

## The title of Problem B (To be revised)

### Summary

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**Keywords:** keyword1; keyword2

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Problem Background

Juneau, Alaska, a city with approximately 30,000 residents, has witnessed a dramatic boom in the tourism, which reached a peak of 1.6 million passengers in 2023. This influx of visitors has introduced significant economic benefits, generating about \$375 million in revenue for the city. However, it has also brought challenges like overcrowding and environmental concerns.

One of the most urgent issues is the rapid recession of Mendenhall Glacier, a premier attraction that has receded by around eight football fields since 2007. This retreat is partly attributed to warming temperatures, which are exacerbated by the increased human activity associated with overtourism. Moreover, the hidden costs of tourism, including pressure on local infrastructure and an overall increased carbon footprint, poses serious challenges to the environmentally sensitive regions. Though various measures have been taken to ease the burden, like increased hotel taxes, visitor fees and restrictions on alcohol consumption, no tangible results have yet been seen.

While numerous locals who rely on tourism prefer to see growing numbers benefit their businesses, many others are frustrated and are either leaving or protesting against the impact of tourists. Therefore, how to realize the sustainability of the tourism becomes a great challenge we need to address.



Figure 1: Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau

## 1.2 Restatement of the Problem

Considering the background information and restricted conditions identified in the problem statement, we are required to solve the following problems:

- **Problem 1: Model Development**

Develop a model to stabilize Juneau's tourism industry by optimizing income while controlling the carbon footprint, the rate of melting of glaciers, and the social satisfaction. Include a sensitivity analysis to identify the most significant factors.

- **Problem 2: Revenue Allocation**

Allocate the expenditures from additional revenue to areas such as infrastructure and environmental protection reasonably so that the social benefits are maximized.

- **Problem 3: Model Adaptability**

Adapt the model to other overtourism-affected tourist destinations, showing how location-specific factors influence measure importance. Use the model established above to promote less-visited locations for better balance.

- **Problem 4: Memo to Tourist Council**

Draft a one-page memo outlining predictions, the effects of various measures, and suggestions for optimizing outcomes.

### 1.3 Our Work

To summarize up this article, we focus on developing a dynamic multi-objective optimization model for the sustainable tourism industry in Juneau, Alaska. This model integrates a three-party game equilibrium framework involving tourists, attractions, and local residents. It is built upon the interaction of four dynamic systems: tourist volume, environmental quality, economic income, and social satisfaction, aiming to explore the dynamic equilibrium relationship among the economy, society, and environment. By utilizing this model, it becomes feasible to investigate how to minimize the environmental and social impacts while maximizing economic benefits under specific circumstances, such as determining the optimal number of visitors.

On the basis of this model, a feedback mechanism is introduced. This mechanism dynamically adjusts the balance among the economic, social, and environmental aspects. It achieves this by adjusting the proportion of additional revenues allocated to infrastructure improvement and community development projects that support conservation. Moreover, this mechanism can determine the optimal revenue distribution, ensuring the maximization of both economic and social benefits.

The model is further extended to other scenic spots suffering from overtourism or requiring promotion. With a case study of another over-touristed destination, Franz Josef Glacier. This is achieved by introducing a geographic location difference coefficient and a tourist diversion mechanism, which influence the model's weight allocation and constraints. The extended model is then used to explore the impacts of tourist diversion and multi-attraction strategies on the overall benefits. Based on the results, optimization policies suitable for Franz Josef Glacier and the adjacent Haast (which has a relatively lower tourist volume) are proposed to achieve a better tourism balance.

In order to intuitively reflect our work process, the flow chart is shown in Figure 2.

