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PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES
PLANNING MODEL
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

by

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ABSTRACT

Because the use of the Mathematical Programming System -- Extended (MPSX) to solve large linear and mixed integer programs requires the preparation of many input data cards, a matrix generator program to produce the MPSX input data from a much more limited set of data may expedite the use of the mixed integer programming optimization technique.

The Model Definition and Control Program (MODCOP) is intended to assist a planner in preparing MPSX input data for the Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model. The model utilizes a mixed-integer mathematical program to identify a minimum present cost set of water resources projects (diversions, reservoirs, ground-water fields, desalinization plants, water treatment plants, and inter-basin transfers of water) which will meet a set of future water demands and to determine their sequence of construction. While MODCOP was specifically written to generate MPSX input data for the planning model described in this report, the program can be easily modified to reflect changes in the model's mathematical structure.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the model definition and control program (MODCOP) is to assist the planner in preparing input data to the Mathematical Programming System -- Extended (MPSX). Because of the large number of constraints (rows) and variables (columns) associated with some optimization models, such as the Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model described below, the use of a matrix generator to produce MPSX input data from a much more limited set of data may expedite the solution of a given problem. While every attempt has been made to keep MODCOP flexible, it is primarily designed to produce a specific problem matrix. By making minor changes to MODCOP and the input data, the planner can generate a variety of planning models to evaluate alternative water resources development schemes. However, the application of MODCOP to other models, which are substantially different from the one described in this report, probably will require extensive rewriting of the computer program.

This report describes the MODCOP program as applied to the Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model and its use with MPSX. The first part of the report briefly describes the structure of the planning model. The second part discusses the operation of MODCOP together with the preparation and formatting of the input data. Finally, use of the program in conjunction with MPSX is illustrated by an example.

Acknowledgments

The Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model is being developed as part of a cooperative program between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board and the U.S. Geological Survey. The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, the Planning Board, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Public Works, the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Co., and the Department of Agriculture in providing ready access to pertinent data, files, and reports.

PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES PLANNING MODEL

The Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model is a mixed-integer program which aids the planner in screening large numbers of water resources projects proposed for possible implementation. Given a set of future water demands, the mathematical program selects and schedules the construction of proposed projects so that the demands are met at minimum present cost. Similar planning models utilizing mixed integer programming are described by O'Neill (1972) and Facet and Marks (1972).

A schematic representation of one region in the planning model is shown in figure 1. In any given planning region, water demands may be met from a number of different sources. Raw water may be obtained from reservoirs, run-of-the-stream diversions, or it may be imported from some other planning region. Treated water may be obtained from ground-water fields (water is assumed to be chlorinated at the pumphouse), desalination plants, treated-water imports, or raw water may be processed at a water treatment plant. Thus the raw water demands may be met from either raw water or treated water supplies, while treated water demands may be only satisfied from treated water supplies. In addition to filling internal water demands, the region may also export raw or treated water to meet demands in other regions.

For each type of project, e.g., diversions, reservoirs, ground-water fields, desalination plants, water treatment

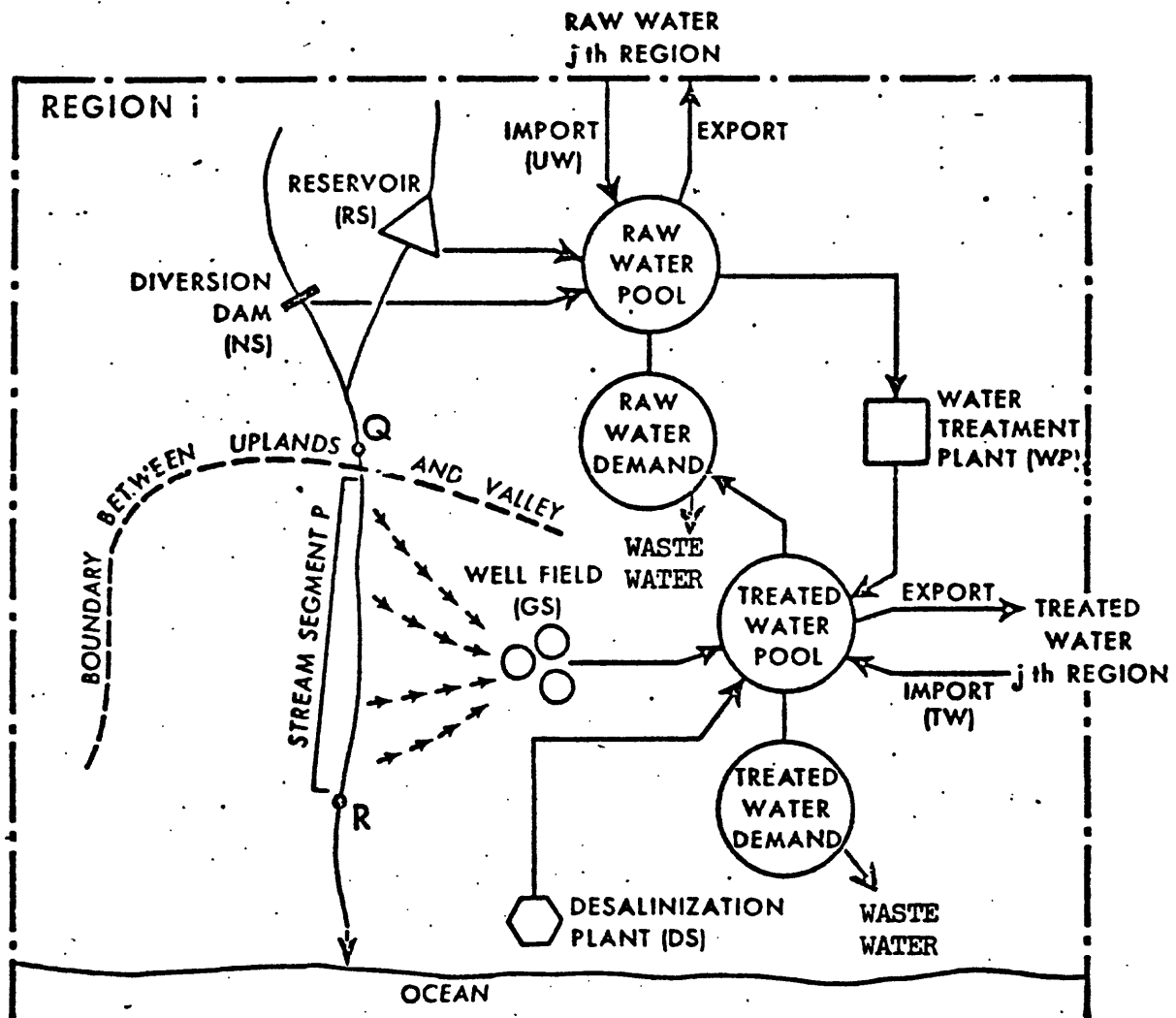
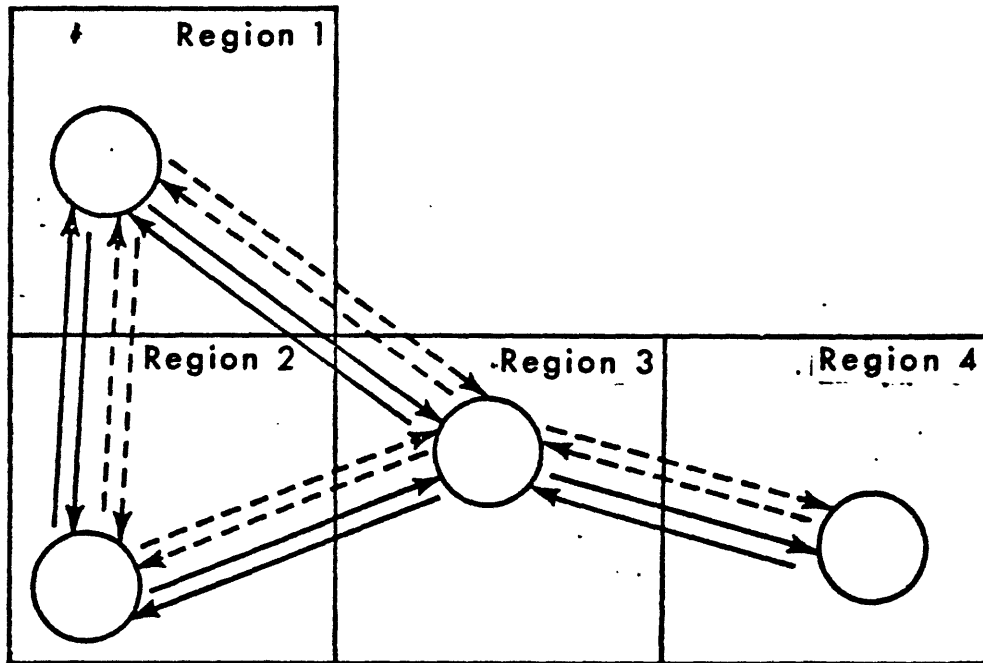


Figure 1. -- Schematic representation of the i-th region in the Puerto Rico Water-Resources Planning Model (MODCOP version 3).

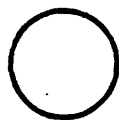
plants, and raw or treated water import systems, the planner may wish to consider one or more different size projects located at different points within the region. For each proposed project the planner must estimate the project's yield or capacity, construction costs, operation-maintenance-replacement (OMR) costs per unit of water produced, transported, or processed, and the project's economic life.

For legal or environmental reasons the planner may wish to require that downstream flows equal or exceed a required flow value RFLOW. If ground-water development takes place in valley aquifers, ground-water surface-water interactions may cause water from the stream to recharge the ground-water supply. Eventually, the inflow to the valley from the uplands, QFLOW (fig. 1), may be reduced by drafts on diversions and reservoirs to the point where there is insufficient flow to both recharge the aquifer and meet downstream flow requirements. Therefore, the planning model has a constraint which represents the interactions between surface-water and ground-water development in the planning region and flow requirements at points specified by the planner.

In summary, the planning model consists of two or more planning regions interlinked by one or more water transfer projects (fig. 2). The model minimizes the present (or discounted) total cost of construction and operation of water resources projects in all regions over the planning horizon.



Symbols



-Water demand centers of each region



-Treated water import



-Raw water import

Figure 2. -- A schematic representation of a four-planning region model.

Mathematical Structure

A mixed-integer program determines a set of activity levels that optimizes an objective function subject to a set of constraints. Some of these activity levels are integer variables and others are continuous variables. The objective function of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model consists of minimizing the sum of the operating costs associated with producing, processing, and transporting a certain volume of water and the fixed construction costs associated with the individual projects (eq. 1). All costs are discounted to present value. The notation used in describing the objective function and the constraints is given in appendix A. The model's objective function is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Minimize } & \sum_{k=1}^5 \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{l=1}^L I_{ik}^{(k)} \left(C_{nijl}^{(k)} Q_{nijl}^{(k)} + FC_{nijl}^{(k)} I_{nijl}^{(k)} \right) \\
 & + \sum_{k=6}^7 \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^I \sum_{j=1}^I \sum_{l=1}^L I_{ik}^{(k)} \left(C_{nijl}^{(k)} Q_{nijl}^{(k)} + FC_{nijl}^{(k)} I_{nijl}^{(k)} \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{eq. 1}$$

The first term of the objective function represents the operating costs and fixed costs of diversions, reservoirs, well-fields, desalinization plants, and water treatment plants. The second term represents the operating costs and fixed costs of raw and treated water imports.

