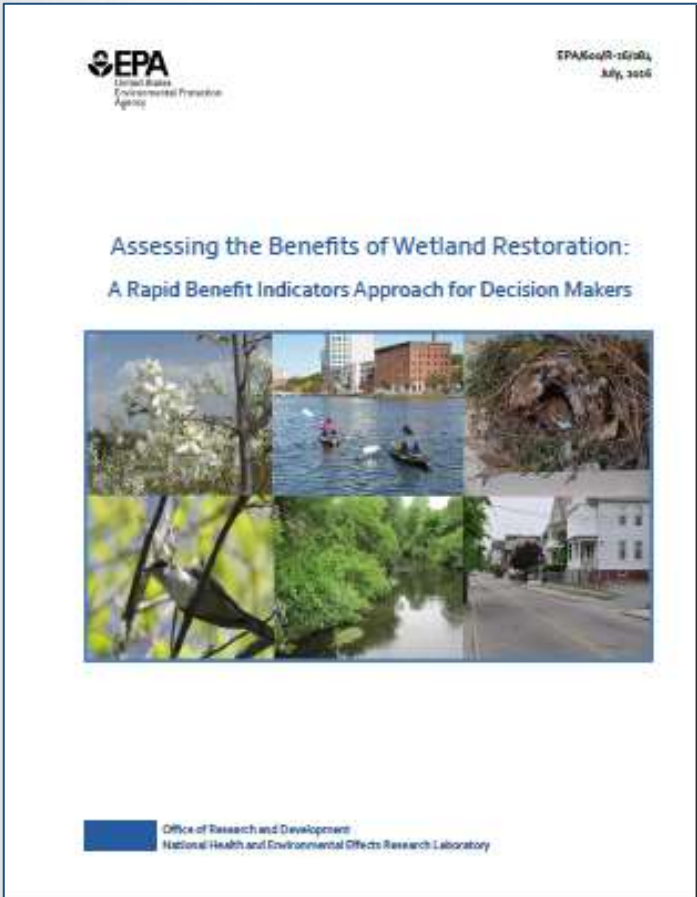
### USEPA EJ Index



[ejscreen.epa.gov/arcgis/rest/services/ejscreen/](https://ejscreen.epa.gov/arcgis/rest/services/ejscreen/)



# Applying the approach



1. Download our Guidebook and tools from:  
<https://www.epa.gov/water-research/rapid-benefit-indicators-rbi-approach>
2. Read the Guidebook – learn from our example application
3. Try out one of our tools for compiling benefit indicator information

Questions?

Bousquin.Justin@epa.gov