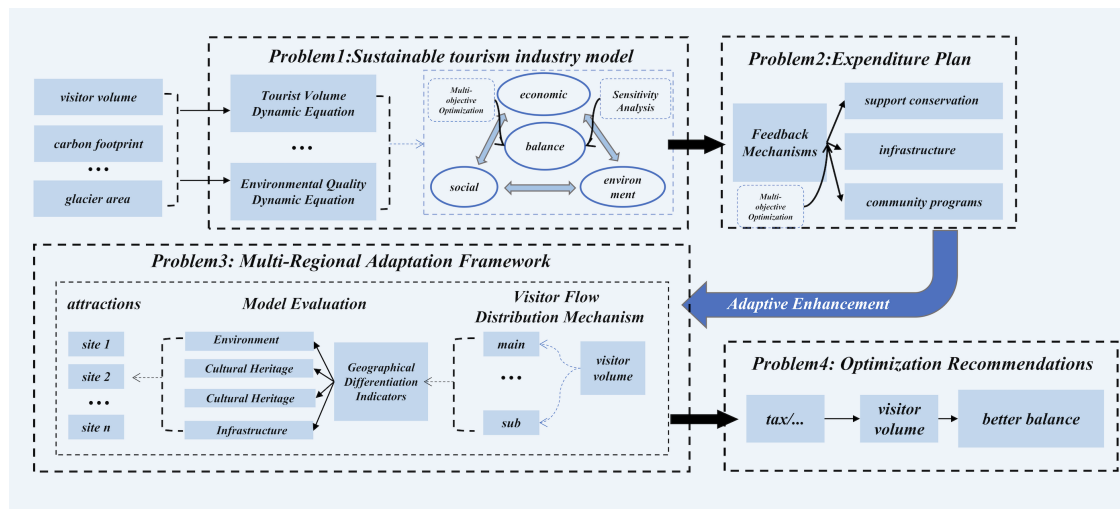


Figure 2: Overall Model Framework

## 2 Assumption and Justification

- **Assumption1:** The data we use are accurate and valid.
- **Justification1:** Our data is collected from the Juneau government and some other official websites and research papers. It is reasonable to assume that the data are of high quality.
- **Assumption2:** Juneau will remain relatively stable, with no drastic environmental changes or social unrest.
- **Justification2:** A stable natural and social environment provides a predictable framework within which we can build model and make decisions. It is important to note that this assumption does not neglect the potential impact of predictable environmental and social change.
- **Assumption3:** The tourism, locals and the government are rational decision-makers aiming to maximize their own utility and possessing complete logical reasoning abilities.
- **Justification3:** This assumption is well-grounded in economic theory. Tourists typically make travel decisions based on cost-benefit analysis[1], and local residents engage in tourism-related activities to maximize their benefits[2].

### 3 Notations

Table 1: **Notations**

Symbol <sup>1</sup>	Definition	Unit
$V_t$	number of tourists	million
$C_t$	carbon emissions per tourist	ton/person
$F_t$	amount of waste produced per tourist	tons/person
$T_p$	net income from tourism	billion\$
$T_h$	hotel tax rate	%
$T_v$	tourist fees	\$/person
$E_t$	comprehensive indicators of environmental quality(0-100)	/
$G_t$	rate of retreat of glaciers	meter/year
$S_t$	the score of social stability(0-10)	/
$K_t$	investment in infrastructure	/
$M_t$	extent of melting of glaciers	/
$E_G$	investment in environment protection of scenery spots	billion\$/year

<sup>1</sup> The symbols with subscript t represent the indicators of year t.

## 4 Dynamic Management Model of Sustainable Tourism Based on Tripartite Game (DMSTM)

We take the effect of the number of tourist  $V_t$ , the quality of environment  $E_t$ , the retreat of glaciers  $G_t$ , the stability of society  $S$  into consideration, and build a game theory based model[3], DMSTM, to achieve the multi-objective optimization. DMSTM aims to maximize the net income from tourism while minimizing the carbon footprint, garbage generating and glacial recession, as well as keep the pressure on infrastructure within some limits, to provide better decision-making advice. In order to develop this model, we first need to calibrate the parameters to estimate the independent variables  $V_t, E_t, G_t, S$  mentioned above.

### 4.1 Data Collection

Table 2: **Data Websites**

Database Name	Database Website
Juneau	<a href="https://juneau.org">https://juneau.org</a>
JEDC	<a href="https://www.jedc.org">https://www.jedc.org</a>
EJSCREEN	<a href="https://gaftp.epa.gov/ejscreen/">https://gaftp.epa.gov/ejscreen/</a>
AntarcticGlaciers	<a href="https://www.antarcticglaciers.org">https://www.antarcticglaciers.org</a>
GHGRP	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting">https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting</a>

## 4.2 Parameters Calibration

### 4.2.1 The Number of Tourists

The number of tourist is affected by many factors, such as the number of tourist in the last few years, the quality of environment, the construction of infrastructure and so on. To predict the change of number of tourist, based on previous research works[4], we model its differential as a multi-variables linear equation:

$$\frac{\Delta V_t}{V_t} = \left[ \left( \frac{a_{a_e} \cdot E}{E + \theta_e} + \frac{a_{a_k} \cdot K}{K + \theta_k} \right) - \beta \cdot (T_h + T_v) - \gamma \cdot (C_t + F_t) - \lambda \cdot M_t \right] \cdot e^{-e_{pdm} \cdot pdm \cdot (1 + dpdm) \cdot (1 - dmdm)} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta V_t = V_{t+1} - V_t \quad (2)$$

where  $a_{a_e}, a_{a_k}, \beta, \gamma, \lambda$  are the parameters to fit, and they represent the coefficient of the environment and infrastructure attraction, the coefficient of the tax and expense restraint, negative feedback coefficient of environmental pressure and the sensitivity coefficient of glacier melting, respectively. While  $\theta_e$  and  $\theta_k$  are the saturation thresholds of environmental quality and infrastructure investment.

It is worthwhile to note that we consider the effect of epidemic specially in the exponent part of the formula, which will only come into effect when the year used is between 2020 to 2022, so that our predict to the number of visitors will be more accurate.

