

# Algorithmic Decision Theory and Risk-based Decision Making in the Maritime Environment

**Fred S. Roberts**

**Director of CCICADA**

**Rutgers University**



# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- Today's decision makers in fields ranging from engineering to medicine to the maritime environment have available to them:
  - Remarkable new technologies
  - Huge amounts of information
  - Ability to share information at unprecedented speeds and quantities



# Algorithmic Decision Theory

• These tools and resources will enable better decisions if we can surmount concomitant challenges:

– The massive amounts of data available are often incomplete or unreliable or distributed and there is great uncertainty in them



# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- **These tools and resources will enable better decisions if we can surmount concomitant challenges:**

- Interoperating/distributed decision makers and decision-making devices need to be coordinated
- Many sources of data need to be fused into a good decision, often in a remarkably short time



# Algorithmic Decision Theory

• **These tools and resources will enable better decisions if we can surmount concomitant challenges:**

- Decisions must be made in dynamic environments based on partial information
- There is heightened risk due to extreme consequences of poor decisions
- Decision makers must understand complex, multi-disciplinary problems

# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- When faced with such issues, decision makers need the help of data-driven methods to support better decisions.
- One of the key roles for the CCICADA Center is the development of tools of data-driven decision support.
- Decision makers today have few highly efficient algorithms to support decisions.

# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- The new field of *algorithmic decision theory (ADT)* aims to exploit algorithmic methods to improve the performance of decision makers (human or automated).
- Long tradition of algorithmic methods in logistics and planning dating at least to World War II.
- But: algorithms to speed up and improve real-time decision making are much less common



# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- CCICADA researchers have been involved in creating the field of ADT and have applied it to a variety of problems of interest to the Coast Guard.

Second International Conference on  
**Algorithmic Decision Theory**

DIMACS, Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA

October 26-28, 2011

**An interdisciplinary forum on:**  
Algorithmic Challenges to Modern Decision Support and Automation  
Uncertainty and Robustness in Decision Making  
Preferences in Reasoning and Decision Making  
Decision Theoretic Artificial Intelligence  
Learning and Knowledge Extraction for Decision Support

**Website:** <http://adt2011.org/>

**Meeting Co-Chairs:**  
Ronen Brafman (Ben-Gurion University)  
Fred Roberts (Rutgers University)  
Alexis Tsoukias (University of Paris-Dauphine)

Sponsors:   



Photo courtesy of Dipanjan Haz



# Fisheries Law Enforcement

- Coast Guard District 1 developed a *scoring system called OPTIDE to determine which commercial fishing vessels to board to look for violations.*
- The OPTIDE rule was built based on expert judgment and intuition.
- D1 asked CCICADA if their success rate in finding violations by boarding could be improved by use of sophisticated methods of ADT.
- Goal: refine the ability to determine the risk profile of vessels.



# Fisheries Law Enforcement

- Our methods using machine learning and logistic regression give rise to scoring rules that hold promise for significant improvement over OPTIDE's success rate in finding fisheries violations upon boarding.
- We have also developed algorithms for addressing other goals of fisheries law enforcement:
  - Balanced deterrent
  - Balanced policing
  - Balanced maintenance of safe operations



# Resource Allocation in the Arctic

- Resource allocation in the Arctic is a persistent and complex challenge at the center of many Coast Guard missions, including:

- navigational safety
- oil spill response
- search and rescue
- traffic management



Barrow Sunset, 11-8-12

Photo credit: Martha Graboski, CCICADA, RPI

- The Arctic is an environmentally harsh and sensitive area with little commercial, maritime or safety infrastructure, and great distances to access resources in the case of a maritime, personnel casualty, or oil spill event.

# Resource Allocation in the Arctic

- It is all too easy to make incorrect resource allocation decisions in such a risky environment.
- DMARA Project (Dynamic Modeling for Arctic Resource Allocation): CCICADA is working with Coast Guard District D17 on applying ADT to resource allocation problems in the Arctic, beginning with oil spill response planning.



<http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/photos/snapshots/stada-250x250.jpg>

12

# Algorithmic Decision Theory

- The new field of ADT builds on availability of massive amounts of data.
- It offers the possibility of using modern methods of data science to provide decision support in a variety of areas, and in particular in risk-based maritime decision making.

