Section 7 Compliance Exploration

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Preliminary analysis

This is a preliminary analysis of the data that Tiffany Kim has collected for evaluating how often remotely sensed imagery can be used to check for compliance with section 7 of the US Endangered Species Act.

(Note: This is also me testing the utility of Jupyter for analyses.)

```
##  [1] "joined_w_Nconsults_Nformal.tab"
##  [2] "joined_w_Nconsults.tab"
##  [3] "random_sample_formal_consults_w_decdeg.tab"
##  [4] "random_sample_informal_consults_w_decdeg.tab"
##  [5] "remote_sensing_eval_informal.xlsx"
##  [6] "remote_sensing_monitor_evaluation.xlsx"
##  [7] "workType_JMalcom.tab"
##  [8] "workType_TKim_v2.tab"
##  [9] "workType_TKim.tab"
## [10] "workTypes_reconcile.tab"
```

Check to see what's in the environment:

```
##  [1] "base"           "expect"
##  [3] "expected_f"     "form"
##  [5] "form_cons"      "form_consults"
##  [7] "form_eval"      "inform"
##  [9] "inform_cons"    "inform_consults"
## [11] "inform_eval"    "metadata"
## [13] "multiplot"
```

Joining tables

The data that we need is spread across several different tables imported above. Now we will use `dplyr` to make database table-like joins.

The NAs are fine...they are, in fact, NA

Plots and such

First, let's compare the distribution of whether we expected to see something to the rate at which we actually saw something. First, the formal consultations:

```
make_expect_obs_hist(form_dat)
```

<--- Expect to see? ---No   <--- Observed? --->
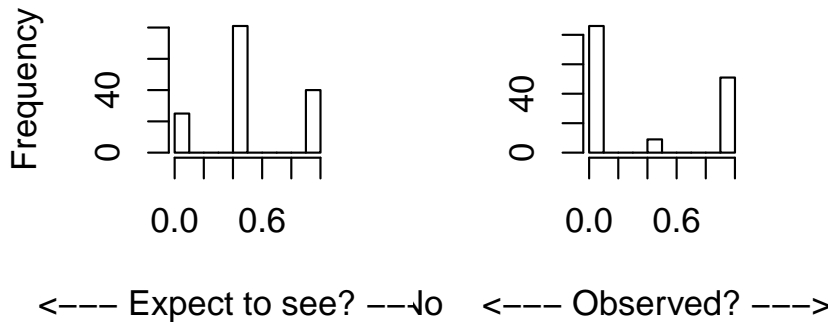
On the left we have the "Expected", and our (mine and Tiffany's consensus) suggested there might be a lot of consultations we weren't sure if we would see (0.5). After collecting data on 142 consultations, the vast majority of our uncertainties were not visible (right plot).
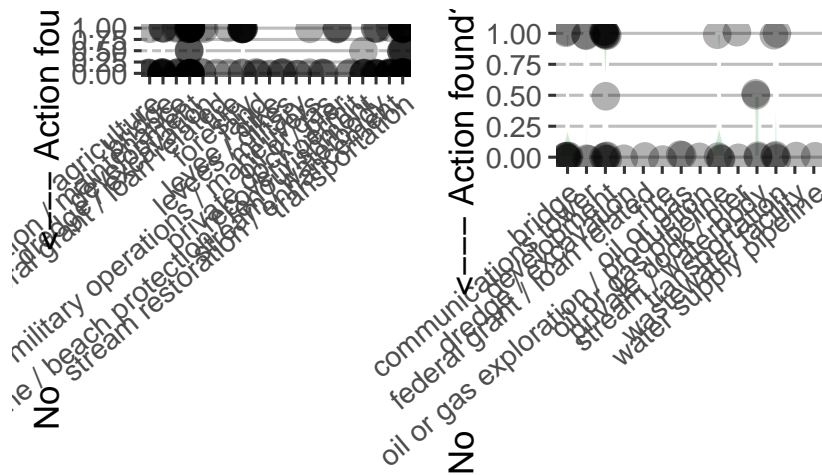
And now the informal consultations:

```
make_expect_obs_hist(inform_dat)
```


<--- Expect to see? ---No   <--- Observed? --->
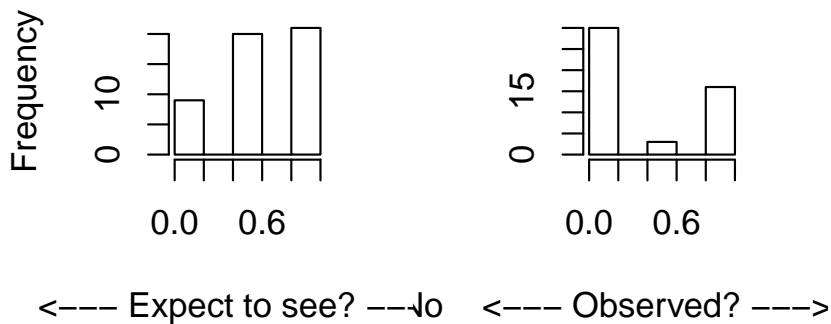
For the 50 informal consultations evaluated so far, we expected more in the "will see" category (1; ~22). But we end up losing a few, and see more unobservable.