### 4.2.2 The Environmental Quality

The Environmental quality is impacted negatively by the carbon footprint, waste emissions, glacial retreating, and positively by the environmental quality in the past and the investment in environment protection. With this insight, we build a dynamic equation to predict the environmental quality

$$E_{t+1} = E_t + r_E \cdot E_t \left( 1 - \frac{E}{E_{\max}} \right) - \gamma_C \cdot C_t - \gamma_F \cdot F_t - \gamma_G \cdot G_t + \eta \cdot E_G \quad (3)$$

where  $r_E$  is the rate of self-healing of the environment, while  $\gamma_C, \gamma_F, \gamma_G$  are the coefficient of environmental damage caused by carbon emissions, waste generating and glacial retreat.  $\eta$  is the restoration efficiency of environmental protection investment, and  $E_{\max} = 100$  is the upper limit of environmental quality.

Given the complexity of this equation, we use nonlinear least squares method to fit the parameters with a reasonable restraint that all parameters are positive.

### 4.2.3 Glacial Retreat

Based on our assumptions, the rate of glacial retreat is determined by this rate in the past, the carbon emissions and the number of visitors. So we construct a relatively simple linear model



$$G_t = A \cdot C_t + \mu \cdot V_t + G_0 \quad (4)$$

and use linear regression to fit the parameters. The intercept  $G_0$  is fitted as the value in reference paper, while  $A$  and  $\mu$  are the parameters to learn.

#### 4.2.4 Social Stability

We create a score between 0 and 10 to evaluate the social stability, whose basis is mainly from the historical social stability score, the amount of tourists, the environmental quality and the extend of glacial retreat. Therefore, we construct a regression model with constraint

$$S_t = \max(0, S_{\text{base}} - \alpha_{V_t} \cdot V_t + \alpha_{E_t} \cdot E_t - \alpha_{M_t} \cdot M_t) \quad (5)$$

where  $S_{\text{base}}$  is a benchmark score, while  $\alpha_{V_t}, \alpha_{E_t}, \alpha_{M_t}$  are the parameters to fit with elastic network regression.

### 4.3 Multi-Objective Optimization

In multi-objective optimization problem, there are a number of conflicting objective functions. In this case, single objective optimization usually can't meet all the requirements, so we need to introduce multi-objective optimization method to find a set of compromise solutions to make balance between different goals.

Specialize to this problem, we build a tripartite game based dynamic management model, DM-STM, in which we regard the tourists, the locals and the government as rational actors, and consider several goals, including the net income from tourism, the amount of carbon footprint, the amount of waste produced and the rate of glacial retreat.

Due to the interrelation and potential conflict of the objectives, we use the weight coefficients  $w_1, w_2, w_3$  to reflect the importance of each objective to the overall strategy. The final objective function can be represented as

$$\text{Max} (w_1 \cdot T_p - w_2 \cdot (C_t + F_t + G_t) - w_3 \cdot K_{I,t}) \quad (6)$$

where  $K_{I,t} = \frac{K_t}{K_{\max}}$  represent the pressure on infrastructure.

Additionally, we add the constraints that  $E_t \geq 30$  and  $V_t \leq 2.0$  to ensure that while pursuing the maximizing of tourism income, the social well-being and ecological Sustainability are guaranteed to some extend.

As for the solution method, we use NSGA-II algorithm to find *Pareto Front*, which provides a set of choice of strategies for the decision makers to give consideration to both economic benefits and social weal as well as environmental protection.

### 4.4 Model Results and Analysis

For the dynamic parameters calibration formulas of tourist volume, environment quality, glacial retreat and social stability, we derive the result mainly with differential evolution algorithm(DE),

together with various regression and other algorithms. The flow of DE is shown in Figure X.

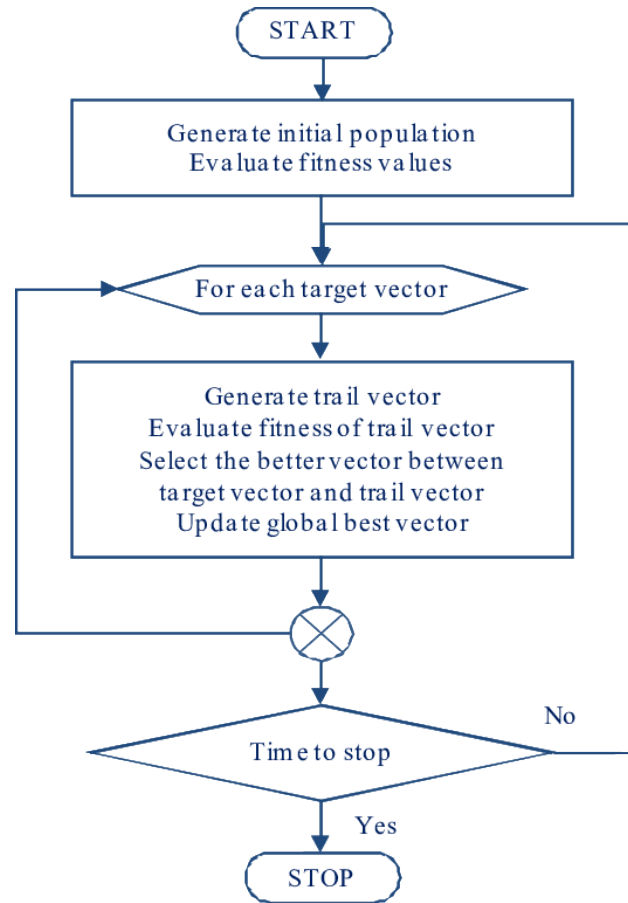


Figure 3: Differential Evolution Algorithm

We use the data from 2018 to 2023 as the fitting target to solve the parameters, and try to predict the data from 2024 to 2026 for later use. The result shows that our fittings are quite accurate with low residual error. Thus we can draw a safe conclusion that our prediction is of great accuracy and utility. The line chart of prediction results are shown in Figure X.