The objective function is subject to the following constraints:

1. Project initiation constraint -- No water may be provided from project l of type k in planning region i until the project has been constructed. Furthermore, once constructed, the project cannot provide more water than its yield or capacity. For water production projects,

$$U_{il}^{(k)} \sum_{n=1}^{n'} I_{nil}^{(k)} \geq Q_{nil}^{(k)} \quad k = 1, \dots, 5; \quad n' = 1, \dots, N; \quad i = 1, \dots, I; \\ l = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 2a})$$

and for water import projects,

$$U_{ijl}^{(k)} \sum_{n=1}^{n'} I_{nijl}^{(k)} \geq Q_{nijl}^{(k)} \quad k = 6, 7; \quad n' = 1, \dots, N; \\ i = 1, \dots, I; \quad j = 1, \dots, I; \\ i \neq j; \quad l = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 2b})$$

If project l of type k in planning region i already exists in the first planning period, then equation 2a or 2b can be replaced by a bound on the column variables which takes the following form:

$$0 \leq Q_{nil}^{(k)} \leq U_{il}^{(k)} \quad n = 1, \dots, N \quad (\text{eq. 3a})$$

or

$$0 \leq Q_{nijl}^{(k)} \leq U_{ijl}^{(k)} \quad n = 1, \dots, N \quad (\text{eq. 3b})$$

2. Project limitation constraint -- Project z of type k in planning region i may be constructed once and only once during the design horizon. For water production projects,

$$\sum_{n=1}^N I_{ni}^{(k)z} \leq 1 \quad k = 1, \dots, 5; i = 1, \dots, I; \\ z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 4a})$$

and for water import projects,

$$\sum_{n=1}^N I_{nij}^{(k)z} \leq 1 \quad k = 6, 7; i = 1, \dots, I; j = 1, \dots, I; \\ i \neq j; z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 4b})$$

If project z of type k in planning region i already exists, this constraint is unnecessary.

3. Treated water demand constraint -- treated water production or processing (the output of well fields, desalinization plants, and water treatment plants) and treated water imports minus exports in planning region i and time period n must be equal to or greater than treated water demands of planning region i and time period n .

$$\sum_{z=1}^{L_{ik}} \left[\sum_{k=3}^5 Q_{ni}^{(k)z} + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^I (Q_{nij}^{(7)z} - Q_{nji}^{(7)z}) \right] \geq DFW_{ni}$$

$$n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I \quad (\text{eq. 5})$$

4. Total water demand constraint -- Total water production (the output of diversions, reservoirs, ground water fields, and desalinization plants) plus the imports of raw and treated water minus exports in planning region i and time period n must be equal to or greater than the total water demand of planning region i in time period n .

$$\sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k=1}^4 \left[\sum_{ni} Q_{ni}^{(k)} + \sum_{k=6}^7 \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^I \left(Q_{nij}^{(k)} - Q^{(k)} \right) \right] \geq DFW_{ni} + DIW_{ni} \quad n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I \quad (\text{eq. 6})$$

5. Flow requirement constraint -- The sum of the natural (unregulated) upland streamflows in planning region i in any time period n which discharge into stream segment p , minus withdrawals from the stream system by upland diversion, reservoir, and raw water export projects, and minus losses from the stream due to ground water recharge induced by aquifer pumping must be greater than or equal to the required flows downstream of the well fields.

$$\left(Q_{ip}^* - \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{\substack{\hat{l} \\ pk}} Q_{ni}^{(k)} \right) - \sum_{\substack{\hat{l} \\ p3}} \sum_{t=1}^n f_{n-t+1, i, \hat{l}} Q_{ti}^{(3)} \geq R_{ip} \quad n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I; p = 1, \dots, P_i \quad (\text{eq. 7})$$

The term in parentheses represents the streamflow available for recharging the aquifer in stream segment p. The vector \hat{z}_{pk} is a list of project numbers (z) of type k which affect the flows in stream segment p. The vector \hat{z}_{p3} denotes a list of ground water fields which interact with stream segment p. The final term of the constraint computes the losses from the stream in segment p during time period n induced by the present and past pumpage of well field z.

6. Bounds on integer variables -- All integer variables are bounded between zero and one

$$0 \leq I_{ni}z \leq 1 \quad n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I; z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 8a})$$

$$0 \leq I_{nij}z \leq 1 \quad n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I; j = 1, \dots, I; \\ i \neq j; z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 8b})$$

7. Non-negative constraint on continuous variables.

$$Q_{ni}^{(k)} \geq 0 \quad k = 1, \dots, 5; n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I; \\ z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 9a})$$

$$Q_{nij}^{(k)} \geq 0 \quad k = 6, 7; n = 1, \dots, N; i = 1, \dots, I; \\ j = 1, \dots, I; i \neq j; z = 1, \dots, L_{ik} \quad (\text{eq. 9b})$$

3. A planning region contains one or more complete river basins. Where possible the boundaries of a region should coincide with political boundaries in order to simplify data compilation for water demands.
4. Waste water return flows are not considered as a potential source of water through either direct reuse, downstream storage or diversion, or recharge of the ground water supply. In other words once water has been extracted from a given supply, it is assumed to be removed from the hydrologic system.

Additional assumptions are described in association with parameter definitions.

Model Assumptions and Definitions of Parameters

The Puerto Rico Water Resources Planning Model described by equations 1 through 9 may be used to represent a variety of water supply planning problems by changing the size of the planning regions, the length of a planning period, the number of planning periods in the planning horizon, and level of aggregation of water demands and water supply projects. Obviously, the choice of levels of aggregation and the operational definitions given to model parameters will affect the interpretation of the results of model optimization. The following assumptions and tentative definitions

of parameters are given with a minimum amount of rationalization.

1. The minimization of water resource investments over the planning horizon and discounted to present value is a satisfactory criterion for evaluating alternative projects in a screening model.
2. Water resources projects proposed for development are associated with a specific site whereas water demands are assumed to be aggregated at a single point. It will often be convenient to assume that the raw and treated demand centers, raw and treated water pools, and water treatment plants are all located at the same point.

Cost Coefficients

The determination of fixed and operating costs of projects depends upon the way in which projects are defined. The current model makes a distinction between projects which transport water within a planning region and projects which transport water between planning regions. Thus, the costs of reservoir and diversion projects include the costs of transporting water to the nearest water treatment plant. Such transport costs might include a diversion dam downstream of the reservoir, if the stream channel is used to transport reservoir releases earmarked for water supply, pipelines, and pumping stations.

Construction costs of ground water fields and desalinization plants include the costs of transporting the water produced to the nearest connection within the existing water distribution system. Water treatment plant costs may or may not include transport costs depending on the location of the plant in relation to demand centers. The costs of expanding the existing water distribution system are not included in the model since such costs would be incurred regardless of the source of water.

Conceptually, water import project costs include the construction costs of pipelines and pumping stations needed to connect raw and treated water pools (fig. 1) in the exporting and importing regions. However, the actual costs of construction may include only a pipeline from a reservoir in one region to a raw water pool in another region, since the physical distance between project and raw water pool may be shorter than the distance between the regional raw water pools. In such a case care must be taken to assure that if the import project is built, the reservoir is also built.

Another problem involves the handling of nonlinearities in the cost functions. Both operating costs and fixed costs are generally nonlinear with respect to capacity. Since the planner has already fixed the size of the alternative projects that he wishes to screen with the model, fixed costs are determined before the model is run. The quantity of water

produced, processed, or transported, however, is a decision variable. The model assumes that the operating cost function can be determined by a linear approximation of the function in the range of water quantities demanded from the project. If this assumption does not hold, then adjustments in the operating cost coefficients will have to be made and the model will have to be reoptimized.

Water quantities

The continuous variables, i.e., the Q-values in the model are decision variables which represent the quantity of water produced, processed, or transported during the planning period. While the total quantity of water may vary from planning period to planning period, the rate (expressed in millions of gallons per day) is assumed to be constant during any given planning period.

Project capacities and yields

The design capacities of pipelines, desalination plants, and water treatment plants are determined by using standard engineering techniques and assumptions about system reliability. The yields of reservoirs, diversions, and well fields, however, present problems of definition. The yield of a reservoir, for example, depends upon its capacity (usable storage), the pattern of inflows and drafts, its operating rules, and the way in which project "reliability" is defined. The planning

model assumes that the planner conducts separate hydrologic studies of proposed reservoirs, diversions, and ground water fields to obtain initial estimates of project yield. These studies take into account seasonal (possibly monthly) variations in both inflow and draft rates as well as other storage requirements for such purposes as flood control and low flow augmentation in the case of reservoirs. These initial estimates are used to obtain draft rates on each project from the planning model. At this point additional hydrologic studies may be undertaken to refine the yield estimates.

Flow Requirement Constraint

The flow requirement constraint parameters (eq. 7) require some explanation. First, the model assumes that waste water discharges enter a stream below ground water recharge areas (see assumption no. 4 listed above). It also assumes that the planner may wish to impose a constraint that requires a minimum quantity of water (R_{ip}) to be available below stream reach p for diluting these waste water discharges in order to maintain water quality standards in the stream. The aggregate unregulated inflow from the uplands to stream reach p over the planning period will be Q_{ip}^* . With the development of upland reservoir and diversion sites some water will be removed from the system. Similarly, with the development of aquifers hydraulically connected to the stream along reach p , the stream will become a source of water with which to recharge

the aquifer. Thus, the term

$$\sum_{t=1}^n f_{n-t+1,i,l} Q_{ti}^{(3)}$$

represents the aggregate amount of water removed from the stream during time period n due to pumping of the well field in time period n and all previous time periods.

The coefficient $f_{n-t+1,i,l}$ may be interpreted as the fraction of water pumped by field l in time period t that is removed from the stream in time period n .

The computation of the coefficient f is based on the use of a digital ground water model (Maddock, 1969). Given that the vertical flow in an aquifer is insignificant, it is possible to construct a function relating the pumping of a set of wells to the drawdown at those wells even if the aquifer has irregularly shaped boundaries and nonhomogenous flow parameters such as transmissivity and storage coefficients (Maddock, 1972). Assuming that the head boundary is constant along the surface water stream, Maddock (1973) derived an expression relating the amount of water withdrawn from ground water storage by a well to the storage coefficient of the aquifer, the drawdown at the well, and the surface area of the aquifer. The difference between the amount of water pumped and the amount removed from storage is the amount of water removed from the surface water stream.

Let

$$F(n) = \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^M \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^M s(k) \Delta x^2 \beta(k,j,n-t+1) \right] Q(j,t) \quad (\text{eq. 10})$$

where

$F(n)$ = cumulative quantity of water withdrawn from stream since pumping began.

$S(k)$ = storage coefficient of the k -th cell of the ground water model.

Δx^2 = area of each cell in the ground water model.

$\beta(k,j,n-t+1)$ = the response matrix for time period t relating the drawdown of well k to unit pumping at well j ; well k is located in the k -th well of the model.

$Q(j,t)$ = the quantity of water pumped at the j -th well in time period t .

M = number of wells in the ground water model

m = number of wells

n = number of time periods

The β coefficients are obtained by calibrating the ground water model with historical water level and pumping information.

