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SHORELINES

A COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

MAY 5 1976

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

OF A MACRO LAND USE MODEL (MACLUSE)

by

K. C. Swanson
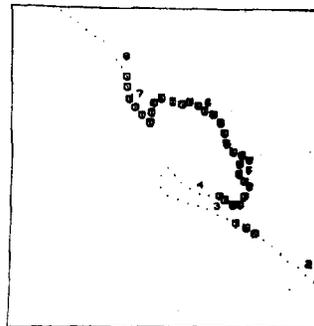R. P. Paquette

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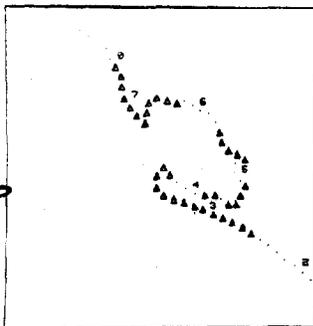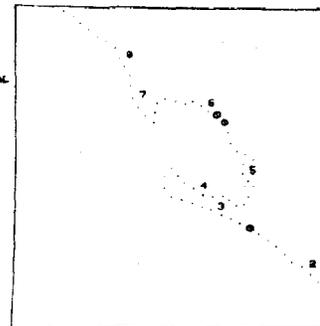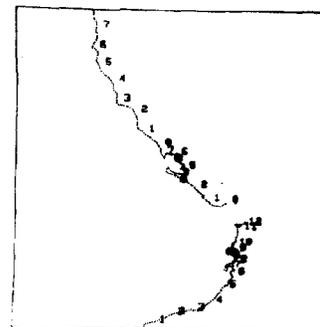
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
CENTER for QUANTITATIVE SCIENCE
in FORESTRY, FISHERIES and WILDLIFE

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WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

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SH04

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K. C. Swanson
R. P. Paquette

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Introduction

Land use decisions must be made continuously by local governments. Models have often been used to help determine the possible effects of alternative decisions. The purpose of this effort is to create a land-use model that would meet the needs of local jurisdictions faced with a variety of specific shorelines problems.

The Macro Land Use Model (MACLUSE) was developed to achieve this objective as quickly as possible. MACLUSE is a computerized system designed to describe the transfer of land among land-use categories through time. Eight categories were identified as basic to shorelines. Data for the model were derived from "experts" who are in a position to project the needs of a category into the future.

In this study three versions have been developed-- the initial version and two subsequent modifications. Snohomish County is the geographic area covered by the analysis.

I. Program Elements

Table 1 describes the eight land-use categories which form the primary system variables (PSV's) of the model. The following criteria guided the selection of the eight land-use categories:

a) Choose categories which roughly corresponded to those used in the various county inventories, so that the existing data base can be most easily utilized.

b) Choose categories which would be meaningful in terms of planning land-management strategies. That is, categories which are considered important or significant to the people who will ultimately use the model to plan shoreline development.

c) Choose categories broad enough to include all possible land uses on a county's shoreline.

In modeling jargon, the primary system variables (PSV's) are the variables of primary interest in the system being simulated. The principle objective of the model, then, is to calculate values of the PSV's as a function of time, auxiliary variables, driving functions, and parameters of the model.

The auxiliary variables are functions of time and their values at a point in time depend on the current state of the system. The driving functions, on the other hand, are also

Table 1. Description of Primary System Variables.

Notation in MACLUSE	Acronym	Units	Definition
Primary System Variables			
V1	RES	miles	Residential - land platted for residential use (single and multiple units).
V2	REC	miles	Recreational - land sustaining non-private, high-density, recreational use.
V3	NAT	miles	Natural - land sustaining very low density, non-private use which seeks to maintain land in its natural state.
V4	CONR	miles	Conservancy and Rural - Farmland, open space, land used for renewable resources with little non-reversible change.
V5	SHDI	miles	Shoreline Dependent Industrial - any industry that must be located on the shoreline to function.
V6	SHDC	miles	Shoreline Dependent Commercial - any commercial operation that depends on a shoreline location to receive trade.
V7	TRANS	miles	Transshipment - any cargo loading, receiving or storage facility dealing with water traffic and located on the shoreline.
V8	NSHD	miles	Non-Shoreline Dependent Development - any development (industrial or commercial) that is not dependent on a shoreline location but may be located there all the same.

functions of time but depend on factors extrinsic to the
system for their value at a point in time. The parameters
are simply constants whose values are independent of the
current state of the system. Table 2 lists the auxiliary
variables, driving functions and the parameters used in
the MACLUSE model.

II. Data Base

A. Initial values for the eight primary system variables
were obtained from the Snohomish County Inventory Summary
(January 1, 1973). These were considered to be the state
of the system on January 1, 1973.

Since the categories used in the Inventory Summary did
not correspond precisely to the eight MACLUSE categories,
a rough correspondence in percentages between overlapping
categories was determined in an interview with Mr. John E.
Galt, Snohomish County Planning Department. The results
are listed in Table 3.

B. Since the model was a preliminary effort designed
to acquaint the authors with certain characteristics of
shoreline models, data upon which projections are based were
derived from the experts' "mental model" approach, the authors'
intuition and an interaction matrix. The interaction matrix
was developed from expert opinion in a brainstorming session
at the University of Washington.

Table 2. Description of Auxiliary Variables, Driving
Functions and Parameters

Notation in MACLUSE	Acronym	Units	Definition
Auxiliary Variables			
FLDD	FLDD	$	Dollar damage to RES, CONR, and NSHD as due to a 100 year flood.
PTI	PTI		Propensity to industrialize.
Driving Functions			
CPOP	CPOP	1000's	County population (Snohomish County).
SPOP	SPOP	1000's	Washington State population.
Parameters			
PTR	PTR		Propensity to recreate.
A	A	$/mile	Dollar per mile flood damage to CONR.
B	B	$/mile	Dollar per mile flood damage to NSHD.
C	C	$/mile	Dollar per mile flood damage to RES.
NT			Number of time periods over which model is run.
NCOM			Number of primary system variables.
Y1			Initial time point (year).

Table 3. Version III, Example 1, Projected Residential Change

Snohomish County Inventory Category	Shoreline Length in Miles	Percentage Correspondence to MACLUSE Categories
Residential	143.36	RES (100%)
Commercial	6.72	SHDC (80%), NSHD (20%)
Industrial	40.83	TRANS (10%), SHDI (20%), NSHD (70%)
Service	.78	NSHD (100%)
Recreational	26.55	REC (100%)
Circulation	52.02	NSHD (100%)
Utilities	11.33	NSHD (100%)
Agriculture	176.53	CONR (100%)
Comm. Forest	347.96	CONR (100%)
Undeveloped	412.95	NAT (100%)
	1219.23	

C. Data on changes in the transshipment category over 5 years were obtained from Mr. Dennis Gregoire, a planner with the City of Everett (Engineering Department).

Year	Piers	Warehouse
1960-1972	890 ft.	450 ft.
1973	990 ft.	450 ft.

Based upon the "mental model" of a planner with the Seattle Port Commission the process used for projecting future changes is contingent upon historical trends. The implication is that future changes in transshipment (TRANS) are equal to the average of the changes in five previous years. Therefore, the above data was interpreted as a change of 100 ft. in five years or 20 ft. = .004 mile each year.

D. Data on amount of damage expected from a 100 year
flood in Snohomish County were obtained from Mr. Bob Hamlin,
Department of Emergency Services, Snohomish County.

River System	Total Damage $	Damage to Buildings (RES)		Damage to Agric. (CONR)		Damage to All Other (NSHD)	
Snohomish	16,980,000	35%	5,943,000	45%	7,641,000	20%	3,396,000
Stillaguamish	3,355,000	50%	1,677,500	39%	1,308,450	11%	369,050
Total	20,335,000		7,620,500		8,949,450		3,765,050

For Snohomish River, percentages were given as 26% –
Agric. and 19% – Dikes, which were combined into the
45% figure shown.

These data were used to obtain dollar/mile damage
coefficients for the 3 categories (Residential,
Conservancy and Rural, and Non-Shoreline Dependent
Development) in which flood damage is considered to
occur.

E. Population statistics for Snohomish County and the
State of Washington were obtained from the Washington State
Bureau of Vital Statistics. Data obtained are tabled below.

Year	1970	1975	1990
Snohomish County	265,300	285,000	409,000
Washington State	3,427,200	3,925,800	5,445,100

A linear interpolation was performed to obtain population
figures for intermediate years.

III. Basic Model Mechanisms

MACLUSE is designed to calculate new values for the
primary system variable of past values, selected parameters
and the driving functions. Thus, if $V_n(j)$ = value of nth PSV
at time j, then $V_n(j) = V_n(j-1)+\Delta V_n(j)$, where $\Delta V_n(j)$ is the
change which occurred between time j-1 and time j. It was
necessary as a first step to postulate which factors influence
the values of the primary system variables at the current
time point, as well as what factors influence the change
in the primary system variables between the previous and
the current time point. The potential affecting factors
include both the values of the PSV's at the previous time
point and the values of the changes in PSV's between
previous time points.

The interaction matrix (see Table 4) is a convenient
way of representing these postulations. The "affectees" are
the current values of the PSV's (states at time J) and
the changes in PSV's between the previous and current time
points (changes between time (J-1) and time (J)). These
head the columns of the matrix.

The "affectors" are the values of the PSV's at the
previous time point (states at time J-1) and the changes
in PSV's over the previous 6 years.

The matrix may be read as follows: for any category
at the top of the matrix, look down the column beneath it.
The X's indicate which factors are postulated to be those

"interacting with" or influencing the value of the category.
Note the interaction matrix says nothing about the exact form
of the relationship between the category and its influencing
or "interacting" factors. This information is provided by
the equations of Table 5 for those factors influencing the
changes in PSV's. The weight to be given to each influencing
factor, as represented in the equations, was determined from
expert opinion and intuition.

Returning to the general equation of the first paragraph,
$V_n(j) = V_n(j-1) + \Delta V_n(j)$, it becomes apparent that the interaction
matrix describes the same process (for example, RES(J) is
influenced by RES(J-1) and ΔRES(J)). It further indicates
which factors influence $\Delta V_n(j)$; an equation of Table 5 says
how $\Delta V_n(j)$ is affected by these factors.

IV. Mathematical Constraints in the Model

The set of mathematical constraints in the model include:

1) The amount of land in any category must never become
negative.

2) The sum of changes between categories in any one
year (or unit time period) must be zero, i.e.
total land amount should remain constant throughout
the time period over which the model is run.