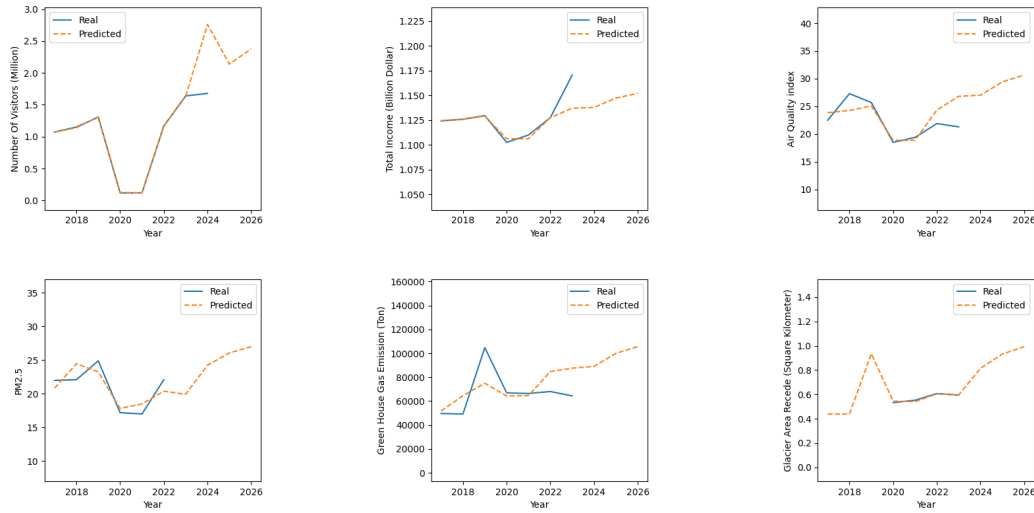


Figure 4: Fitting Results

For the multi-objective optimization formula, we derive the optimal *Pareto solution set* using the combination of NSGA-II. The objective function space and the optimal solution set are shown in Figure 3:

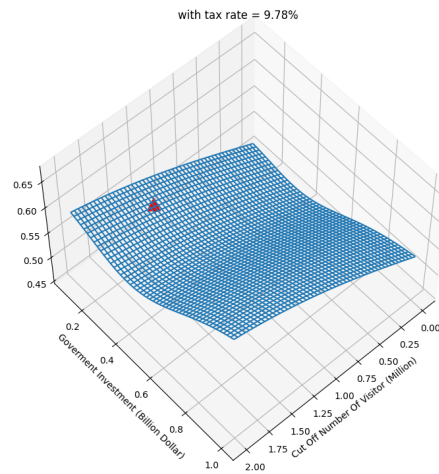


Figure 5: Optimal Point in Objective Function Space

From this picture, we can see the optimal point: cut off number of visitor = 1.31 million\$, tax rate = 9.78%, government investment = 0.108 billion\$.

Compared with the current data, the tourist volume has exceeded this limit in recent three years, and reach the peak of 1.6 million in 2023, while the current tax rate is about 9%, which is

closed to the optimal value. However, the state of government investment on infrastructure is not encouraging, with only 30 to 40 million dollars in recent years, far below the ideal 100 million dollars.

Based on the model result and analysis, we propose these suggestions to the decision makers:

- Limit tourist volume to 1.3 million/year by limiting the number of cruises.
- Maintain the stability of existing tax rates, or increase it a little.
- Increase the government investment to 0.1 billion\$/year, especially in infrastructure construction. But if unable to achieve this goal, increase the investment gradually is acceptable because the objective function is quite stable with investment change(see next section for details).