By replacing the quantity in brackets by a coefficient, eq. 10 can be rewritten as

$$F(n) = \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \psi(j,n-t+1) Q(j,t) \quad (\text{eq. 11})$$

Computational experience with the model has shown that once a pumping pattern is established among the j wells of a well

field, the pattern remains fairly constant from time period to time period. The individual well pumpages can then be replaced by $\alpha(j)Q(t)$ where $Q(t)$ is total water pumped during time period t and $\alpha(j)$ is the fraction of the total quantity of water pumped by well j . Thus, the ψ coefficient for the entire well field becomes

$$\psi_{(n-t+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^m \psi_{(j,n-t+1)} \alpha(j) \quad (\text{eq. 12})$$

Thus, each well field z in each planning region i will have a coefficient $\psi_{n-t+1,i}$, computed for it. The f coefficient in eq. 7 can now be written

$$f_{n-t+1,i,z} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_{1,i,z} \quad , \quad n = 1 \\ \psi_{n-t+1,i,z} - \psi_{n-t,i,z} \quad , \quad n > 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{eq. 13})$$

MODEL DEFINITION AND CONTROL PROGRAM (MODCOP)

The model definition and control program (MODCOP) was written to assist the planner prepare input data to MPSX and to optimize the model described in the preceding section of this report. It is assumed that the user is familiar with linear programming and the use of MPSX (IBM, 1971).

The problem matrix which describes the planning model to MPSX consists of five major sections (figure 3):

1. Objective function -- a single row vector of cost coefficients across the top of the matrix;
2. Bounds -- upper and/or lower bounds which constrain the values that the column variables may assume;
3. Right-hand side -- a column vector of values which represent the right-hand side (RHS) of the constraint equations;
4. Ranges -- a column vector of values which allow the RHS of the constraint equations to vary by fixed amounts;
5. The main body of the problem matrix is divided into as many submatrices as there are planning regions.

Each position in the problem matrix is labeled by a column name and a row name.

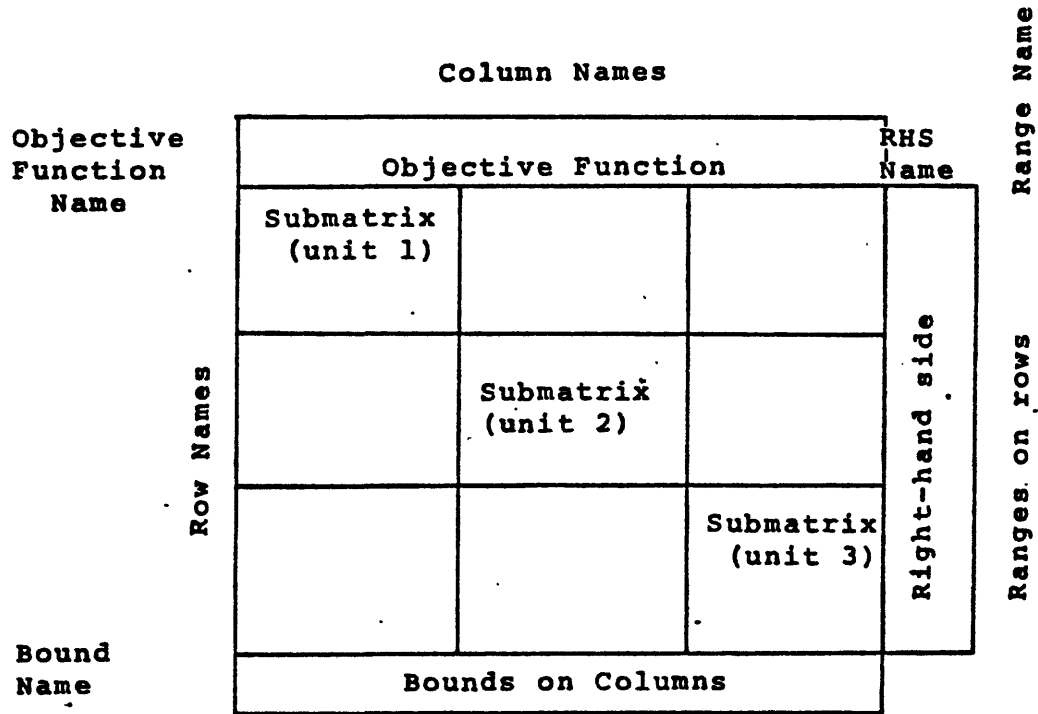


Figure 3. -- Problem matrix nomenclature. There are as many submatrices in the planning model as there are planning regions. The column variables of each submatrix consist of continuous variables and integer variables.

MODCOP is programmed to prepare control cards and data cards required by MPSX to solve the Water Resources Planning Model. The required cards and their format are described in the MPSX program description manual (IBM, 1971a). In general, once the appropriate equations of the mathematical program have been written (eqs. 1-9), a sample problem matrix should be filled in by hand with column names, row names, and the values of coefficients for each non-zero matrix element. Care should be taken to check and recheck the pattern of non-zero matrix elements to insure that they agree with the equations which describe the model. Later, this "picture" of the matrix can be compared with a picture produced on the computer's line printer by MPSX's PICTURE statement to verify the MPSX input data produced by MODCOP.

Program Organization and Operation

MODCOP calls on two main subroutines: DATA reads control cards and input data, and PR sets up the MPSX control data and input data and transfers the card images to disk storage.

Subroutine DATA

Subroutine DATA reads MODCOP control cards and input data, prints tables of input parameters for verification by the user, and computes interest rates, annual fixed costs, ground-water coefficients, and various other model parameters. Table 1 summarizes the cards read by this subroutine. Their formats are given in appendix B.

Each of the 12 types of data cards is preceded by a header card which is used by the subroutine to verify that the proper cards are being read. If the proper header card is not read, the program prints out an error message, although it does not terminate operation.

Model initialization parameter control cards. -- The first of these two control cards contains four names which are used to identify the MPSX data deck, the objective function row, the right-hand side column, and bounds rows. Each name may be up to eight characters long. The first character of each name must be a letter and the name must not contain embedded blanks. The last parameter of the first card XWRITE

Table 1. -- Summary of MODCOP input data cards

1. Model initialization parameter control cards.
2. Row and Column name symbol cards.
3. Number of water production (or processing) project cards.
4. Number of raw water import project cards.
5. Number of treated water import project cards.
6. Water production project parameter cards.
7. Raw water import project parameter cards.
8. Treated water import project parameter cards.
9. Water demand cards.
10. Surface water - ground water interaction parameter cards.
11. Surface water flow requirements cards.
12. Planning unit and project index cards.

may be set to 'YESØ', where Ø represents a blank character, if the card images produced by the PR subroutine are to be displayed on the line printer.

The second card specifies the number of planning regions NPLAN, the number of time periods NTIME, the length of a time period in years TIME, the annual present value interest rate RPV and the annual amortization interest rate RAM. The subroutine converts the annual present value interest rate to the effective interest rate for a planning period using the following equation:

$$R = (1. + RPV)^{TIME} - 1. \quad (\text{eq. 14})$$

All parameters are displayed in a table.

Row and column name symbol cards. -- The first card in this section gives the number of row symbols (NRSYMB) and the number of column symbols (NCSYMB) to be read from the cards to follow. A third parameter NP gives the number of types of water production (or water processing) projects as distinct from water import projects. The planning model described in this report has seven types of water resources projects, five of which are water production projects, e.g., diversions, reservoirs, ground water fields, desalinization plants, and water treatment plants. Thus, NP should be set to 5.

Each three-character symbol is displayed on a separate card with row symbols preceding the column symbols. In the

planning model different symbols are used in place of the project type or k index. Each group of row constraints should be clearly identified by different row symbols and continuous column variable symbols should be distinguishable from integer column variables. All symbols are displayed in a table. If the cards are out of order, e.g., row symbol 10 is read when the program expected row symbol 9, an error message is printed but processing continues.

Number of water production (or water processing cards). --

These cards provide the number of existing and proposed projects in each planning region by type, e.g., diversions, reservoirs, etc. There must be one card for each planning region. If there are no projects of a particular type of planning unit, a zero is entered in the appropriate column position. A maximum of 10 projects of each type is currently allowed in the program. The number of projects in each planning region are displayed in a table. If a card for a planning region is missing or the cards are out of planning region order, an error message will be printed.

Number of raw water import project cards. -- These cards give the number of raw water import projects in each planning region. Each card has three variables: I, the planning region importing water; J, the planning region exporting water; and NPIMP(I,J), the number of transport projects (maximum of 10 projects). There must be at least one card

for each planning region. If planning region I does not import water, J and NPIMP(I,J) should be set equal to zero. In any case, the last card of a group of one or more cards for each planning region must have J = 0 and NPIMP(I,J) = 0 in order to terminate the read cycle for each planning region. After reading the cards, the program displays the number of projects in a table. If the cards are not in planning-region order, an error message will be printed.

Number of located water import project cards. -- These cards give the number of treated water import projects in each planning region. The description of the "Number of raw water import project cards" is applicable to these cards except that the number of projects is given by the variable NPIMQ(I,J).

Water production project parameter cards. -- These parameter cards describe the economic life NL, the yield (or capacity) YLD, the fixed costs CF, and the operating costs per million gallons CO for each water production project in each planning region. The total number of cards must be equal to the total number of production projects. In addition to the information above, existing projects must be identified by setting FIX = 1.

After reading the project parameters, the DATA subroutine calls another subroutine, ACOST, to compute the discounted fixed costs of each project for each planning period during which it might be constructed. The capital recovery factor CFR is calculated as follows:

$$CFR = \frac{RAM(1. + RAM)^{NL}}{(1. + RAM)^{NL} - 1.} \quad (\text{eq. 15})$$

where RAM is the interest rate to be used in amortizing the capital costs of the project over its economic life NL expressed in years. The annual fixed costs AFC are then obtained by multiplying the fixed costs CF by the capital recovery factor.

$$AFC_{iZ}^{(k)} = CFR (CF_{iZ}^{(k)}) \quad (\text{eq. 16})$$

The data subroutine also converts project yields and capacities from millions of gallons per day (MGD) to millions of gallons per planning period. Finally, all data and the results of the computations are displayed in a table.

Raw water and treated water import project parameter cards.

--These two types of cards contain the same kinds of information as is on the water production project parameter cards. One card must be prepared for each project.

Water demand cards. -- This set of cards gives the future demands for fresh (treated water) DFW and for raw water DIW by land unit. Water loss factors are also given for each type of demand and indicate the fraction of the water supplied that is lost in transmission and treatment. The program then adjusts the given water demands upwards to compensate for these expected losses. For example,

$$DFW (\text{adjusted}) = DFW / (1. - PLFW) \quad (\text{eq. 17})$$

The total water demand for a given planning period in a given planning region is the sum of the adjusted raw and treated water demands. The program displays both the unadjusted water demands in MGD, and then the adjusted demands in MG per planning period. There must be NPLAN* NTIME water demand cards in the data deck.

Surface water - ground water interaction parameter cards. --

If a well field is developed in an aquifer which is hydraulically connected to a river whose flow is also developed as a water supply, then the interaction between the two sources of supply must be taken into account in evaluating the quantity of water that may be pumped. In general, if ground water is developed first, then as demands increase beyond the capacity of the well fields, upland surface water sources are developed. Withdrawals from these sources reduce the amount of water available for recharging the aquifer which in turn reduce the water available from the ground water system.

If the planner believes that these interactions are important, then he must supply for each well field a set of coefficients PHI which reflect the amount of water lost from a stream in this and future planning periods due to unit pumping of the well field in the current time period. If there is no interaction, then the PHI values are set to zero.