3) A particular type of land must not take land from
itself, i.e. only transfers among different land

Table 4. Interaction Matrix

		Changes between time (J-1) and time J								States at time J								
	affectees → / affectors ↓	ΔRES(J)	ΔREC(J)	ΔNAT(J)	ΔCONR(J)	ΔSHDI(J)	ΔSHDC(J)	ΔTRANS(J)	ΔNSHD(J)	RES(J)	REC(J)	NAT(J)	CONR(J)	SHDI(J)	SHDC(J)	TRANS(J)	NSHD(J)	FLDD(J)
J-6 to J-5	ΔSHDC(J-5)						X											
	ΔTRANS(J-5)						X											
J-5 to J-4	ΔSHDC(J-4)						X											
	ΔTRANS(J-4)						X											
J-4 to J-3	ΔSHDC(J-3)						X											
	ΔTRANS(J-3)						X											
J-3 to J-2	ΔSHDC(J-2)						X											
	ΔTRANS(J-2)						X											
J-2	ΔSHDC(J-1)						X											
to	ΔTRANS(J-1)							X										
	ΔNSHD(J-1)								X									
J-1	ΔREC(J-1)		X															
States at time J-1	RES(J-1)									X								X
	REC(J-1)										X							
	NAT(J-1)	X										X						
	CONR(J-1)	X											X					X
	SHDI(J-1)				X									X				
	SHDC(J-1)														X			
	TRANS(J-1)															X		
	NSHD(J-1)																X	X
	SPOP(J-1)	X	X															
	CPOP(J-1)	X						X										
Changes between time (J-1) and time J	ΔRES(J)					X	X			X								
	ΔREC(J)					X	X				X							
	ΔNAT(J)											X						
	ΔCONR(J)												X					
	ΔSHDI(J)													X				
	ΔSHDC(J)														X			
	ΔTRANS(J)															X		
	ΔNSHD(J)																X	
	ΔSPOP(J)		X															
	ΔCPOP(J)	X	X			X												
	PTI(J)				X	X												
	PTR(J)																	

Table 5. Equations used to describe changes in demand for 8
land-use categories.

PSV	Acronym	Equation for change in PSV for interval ending at time I (DV(I), I=1,NCOM)
V1	RES	$\Delta RES(I) = 5.*\dfrac{\Delta CPOP(I)}{CPOP(I-1)}*[NAT(I-1)+CONR(I-1)]$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad$ if $\Delta CPOP(I)>0$ $\qquad\quad = 0 \qquad\qquad$ if $\Delta CPOP(I)<0$
V2	REC	$\Delta REC(I) = PTR* REC(I-1)*[\dfrac{CPOP(I)+\Delta CPOP(I)}{CPOP(I)}]$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad *[\dfrac{SPOP(I)+\Delta SPOP(I)}{SPOP(I)}]$
V3	NAT	$\Delta NAT(I) = -(1/3*\Delta RES(I)+1/3*\Delta REC(I))$
V4	CONR	$\Delta CONR(I) = -(2/3*\Delta RES(I)+2/3*\Delta REC(I)+PTI)$
V5	SHDI	$\Delta SHDI(I) = -.01*SHDI(I-1)+PTI$
V6	SHDC	$\Delta SHDC(I) = 1/5*\sum\limits_{J=I-5}^{I-1} \Delta SHDC(J)$
V7	TRANS	$\Delta TRANS(I) = 1/5*\sum\limits_{J=I-5}^{I-1} \Delta TRANS(J)$
V8	NSHD	$\Delta NSHD(I) = .1*\Delta NSHD(I-1)*[\dfrac{CPOP(I)+ CPOP(I)}{CPOP(I)}]^3$

| | FLDD | $FLDD(I) = A*CONR(I-1)+B*NSHD(I-1)+C*RES(I-1)$ |
| | PTI | $PTI = \dfrac{SPOP(I)-SPOP(I-1)}{SPOP(I-1)}*\Delta SHDI(I-1)$ |

use types are considered, not transfers within a
single category.

4) Transfers of land may not occur from more expensive
categories to less expensive categories.

5) If the least expensive transfer cannot satisfy the
amount of land called for by the equation no
further attempt is made to satisfy this demand by
taking land from the next least expensive category.

How each successive version of the model satisfied, or
did not satisfy, these constraints will be discussed in
following sections. The fourth and fifth constraint were
added upon evaluation of Version 2 of the model.

1. Version 1

A. Explanation of Mechanisms

The first version consists of a main program and
four subroutines (INPUT, SOLVE, DIFF, ADD). The program flow
and transfers in and out of the various subroutines is
represented in flow chart I. Version I is fairly straight-
forward; only the standardization of the changes in the
primary system variables referred to as $\Delta V (\Delta V_n)$ needs
elaboration. This standardization is necessary due to
the constraint to keep the total number of shoreline miles
constant.

The standardization of the DV's in subroutine DIFF works as follows:

Let $V_n(i)$ = system variable n at time i.

$DV_n(i+1)$ = change in system variable n from time i to i+1 (not standardized)

Constraint (2) can be formulated for Snohomish County as

$$\sum_n V_n(i) = 1219. \text{ miles at any time i}$$

Then the <u>standardized</u> change is $DV_n^*(i+1)$, where

$$\sum_n (V_n(i) + DV_n(i+1)) = SUM$$

$$\frac{SUM}{1219.}(V_n(i) + DV_n(i+1) = G_n(i+1)$$

$$G_n(i+1) - V_n(i) = DV_n^*(i+1)$$

$$V_n(i+1) = V_n(i) + DV_n^*(i+1)$$

Then we also have $\sum_n V_n(i+1) = 1219.$ at time i+1

B. <u>Problems with Version 1</u>

The standardization package used in Version 1 satisfied constraint (2) of the model, but violated constraint (1). That is, land amount in some categories was allowed to go negative when $DV_n^*(i+1)$ was negative and greater in absolute value than $V_n(i)$.

Table 6.

Flow Chart I

read
control
parameters

CALL
INPUT → read initial V(I)'s and ...

initialize ...

write ... (print V(I)'s)

J = 1 → increment time → ...

CALL
DIFF ← calculate
DV1, DV2, DV3

increment V(I) via DV3 I=1,NOEM → calculate
PT1

CALL
SOLVE ← calculate
DV4, DV5

... VIEW CALL
ADD → calculate ... (i.e. DV6, DV7)

output
V(I)'s, time calculate
DV6, DV7, ...

J=N? calculate
... DV8

END reset
DV's
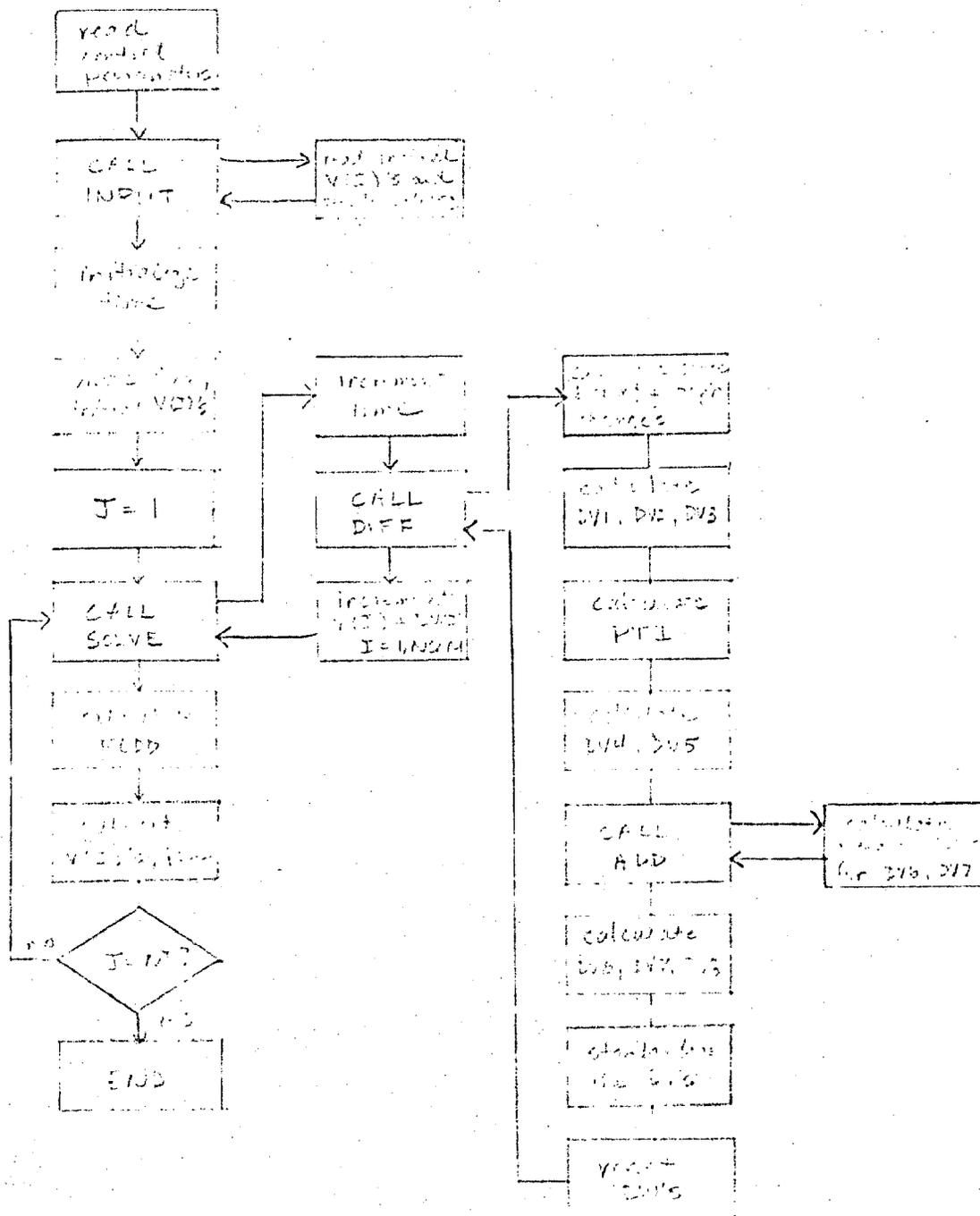
2. Version 2

   A. Explanation of Mechanisms

   Changes in Version 1 incorporated into Version 2 are described below and illustrated in Flow Chart II.

   1) Subroutine INPUT1, which reads a vector D of dollar values for each of the eight land-use categories and a matrix F of <u>allowable</u> land transfers. The elements of F are $f_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if land transfer not allowed from} \\ \quad \text{category j to category i} \\ 1 \text{ if transfer is allowed} \end{cases}$

   By convention, all diagonal elements are zero. This satisfies constraint (3) of the model.

   If 1's occur on all off-diagonal elements, this implies a no-policy situation (all transfers are allowed).

   If 0's occur on off-diagonal elements, existence of policies preventing certain transfers from occurring is implied.

   2) In subroutine DIFF, the standardization package is removed. For sake of clarity, it should be noted that the DV's calculated in DIFF do not represent final changes in PSV's; these are now calculated in subroutine DIFF2. Rather, the DV's in DIFF now represent demands for change in the eight categories; they indicate how much change each category would "want" to undergo between time points if there were no constraints to change.

3) For a particular land type, subroutine MATR chooses
from the allowable transfers to that type the one
which will in fact occur, based on economic constraints.