## 4.5 Sensitivity Analysis

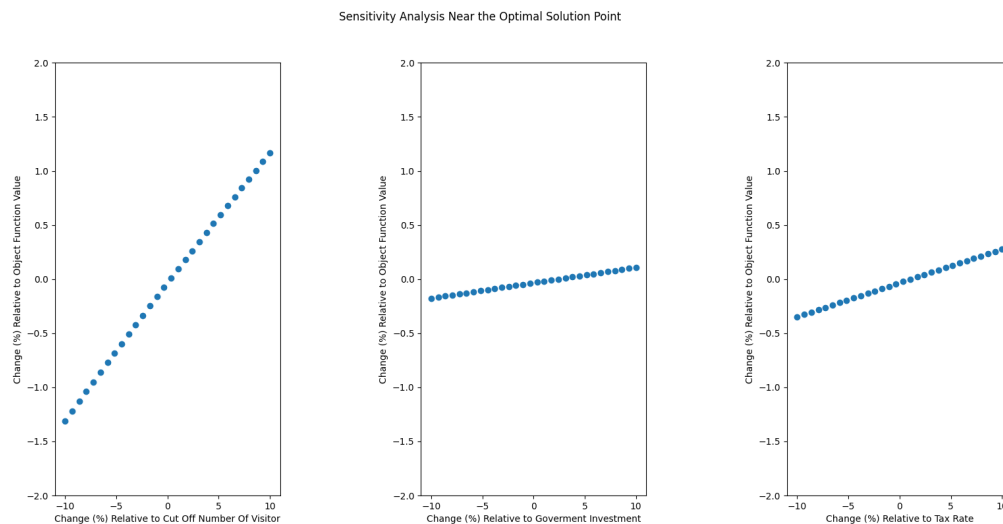


Figure 6: Impact of rate adjustments on the model

We conducted a sensitivity analysis on our DMSTM to verify its stability and find the most important factor among the independent variables. Based on the optimal values founded in previous section, we adjust the relative values of the cut off number of visitor, the government investment and the tax rate within a range of  $-10\%$  to  $10\%$  to observe their effects to objective function. The results of this experiment conducted in Juneau indicates that our model is quite stable with respect to these independent variables, as the changes of objective function are all within  $1.5\%$ . Therefore, we conclude that our model is stable and capable of addressing real-world problems.

Besides, from this sensitivity analysis, we can find that our DMSTM is most sensitive to the number of tourists, while much less sensitive to the government investment and tax rate. From this behaviour, we can infer that the most important factor is the number of tourists, which has the

targets impact on the indicators like tourism income, environmental quality, glacial retreat speed and social stability.

## 5 Social Welfare Model via Sustainable Tax Feedback

Though DMSTM takes the social stability as a optimization objective, it does not consider the social benefits explicitly. In order to achieve the optimization goal of serving the best interest of the locals while maximizing the tourism income and preserving the environment, we extend DMSTM such that it takes the Sustainable tax distribution and dynamic feedback mechanism[5] into consideration, and regards the social benefits as a optimization objective.

### 5.1 Tax and Expenditure Variables

For the sake of representing the effect of sustainable tax distribution and dynamic feedback, several variables about tax are introduced to extend our model:

$$T_t = \alpha \cdot T_p \quad (7)$$

where  $T_t$  represents the **general tax revenue**,  $T_p = V_t \cdot R_p$  (net income from tourism), and  $\alpha$  stands for the overall tax rate.

As for the expenditures, social spending are divided into three parts: **the infrastructure expenditures, the environmental protection expenditures and the community development expenditures**, such that the solution is facilitated while the actual complexity is reflected:

$$K_t = x_1 \cdot T_t \quad (8)$$

$$E_{G,t} = x_2 \cdot T_t \quad (9)$$

$$C_{D,t} = x_3 \cdot T_t \quad (10)$$

where  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  represent the rate of each expenditure, which meet the constraint  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ .

These three parameters also reflect the feedback mechanism. Increasing  $x_1$  will increase tourist attraction, but at the cost of increased carbon emissions and environmental costs; increasing  $x_2$  can slow down the retreat of glaciers ( $G_t \downarrow$ ) and improve the environmental quality ( $E_t \uparrow$ ); increasing  $x_3$  has the effect of enhance the social stability ( $S_t \uparrow$ ) such that the current limit policy can be avoided.

### 5.2 Social Benefits Target

Base on the allocation of the tax, we propose a novel model to maximize the social welfare:

$$E_{\text{social}} = \beta_1 \ln(1 + K_t) + \beta_2 \ln(1 + E_{G,t}) + \beta_3 \ln(1 + C_{D,t}) \quad (11)$$

where  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  are the efficiency weight of the fields and should be setted by the decision-maker. With our analysis, the recommended values are  $\beta_1 = 0.3, \beta_2 = 0.4, \beta_3 = 0.4$

While each of these three expenditures has its own rate, the overall balance is also important. After observing the these three kind of expenditures of Juneau government from 2014 to 2022, we decide to introduce several dynamic management rules to ensure their relative balance:

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &\uparrow \quad \text{if } S_t < 5 \\ x_2 &\uparrow \quad \text{if } E_t < 60 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

### 5.3 Multi-Objective Optimization Modification

After taking the social welfare into optimizing target, now the target function of extended DMSTM becomes

$$\begin{cases} \text{Maximize} & w_1 \cdot T_p - w_2 \cdot (C_t + F_t + G_t) - w_3 \cdot K_t \\ \text{Maximize} & E_{\text{social}} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Because we only add a new optimization objective, the original constraints such as  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ ,  $x_1 > 0$ ,  $x_2 > 0$ ,  $x_3 > 0$  remains unchanged. And we still use NSGA-II algorithm to find *Pareto Front* to balance economic, environmental, cost and social effect.