Each surface water - ground water interaction card contains the PHI values for NTIME time periods for ground water field l in planning region i . After reading the PHI values, equation 13 is used by subroutine GWCØMP to compute coefficients for for the ground water decision variables $Q^{(3)}$. All values are printed in tables. If no ground water projects are in the model, this section of data input must be skipped.

Surface water flow requirements cards. -- For one or more stream segments in a region, the planner may wish to set up flow requirements. This flow requirement states that the natural runoff of the region must exceed the ground water and surface water withdrawals by a certain amount.

The first card in this section lists the number of points at which flow requirements are necessary. One card must be provided for each planning region. The next two cards are read by the program in pairs: the first card gives the natural upland flow QFLOW, the flow requirement RFLOW, and the index number of the stream segments of interest. The second card identifies those reservoir and diversion projects whose withdrawals must be subtracted from QFLOW in addition to those ground water pumpages which induce recharge from the stream and therefore decrease the flow of the stream. In this way several flow requirements on a single stream or on several different streams within a

single planning region can be accommodated. There must be one pair of cards for each flow requirement point in the model.

Planning unit and project index cards. -- The final set of cards in the input data to MODCOP is optional. They are for the convenience of the user and allow him to label any or all of the various planning regions and projects. Whenever an end-of-file card is encountered, subroutine DATA is terminated.

Subroutine PR

Subroutine PR in MODCOP transcribes the data read by subroutine DATA into the format required by MPSX.

The MPSX input data may be divided into seven sections:

1. NAME of data deck.
2. ROWS section specifies the row names of the problem matrix and the type of each row constraint.
3. COLUMNS section specifies the column variable names of the problem matrix and the value of each non-zero matrix element. The position of the element is given by a column name and a row name. Marker cards are inserted in this section to identify where integer column variables begin and end.
4. RHS section specifies the name of the right-hand side column vector and the nonzero values of the row constraints. The matrix elements are identified by the RHS name and row name.
5. RANGES section used when a row is to represent both a $>$ and $<$ inequality constraint. The section is optional and is not used in the current version of the Puerto Rico Planning Model.
6. BOUNDS section specifies the limits to be imposed on the values of the column variables and the type of bounds. Normally, the MPSX automatically assigns a lower bound of zero and an upper bound of $+\infty$ to all column variables. Each nonzero bound value is identified by the Bound name and a column name. Note that all integer variables in the planning model must have an upper bound of one.
7. ENDATA card signifies the end of the data deck.

With the exception of the RANGES section, which is not used in the planning model, subroutine PR is programmed to write card images on disk for each of the sections listed above. If $\$WRITE = 'YES'$ on the first model parameter card

read by subroutine DATA, the card images will also be printed.

NAME section. -- Writes the NAME card and assigns PNAME to the data deck name.

ROWS section. -- The program writes the name of the objective function OBNAME, as the first row name and identifies it as an unconstrained row (type N). The program then loops through each planning unit writing the row names of constraints in the order that they are given in equations 2 through 10. The row (and column) names are created as follows: The number of the planning region (I or J index) is converted to a letter, e.g., A = 1, B = 2, etc. Then the appropriate three-character row symbol (RSYMB(K)) is concatenated with the planning region letter, the planning period number (N), and the project number (M). In the case of import projects a second letter (J index) is inserted after the first letter to indicate the source of the imported water.

The cost coefficients of the integer column variables are calculated from the projects annual fixed costs (eq. 16). Each annual fixed cost payment made during the economic life of the project or during the number of years remaining in the planning horizon, whichever is smaller, is discounted to present value and summed as shown in eq. 18.

$$FC_{ni\bar{l}}^{(k)} = \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_2} \frac{1}{(1.+RPV)^t} AFC_{i\bar{l}}^{(k)} \quad (\text{eq.18})$$

where $FC_{ni\bar{l}}^{(k)}$ - present value of equivalent fixed cost payment assumed to be made during the first year of time period n .

t_1 - year in which payment is made; $t_1 = N \cdot \text{TIME} - \text{TIME} + 1$ where TIME is the number of years in a planning period and N is the number of the planning period.

t_2 - year in which payments end; $t_2 = N \cdot \text{TIME} + \text{NL}$ or $t_2 = \text{NTIME} \cdot \text{TIME}$, whichever is smaller, where NL is the economic life of the project in years and NTIME is the number of planning periods in the planning horizon.

RPV - annual discount rate

$AFC_{i\bar{l}}^{(k)}$ - annual fixed cost payment for project \bar{l} of type k in planning region i .

The only zero coefficients in the objective function row will be the fixed costs of existing projects.

The row constraints are written in the following order:

1. Project initiation constraints for water production and water import projects (eq. 2a and 2b).
2. Project limitation constraints for water production and water import projects (eq. 4a and 4b).
3. Treated water demand constraints (eq. 5).
4. Total water demand constraints (eq. 6).
5. Flow requirements constraints (eq. 7).

COLUMNS section. -- The columns section is written in two parts: the continuous variable section and the integer variable section. Marker cards are inserted before and after the integer variable section. The column names are created as described for the ROWS section. To determine which matrix elements are nonzero for any given column variable, the user should rewrite the constraints in such a way that the column variables appear in the constraint in the same order that they are to be written by subroutine PR. The order is determined by the column symbol list CSYMB(K) and the DG-loops indexed on planning unit I (and J for import projects), the planning period N, and the project number M, if appropriate to the constraint.

The first row of each column vector will always contain a cost coefficient. For the continuous variables column, the cost coefficients in the objective function are the present values of operating costs per unit of water produced or transported, COP. COP is calculated from the operating costs CO, COIMP, and COIMQ read by subroutine DATA. For example,

$$COP = \frac{CO}{(1. + R)^N} \quad (\text{eq.19})$$

where R is the effective interest rate for a planning period (eq. 14) and N is the number of the planning period.

The program then writes any nonzero values in the column vector together with the row name. Coefficients with values of 1 or -1 are usually written as part of a format statement in the computer program. Other values, such as project

capacity must be read by subroutine data. If new constraints are added to the model, the user must determine which rows have nonzero coefficients and develop the logic of whether or not to write a coefficient in a particular column. The logic and appropriate write statements and formats must be added to this section of the PR subroutine.

RHS section. -- The nonzero right-hand-side values of each row constraint are next written in the same order as the row names were defined. The RHS column is given the name assigned to RHNAME on the first model parameter card read by subroutine DATA. The program also creates four additional columns as part of the RHS section. The first column vector, XCHCOLR1, duplicates the treated water and total water demands in the RHS column. The second, XCHCOLR2 duplicates the RHS of the required flows constraint bearing in mind that this value is the difference between the natural inflows and the required flows (QFLOW-RFLOW). Column XCHCOLR3 and 4 contain negative values of columns XCHOLR1 and 2 respectively. These four "change" columns and the RHS are used for parametric program using the MPSX procedure PARARHS.

BOUNDS section. -- The program next writes out the bound row vector, which is given the name assigned to BNAME on the first model parameter and read by subroutine DATA. All withdrawals from water producing or transporting projects are bounded by their yields and capacities. All integer variables are given upper bounds of one.

ENDATA section. -- The last step in subroutine PR is to write an 'ENDATA' card to complete the MPSX data deck.

Subroutine BLOCK DATA

The final subroutine in MODCOP that should be mentioned is BLOCK DATA. This subroutine initializes the values of data arrays that are shared in common with the DATA and PR subroutines. The current dimensions of data arrays in MODCOP version 3 are listed in table 2. If the user wishes to enlarge or reduce the dimensions of the current model for some reason, the dimension and initialization statements in BLOCK DATA will have to be changed as well as the appropriate COMMON statements in the DATA, PR, ACOST, and GWCOMP subroutines.

Table 2. -- List of variables dimensioned in
subroutine BLOCK DATA

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
RSYMB(25)	Row symbol list
CSYMB(25)	Column symbol list
NPROJ(K,I)	Number of water producing (or processing projects)
NPIMP(I,J)	Number of raw water import projects
NPIMQ(I,J)	Number of treated water import projects
NL(K,I,P)	Economic life of water producing projects
NLIMP(I,J,P)	Economic life of raw water import projects
NLIMQ(I,J,P)	Economic life of treated water import projects)
YLD(K,I,P)	Yield/capacity of water producing projects (MGD)
YLDIMP(I,J,P)	Capacity of raw water import projects (MGD)
YLDIMQ(I,J,P)	Capacity of treated water import projects (MGD)
CAP(K,I,P)	Yield/capacity of water producing projects (MG per planning period)
CAPIMP(I,J,P)	Capacity of raw water import projects (MG per planning period)
CAPIMQ(I,J,P)	Capacity of treated water import projects (MG per planning period)
CF(K,I,P)	Fixed costs of water producing projects
CFIMP(I,J,P)	Fixed costs of raw water import projects
CFIMQ(I,J,P)	Fixed costs of treated water import projects

Table 2. -- (continued)

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
CO(K,I,P)	Operating costs for water production projects (\$/MG)
COIMP(I,J,P)	Operating costs for raw water import projects (\$/MG)
COIMQ(I,J,P)	Operating costs for treated water import projects (\$/MG)
AFC(K,I,P)	Annual fixed costs for water production projects
AFCIMP(I,J,P)	Annual fixed costs for raw water import projects
AFCIMQ(I,J,P)	Annual fixed costs for treated water import projects
FXFLAG(K,I,P)	Logical flags for existing water production projects
IMPFIX(I,J,P)	Logical flags for existing raw water import projects
IMQFIX(I,J,P)	Logical flags for existing treated water import projects
DFW(I,N)	Demand for treated water (MG per planning period)
DIW(I,N)	Demand for raw water (MG per planning period)
TAD(I,N)	Total water demand (MG per planning period)
PLFW(I,N)	Treated water losses (percent/100)
PLIW(I,N)	Raw water losses (percent/100)
PHI(N,I,P)	Ground water - surface water interaction coefficient
F(N,I,P)	Ground water - surface water interaction coefficient
NPX(I)	Number of stream segments

Table 2. -- (continued)

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
QFLOW(I,KP)	Upland runoff above stream segments (MG per planning period)
RFLOW(I,KP)	Required flow below stream segments (MG per planning period)
KPDFL(I,KP,6)	Project linkage array

Index

I,J	Index to planning regions: I = 8, J = 8.
K	Index to project type (water production or water processing projects only); K = 5.
KP	Index to stream segments; KP = 5.
P	Index to project number; P = 10.

Operating Requirements

The current version of MODCOP (version 3) is written for the IBM 360/65 computer in the FORTRAN IV programming language. The program requires 154 K bytes of storage to compile and approximately 250 K to execute. If the data arrays are increased, additional core may have to be allocated to the program for execution of the load module.

An error-free compilation of the source program takes about one minute. Execution time will depend upon the number of planning regions, planning periods, and projects in the model, but few models will require more than one minute.

MODCOP will usually be set up to write the MPSX data deck as card images on disk. To determine the disk space requirements of the MPSX data deck the user should first estimate the number of card images produced by MODCOP using the equations in table 3. If 90 card images are written in 7200-byte blocks per track, then the user should allocate $[\text{total number of cards} / 90] + 1$ tracks to MODCOP's output data set.

A complete listing of the source program is shown in appendix E.

Table 3. -- Equations for estimating the number of card images in a MPSX data deck produced by MODCOP (version 3). Note that these equations only apply to the Puerto Rico Water Resources Development Planning Model defined by equations 1 to 10.

