2016 Draft Annual Deployment Plan
for observers in the Groundfish and Halibut fisheries off Alaska:

Appendix B:

An Initial analysis of alternative sample designs for the deployment of observers in Alaska

September - October, 2015
Why

- Observer deployment into the partial coverage fleet is funded through a 1.25% fee that is expected to be re-evaluated in 2018.

- Observer deployment in partial coverage under intense scrutiny since 2013. NMFS recommended improvements be explored (June 2015).

- Efficiency can be achieved through the sampling design, which is comprised of 1) how you divide the population of interest and 2) how you allocate your samples. The first is called **stratification**, the second is called **allocation**.
Allocation strategies

“where to put those samples you bought”

A. You can set all rates = (proportional allocation)
B. You can allocate to reduce overall variance (Neyman allocation)
C. You can do B. but for multiple metrics, or
D. You can select along a large range of possibilities by what feels good, sounds good, is popular, etc.
...WHY DID YOU LEAVE YOUR LAST JOB?

...THE COMPANY RELOCATED AND DIDN'T TELL ME WHERE.
Here alternative designs are compared.

Which one you think is best is a matter of opinion, and challenging that is the hard part.
Picasso or Van Gogh?

"Starry Night over the Rhone"

Femme Assise dans un Fauteuil (Woman Sitting in a Chair),
The perfect is the enemy of the good
Edited drafts come from blank pages
How

Simple Assumptions

• All groundfish are of equal importance
• All discards of groundfish species (including halibut PSC) are of equal importance
• We have perfect knowledge of the fishing outcomes
• There are no observer effects (deployment is without error)
• All trips have same length (for converting days to trips to expected rates).
What

• 6 stratification schemes

1. The original 2010 CART (5 strata) Trawl, HAL+POT big T, HAL + POT little t.
2. The 2013 – 2015 design: (2 strata) T and t
3. The 2016 design: (2 strata) T, t with some tweaks
   • 9 CPs formally in full coverage moved into partial coverage (Council action)
   • 56 EM vessels removed from partial coverage (EM workgroup)*
   • Voluntary full-coverage AFA non-pollock CVs in 2014 assumed to be full-coverage for 2016.
4. Gear only (3 strata)
5. 2 FMPs and 3 gears (6 strata)
6. Contract friendly: (5 strata) Trawl, HAL+POT first half of year, HAL+POT second half of year
7. 3 FMPs and 3 gears (9 strata) Discontinued – some strata not sampled
# Draft 2016 Electronic Monitoring Pre-Implementation Plan

**EM Workgroup Recommendation, 9/16/2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fieldwork / Pre-implementation (Pre-Imp)</th>
<th>Council process, regulations</th>
<th>Observer Program/ Annual Deployment Plan (ADP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Fieldwork</td>
<td>EMWG develops 2015 Cooperative Research Plan (CRP), discusses alternatives for analysis</td>
<td>Oct – 2015 ADP places 10 vessels that are participating in EM research into the no selection pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td><strong>Feb</strong> – SSC reviews CRP <strong>Jan-Jul</strong> – operational and stereo camera field research</td>
<td><strong>Feb</strong> – SSC, Council review CRP</td>
<td>Oct – propose a 2016 Pre-Implementation plan to Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct – 2016 ADP proposes all EM Pre-Imp vessels in no selection pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td><strong>Jan-Dec</strong> – Pre-implementation on 60 longline vessels 40-57.5'. <strong>Jan-Jul</strong> – EM field research on stereo cameras, pot vessels.</td>
<td>Oct – initial review for EM analysis to integrate EM into obs program. Dec – final action on EM analysis</td>
<td>Oct – 2017 ADP proposes all EM Pre-Imp vessels in no selection pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td><strong>Jan-Dec</strong> – Second pre-implementation year for longline vessels 40-57.5'. Potentially expand to include other fixed gear vessels or other technology.</td>
<td>Jan-Dec – Develop regulations for integrating EM</td>
<td>June – Annual Report provides prelim analysis on allocating observer fee between observer and EM deployment Oct – 2018 ADP allocates funding to observers and EM deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Integrated observer/EM monitoring program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What

For each stratification scheme:

• 2 evaluation metrics:
  1. All groundfish retained,
  2. All groundfish discarded (including halibut PSC)

• 2 allocation strategies:
  1. proportional to N,
  2. proportional to NS (optimized)
Analysis Process

• For each Metric (2) & Stratification scheme (6)
  • n_h

• Iterations, method, scheme, metric:
  • $n_{\text{initial}} = 2000$
  • Estimates
    • % error
    • SE

• For each Scheme (6), there are 2 methods:
  • proportional
  • Blended optimal weights ($m_h$)

• Use $n$ expected in 2016
  • Hypergeometric
  • Gear: Area: Target
  • Chance > 50% of >3 observed
  • PASS / FAIL

• Ellipse plot
• Means plot
• Gaps rank plot
• Distance plot
• DRAFT expected coverage rates

2014 data

2013 & 2014 combined data
The blended ranking system

Three relative components
Uncertainty
Accuracy
Gap analyses

Euclidian Distance on these components

Disregard stratifications and allocations where metric 3 is below average.
Gap Analysis

![Graph](image)

The graph shows the proportion of cells where the likelihood of \( \geq 3 \) observed is greater than 50% for different stratifications. The data points are labeled with various stratification names such as `STRATA_GEAR.PRS`, `STRATA_HALFYR.PRS`, and others.

```plaintext
proportion of cells where likelihood of \( \geq 3 \) observed is > 50%
```
Example
Ellipse Plot
Mean plot

The graph shows a scatter plot with the relative accuracy on the x-axis and the relative precision on the y-axis. Different symbols and colors represent various strata schemes and methods.