## 6 Adapt Extended DMSTM to Franz Josef Glacier

### 6.1 The Situation of Overtourism in Franz Josef Glacier

Franz Josef Glacier, located in Westland Tai Poutini National Park on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island, is a 12-kilometer-long temperate maritime glacier. Franz Josef glacier is the one of the most publicly-accessible glaciers in New Zealand, and among the most accessible in the world – until recently, there was easy walking access directly to the glacier termini. Consequently for over a century they have been a significant tourist attraction[6]

Today the Franz Josef glacier area is the third-most-visited tourist spot in New Zealand, and one of the main tourist attractions on the West Coast. It had around 250,000 visitors a year in 2008, increasing to 700,000 a year (500,000 overnight) in 2017.

However, after 2008 this glacier entered a very rapid phase of retreat, shrinking by 1.5 km between 2008 and 2017. It is now once again 3 km shorter than it was 100 years ago. Based on these patterns, Franz Josef Glacier is predicted to retreat 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) and lose 38% of its mass by 2100 in a mid-range scenario of warming[7]

Thus it is clear to see that Franz Josef Glacier faces the challenges similar to Juneau, Alaska, where overtourism impact the environment greatly. Rising visitor numbers driven by adventure tourism and glacier hikes have accelerated ice melt due to human activity and carbon footprint, while overwhelming local resources.



Figure 7: Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand

## 6.2 Haast As Secondary Scenic Spot

Haast is strategically positioned as a complementary destination to Franz Josef Glacier due to its geographic proximity, ecological diversity, and historical ties. Located along the Haast Pass—a vital route connecting Franz Josef Glacier to Wanaka—it offers contrasting landscapes like rain-forests, waterfalls, and glacial-fed attractions, enriching the region’s tourism portfolio. Its role as part of the Te Wahipounamu World Heritage Area and shared heritage with explorer Julius von Haast further strengthen its cultural relevance.

By integrating Haast into tourism circuits, it effectively diverts visitor traffic from Franz Josef Glacier, mitigating overtourism impacts such as glacial degradation and infrastructure strain. This redistribution fosters sustainable tourism: visitors engage in low-impact activities, such as hiking, wildlife viewing, while supporting local economies. Ultimately, Haast enhances regional resilience, balancing conservation with visitor demand and preserving the West Coast’s ecological integrity.

With this consideration in mind, we further divide the tourist amount  $V_t$  into  $V_{t,main}$  and  $V_{t,sub}$ , where  $V_{t,main}$  represents the number of tourists in the main scenery spot, Franz Josef Glacier; while  $V_{t,sub}$  represents the number of tourists in complementary scenery spot, Haast. And we use a current division factor  $\phi_t$  to control the attraction of complementary destination by specific policies such that[8]

$$V_{t,main} = V_t \cdot (1 - \phi_t) \quad (14)$$

$$V_{t,sub} = V_t \cdot \phi_t \quad (15)$$

### 6.3 Model Indicators

To model the scenic spot thoroughly without losing generalities, four indicators are introduced. For these indicators, the higher the value, the greater the weight. The detailed means are shown in Figure X.

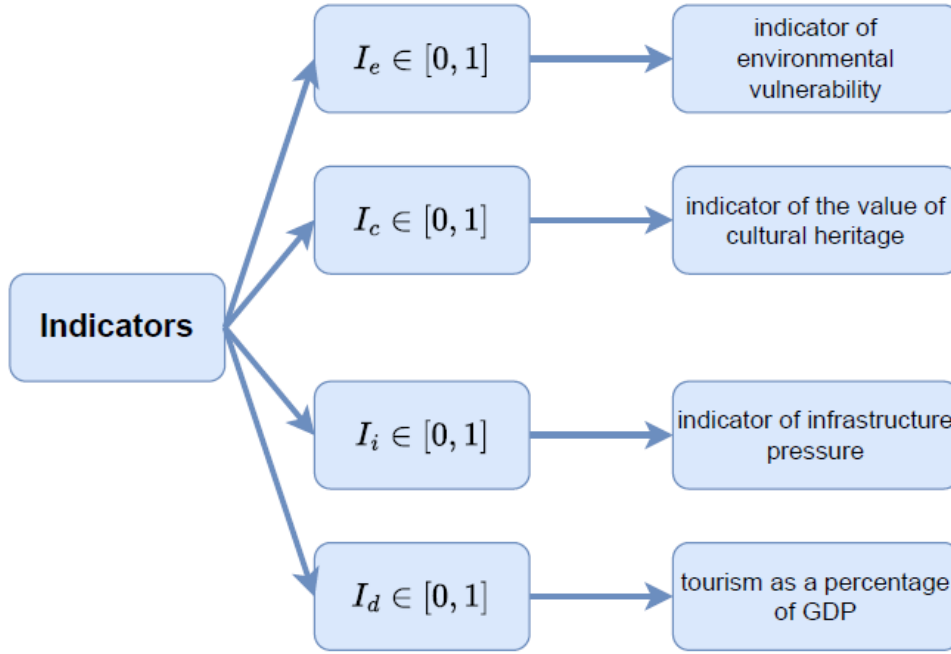


Figure 8: Indicators

### 6.4 Dynamic Formula Design

Similar to the dynamic system modeled by DMSTM, we design the formulas to describe the amount of tourists, the environmental quality and the economic income. But now the indicators  $I_e, I_c, I_i, I_d$  are introduced for better adaptability. In theory, our further extended DMSTM can not only apply to Franz Josef Glacier as the main destination and Haast as the complementary destination, but any other destinations impacted by overtourism or requiring promotion to deal with the problem of lacking tourists, as long as necessary data are provided.