- Let n = total number of projects in all planning regions.
 n_e = total number of existing projects in all planning regions.
 n_k = total number of projects of type k in all planning regions..
 t = number of planning periods.
 q = total number of flow requirement points in all planning regions.
 p = number of planning regions.

where k = Type of project

1	Diversion dams
2	Reservoirs
3	Ground water fields
4	Desalinization plants
5	Water treatment plants
6	Raw water import projects
7	Treated water import projects

<u>Section of MPSX Data Deck</u>	<u>Number of Cards</u>
NAME	1
ROWS	
1. Objective function	1
2. Initiation constraints (eq. 2)	= $(n-n_e)t$
3. Limitation constraints (eq. 4)	= $n-n_e$

Table 3. -- (continued)

- 4. Treated water demand constraints (eq. 5) = pt
- 5. Total water demands constraints (eq. 6) = pt
- 6. Flow requirement constraints (eq. 7) = qt

COLUMNS

- 1. Continuous variable section
= $[4n_1 + 4n_2 + 4(n_3 + t) + 4n_4 + 3n_5 + 4n_6 + 6n_7]t$
- 2. MARKER cards for integer variables = 2
- 3. Integer variable section = $2(n - n_e)t$

RHS

- 1. Limitation constraints = $n - n_e$
- 2. Treated water demands constraints = pt
- 3. Total water demands constraints = pt
- 4. Flow requirement constraints = qt

BOUNDS

- 1. Continuous variables = nt
- 2. Integer variables = $(n - n_e)t$

ENDATA

1

MPSX USAGE

Before using MPSX the user should be familiar with the concepts of linear and integer programming. Wagner (1969), for example, provides a good introduction to these subjects. Geoffrion and Marsten (1972) review the state-of-the art of integer programming algorithms and include a discussion of MPSX. Finally, the user should carefully read the MPSX program description (IBM, 1971a and 1971b) for detailed instructions in the use of MPSX.

As an example of the use of MODCOP and MPSX, a two-region planning model was developed for the Yabucoa Municipio, Puerto Rico. The urban area of Yabucoa was treated as a single demand center with a second planning region representing the rest of the world. Demands in the rest of the world were assumed to be zero and an ample supply of raw and treated water was assumed to be available for importing to Yabucoa.

The first part of appendix D lists the input data to MODCOP. This listing is followed by the tables produced by MODCOP and a sample of the MPSX data deck created by MODCOP. Note that listing of MPSX data was obtained by setting XWRITE = 'YES%' on the first model initialization parameter control card (p. 24). The second part of appendix D illustrates the MPSX control program used to obtain an optimal integer solution to the problem and part of the MPSX program

output. The problem consisted of 165 continuous column variables, 140 integer column variables, and 199 rows. The matrix density was 1.62. MPSX was able to prove optimality for this problem in 10 minutes on the IBM 360/65 and 3.8 minutes on the IBM 360/91 computer using the MPSX default search strategy.

SUMMARY

Within the limitations of the least-cost model described by equations 1 through 9, MODCOP offers the user considerable latitude in combining different types of water resources projects to approximate existing and proposed regional water resources development schemes. The use of the surface water-ground water interaction parameters introduces the impact of ground water pumping on surface water flows in areas where upland surface water development is likely to limit surface water available for ground water recharge. The mixed integer model described in this report does not provide optimal schemes of water resources development. All of the model's parameters, the cost coefficients, project capacities, future water demands, etc., are subject to uncertainty while the model provides a deterministic least cost solution to just one set of parameter estimates. On the other hand, given the assumptions upon which the model is based, the planner can explore a variety of water resources development proposals and eliminate or screen out those which are clearly more costly than others, and therefore probably less desirable. The successful application of this model will depend in large part on the planner's ability to identify potential development schemes, choose appropriate scales of parameter aggregation, and interpret the results of model optimization.

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Appendix A. -- Puerto Rico Water Resources

Development Planning Model notation

Appendix A. -- Puerto Rico Water Resources Development
Planning Model notation

<u>Indexes</u>	<u>Description</u>																
k	Index to type of water resources project; k = 1, ..., 7.																
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 100px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>k</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Project</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Diversion dam</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Reservoir</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Ground-water well field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Desalinization plant</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Water treatment plant</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>Raw water import project</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td>Treated water import project</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>k</u>	<u>Project</u>	1	Diversion dam	2	Reservoir	3	Ground-water well field	4	Desalinization plant	5	Water treatment plant	6	Raw water import project	7	Treated water import project
<u>k</u>	<u>Project</u>																
1	Diversion dam																
2	Reservoir																
3	Ground-water well field																
4	Desalinization plant																
5	Water treatment plant																
6	Raw water import project																
7	Treated water import project																
n	Index to time within a planning horizon of N periods; n = 1, ..., N.																
i, j	Planning region or land unit index; i = 1, ..., I; j = 1, ..., I.																
l	Project number index which specifically designates the location and size of a water resources project. The number of projects of type k will vary from region to region; = 1, ..., L _{ik} .																
\hat{l}_{pk}	List of project numbers of type k which affect the flow requirements downstream of stream segment p.																
p	Number of stream segments for which there is a downstream flow requirement. The number of segments will vary from region to region; p = 1, ..., P _i .																

Continuous Variables

$Q_{nil}^{(k)}$	Amount of water produced or processed by project l of type k in planning region i during time period n; k = 1, ..., 5.
$Q_{nijl}^{(k)}$	Amount of water (raw or treated) <u>imported</u> by project l of type k in time period n from land unit j to land unit i. Exports from

Appendix A (continued)

<u>Ground Water Coefficients</u>	<u>Description</u>
f_{n-t} to 1, i, l	Response of surface water recharge to unit pumping of well field l in planning region i during planning period n. The coefficient f may be interpreted as follows: if f = 0, then pumping of the ground water field has no impact on the stream; if f = 1, then all of the water pumped from project l in time period n is derived from the stream during the same time period; $0 \leq f \leq 1$.

$\psi_{n-t+1, i, l}$	The response function representing the interaction of unit pumping in well field l in planning region i with ground water recharge from surface water channel during pumping period t where n is the current planning period.
----------------------	---

Water Demands

DFW_{ni}	Amount of treated water in million of gallons demanded by planning region i during time period n. (Demands are adjusted upwards to compensate for estimated processing and transmission losses).
DIW_{ni}	The amount of raw water in millions of gallons demanded by planning region i during time period n. (Demands are adjusted upwards to compensate for estimated transmission losses).
R_{ip}	The required flow in millions of gallons downstream of stream segment p in planning region i during any time period n.

Other Exogenous Variables

Q_{ip}^*	The sum of the natural upland discharges in millions of gallons to stream segment p in planning region i during any time period n.
------------	--

Appendix A (continued)

Continuous variables (cont'd) Description

land unit i to land unit j are represented by switching the i and j indexes. Thus, an export from land unit i appears in the model as an import to land unit j ; $k = 6,7$.

Integer Variables

$I_{ni\ell}^{(k)}$ Integer variables indicate when specific projects are to be constructed in each planning region. If I equals one, then project ℓ of type k will be constructed in planning region i during time period n . Otherwise, I equals zero; $k = 1, \dots, 5$.

$I_{nij\ell}^{(k)}$ Integer variables indicating the construction of water import project ℓ of type k in time period n which transfers water from planning region j to planning region i ; $k = 6,7$.

Cost Coefficients

$FC_{ni\ell}^{(k)}$ Discounted annual fixed costs associated with project ℓ of type k in region i and constructed in time n ;
and
 $FC_{nij\ell}^{(k)}$ $k = 1, \dots, 5$ and $k = 6,7$.

$C_{ni\ell}^{(k)}$ Discounted operation, maintenance, and replacement costs per million gallons associated with project ℓ of type k in planning region i ;
and
 $C_{nij}^{(k)}$ $k = 1, \dots, 5$ and $k = 6,7$.

Capacity Coefficients

$U_{i\ell}^{(k)}$ Design capacity or yield in millions of gallons of water resources project ℓ of type k in any time period n ; $k = 1, \dots, 5$ and $k = 6,7$.
and
 $U_{ij\ell}^{(k)}$

Appendix A (continued)

<u>Other Exogenous Variables (cont'd)</u>	<u>Description</u>
N	Number of time periods of t years in the design horizon of the planner. If the design horizon is for T years, $N = T/t$.
I	Number of planning regions or land units to be studied.
L_{ik}	Number of projects of type k in each land unit.
P_i	Number of stream segments which have flow requirements in land unit i.
r	Effective interest rate for a single time period (t years) used to reduce monies to present values.

Appendix B. -- Format of MODCOP
input data cards

Appendix B-1.-- Model initialization parameter control cards (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card 1-4	INIT	'INIT' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Card 1 1-8	PNAME	Problem name assigned to NAME card of MPSX data deck. The first character of all names must be alpha. The field is left justified as are <u>all</u> the names on card 1.
9-16	OBNAME	Objective function name assigned to the first row of the MPSX problem matrix.
17-24	RHNAME	Right-hand-side name assigned to the RHS column vector in the MPSX problem matrix.
25-32	BNAME	Bounds name assigned to the BOUNDS row vector in the MPSX problem matrix.
33-37	XWRITE	Parameter for controlling printout of the matrix created by MØDCØP. If 'YESb' is punched, the MPSX data card images will be printed ^{1/} .
Card 2 1-4	NPLAN	Total number of planning regions (maximum of 8).
5-8	NTIME	Total number of time periods in planning horizon (maximum of 10).

1/ The character Ø represents a blank.

2/ All numbers in this and following sections are right justified in their field positions.

Appendix B-1 (continued)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Card 2 (cont'd) 9-16	TIME	Length of time period in years (punch decimal point).
17-24	RPV	Present value interest rate (punch decimal point).
25-32	RAM	Amortization interest rate (punch decimal point).

Appendix B-2.-- Symbol control cards for row and column names (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	SYMB	'SYMB' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Card 1		
1-4	NRSYMB	Number of row symbols (maximum of 25).
5-8	NCSYMB	Number of column symbols (maximum of 25).
9-12	NP	Number of water producing or water processing <u>types</u> of projects including water treatment plants but <u>not</u> including water transport projects. Set NP to 5 for this version of the planning model.
Row or Column Symbol Cards		
1	--	"R" or "C" -- Identification of card type: row or column.
2-3	KK	Number of Kth symbol.
5-7	RSYMB(K) or CSYMB(K)	Three-character prefix of Kth row or column symbol. First character must be alpha.
8-80	RDESC(K,J) or CDESC(k,J)	Up to 72 characters of text describing the Kth row or column symbol.

Note: The row cards must precede the column cards in the data deck, and the cards must be in ascending order of the KK value. There will be a total of NRSYMB+NCSYMB symbol cards.

Appendix B-3.-- Number of water production (or water processing) projects cards (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header card		
1-4	NWPP	'NWPP'--the remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Planning Unit cards		
1-4	KK	Number of I-th planning region.
5-8	NPRØJ(1,I)	Number of diversion projects (include <u>both</u> existing and proposed projects here and in the following project types. <u>Maximum of 10 projects</u>).
9-12	NPRØJ(2,I)	Number of reservoir projects.
13-16	NPRØJ(3,I)	Number of well fields.
17-20	NPRØJ(4,I)	Number of desalinization plants.
21-24	NPRØJ(5,I)	Number of water treatment plants.