In effect, it chooses the least expensive of
these allowable transfers. To do this for the ith
land type, it multiplies the ith row times the vector
D of dollar values, then chooses the smallest non-
zero element of the resulting vector (which is the
i^{th} row of matrix FF). This element is then assigned
a new value which is either the amount of land avail-
able in the chosen donor category or the amount of
land desired (calculated in DIFF), whichever is
smaller. All other elements in the row are converted
to zero. Thus, the ith row of FF becomes the vector
of actual land transfers into the ith category.

After this is done for all rows, the FF matrix
is complete except for the diagonal elements. These
must reflect the land removed from each category.
This is done by simply summing along a particular
column of FF and assigning the negative of this sum
to the diagonal element of that column.

4) Subroutine DIFF2 adds the losses and gains for each
category determined in MATR. To do this, it simply
sums across the rows of FF to get total changes for

Table 7.   Flow Chart II

Subroutine DIFF

```
read control
parameters
        |
        v
CALL INPUT  <----  read V(I)'s,
        |          pop'n values
        v
CALL INPUT1 <----  read dollar-
        |          value vector D,
        v          matrix F of allow-
initialize Y1      able land transfer
        |
        v
write time,
V(I),I=1,NCOM
        |
        v
     J=1
        |
        v
CALL SOLVE  <-----
        |
        v
calculate
FLDD
        |
        v
output FLDD,
V(I),I=1,NCOM
        |
   no   v
<---- J=NT ?
        | yes
        v
      END
```

Subroutine SOLVE

```
   J=J+1
     |
     v
CALL DIFF  <-----
     |
     v
CALL MATR  <----->  (A)  ---->  Subroutine
     |      <----   (B)         MATR
     v
CALL DIFF2  <-----
     |
     v
V(I)=V(I)+DV(I),
I=1,NCOM
     |
     v
   return
```

Subroutine DIFF

```
calculate changes
in CPOP,SPOP
        |
        v
calculate DV1,
DV2,DV3
        |
        v
calculate PFI
        |
        v
calculate DV4,DV5
        |
        v
CALL ADD
        |
        v
calculate DV6,
DV7,DV8
        |
        v
DV(I)=max(DV(I),0.)
I=1,NCOM
```

Subroutine DIFF2

```
      I=1
       |
       v
    SUM = C.  <-------------
       |                   |
       v                   |
SUM=SUM + FF(I,J),         |
J=1,NCOM                   |
       |                   |
       v                   |
   DV(I)=SUM               |
       |                   |
       v          no       |
  I=NCOM ?  ----->  I=I+1 --
       | yes
       v
    return
```

Table 7 (cont.)

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Subroutine MATR

(A) → XX=max(D(I)), I=1,NCCM

I = 1

J = 1

FF(I,J) = F(I,J) x D(J)

FF(I,J) = 0.? —yes→ FF(I,J)=2.x XX

no

J = NCCM? —no→ J = J+1

yes

B=min(FF(I,J)), J=1,NCCM

J = 1

FF(I,J) = B? —yes→ FF(I,J) = min(V(J),DV(I))

no

FF(I,J) = 0.

J=NCCM? —no→ J = J+1

yes

I=NCCM? —no→ I = I+1

yes

J = 1

SUM=0.

SUM=SUM + FF(1,J), I = 1,NCCM

FF(1,J) = -SUM

J=NCCM? —no→ J = J+1

yes

return → (B)
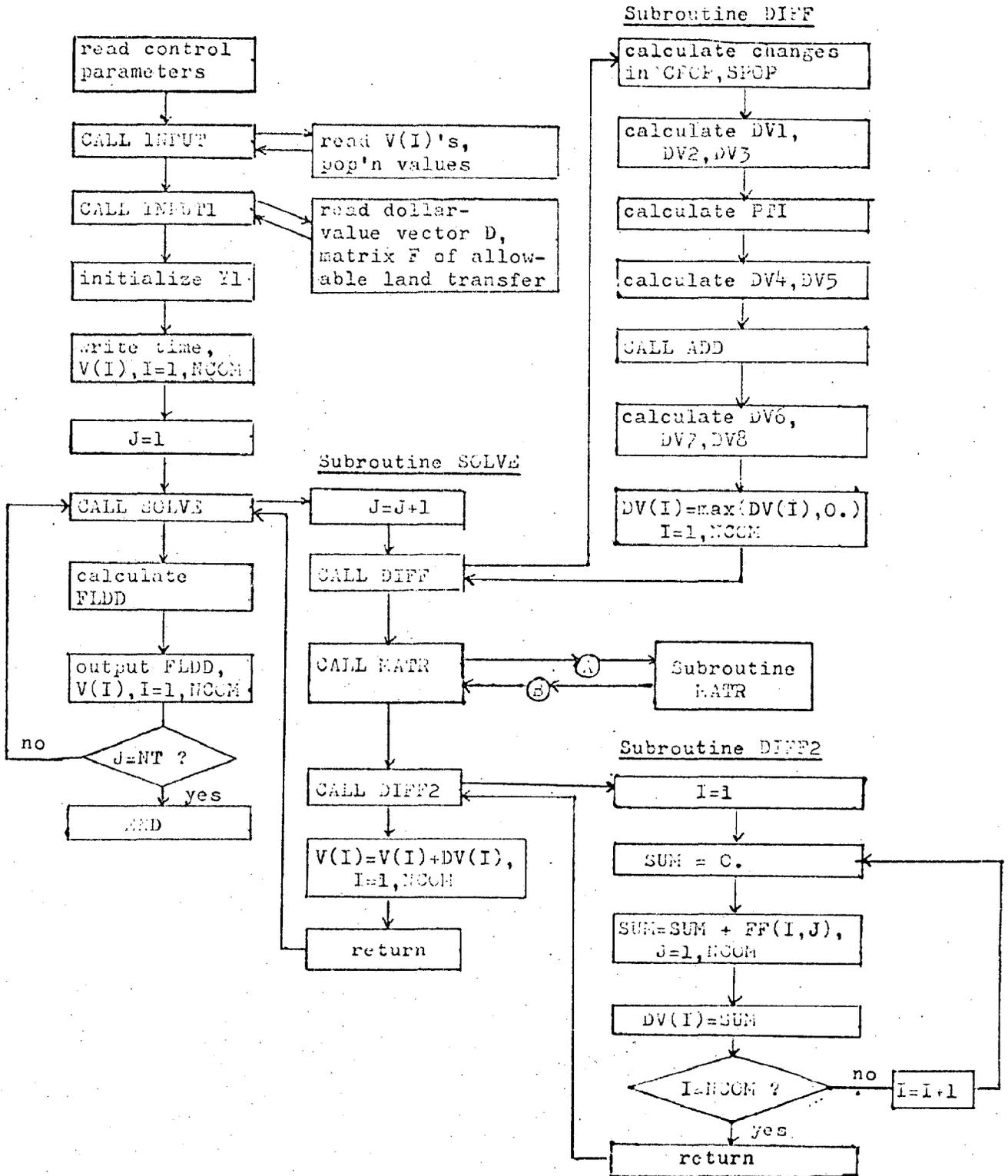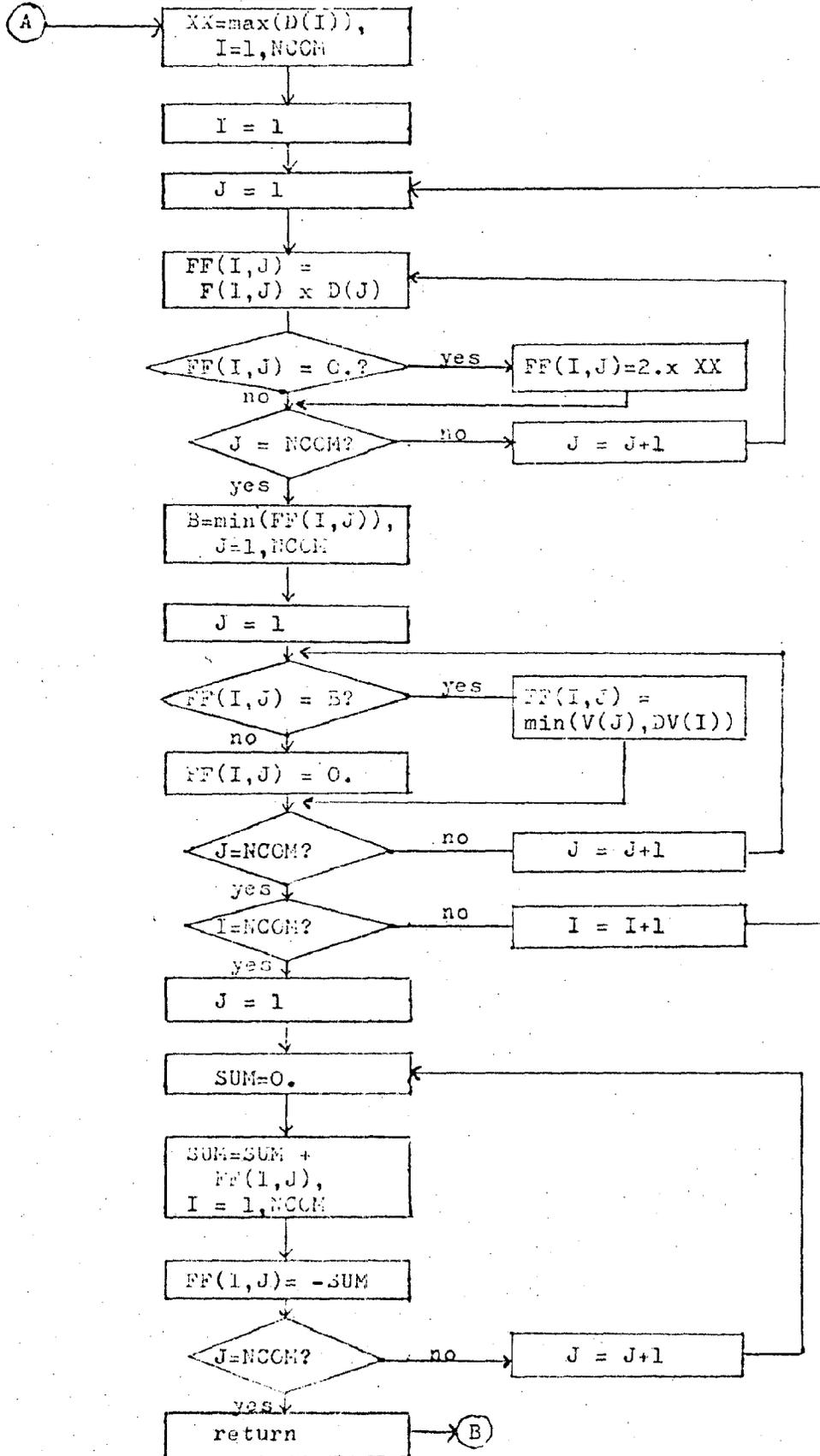
each row. These are the DV's, or final changes in
PSV's between time points. In subroutine SOLVE
these are added to the PSV's (V(I)'s) to get the
new values for the PSV's.