Current division feedback and geographical attributes feedback are introduced to construct our dynamic tourists amount predicting formula:

$$V_t = \alpha \cdot \left( \frac{E_t}{E_t + \theta_E} + \frac{K_t}{K_t + \theta_K} \right) - \beta \cdot (T_h + T_v) - \gamma \cdot (C_t + G_t) + \lambda \cdot \phi_t \cdot (1 - I_c) \quad (16)$$

$$\lambda = 0.15 \cdot (1 + I_d) \quad (17)$$

where  $\lambda$  represent the coefficient of attraction of the complementary destination. The higher



the economic dependence is, this coefficient is larger.

Similarly, we introduce other indicators into the formulas of environmental quality, glacial retreat and economic income:

$$E_{t+1} = E_t + r_E \cdot E_t \left(1 - \frac{E_t}{E_{max}}\right) - \gamma_C \cdot (C_{t,main} + C_{t,sub}) - \gamma_G \cdot G_t \cdot I_e + \eta \cdot K_t \quad (18)$$

$$G_t = G_0 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon \cdot V_{t,main}}{1 + \zeta \cdot K_t}\right) \quad (19)$$

$$T_p = p_{main} \cdot V_{t,main} \cdot I_d + p_{sub} \cdot V_{t,sub} \cdot (1 - I_d) - c_{eco} \cdot K_t \quad (20)$$

where  $\zeta$  is the coefficient of environmental investment to inhibit the retreat, while  $p_{main}$  and  $p_{sub}$  are the consumption per person in main and complementary destination, respectively.

## 6.5 Apply Multi-Objective Optimization Model to Franz Josef Glacier

Since we are generalizing our DMSTM to adapt to other scenic spots, the final multi-objective optimization model also needs some modifications. To be more specific, four indicators are integrated into the objective function dynamically.

$$\text{Maximize } w_1 \cdot T_p - w_2 \cdot (C_t + G_t \cdot I_e) - w_3 \cdot (1 - S_t) \quad (21)$$

$$w_1 = 0.4 + 0.2I_d \quad (22)$$

$$w_2 = 0.3 + 0.2I_e \quad (23)$$

$$w_3 = 0.3 - 0.1I_e \quad (24)$$

Here,  $w_1, w_2, w_3$  are determined through linear regression to assign the weight dynamically based on local circumstances. And these coefficient are learnt with the data of Franz Josef Glacier and Hasst.

After determining these formulas, we use the statistics from 2018 to 2023, including the number of tourists, the greenhouse gas, the infrastructure investment and Franz Josef Glacier, to fit the parameters and get the *Pareto Front* solution sets, which are shown in the solution set table. Different from previous optimal solution set, we provide three strategies for more flexible decision-making.

Table 3: Solution Sets

Strategy	$\phi_t$	$K_t$ (billion)	$T_p$ (billion)	$G_t$ (m/year)
economy first	0.25	0.30	0.62	1.18
ecology first	0.12	0.80	0.45	0.95
balanced	0.18	0.60	0.53	1.05

## 7 Model Evaluation

### 7.1 Strengths

- **Comprehensive Consideration**

Our DMSTM and its extended versions, take multiple factors into account simultaneously. For example, in DMSTM, we consider the number of tourists, environmental quality, glacial retreat, and social stability. This holistic approach provides a more accurate representation of the complex relationships within the tourism system, empowering better decision-making. It allows for a balanced assessment of economic, environmental, and social impacts, which is crucial for sustainable tourism development.

- **Data-Driven and Rigorous Parameter Calibration**

We collect data from reliable sources such as government websites and research papers. The parameters in our models are calibrated using appropriate statistical methods, like multiple linear regression and elastic network regression method. This data-driven approach ensures that the models are based on real-world data, enhancing their accuracy and reliability.

- **Multi-Objective Optimization**

By using multi-objective optimization methods like the NSGA-II algorithm, we are able to find sets of *Pareto-optimal* solutions. This approach is better than single-objective optimization, as it addresses the conflicting goals in tourism management, such as maximizing tourism income while minimizing environmental damage and maintaining social stability.

- **Adaptability**

The models are adaptable to different tourist destinations. We demonstrated this ability by applying the extended DMSTM to Franz Josef Glacier in New Zealand. With location-specific indicators and dynamic formulas introduced, the model can be customized to fit the unique characteristics of various regions affected by overtourism or in need of tourism promotion. This adaptability increases the model's practical value.