Note: The number of project types listed on this card depends upon the structure of the model and must agree with the value given NP on the symbol control cards, e.g., in this case, NP=5. If NP>5, additional fields must be supplied as indicated by the field continuation dots above. Also, the dimensions of the program will have to be changed (see table 2 for a list of the variables whose dimensions will have to be changed). The user must supply one card for each planning region in the model even if there are no water production projects in the planning region. Thus, there will be NPLAN planning region cards in the data deck.

Appendix B-4.-- Number of raw water import projects cards
(REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	NRWT	'NRWT' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Planning Unit Cards		
1-4	I	Number of the planning unit that <u>imports</u> water.
5-8	J	Number of the planning unit that <u>exports</u> water.
9-12	NPIMP(I,J)	Number of import projects (maximum of 10 projects).

Note: The following rules apply to the preparation raw water and treated water transport project cards (see appendix B-5):

1. There must be at least one card for each planning region in the model even if the planning region does not import water. In this case, $J = 0$ and $NPIMP(I,J) = 0$. This card will terminate the read cycle for the planning region.
2. The last card in a group of one or more cards for a planning region which does import water must have $J = 0$ and $NPIMP(I,J) = 0$ to terminate the read cycle for that planning region.

Appendix B-5. -- Number of treated water import project cards (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	NTWT	'NTWT' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Planning Unit Cards		
1-4	I	Number of the planning unit that <u>imports</u> water.
5-8	J	Number of the planning unit that <u>exports</u> water.
9-12	NPIMQ(I,J)	Number of import projects (maximum of 10 projects).

Note: See note for appendix B-4.

Appendix B-6. -- Water production project parameter cards
(OPTIONAL)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card 1-4	FCWP	'FCWP' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Project Parameter Cards 1-4	I	Number of planning region.
5-8	K	Project type code (appendix A).
9-12	L	Number of project. Project numbers must be assigned sequentially and grouped so that those which affect a given stream segment fall within the inclusive range of two project numbers (see appendix B-11).
10-16	NL(K,I,L)	Economic life of project in years.
17-26	YLD(K,I,L)	Yield or capacity of project in MGD (punch decimal point).
27-36	CF(K,I,L)	Fixed costs of project construction in dollars (punch decimal point). If project already exists, set value to zero.
37-46	CØ(K,I,L)	Operating costs per MG of water produced or processed in dollars (punch decimal point).
49	FIX	If the project currently exists, set FIX=1; otherwise, leave field blank.

NOTE. The "FCWP" header card is not required if there are no water production projects to be described. Normally, however, it will be present followed by one card for each existing or proposed water production card counted in the numbers reported on the Number of Water Production Projects cards (appendix B-3).

Appendix B-7. -- Raw water import project
parameter cards (OPTIONAL)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	FCRW	'FCRW' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Project Parameter Cards		
1-4	I	Number of the planning region that <u>imports</u> water.
5-8	J	Number of the planning region that <u>exports</u> water.
9-12	L	Number of project.
13-16	NLIMP(I,J,L)	Economic life of project in years.
17-26	CAPIMP(I,J,L)	Capacity of project in MGD (punch decimal point).
27-36	CFIMP(I,J,L)	Fixed costs of project construction in dollars (punch decimal point).
37-46	CØIMP(I,J,L)	Operating costs per MG of water imported in dollars (punch decimal point).
49	FIX	If project currently exists, set FIX=1; otherwise, leave field blank.

Note: The 'FCRW' header card is not required if there are no raw water import projects to be described. If there are raw water import projects, there must be one card for each existing or proposed project. The number of cards will be equal to the total number of projects reported on the Number of Raw Water Import Project cards (appendix B-4).

Appendix B-8. -- Treated water import project
parameter cards (OPTIONAL)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	FCTW	'FCTW' -- The Remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Project Parameter Cards		
1-4	I	Number of the planning region that <u>imports</u> water.
5-8	J	Number of the planning region that exports water.
9-12	L	Number of project.
13-16	NLIMQ(I,J,L)	Economic life of project in years.
17-26	CAPIMQ(I,J,L)	Capacity of project in MGD (punch decimal point).
27-36	CFIMQ(I,J,L)	Fixed costs of project construction in dollars (punch decimal point).
37-46	CØIMQ(I,J,L)	Operating costs per MG of water imported in dollars (punch decimal point).
49	FIX	If project currently exists, set FIX=1; otherwise, leave field blank.

Note: The 'FCTW' header card is not required if there are no treated water import projects to be described. If there are treated water projects, there must be one card for each existing or proposed project. The number of cards will be equal to the total number of projects reported on the Number of Treated Water Import Project cards (appendix B-5).

Appendix B-9. -- Water demand cards (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	DFWC	'DFWC' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards that follow.
Demand Cards		
1-4	I	Number of planning region.
5-8	N	Number of planning period.
9-18	DFW(I,N)	Fresh water demand in planning region I during time period N in MGD (punch decimal point).
19-28	PLFW(I,N)	Fresh water loss factor -- fraction (percent) of water lost (punch decimal point).
29-38	DIW(I,N)	Raw water demand in planning region I during planning period N in MGD (punch decimal point).
39-48	PLWW(I,N)	Raw water loss factor -- fraction (percent) of raw water lost (punch decimal point).

Note: Water demand cards are required. There must be NPLAN * NTIME cards; one for each planning region and time period in the model.

Appendix B-10. -- Surface water - ground water
interaction parameters (OPTIONAL)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	SWGW	'SWGW' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Interaction Parameter Cards		
1-4	I	Number of planning unit.
5-8	L	Number of well field.
9-16	PHI(1,I,L)	} Values of the response function PHI for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, ..., and NTIME-th planning periods which relate the recharges from the river to unit pumping of the aquifer at well field L in planning region I (punch decimal point).
17-24	PHI(2,I,L)	
25-32	PHI(3,I,L)	
⋮	⋮	
	PHI(NTIME,I,L)	

NOTE: The 'SWGW' header card is only required if the model includes ground water projects. Each ground water project must have an Interaction Parameter Card. If the model contains more than 9 time periods, the PHI values will overflow onto a second card beginning in the first column. For example, PHI(10,I,L) = columns 1-8, PHI(11,I,L) = columns 9-16, etc.

Appendix B-11. -- Surface water flow
requirements cards (REQUIRED)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	SWFL	'SWFL' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
<hr/>		
Number of Points Card		<i>One Card for each Reg. Unit Point (L. S. Junction)</i>
1-4	I	Number of planning region. <i>before FLOW REQUIREMENT</i>
5-8	NPX(I)	Number of points at which flow requirements must be met.
<hr/>		
Flow Requirements, Card 1		
1-4	I	Number of planning region.
5-8	J	Number of flow requirement point (stream reach).
9-16	QFLØW(I,J)	Sum of natural (unregulated) upland flows which are potentially available for recharging the aquifer in stream reach J.
17-24	RFLØW(I,J)	The flow requirement at the downstream end of stream reach J.
<hr/>		
Flow Requirements - Card 2		
1-4	I	Number of planning unit.
5-8	J	Number of flow requirement point (stream reach) under investigation.
9-12	KPDFL(I,J,1)	Inclusive project numbers of diversions whose withdrawals are to be subtracted from QFLØW(I,J).
13-16	KPDFL(I,J,2)	
17-20	KPDFL(I,J,3)	Inclusive project numbers of reservoirs whose withdrawals are to be subtracted from QFLØW(I,J).
21-24	KPDFL(I,J,4)	
25-28	KPDFL(I,J,5)	Inclusive project numbers of ground water fields whose pumping effects on stream flows are to be computed and subtracted from QFLØW(I,J) in order to determine if flow requirement RFLØW(I,J) is met.
29-32	KPDFL(I,J,6)	

Notes: The surface water flow requirements cards are required.

Number of points card -- There must be one of these cards for each planning unit preceding the flow requirement cards even if any or all planning units have zero flow requirement points.

Flow requirements -- These cards occur as pairs for each planning unit and flow requirement point given on the number of points cards. Card 1 gives the upland inflows (QFLØW) and the downstream flow requirement (RFLØW). Card 2 gives the inclusive range of diversion, reservoir, and ground water field project numbers to be considered in evaluating the flow requirements for a given point. If only one project is to be considered, enter its number twice, e.g., if reservoir 3 is the only reservoir which affects reach J, then $KPDFL(I,J,3)=3$ and $KPDFL(I,J,4)=3$. Care should be taken to number the projects above reach P_i consecutively so that the single range of field project numbers includes only the projects that affect that reach.

Appendix B-12. -- Planning unit and project
index cards (OPTIONAL)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Header Card		
1-4	TITLE	'TITL' -- The remainder of the card may be used to describe the cards to follow.
Title Cards		
1-4	I	Number of planning region.
5-8	K	Project type index (see appendix A).
9-12	M	Number of project.
21-80	RDESC	Sixty characters of text which may be used to identify the name and/or location of projects and planning regions.

Note: These cards are optional and are provided as an aid to the user in identifying which projects, planning regions, etc., were analyzed in any given run of the model. If a planning region is identified, set K=8 and leave M blank.

APPENDIX C. -- Format of MPSX input data cards

APPENDIX C. -- Format of MPSX input data cards

If the MODCOP program is not used to prepare the control card and data cards, these will have to be prepared manually. There are two major types of cards in a MPSX data deck:

1. Indicator cards -- specify the type of data to follow.
2. Data cards -- contain row and/or column names and values of matrix elements.

Data cards have the following format:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	2-3	Code	Type of row constraint or bounds row vector (left justify, if necessary).
2	5-12	Name 1	Name 1 (name of row or column)
3	15-22	Name 2	Name 2 (usually name of row)
4	25-36	Value 1/2	Value of name 1 or name 2 matrix element
5	40-47	Name 3	Name 3 (usually name of row)
6	50-61	Value 1/3	Value of name 1 or name 3 matrix element

All names in fields 2, 3, and 5 must begin with an alpha character and may be up to eight characters long. Names may not contain embedded blanks and must be left justified in the field. Values in fields 4 and 6 are 12 characters long, and the decimal point is not fixed. Numbers may also be represented in exponential form (IBM, 1971, p. 188).

The organization of a MPSX data deck is as follows:

1. NAME card -- Always the first card in the deck contains 'NAME' in columns 1-4 and the data deck name (XDATA variable) in columns 15-22.

2. ROWS cards -- Specifies the names to be assigned to the rows of the problem matrix and the types of constraints. The indicator card has 'ROWS' in columns 1-4. The data cards are formatted as follows:

Field 1 -- type of constraint code ('N' - change or objective function row; 'G' - greater than or equal to; 'L' - less than or equal to; 'E' - equality).

Field 2 -- row name.

There must be one card for each row name in the matrix.

3. COLUMNS cards -- Specify the names to be assigned columns in the problem matrix and define for each nonzero element in a given column vector the row name and the corresponding column name/row name element value. The indicator card has 'COLUMNS' in columns 1-7. The data cards are formatted as follows:

Field 2 -- Column name

Field 3 -- Row name 1

Field 4 -- Value 1

Field 5 -- Row name 2

Field 6 -- Value 2

Fields 5 and 6 are optional in that their use allows two matrix elements to be stored on one card image instead of just one matrix element.

3. RHS cards -- Specifies the name of the right-hand side constraint vector (or change vectors) and the nonzero elements in that vector. The indicator card has 'RHS' in columns 1-4. The data cards are formatted as follows:

Field 2 -- RHS name

Field 3 -- Row name 1

Field 4 -- Value 1

Field 5 -- Row name 2

Field 6 -- Value 2.