B.   Problems with Version 2

Version 2 satisfies constraint (2) by assigning a negative
value to diagonal elements of FF, equal to land loss in each
category. Thus, total land amount will stay constant.

It satisfies constraint (3) by making the diagonal ele-
ments of F equal to zero, i.e. a category cannot take land
from itself.

It does not satisfy constraint (1). As land is taken
from a category, the amount left in that category is not
changed. Consequently, you can take more than is there,
i.e. several land types can take the same amount of land
from a category, driving it below zero.

Furthermore, Version 2 allows the transfer of land from
more expensive to less expensive categories. This is unlikely
to occur in the real world. Hence, a fourth constraint in
the model would be that this is not allowed to occur.

Also, if the least expensive transfer cannot satisfy the
land amount "wanted" by a category (i.e., for transfer from
category j to category i, $V(J) < DV(I)$), then no further attempt
is made to satisfy this demand by taking land from the next

least expensive category, etc. This should be added as a
fifth constraint in the model.

C.   Output from Version 2

Following is a copy of output from Version 2 for a
13-year run starting at 1973 as the initial time point (Y1).

Note (1)   Input data values

State population projected statistics (SPOP)

and county population projected statistics (CPOP)

for Snohomish County are printed for the 13-year

period. These are followed by the 1973 values for

the eight primary system variables (vector V), the

vector DV of tendencies to change as calculated in

subroutine DIFF for 1973, and the matrix DW of

changes in the five years preceding 1973 in the

categories SHDC (V6) and TRANS (V7).

Note (2)   Input values for dollar values and matrix

The dollar-value vector D for the eight cate-

gories is printed. These were arrived at by an

arbitrary, intuitive ranking. They are followed

by the matrix F, which indicates allowable land

transfers. The columns and rows are ordered in the

manner used throughout this documentation, i.e.

RES, REC, NAT, CONR, SHDI, SHDC, TRANS, NSHD.

Thus, a "1" in F(3,4) indicates land transfer is allowed <u>from</u> category 4 (CONR) <u>to</u> category 3 (NAT). Choices for these values were also arbitrary at this stage.

Note (3)   Output for 13-year run

Year 1 is the initial year (1973); note these values correspond to input data values for vector V. For years 2 through 14, values for vector V of the eight primary system variables are given, as well as a value for FLDD (dollar damage as due to a 100-year flood).

Note that negative values occurred in the NAT category, and also that it gained land although it is the least expensive category. These problems were discussed in the preceding section.

8 CATEGORIES CALC EVERY 1 YRS FROM YR   1 FOR 13 YRS

1973

① INPUT DATA VALUES
SPOP, CPOP, V, DV, DW

SPOP	3.7383E+06	3.8320E+06	3.9258E+06	4.0195E+06	4.1132E+06
	4.2067E+06	4.3006E+06	4.3943E+06	4.4991E+06	4.6044E+06
	4.7095E+06	4.8145E+06	4.9196E+06		
CPOP	2.6850E+05	2.7670E+05	2.8500E+05	2.9330E+05	3.0150E+05
	3.0980E+05	3.1810E+05	3.2630E+05	3.3460E+05	3.4290E+05
	3.5110E+05	3.5940E+05	3.6770E+05		
V	143.4	26.55	413.0	527.5	8.120
	5.380	4.080	94.26		
DV	7.160	.9000	-0.	-0.	-0.
	-0.	-0.	.9400		
DW	.1760	.1760	.1760	.1760	.1760	J— SHDC
	4.0000E-03	4.0000E-03	4.0000E-03	4.0000E-03	4.0000E-03	J— TRANS

② INPUT VALUES FOR DOLLAR VALUES AND MATRIX

D						
15.00	10.00	1.000	10.00	19.00	18.00
20.00	3.000				

F								
-0	-0	1	1	-0	-0	-0	1	RES
1	-0	1	1	-0	1	1	1	REC
-0	1	-0	①	-0	-0	-0	-0	NAT
-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	CONR
1	-0	1	1	-0	1	1	1	SHDI
1	-0	1	1	1	-0	1	1	SHDC
1	-0	1	1	1	1	-0	1	TRANS
-0	-0	-0	-0	1	1	-0	-0	NSHD

③

YR	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHDI	SHDC	TRANS	NSHD	FLDD
initial→1	143.4	26.5	413.0	527.5	8.1	5.4	4.1	94.3	
2	287.0	27.7	268.1	527.5	8.1	5.4	4.2	94.4	25721150
3	410.0	29.1	143.4	527.5	8.1	5.5	4.2	94.4	32857872
4	510.6	31.0	40.7	527.5	8.1	5.7	4.3	94.4	38697972
5	551.3	33.3	(-2.6)	527.5	8.1	5.8	4.5	94.4	41061346
6	548.7	30.7	(12.9)	524.9	5.5	3.2	1.9	94.4	40885305
7	561.7	30.7	-.2	524.9	5.5	3.4	2.0	94.4	41635819
8	561.4	30.5	1.2	524.7	5.3	3.1	1.7	94.4	41619818
9	562.6	30.5	-.3	524.7	5.3	3.3	1.9	94.4	41688037
10	562.4	30.2	1.3	524.4	5.0	3.0	1.6	94.4	41670854
11	563.6	30.2	-.2	524.4	5.0	3.2	1.7	94.4	41744111
12	563.4	30.0	1.2	524.2	4.8	2.9	1.5	94.4	41727231
13	564.6	30.0	-.2	524.2	4.8	3.0	1.6	94.4	41799198

D. Analysis of Sample Output

From / To	F								DV (initial)	D
	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHDI	SHDC	TRANS	NSHD		
RES	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7.16	15.0
REC	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	.9	10.0
NAT	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
CONR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.0
SHDI	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	19.0
SHDC	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	18.0
TRANS	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	20.0
NSHD	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.94	3.0

The policies reflected by this F-matrix and D-vector are as follows:

(1) Industrial categories are most favored (SHDI, SHDC, and TRANS) by both F and D

(2) NAT and CONR are least favored

(3) RES is more restricted than the industrial categories in the number of categories from which it is allowed to draw, but has a relatively high dollar-value rank
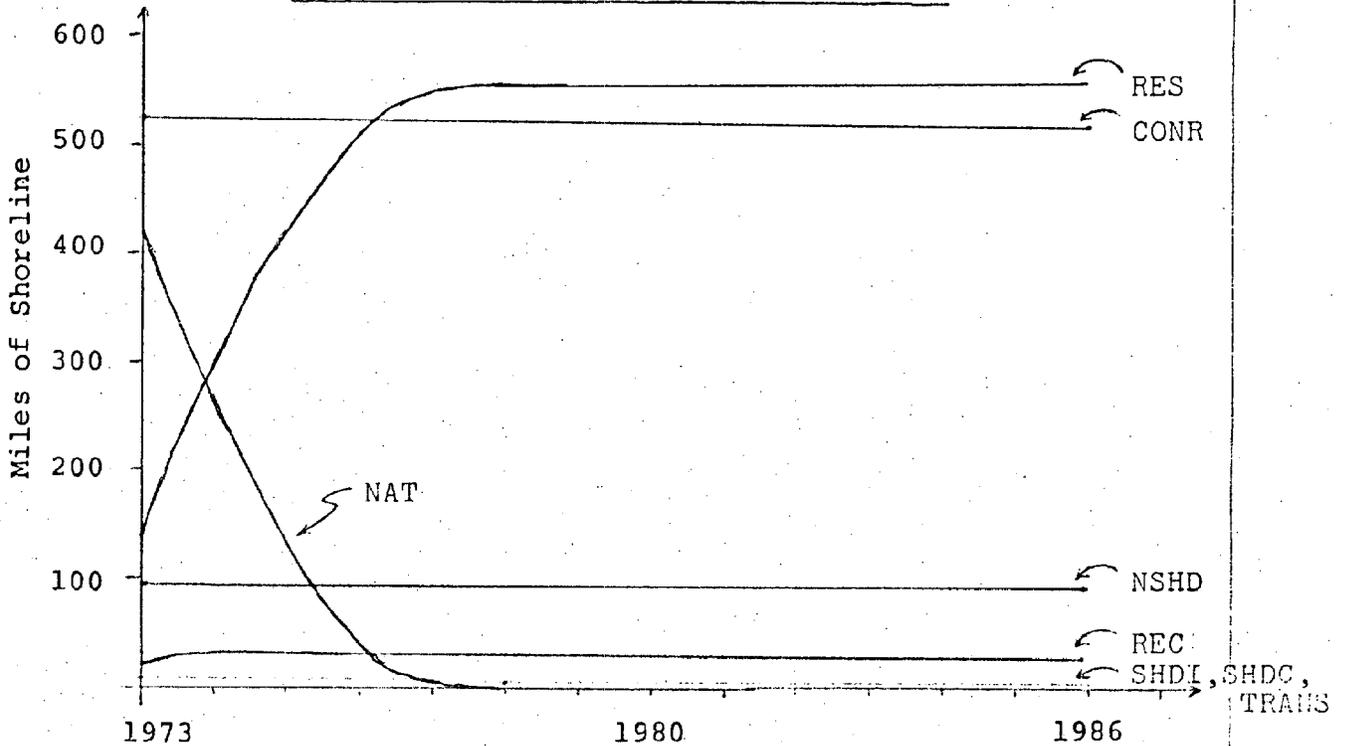
Graph 1