- Black filled circles: STRATA2010
- Black filled squares: STRATA16
- Crossed squares: STRATA_GFMP2
- Black filled triangles: STRATA1315
- Crossed triangles: STRATA_GEAR
- Crossed stars: STRATA_HALFYR
- Crossed red circles: PRS
- Green circles: OPT

The data points suggest a positive correlation between relative accuracy and relative precision, with some outliers.
Distance plot

The diagram shows a bar chart comparing different stratification allocations. The x-axis represents the max score - score, while the y-axis lists various allocations such as STRATA_GEAR.OPT, STRATA_GFMP2.PRS, STRATA_GEAR.PRS, STRATA_HALFYR.PRS, STRATA16.PRS, STRATA_GFMP2.OPT, STRATA_HALFYR.OPT, STRATA2010.OPT, STRATA2010.PRS, STRATA1315.PRS, STRATA1315.OPT, and STRATA16.OPT. The bars depict the scores associated with each allocation, with STRATA_GEAR.OPT having the highest score.
Summary:

We can make the following generalizations for the deployment of observers in the 2016 remaining partial coverage (> 0% selection) fleet:

• We can improve on 2013-2015

• Among viable sampling plans, Trawl > Fixed, GOA > BSAI, First half > Second half.

• Proportional allocation better than optimal for filling gaps; borrowing data can lead to poor inference.

• Optimal now ≠ optimal later; depends on metrics and stability of past data.

• Blended ranking is just that – weights relative performance of designs equally in terms of accuracy, precision, and gaps. Metric 3 driving overall D’ score.

• Two of the four viable sampling plans has strata defined by gear type.
Table 1. Sampling designs with above average gap analysis results and above average distance values recommended for consideration in the 2016 ADP. Sampling designs are defined by their stratification schemes and sampling allocations (OPT = optimal, PRS = proportional). Gear stratum abbreviations are HAL = Hook and Line, POT = Pot, and TRW = Trawl. FMP stratum abbreviations are: BSAI = Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, GOA = Gulf of Alaska. The total number of trips in each stratum, their relative proportion (Proportion N), and relative allocation under compromised optimal allocation (Relative m_h) are also provided for comparison. The number of samples afforded in each stratum (n_h) is the product of the number of samples afforded total (n) and either the PRS weighted allocation (W_h) for proportional allocation or the OPT weighted allocation (m_h) for compromised optimal allocation. The weighted allocation used in each rate calculation is depicted in bold. The anticipated preliminary coverage rate (Rate*) is n_h divided by N_h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampling Design (Strata Scheme. Allocation)</th>
<th>Stratum (h)</th>
<th>Trips (N_h)</th>
<th>PRS weighted allocation (W_h)</th>
<th>OPT weighted allocation (m_h)</th>
<th>n_h</th>
<th>Rate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEAR.OPT</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>0.522</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>0.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR.OPT</td>
<td>POT</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>0.149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR.PRS</td>
<td>TRW</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>0.288</td>
<td>0.510</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>0.316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR.PRS</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>0.522</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>0.233</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEAR.PRS</td>
<td>POT</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0.188</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEAR.PRS</td>
<td>TRW</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>0.288</td>
<td>0.510</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>0.179</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>HAL_BSAI</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.257</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>HAL_GOA</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>0.454</td>
<td>0.311</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>0.229</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>POT_BSAI</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.185</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>POT_GOA</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>0.108</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>TRW_BSAI</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.218</td>
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<td>FMP.PRS</td>
<td>TRW_GOA</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>0.267</td>
<td>0.491</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>0.177</td>
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<tr>
<td>HALFYR.PRS</td>
<td>HAL_First</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>0.302</td>
<td>0.183</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>0.224</td>
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<tr>
<td>HALFYR.PRS</td>
<td>HAL_Second</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>0.245</td>
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<tr>
<td>HALFYR.PRS</td>
<td>POT_First</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0.202</td>
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<tr>
<td>HALFYR.PRS</td>
<td>POT_Second</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0.172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALFYR.PRS</td>
<td>TRW</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>0.288</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>0.179</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 2. Comparison of observer coverage rates* for the STRATA GEAR stratification scheme that result from proportional allocation and compromised optimal allocation (Relative \( m_h \); OPT). Also depicted is how the OPT coverage rates differ from those that would have resulted from either the Neyman allocation based on total groundfish discarded (Discarded) or total groundfish retained (Retained). The sampling design GEAR.OPT was the only design with OPT allocation with above average gap analysis scores and above average distance scores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stratification Scheme</th>
<th>Stratum (h)</th>
<th>Proportional (PRS)</th>
<th>Relative ( m_h ) (OPT)</th>
<th>Neyman allocation (Discarded)</th>
<th>Neyman allocation (Retained)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>0.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>POT</td>
<td>0.188</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>TRW</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>0.316</td>
<td>0.269</td>
<td>0.363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NMFS recommends **GEAR stratification with OPT allocation**. **Preliminary** coverage rates (%) expected to be:

- No selection – 0
- Trawl – 29
- Hook and line – 14
- Pot – 14

GOA and BSAI genetic sampling protocols - **No change**
Thomas Eakins (1881) Shad Fishing at Gloucester on the Delaware River. Oil on canvas.