The use of fields 5 and 6 are optional.

4. RANGES cards -- Used when a row constraint is to represent both a \geq and \leq inequality (see IBM, 1971, p. 193).

5. BOUNDS cards -- Specifies limits to be imposed upon the values which the column variables may assume in the problem. When bounds are not specified the lower bounds are automatically set to zero and the upper bounds are set to $+\infty$. The indicator card has 'BOUNDS' in columns 1-6. The data cards have the following format:

Field 1 -- Type of bound ('LO'-lower bound; 'UP' - upper bound; 'FX' - fixed value).
Field 2 -- Bound name
Field 3 -- Column name
Field 4 -- Bound value

There should be one card for each nonzero upper and lower bound unless the default values are appropriate.

6. ENDATA card -- The ENDATA card signals the end of the input data and must be the last card in the deck. 'ENDATA' is punched in columns 1-6.

In addition to these control cards a mixed-integer program requires two MARKER cards to signify the beginning and ending of a group of integer column variables. They have the following format:

Field 2 -- Marker card name
Field 3 -- 'MARKER'
Field 4 -- 'INTORG' - signifies the beginning of integer column variables; or 'INTEND' - end of integer column variables.

The two marker cards must have different names. More detailed information on the formats of these cards and other options available to the user of MPSX may be found in MPSX program description (IBM, 1971a and 1971b).

Appendix D. -- Examples of MODCOP input
data, MODCOP output tables, and MPSX
output for a two-region planning model

```

INIT
VARIABLES MIN COST RHS01 BND01 YES
      2      6      5.      .07      .08
SYMB
      17      14      5
P01 INS PROJECT INITIATION CONSTRAINTS - DIVERSIONS
P02 IRS RESERVOIRS
P03 IGS GW FIELDS
P04 IDS DESALTING PLANTS
P05 IWP WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
P06 IUW RAW WATER IMPORTS
P07 ITW TREATED WATER IMPORTS
P08 LNS PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINTS - DIVERSIONS
P09 LPS RESERVOIRS
P10 LGS GW FIELDS
P11 LNS DESALTING PLANTS
P12 LWP WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
P13 LIW RAW WATER IMPORTS
P14 LTW TREATED WATER IMPORTS
P15 DFW DEMANDS - FRESH WATER
P16 DTW TOTAL WATER
P17 DFL SW FLOW REQUIREMENTS DOWNSTREAM
C01 QNS WATER PRODUCTION - DIVERSIONS
C02 QPS RESERVOIRS
C03 QGS GW FIELDS
C04 QDS DESALTING PLANTS
C05 QWP WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
C06 QUIW RAW WATER IMPORTS
C07 QTW TREATED WATER IMPORTS
C08 CNS DECISION VARIABLES - DIVERSIONS
C09 CPS RESERVOIRS
C10 CGS GW FIELDS
C11 CDS DESALTING PLANTS
C12 CWP WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
C13 CUW RAW WATER IMPORTS
C14 CTW TREATED WATER IMPORTS
NWPP
      1      4      4      9      4      6
      2      0      1      1      0      0
NRWT
      1      2      2
      1      0      0
      2      0      0
NTWT
      1      2      2
      1      0      0
      2      0      0
FCWP
      1      1      1      10      0.20      0.      13.70      1
      1      1      2      10      - 1.10      119000.      2.49
      1      1      3      10      3.70      121640.      29.62

```

1	1	4	10	2.00	6770000.	1.37	
1	2	1	50	4.95	12930000.	8.30	
1	2	2	50	2.43	3780000.	16.91	
1	2	3	50	7.88	5959000.	5.22	
1	2	4	50	6.45	12952000.	6.73	
1	3	1	30	0.67	108640.	52.46	
1	3	2	30	1.36	116060.	49.40	
1	3	3	30	2.64	292460.	50.52	
1	3	4	30	0.55	29540.	51.39	
1	3	5	30	0.68	76720.	51.20	
1	3	6	30	2.24	163520.	49.59	
1	3	7	30	1.98	120960.	48.22	
1	3	8	30	6.33	0.	50.00	1
1	3	9	30	0.93	139160.	48.83	
1	4	1	15	20.00	26930000.	92.10	
1	4	2	15	10.00	15240000.	101.00	
1	4	3	15	5.00	9760000.	128.00	
1	4	4	15	2.00	4950000.	208.00	
1	5	1	20	0.20	0.	50.00	1
1	5	2	20	8.00	3830000.	45.00	
1	5	3	20	5.00	2780000.	50.00	
1	5	4	20	3.00	1920000.	65.00	
1	5	5	20	10.00	4250000.	41.10	
1	5	6	20	6.0	2660000.	55.00	
2	2	1	50	16.00	0.	5.14	1
2	3	1	30	18.00	0.	56.00	1
FCRW							
1	2	1	20	8.00	1775000.	48.30	
1	2	2	20	8.00	3088000.	0.00	
FCTW							
1	2	1	20	8.00	3390000.	0.00	
1	2	2	20	10.00	3200000.	0.00	
DFWC							
1	1		13.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	2		16.3	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	3		18.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	4		20.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	5		22.8	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	6		27.5	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	1		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	2		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	3		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	4		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	5		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	6		0.0	0.	0.	0.	0.
SWGW							
1	1		.9500	.9950	.9999	.9999	.9999
1	2		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	3		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	4		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	5		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	6		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	7		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	8		.9950	.9990	.9995	.9999	.9999
1	9		.9500	.9950	.9999	.9999	.9999
2	1		.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
SWFL							
1	1						
2	0						
1	1		41.7	14.3			

TITLE	1	4	1	9	OPTIONAL PROJECT TITLES
1	1				YABUCOA PLANNING REGION
1	1	1			QUEBRADA AGUAS LARGAS
1	1	2			Q. GUAYABO
1	1	3			RIO GUAYANES -- LOWER SITE
1	1	4			RIO GUAYANES -- UPPER SITE
1	2	1			GUAYABO (RESERVOIR 1)
1	2	2			ARENAS (RESERVOIR 15)
1	2	3			GUAYANES (RESERVOIR 14)
1	2	4			LIMONES (RESERVOIR 6)
1	3	1			YABUCOA VALLEY WELL FIELDS 1-9
1	4	1			YABUCOA DESALINIZATION PLANT #1-4
1	5	1			YABUCOA WTP -- EXISTING PLANT
1	5	2			NEW YABUCOA WTP -- A
1	5	3			NEW YABUCOA WTP -- B
1	5	4			NEW YABUCOA WTP -- C
1	5	5			NEW YABUCOA WTP -- D
2	8				REST OF THE "WORLD"
2	2	1			DUMMY RESERVOIR ASSUMED TO EXIST
2	3	1			DUMMY GROUNDWATER FIELD ASSUMED TO EXIST
1	6	1			RAW WATER IMPORT FROM SAN LORENZO VIA CAYAGUIS RES.
1	6	2			RAW WATER IMPORT FROM MAUNABO VIA RIO MAUNABO RES.
1	7	1			TREATED WATER IMPORT FROM MAUNABO (ASSUMMED GW FIELDS)
1	7	2			TREATED WATER IMPORT FROM HUMACOA (ASSUMMED GW FIELDS)

7*
7*EOF
!!!

MODCOP OUTPUT DATA

PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PLANNING MODEL
 MODEL DEFINITION AND CONTROL PROGRAM (MODCOP) - VERSION 3 5/11/73

SUMMARY OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING MODEL DATA

PROBLEM NAME = YABUCOAI
 OBJECTIVE FUNCTION NAME = MINCOST
 RHS VECTOR NAME = RHS01
 BOUNDS VECTOR NAME = BND01

NUMBER OF PLANNING UNITS = 2
 NUMBER OF TIME PERIODS = 5
 LENGTH OF TIME PERIOD = 5.0000
 ANNUAL INTEREST RATE = 0.0700
 PERIOD INTEREST RATE = 0.4025
 AMORTIZATION INTEREST RATE = 0.0800

LIST OF ROW SYMBOLS

RSYMB(1) = INS	PROJECT INITIATION CONSTRAINTS - DIVERSIONS
RSYMB(2) = IRS	RESERVOIRS
RSYMB(3) = IGS	GW FIELDS
RSYMB(4) = IDS	DESALTING PLANTS
RSYMB(5) = IWP	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
RSYMB(6) = IUP	RAW WATER IMPORTS
RSYMB(7) = ITW	TREATED WATER IMPORTS
RSYMB(8) = LNS	PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINTS - DIVERSIONS
RSYMB(9) = LRS	RESERVOIRS
RSYMB(10) = LUS	GW FIELDS
RSYMB(11) = LDS	DESALTING PLANTS
RSYMB(12) = LWP	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
RSYMB(13) = LUW	RAW WATER IMPORTS
RSYMB(14) = LTW	TREATED WATER IMPORTS
RSYMB(15) = DFW	DEMANDS - FRESH WATER
RSYMB(16) = DTW	TOTAL WATER
RSYMB(17) = DFL	SM FLOW REQUIREMENTS DOWNSTREAM
CSYMB(1) = ONS	WATER PRODUCTION - DIVERSIONS
CSYMB(2) = ORS	RESERVOIRS
CSYMB(3) = OGS	GW FIELDS
CSYMB(4) = OJS	DESALTING PLANTS
CSYMB(5) = OWP	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
CSYMB(6) = OUW	RAW WATER IMPORTS
CSYMB(7) = OTW	TREATED WATER IMPORTS
CSYMB(8) = CNS	DECISION VARIABLES - DIVERSIONS
CSYMB(9) = CRS	RESERVOIRS
CSYMB(10) = CGS	GW FIELDS
CSYMB(11) = CDS	DESALTING PLANTS
CSYMB(12) = CJP	WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
CSYMB(13) = CUW	RAW WATER IMPORTS
CSYMB(14) = CTW	TREATED WATER IMPORTS

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNIT BY TYPE (NON-TRANSPORT)

PLANNING UNIT ID

A B

DIVERSION	4	0
RESERVOIR	4	1
GW STORAGE	9	1
DESALTING	4	0
WT PLANT	6	0

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNIT

FROM PLANNING UNIT

IMPORT TO PLANNING UNIT

A B

UNIT = A	0	2
UNIT = B	0	0

SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNIT

FROM PLANNING UNIT

IMPORT TO PLANNING UNIT

A B

UNIT = A	0	2
UNIT = B	0	0

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-WR PLANNING MODEL
RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECT PARAMETERS

PLANNING UNIT	PROJECT LIFE (YRS)	CAPACITY (MGD)	CAPACITY TIME PERIOD (5.0 YRS)	FIXED COSTS	ANNUAL FIXED COSTS AT 8.00 PERCENT	OPERATING COSTS PER MG	EXISTING
A	B-1	8.00	14600.	1775000.	180788.	48.30	NO
A	B-2	8.00	14600.	3088000.	314520.	0.0	NO

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-WR PLANNING MODEL
TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECT PARAMETERS

PLANNING UNIT	PROJECT LIFE (YRS)	CAPACITY (MGD)	CAPACITY TIME PERIOD (5.0 YRS)	FIXED COSTS	ANNUAL FIXED COSTS AT 8.00 PERCENT	OPERATING COSTS PER MG	EXISTING
A	B-1	8.00	14600.	3390000.	345280.	0.0	NO
A	B-2	10.00	18250.	3200000.	325928.	0.0	NO