Changes in State & County Populations

5.0

4.5   SPOP (×10^6)

4.0

Population

3.5   CPOP (×10^5)

3.0

2.5

1973   1980   1986
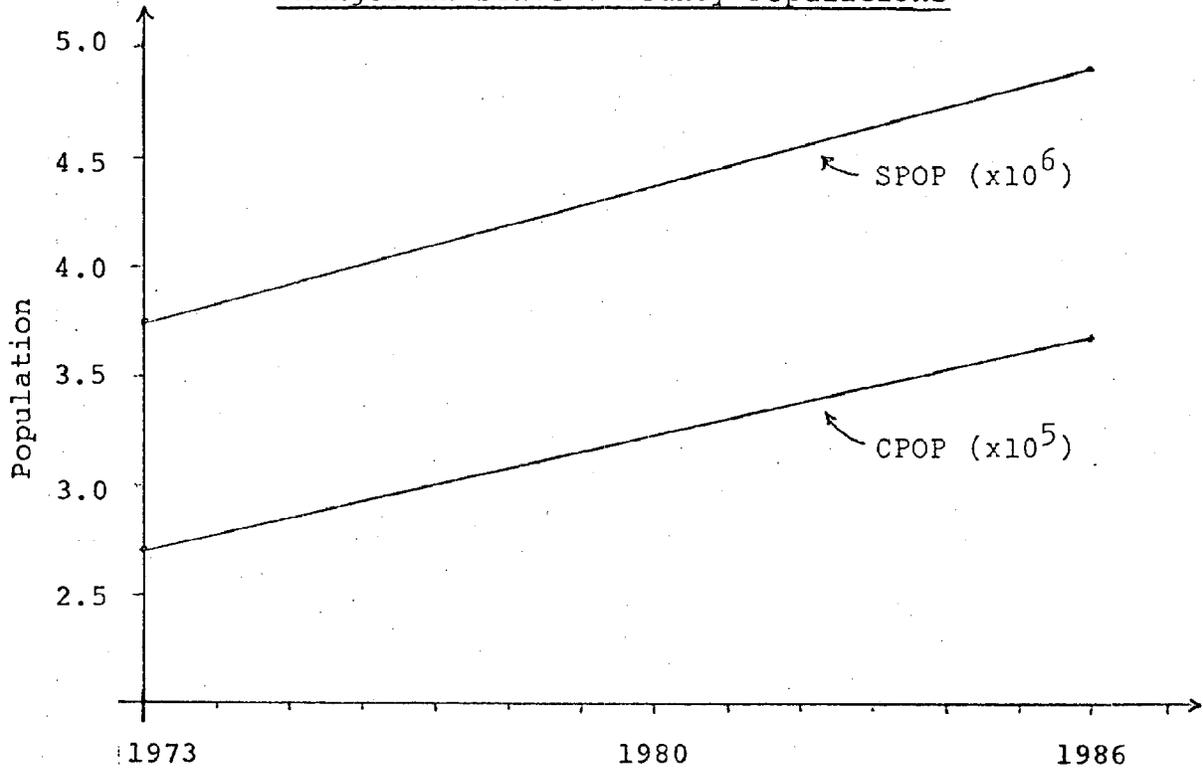
Graph 2

Changes in Eight Land-Use Categories

600
RES
500   CONR

Miles of Shoreline

400

300

200   NAT

100   NSHD

REC
SHDI, SHDC, TRANS

1973   1980   1986

The most drastic changes occurred in the RES and NAT categories. Note that the initial DV for RES was extremely high compared to the other categories and that the NAT category had an extremely low dollar-value ranking compared to the other categories from which RES could draw. Thus, the RES category had a very strong "pull" and would return to the NAT category each iteration to fulfill it's "desire" for land.

The other category that achieved any significant increase over the 13-year period was REC (3 miles). Note that this category had an initial DV of .9, considerably less than RES. It, too, would go first to NAT to draw land, thus increasing the drain on natural land.

NSHD was the only other category to increase, but only by one-tenth of a mile. It was also the only other category to have a positive initial DV (.94). It could draw from SHDI and SHDC, which partially accounts for their decrease.

All other categories had an initial DV of 0. Note that the industrial categories, all highly favored by the F policy matrix and the D dollar-value vector, all showed a steady decrease.

It thus appears that the DV vector (of "tendencies" to change based mainly on population changes) is of much greater significance than F or D (i.e. economic factors) in determining

what changes actually occurred. This may indicate a need
for revision of the basic model mechanisms.

3. Version 3

    A. Modification of Version 2

        Needed modifications to the model, as indicated in
        the discussion of problems with Version 2, were
        incorporated into Version 2. These included the
        following:

        a) Land was ranked in ascending order by dollar
           value, and as a category made allowable land
           transfers to itself, it drew sequentially
           from these ranked categories until its "need"
           was satisfied;

        b) A category was not allowed to draw land from a
           category more expensive than itself;

        c) When land was drawn from a category, the amount
           left was adjusted to reflect the loss.

    B. Output from Version 3

        There are three examples of output produced by
Version 3, each of which represents the outcome of the
simulation of different land use policies. Each output contains
a listing of initial input values followed by a table of land-
use change in the eight categories over a thirteen-year
time span. Those are followed by three analytical graphs,
the first two of which depict how a single variable changes

over time. The third depicts how variable 3 (natural land
type) varies with variable 4 (conservatory--rural land).
This graph shows the threshold nature of the relationship
between the two variables.

1. The first example indicates what might happen if present
policies (as controlled by the matrix of allowable transfers)
are allowed to continue. The sample output and analytical
graphs follow.

CALCULATION OF MILES OF SHORELINE BY CATEGORY

8 CATEGORIES CALC EVERY 1 YRS FROM YR 1973 FOR 13 YRS

Table 8

INPUT DATA

STATE AND COUNTY POPULATIONS

YEAR	STATE POP	COUNTY POP
1973	3738300	268500
1974	3832000	276700
1975	3925800	285000
1976	4019500	293300
1977	4113200	301500
1978	4206700	309800
1979	4300600	318100
1980	4394300	326300
1981	4499100	334600
1982	4604400	342900
1983	4709500	351100
1984	4814500	359400
1985	4919600	357700

INITIAL STATE VARIABLE VALUES

V-S: 143.4 26.5413.0527.5 8.1 5.4 4.1 94.3
DV-S: 7.2 .9 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 .9

Table 9

RELATIVE DOLLAR VALUES AND ALLOWABLE TRANSFERS
CATEGORY

|	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHDI	SHDC	TRAN	SHDG
($)	15	10	1	10	19	18	20	3
(1)	-0	-0	1	1	-0	-0	-0	1
(2)	1	-0	1	1	-0	1	1	1
(3)	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0
(4)	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
(5)	1	-0	1	1	-0	1	1	1
(6)	1	-0	1	1	1	-0	1	1
(7)	1	-0	1	1	1	1	-0	1
(8)	-0	-0	-0	-0	1	1	-0	-0

Table 10

THE OUTPUT GENERATED BY THIS PROGRAM CONSISTS
OF A TABLE PRESENTING VARIABLE VALUES THROUGH
TIME, AND ONE TO SEVERAL GRAPHS.

| YEAR	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHDI	SHDC	TRANS	NSHD	FLOD
1973	143.4	26.5	413.0	527.5	8.1	5.4	4.1	94.3	
1974	287.0	27.7	268.1	527.5	8.1	5.5	4.2	94.3	25717276
1975	410.0	29.1	143.4	527.5	8.1	5.6	4.2	94.3	32853598
1976	510.6	31.0	40.7	527.5	8.1	5.8	4.3	94.3	38693657
1977	592.4	33.3	.0	527.5	8.1	5.9	4.5	50.7	41693612
1978	667.0	36.2	0.0	500.3	8.1	6.1	4.6	.0	43726981
1979	735.9	39.9	0.0	427.5	8.1	6.2	4.7	0.0	46993820
1980	792.4	44.5	0.0	366.1	8.1	6.3	4.8	0.0	49661147
1981	840.2	50.4	0.0	312.2	8.1	6.5	4.9	0.0	51892623
1982	879.9	57.8	0.0	264.9	8.1	6.6	5.0	0.0	53722318
1983	912.4	67.1	0.0	222.9	8.1	6.8	5.1	0.0	55184797
1984	939.3	78.7	0.0	184.0	8.1	6.9	5.2	0.0	56360230
1985	961.1	93.4	0.0	147.3	8.1	7.0	5.3	0.0	57254770
1986	961.1	111.0	0.0	129.5	8.1	7.2	5.4	0.0	57075888

Graph 3

Projected Changes in Residential Use
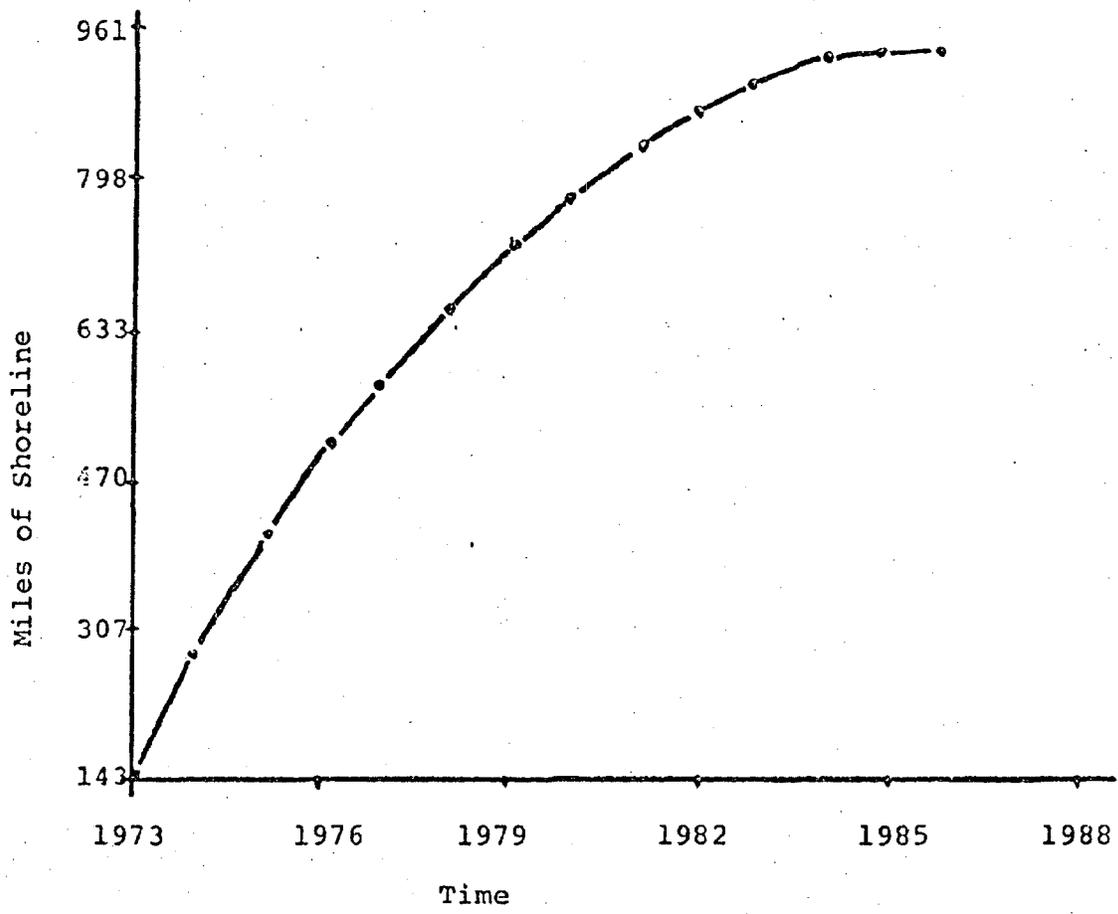
Graph 4