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Now let's look by work cat and type

Sidetrack #1

What is the distribution of earliest images available across the sites evaluated?

```
mean(form_dat$earliest_date, na.rm = T)
```

```
## [1] "1991-08-07 06:34:31 UTC"
```

```
median(form_dat$earliest_date, na.rm = T)
```

```
## [1] "1993-07-16 12:00:00 UTC"
```

```
summary(form_dat$earliest_date, na.rm = T)
```
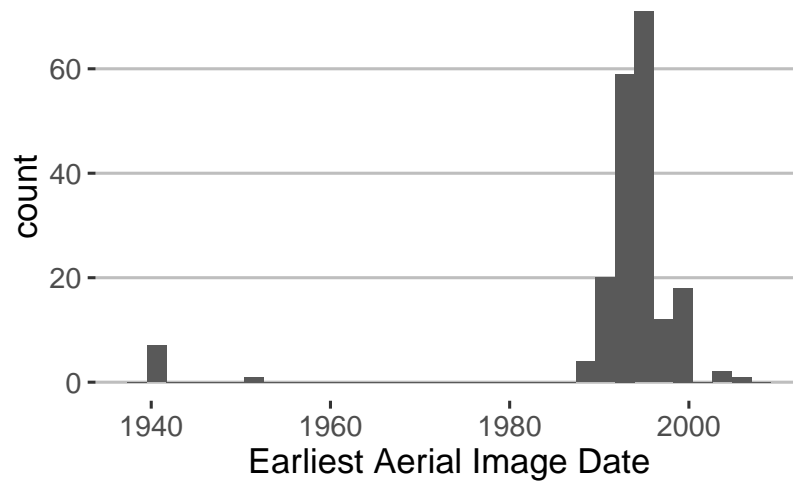
```
##                     Min.                 1st Qu.
## "1939-12-01 00:00:00" "1993-04-08 12:00:00"
##                   Median                    Mean
## "1993-07-16 12:00:00" "1991-08-07 06:34:31"
##                  3rd Qu.                     Max.
## "1994-09-01 00:00:00" "2005-03-01 00:00:00"
```

```
ggplot(combo_dat, aes(earliest_date)) + geom_histogram() +
    labs(x = "Earliest Aerial Image Date") + theme_hc()
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick
## better value with `binwidth`.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite
## values (stat_bin).
```

On-track: What are observability rates?

```
get_observabilities(form_dat, "formal")

## Observability:
##   0.391797110174594
## # consultations in set:
##   1661
## # consultations we expect to see effects:
##   650.775

get_observabilities(inform_dat, "informal")

## Observability:
##   0.351479012345679
## # consultations in set:
##   20250
## # consultations we expect to see effects:
##   7117.45
```
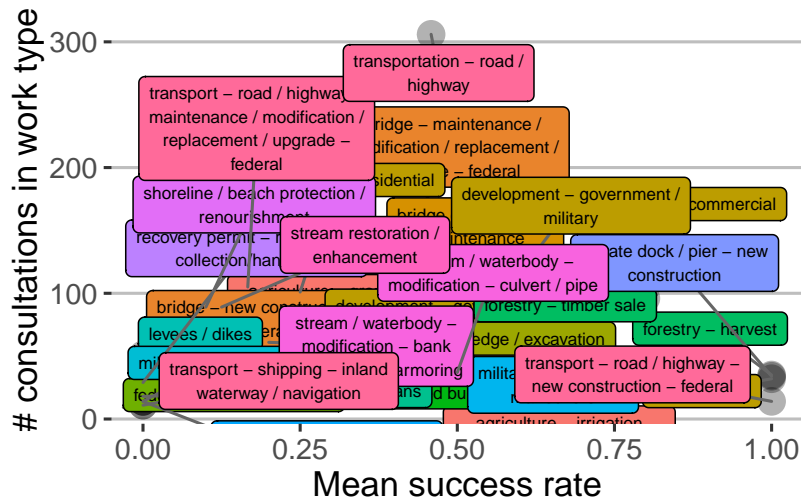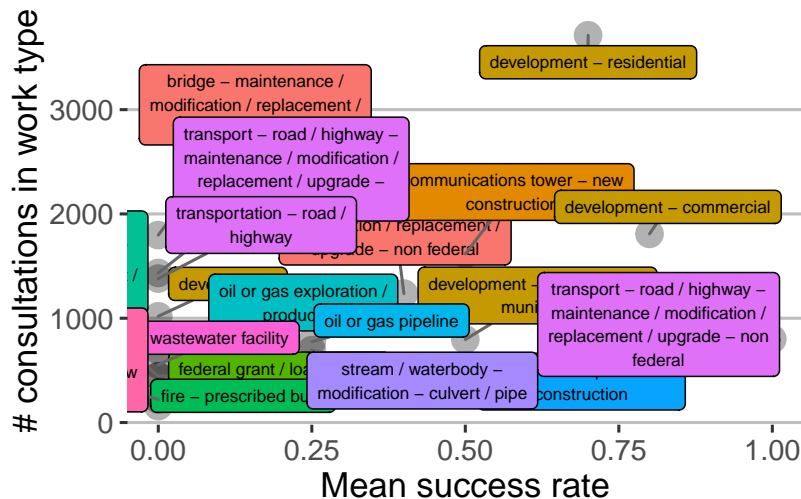
35-39% observability isn't great. . .