### 7.2 Weaknesses

- **Simplifying Assumptions**

Although our assumptions are reasonable, they do simplify the real-world situation to some extent. For instance, assuming that tourists, locals, and the government are perfectly rational decision-makers with complete information may not hold true in reality. In practice, decision-makers will be influenced by emotions, limited knowledge, and external factors not accounted for in the model. However, these assumptions are common in economic-based models and do not severely undermine the overall validity of the results.

- **Model Complexity**

With limited time to develop and optimize our models, they are relatively complex, with multiple equations and parameters. This complexity may make it challenging for some stakeholders, such as local community members or small-scale tourism operators, to fully

understand and interpret the results. While efforts have been made to simplify the presentation of findings, further work should be done to make the models more accessible without sacrificing their accuracy.

## 8 Conclusions

In conclusion, our study presents a dynamic game theory based management model for sustainable tourism (DMSTM) and its extended version, tailored to address overtourism challenges in destinations like Juneau, and Franz Josef Glacier. By considering the number of tourists, environmental quality, glacial retreat and social stability, our models offer a holistic and practical approach to balance economic gains with environmental preservation and social welfare.

Utilizing multi-objective optimization algorithms like NSGA-II, we derived Pareto-optimal solutions that maximize tourism income while minimizing environmental harm and maintaining social stability. The adaptability of our models to various regions, as demonstrated with Franz Josef Glacier, highlights their practical value in sustainable tourism management.

By adopting sustainable tourism practices informed by these models, the scenic spots can mitigate overtourism's negative impacts, preserve their heritage, and foster long-term economic growth.

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## Report on Use of AI

### 1. Doubao-1.5

Query1: What are the weeknesses of our models?

Output: 8.2 Weaknesses

Simplifying Assumptions: Although our assumptions are reasonable, they simplify the real - world situation. For example, assuming that tourists, locals, and the government are rational decision - makers with complete information may not be true in reality. In practice, decision - making can be impacted by emotions, limited knowledge, and external factors not accounted for in the model.

Model Complexity: The models are relatively complex, with multiple equations and parameters. This complexity may make it challenging for some stakeholders, such as local community members or small - scale tourism operators, to fully understand and interpret the results.

### 2. DeepSeek-R1

Query1: Please introduce Franz Josef Glacier briefly, and compare its situation with over-tourism dilemma in Juneau

Output: Franz Josef Glacier, located on New Zealand's South Island, is a renowned natural attraction famed for its dramatic ice formations and accessibility. However, like Juneau, Alaska—which faces overtourism pressures from cruise ships and visitors to the Mendenhall Glacier—Franz Josef grapples with the environmental and infrastructural strain of mass tourism. Rising visitor numbers, driven by adventure tourism and glacier hikes, have accelerated ice melt due to human activity and carbon footprints, while overwhelming local resources. Efforts to balance economic benefits with sustainability, such as limiting access or raising fees, mirror Juneau's challenges in preserving fragile ecosystems amid growing global travel demand. Both destinations highlight the urgent need for adaptive management to protect natural wonders from loving them to death.

COMAP

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** The Tourist Council of Juneau

**From:** Team # 2525570

**Subject:** Urgent Actions to Balance Tourism and Glacier Preservation

**Date:** January 28, 2025

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We are Juneau sustainable tourism model developers. Based on our modelings and findings, we would like to inform you our prediction, the effects of different measures and our suggestions on optimizing the outcome.

Juneau's glaciers are experiencing accelerated melting due to unsustainable tourism practices nowadays. Our analysis indicated that without immediate intervention, annual glacier retreat rates will increase by 15% over the next five years, severely damaging both ecological integrity and long-term tourism stability. Current visitor numbers (2,300+ daily) exceed the glacial ecosystem's carrying capacity by 35%, directly contributing to irreversible environmental damage. Additionally, resident satisfaction scores have fallen to 4.2/10, signaling growing community opposition to unchecked tourism.

In order to change this deteriorating situation, some immediate actions must be taken:

1. **Implement visitor capacity controls**, restrict daily visitors to 1,500 through a reservation system to reduce the glacial stress by 23%.
2. **Launch the glacier sustainability fund**, collect the environmental tax and use over 70% of them directly for glacier restoration.
3. **Strengthen community engagement** by allocating 30% of tourism revenue to local infrastructure construction, aiming to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 25% by 2026.

Besides, for the long-term strategic plan, we also recommend deploy IoT sensors across critical glacial zones to track melt rates and implement real-time monitoring, as well as developing state-of-the-art algorithm to recalibrate visitor caps dynamically based on real-time environmental data.

After adapting these measures, the annual glacial retreat should be reduced from 1.2 to 0.8 meters by 2026, while the tourism revenue can maintain above \$5.5 million annually with low-impact tourism models, and the transparent revenue sharing will restore community trust.

As grim as the situation may be, we are confident in your decision-makings, and know that the sustainable tourism pattern will be established with your rational measures.