Projected Change in Recreational Use
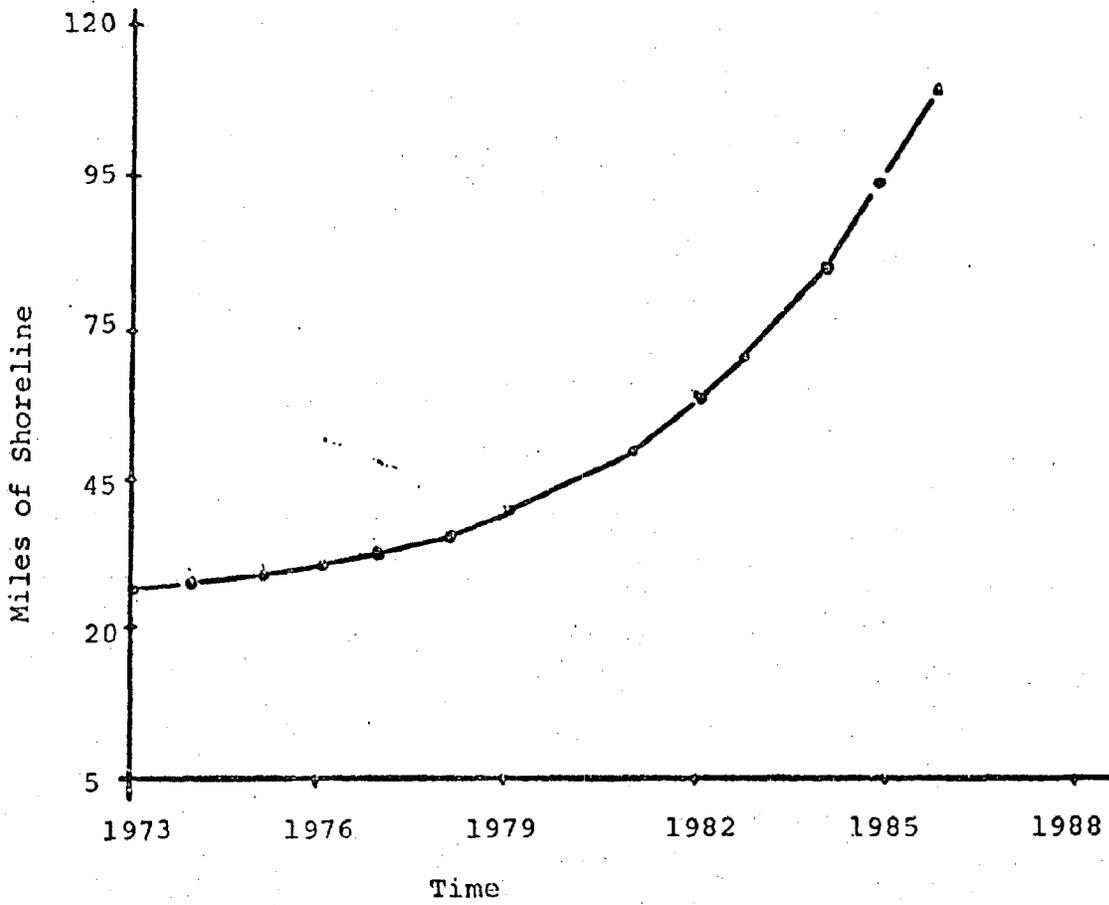
Graph 5

Land Losses from NAT & CONR between
1973 & 1986
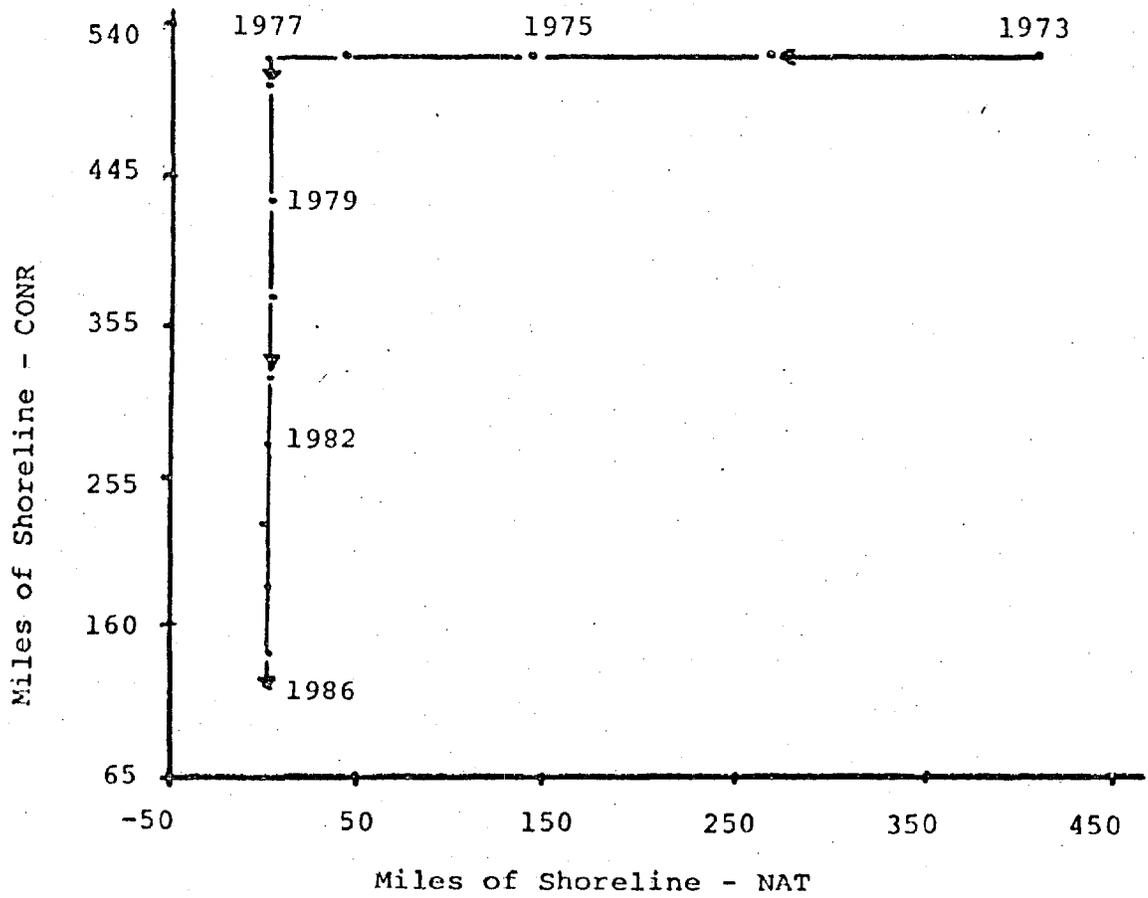
2. The second example is intended to represent a conservation approach. It differs from the first in that the transfer of NAT (natural land type) and CONR (conservancy--rural land type) into any other land category is severely restricted. The key aspects of this policy are: a) NAT land is allowed to transfer into CONR, b) CONR into REC (recreational type), and c) REC into NAT.

CALCULATION OF MILES OF SHORELINE BY CATEGORY

8 CATEGORIES CALC EVERY 1 YRS FROM YR 1973 FOR 13 YRS

Table 11

INPUT DATA

STATE AND COUNTY POPULATIONS

YEAR	STATE POP	COUNTY POP
1973	3738300	268500
1974	3832000	276700
1975	3925800	285000
1976	4019500	293300
1977	4113200	301500
1978	4206700	309800
1979	4300600	318100
1980	4394300	326300
1981	4499100	334600
1982	4604400	342900
1983	4709500	351100
1984	4814500	359400
1985	4919600	367700

INITIAL STATE VARIABLE VALUES

```
V-S: 143.4 26.5413.0527.5  8.1  5.4  4.1 94.3
DV-S:  7.2    .9 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0   .9
```

Table 12

RELATIVE DOLLAR VALUES AND ALLOWABLE TRANSFERS
CATEGORY

	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHOI	SHOC	TRAN	SHOC
($)	15	10	1	10	19	18	20	3
(1)	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1
(2)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
(3)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
(5)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
(6)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
(7)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
(8)	-0	-0	-0	-0	1	1	-0	-0

Table 13

THE OUTPUT GENERATED BY THIS PROGRAM CONSISTS
OF A TABLE PRESENTING VARIABLE VALUES THROUGH
TIME, AND ONE TO SEVERAL GRAPHS.

YEAR	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHOI	SHOC	TRANS	NSHO	FLOO
1973	143.4	26.5	413.0	527.5	8.1	5.4	4.1	94.3	
1974	237.5	27.7	413.0	526.4	8.1	5.5	4.2	.0	19061068
1975	237.3	29.1	413.0	524.9	8.1	5.6	4.2	0.0	19034116
1976	237.0	31.0	413.0	523.1	8.1	5.8	4.3	0.0	19000905
1977	236.7	33.3	413.0	520.8	8.1	5.9	4.5	0.0	18961966
1978	236.5	36.2	413.0	517.8	8.1	6.1	4.6	0.0	18917869
1979	236.2	39.9	413.0	514.2	8.1	6.2	4.7	0.0	18867245
1980	236.0	44.5	413.0	509.5	8.1	6.3	4.8	0.0	18806395
1981	235.8	50.4	413.0	503.7	8.1	6.5	4.9	0.0	18733010
1982	235.5	57.8	413.0	496.3	8.1	6.6	5.0	0.0	18644390
1983	235.3	67.1	413.0	487.0	8.1	6.8	5.1	0.0	18536887
1984	235.0	78.7	413.0	475.3	8.1	6.9	5.2	0.0	18405526
1985	234.8	93.4	413.0	460.7	8.1	7.0	5.3	0.0	18244091
1986	234.5	111.0	413.0	443.1	8.1	7.2	5.4	0.0	18053227