I think we need to see how the number of consultations per work category compares to the observability

```
plot_observability_vs_available(form_obs_dat)
```

```
plot_observability_vs_available(inform_obs_dat)
```


I think the conclusion is that there are many consultations for which we will never or only rarely have a chance of seeing anything using aerial imagery.

(Note: I wish I could use speech-to-text for these comments!)

Total area

Ultimately we would like to say something about the total area of habitat that has been "given away" under section 7. Even though the sample sizes are relatively small at this point, we can bootstrap sample from the areas that Tiffany has measured and get a distribution of estimated areas affected!

```
bootstrap_total_area(form_dat, B = 1000, N = 6829)
```

```
## 'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick
## better value with 'binwidth'.
```
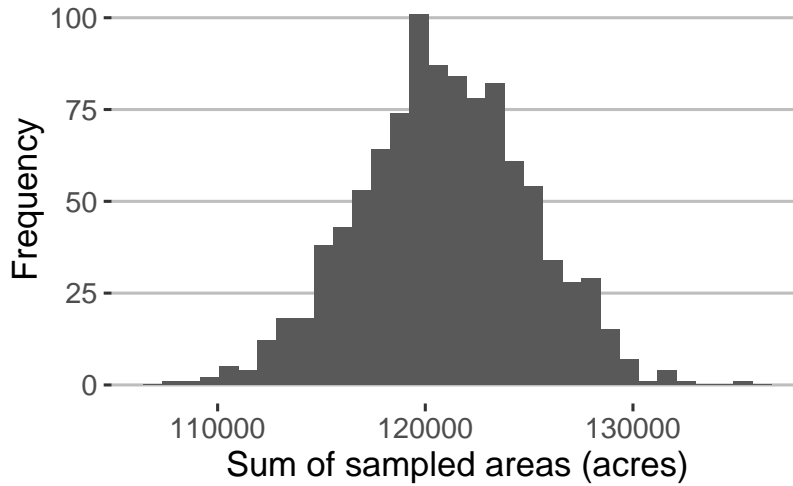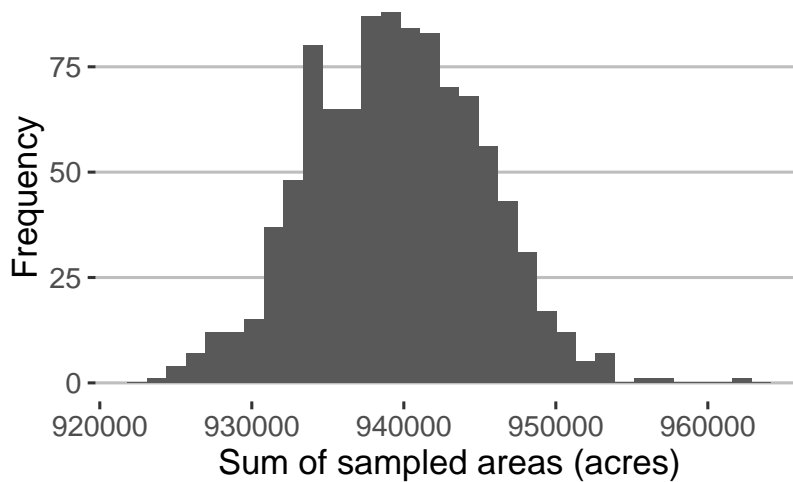


```
## [1] 120894.9
##      2.5%     97.5%
## 112880.0 128550.1
```

So about 120,000 acres for formal consultations. . .

```
bootstrap_total_area(inform_dat, B = 1000, N = 81461)
```

```
## 'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick
## better value with 'binwidth'.
```



```
## [1] 939507.7
```

```
##     2.5%     97.5%
## 928499.5 950098.3
```

...and about 940,000 acres for informal consultations (!).

—————————————————————

Discussion

This is only a preliminary analysis, but the results suggest a few interesting items.

1. There are likely a large number of actions evaluated under section 7 for which aerial imagery isn't going to work very well. A few work categories in particular might be warranted, but we aren't going to be able to monitor compliance of even a majority of actions.
2. The preliminary estimates of the total area of habitat lost under section 7 suggests that the situation isn't good. Over 1,000,000 acres since 2008!
3. But this really begs the question, *How much habitat was lost from 2008-2015 across the entire US?*

*   Detractors of the ESA claims that it "kills the economy". If it turns out that consultation - either informal or formal - accounts for a small percentage of the total habitat lost (a measure of economic output) then their claims are *clearly* bogus.

    There will be much more, later.