Graph 6
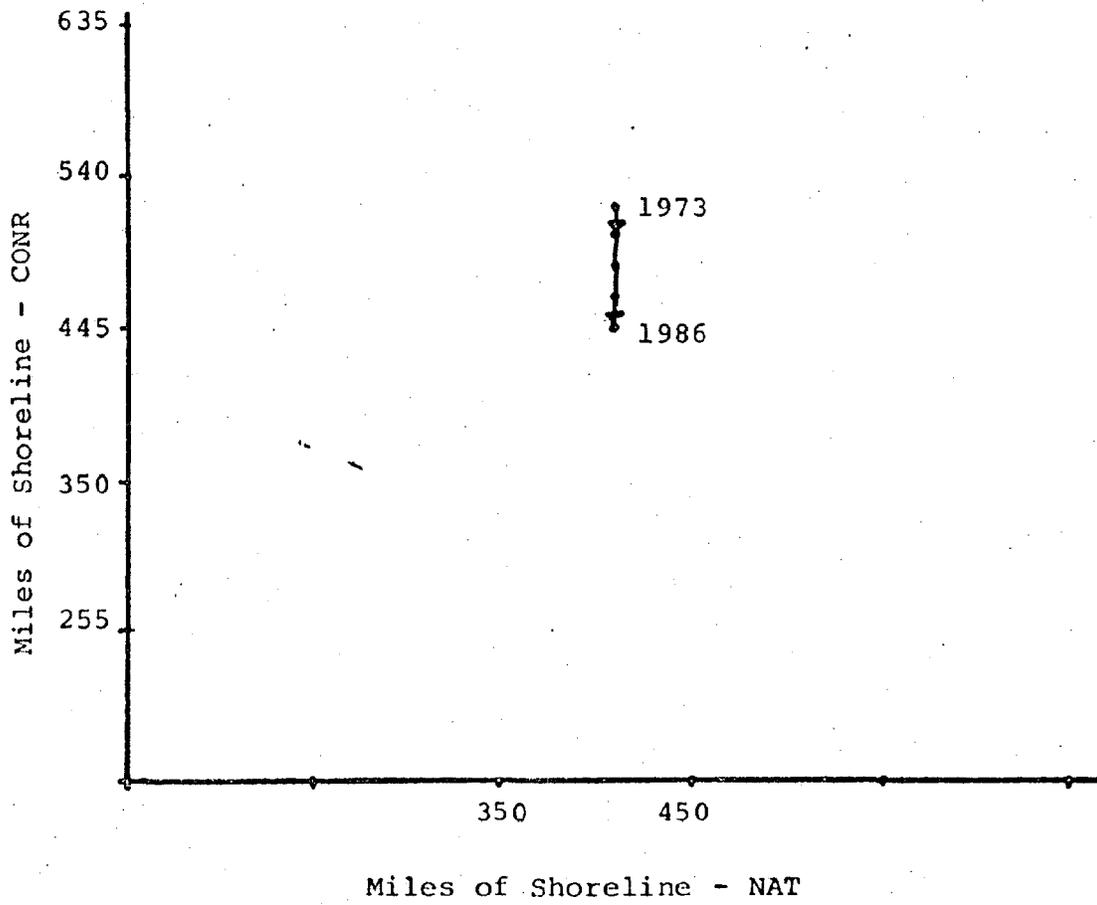
Projected Changes in Residential Use
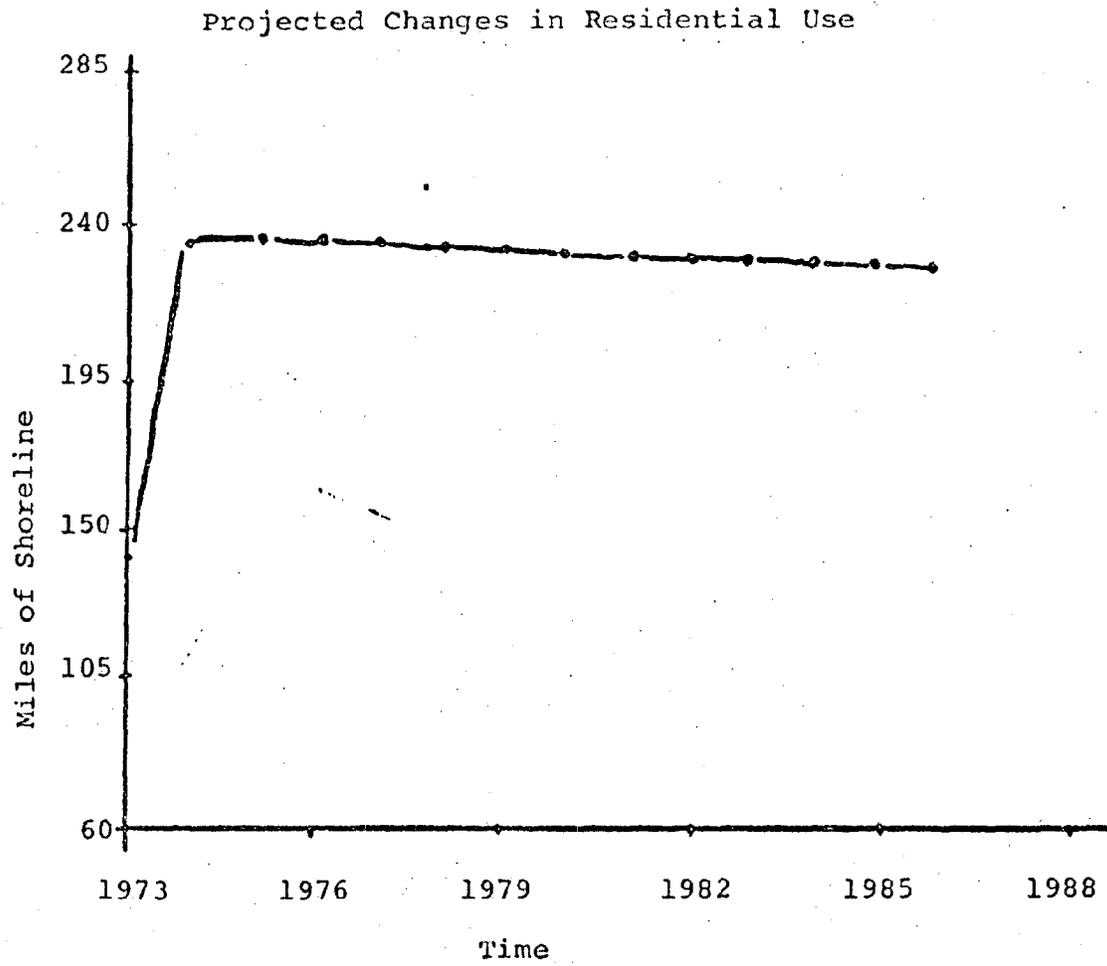
Graph 7

Projected Change in Recreational Use
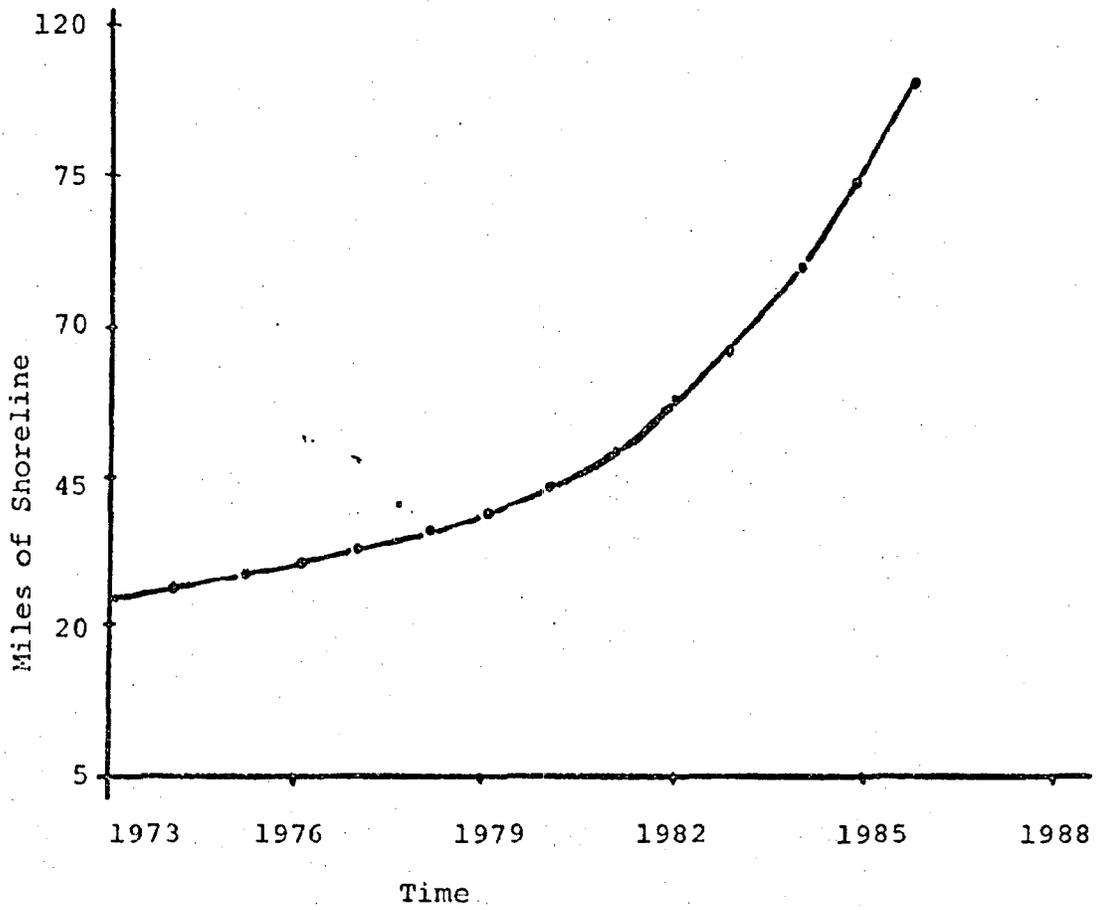
Graph 8

Land Losses from NAT & CONR between 1973 & 1986

3.   In the third example, the policy used reflects another
conservation approach.   Land is allowed to transfer into
residential type from CONR indirectly: CONR into REC,
REC into NAT, and NAT into RES.   Again, the output and analytical
graphs are presented below.

CALCULATION OF MILES CF SHORELINE BY CATEGORY

8 CATEGORIES CALC EVERY   1 YRS FROM YR 1973 FOR 13 YRS

Table 14

INPUT DATA

STATE AND COUNTY POPULATIONS

YEAR	STATE POP	COUNTY POP
1973	3739300	268500
1974	3432000	276700
1975	3925800	285000
1976	4019500	293300
1977	4113200	301500
1978	4206700	309800
1979	4300600	318100
1980	4394300	326300
1981	4499100	334600
1982	4604400	342900
1983	4709500	351100
1984	4814500	359400
1985	4919600	367700

INITIAL STATE VARIABLE VALUES

V-S: 143.4 26.5413.0527.5 8.1   5.4   4.1 94.3
DV-S: 7.2   .9 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0   .9

Table 15
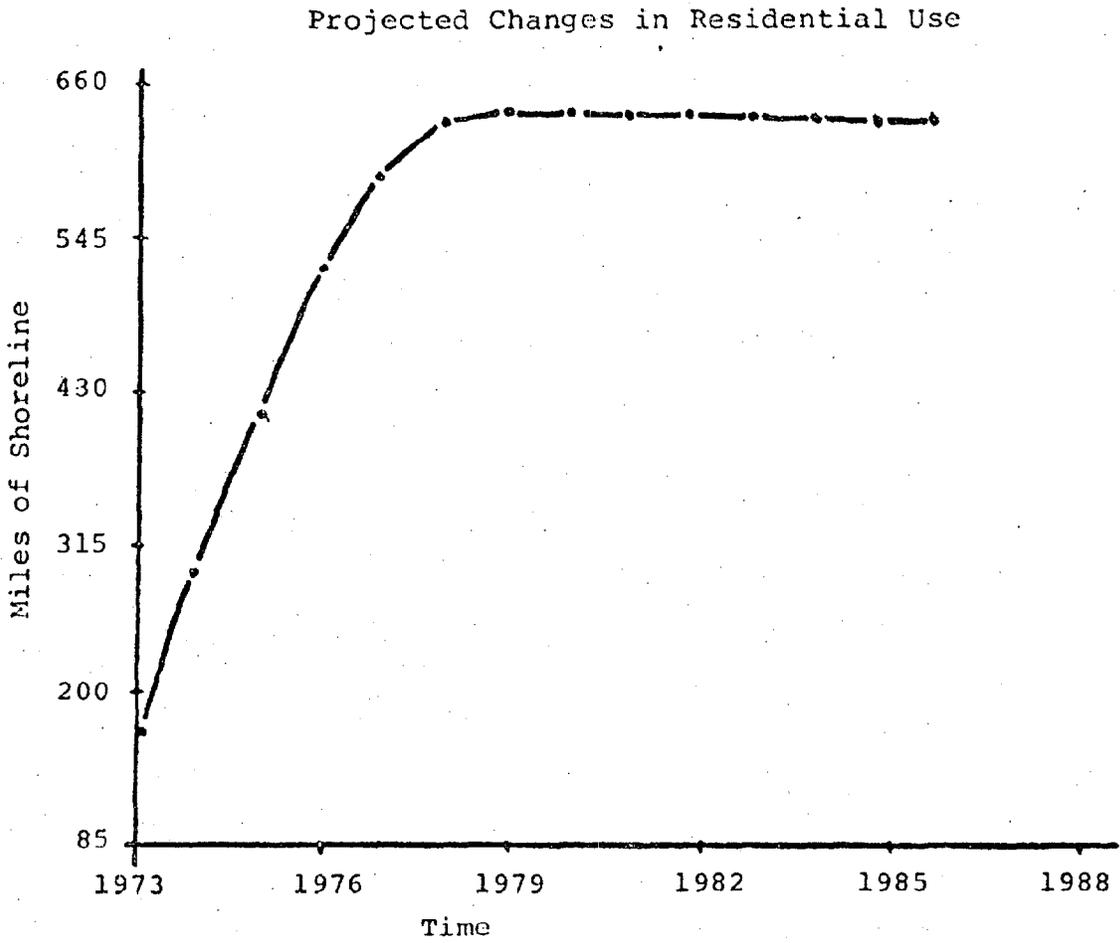
RELATIVE DOLLAR VALUES AND ALLOWABLE TRANSFERS
CATEGORY

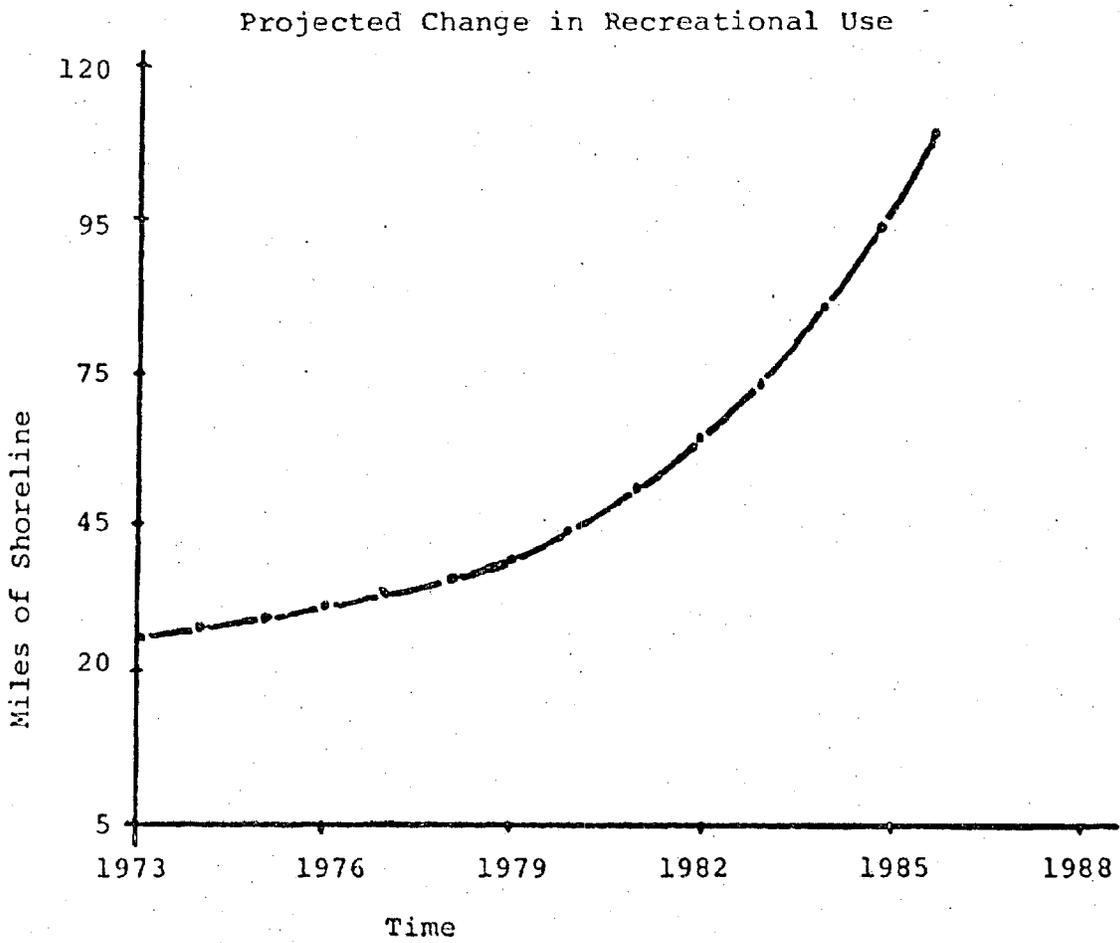|	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHOI	SHOC	TRAN	SHOC
(%)	15	10	1	10	19	18	20	3
(1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(2)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
(3)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(5)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
(6)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
(7)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
(9)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 16

THE OUTPUT GENERATED BY THIS PROGRAM CONSISTS
OF A TABLE PRESENTING VARIABLE VALUES THROUGH
TIME, AND ONE TO SEVERAL GRAPHS.

YEAR	RES	REC	NAT	CONR	SHOI	SHOC	TRANS	NSHO	FLOD
1973	143.4	26.5	413.0	527.5	8.1	5.4	4.1	94.3	
1974	287.0	27.7	269.4	527.5	8.1	5.5	4.2	92.9	25664446
1975	410.2	29.1	146.2	527.5	8.1	5.6	4.2	91.3	32746177
1976	511.2	31.0	45.2	527.5	8.1	5.8	4.3	89.2	38526919
1977	593.6	33.3	0.0	527.5	8.1	5.9	4.5	49.4	41716357
1978	642.7	36.2	0.0	524.6	8.1	6.1	4.6	.0	42563277
1979	642.5	39.9	0.0	520.9	8.1	6.2	4.7	0.0	42512063
1980	642.3	44.5	0.0	516.2	8.1	6.3	4.8	0.0	42451903
1981	642.0	50.4	0.0	510.4	8.1	6.5	4.9	0.0	42375418
1982	641.8	57.8	0.0	503.0	8.1	6.6	5.0	0.0	42289793
1983	641.5	67.1	0.0	493.7	8.1	6.8	5.0	0.0	42192296
1984	641.3	78.7	0.0	482.1	8.1	6.9	5.2	0.0	42090164
1985	641.0	93.4	0.0	467.4	8.1	7.0	5.3	0.0	41849500
1986	640.8	111.0	0.0	449.8	8.1	7.2	5.4	0.0	41698676

Graph 9

Projected Changes in Residential Use

Graph 10

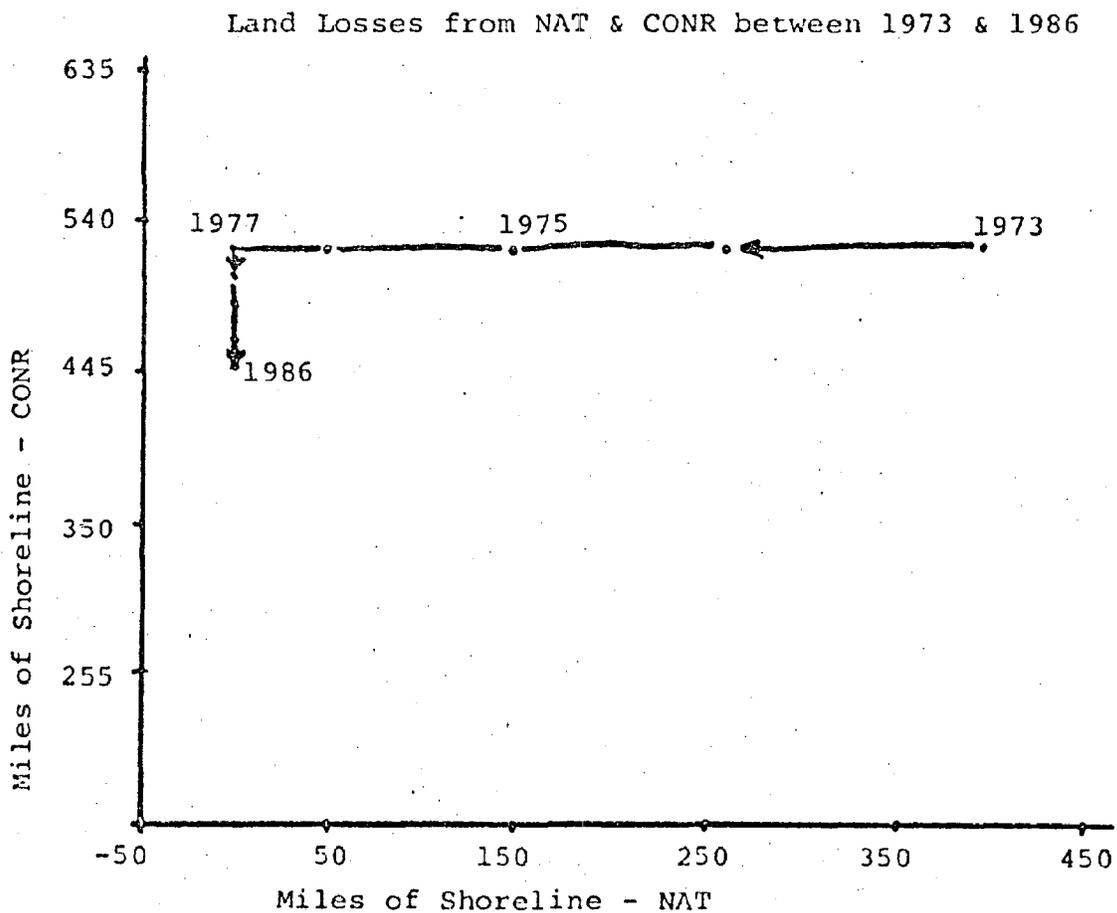Projected Change in Recreational Use

Graph 11

Land Losses from NAT & CONR between 1973 & 1986

V. Conclusion

Following the construction and exercising of Version 3 of the MACLUSE model, it was decided to temporarily cease the modeling effort and focus on a data-gathering project.

It was felt at this point that detailed land-use information of a historical nature was required to continue the modeling phase of the project in a meaningful manner. This was necessary for several reasons. First, a knowledge of what land use types are actually involved in a process of change is necessary to better define the primary system variables of the model. Second, historical data is required to isolate the important causal factors. Third, such data is necessary to fit model parameters and to provide a comparison to model results, thus making possible a good evaluation of the forecasting power of the model.

Toward this end, aerial photographs of the Snohomish County marine shoreline were obtained for the years 1947, 1955, 1965 and 1969. The analysis of this raw data set is to be carried out and will be described in a future paper. It is anticipated that the modeling effort will continue, although it may not take the exact form of further refinements of MACLUSE.