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-YR PLANNING MODEL
 WATER PRODUCTION PROJECT PARAMETERS

PLANNING UNIT	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT LIFE (YRS)	SAFE YIELD (MGD)	YIELD OVER TIME PERIOD (5.0 YRS)	FIXED COSTS	ANNUAL FIXED COSTS AT 8.00 PERCENT PER MG	OPERATING COSTS PER MG	EXISTING	TOTAL SUPPLY (MG)
A	DIVERSION - 1	10	0.20	365.	0.	0.	13.70	YES	
A	DIVERSION - 2	10	1.10	2007.	119000.	17735.	2.49	NO	
A	DIVERSION - 3	10	3.70	6752.	121640.	18128.	29.62	NO	
A	DIVERSION - 4	10	2.00	3650.	677000.	100893.	1.37	NO	
A	RESERVOIR - 1	50	4.95	9034.	12990000.	1061839.	8.30	NO	
A	RESERVOIR - 2	50	2.43	4435.	3780000.	308988.	16.91	NO	
A	RESERVOIR - 3	50	7.88	14381.	5959000.	487105.	5.22	NO	
A	RESERVOIR - 4	50	6.45	11771.	12952000.	1058733.	6.73	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 1	30	1.01	1843.	108640.	9650.	52.46	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 2	30	2.03	3705.	116060.	10309.	49.40	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 3	30	3.96	7227.	292460.	25979.	50.52	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 4	30	0.82	1496.	29540.	2624.	51.39	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 5	30	1.02	1861.	76720.	6815.	51.20	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 6	30	3.37	6150.	163520.	14525.	49.59	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 7	30	2.97	5420.	120960.	10745.	48.22	NO	
A	GW STORAGE - 8	30	6.33	11552.	0.	0.	50.00	YES	
A	GW STORAGE - 9	30	1.40	2555.	139160.	12361.	48.83	NO	
A	DESALTING - 1	15	20.00	36500.	26930000.	3146230.	92.10	NO	
A	DESALTING - 2	15	10.00	18250.	15240000.	1780488.	101.00	NO	
A	DESALTING - 3	15	5.00	9125.	97600000.	11402601.	128.00	NO	
A	DESALTING - 4	15	2.00	3650.	49500000.	5783081.	208.00	NO	
A	W T PLANT - 1	20	0.20	365.	0.	0.	50.00	YES	
A	W T PLANT - 2	20	8.00	14600.	3830000.	390095.	45.00	NO	
A	W T PLANT - 3	20	5.00	9125.	2780000.	283150.	50.00	NO	
A	W T PLANT - 4	20	3.00	5475.	1920000.	195557.	65.00	NO	
A	W T PLANT - 5	20	10.00	18250.	4250000.	432873.	41.10	NO	
A	W T PLANT - 6	20	6.00	10950.	2660000.	270928.	55.00	NO	161731.
B	RESERVOIR - 1	50	16.00	29200.	0.	0.	5.14	YES	
B	GW STORAGE - 1	30	18.00	32850.	0.	0.	56.00	YES	62050.

SUMMARY OF SW-GW INTERACTION COEFFICIENTS

PLANNING TIME WELL FIELD NUMBER
 ONIL PERIOD

PLANNING TIME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0.95000	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.95000
2	0.99500	0.99900	0.99900	0.99900	0.99900	0.99900	0.99900	0.99900	0.99500
3	0.99990	0.99950	0.99950	0.99950	0.99950	0.99950	0.99950	0.99950	0.99990
4	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990
5	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990

PLANNING TIME	1
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0

P-10

SUMMARY OF SW WITHDRAWALS DUE TO GW PUMPING

PLANNING TIME WELL FIELD NUMBER
 ONIL PERIOD

PLANNING TIME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0.95000	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.99500	0.95000
2	0.04500	0.00400	0.00400	0.00400	0.00400	0.00400	0.00400	0.00400	0.04500
3	0.000490	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00050	0.00490
4	0.0	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.00040	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PLANNING TIME	1
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0

SUMMARY OF NATURAL INFLOWS AND REQUIRED OUTFLOWS

PLANNING UNIT	POINT NUMBER	NATURAL INFLOWS	NATURAL OUTFLOWS	REQUIRED OUTFLOWS
1	1	87.20	4	14.30
1	1		1	4
			1	9

SUMMARY OF NATURAL INFLOWS AND REQUIRED OUTFLOWS

PLANNING UNIT	POINT NUMBER	NATURAL INFLOWS	NATURAL OUTFLOWS	REQUIRED OUTFLOWS
1	1	159140.		26097.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL INFLOWS AND REQUIRED OUTFLOWS

PLANNING UNIT	POINT NUMBER	NATURAL INFLOWS	NATURAL OUTFLOWS	REQUIRED OUTFLOWS
1	1	159140.		26097.

MPSX PROGRAM

MPSX-PTF12 CONTROL PROGRAM COMPILER. MPSX RELEASE 1 MOD LEVEL 3

```

0001          PROGRAM
0002          INITIALZ
0092          TITLE('PRMODEL-VFR3-YABUCOAL')
0093          MOVE(XPBNAME,'YABUCOAL')
0094          MOVE(XDATA,'YABUCOAL')
0095          CONVERT
0096          SETUP('BOUND','BND01')
0097          MOVE(XRHS,'RHS01')
0098          MOVE(XOBJ,'MINCOST')
0099          OPTIMIZE
0401          SOLUTION
0402          OPTIMIX('COST',0.,10.0,0)
0498          PROBLEMS('PROFILE')
0499          IF(OPTMRC.NE.0,A)
0500          RANGE
0501          A      EXIT
0502          PEND

```

This MPSX program will set up a problem (XPBNAME) called 'YABUCOAL' on the problem file. Input data is read from a data set (XDATA) called 'YABUCOAL.' After converting the input data and assigning names to the bounds (BOUND), right-hand side (XRHS) and objective function (XOBJ), the program obtains a continuous solution and prints it out. Next, the program searches for an integer optimum (a time limit of 10 minutes is set for this program). Finally, if an optimum integer solution is obtained, the post optimal procedure range is performed. Otherwise, the program ends.

MPSX OUTPUT

INTEGER NODES

NODE	123	130	229	340	517	538
FUNCTIONAL	106597597.2	1106584587.2	155656932.66	117668390.13	2942200.361	12931597.035
ESTIMATION	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER	INTEGER
365= CNSA102
366= CNSA103
367= CNSA104
368= CNSA202
369= CNSA203
370= CNSA204
371= CNSA302
372= CNSA303
373= CNSA304
374= CNSA402
375= CNSA403
376= CNSA404
377= CNSA502	.	.	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
378= CNSA503
379= CNSA504
380= CPSA101
381= CPSA102
382= CPSA103
383= CPSA104
384= CPSA201
385= CPSA202
386= CPSA203
387= CPSA204
388= CPSA301
389= CPSA302
390= CPSA303
391= CPSA304
392= CPSA401
393= CPSA402
394= CPSA403
395= CPSA404
396= CPSA501
397= CPSA502
398= CPSA503
399= CPSA504
400= CGSA101
401= CGSA102
402= CGSA103

P13

MPSX - MIXED INTEGER PROGRAM - RELEASE 1 MOD LEVEL 3

PROBLEM NAME = YABUCOAI

DATE = 73/151

.....PROBLEM STATISTICS.....

ROWS 199
 COLUMNS 305
 VARIABLES 504
 INTEGER VARIABLES 140
 ELEMENTS 1626
 DENSITY 1.62

.....COMPUTATIONAL ELEMENTS.....

FUNCTIONAL (MIN) RESTRRAINTS BOUNDS
 MINICOST
 RH501
 BND01

.....ENVIRONMENT.....

C.P.U CORE ALLOCATED 165672
 SCRATCH ONDISK 2314
 MATRIX ONDISK 2314
 ETA ONDISK 2314
 MIXWORK ONDISK 2314
 PROFILE ONDISK 2314

	TIME	ITERATION NO.	NODE NO.	FUNCTIONAL VALUE	S T R A T E G Y
	SINCE MIXSTART	SINCE SETUP			
CONTINUOUS OPTIMUM		586	1	2735863.3439	
FIRST INTEGER SOLUTION	10.88	1355	123	106593593.211	
OPTIMAL INTEGER SOLUTION	3.67	3725	538	2931597.0351	
OPTIMALITY PROVED	3.81	3808	546		
TIME OF SEARCH	3.81	3808	546		

Cost

NUMBER OF INTEGER VARIABLES NOT INTEGER AT CONTINUOUS OPTIMUM = 9

NUMBER OF INTEGER SOLUTIONS FOUND = 6

BRANCHES ABANDONED WHILE COMPUTING = 49

Appendix E. -- Source listing of MODCOP.
(version 3)

SUBROUTINE PR

THIS SUBROUTINE SETS UP DATA IN PROPER FORMAT FOR MPSX.
THE PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES PLANNING MODEL HAS THE FOLLOWING
SECTIONS:

- A. NAME OF PROBLEM
- B. ROWS CARD - BEGINNING OF ROW SECTION
- 1. NAME OF OBJECTIVE FUNCTION
- 2. INITIATION OF PROJECT CONSTRAINT - I..
- 3. PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINT - L..
- 4. FRESHWATER DEMANDS - DFW
- 5. TOTAL WATER DEMANDS - DTW
- 6. REQUIRED DOWNSTREAM FLOWS (SW-GW INTERACT.) - DFL

CONTINUE

C. COLUMNS CARD - COLUMNS SECTION

- 1. CONTINUOUS VARIABLE SECTION
 - I. WATER PRODUCED FROM STORAGE SYSTEMS AND WT PLANTS - Q..
 - II. WATER IMPORTED FROM OTHER PLANNING UNITS
 - II-A. RAW WATER - QU.
 - II-B. TREATED WATER - QW.

CONTINUE

2. INTEGER VARIABLE SECTION

- I. INTORG MARKER CARD
- II. DECISION VARIABLE TO BUILD STORAGE PROJECT - C..
- III. DECISION VARIABLE TO BUILD IMPORT PROJECT - CIS
- IV. INTEND MARKER CARD

D. RIGHT-HAND SIDE SECTION

- 1. RHS CARD
- 2. LIMITATION ON INITIATION OF PROJECTS
- 3. FRESH WATER DEMANDS - DFW
- 4. TOTAL WATER DEMANDS - DTW

E. BOUNDS SECTION

- 1. BOUNDS CARD
- 2. BOUNDS ON WITHDRAWAL FROM STORAGE
- 3. BOUNDS ON TRANSPORT WATER
- 4. BOUNDS ON DECISION VARIABLES FOR STORAGE PROJECTS
- 5. BOUNDS ON IMPORT PROJECT DECISION VARIABLES

F. END DATA SECTION - 'ENDATA' CARD

```

0004 REAL*8 PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME
0005 LOGICAL RFLAG
0006 LC$ICAL*1 S(30)/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,
0007 *M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,1,12,
*13,14/

```

C LABELLED COMMON BLOCKS
C SEE SUBROUTINE DATA FOR VARIABLE DEFINITION

```

0008 COMMON/C1/ NPLAN,NTIME,NPROJ( 5, 8),NPIMP( 8, 8),NPIMQ( 8, 8),NP
0009 CC*MCN/C2/ NRSYMB,RSYMB(25),NCSYMB,CSYMB(25)
0010 COMMON/C3/ CF( 5, 8,10),CO( 5, 8,10),CFIMP( 8, 8,10),
1 CFIMQ( 8, 8,10),COIMP( 8, 8,10),COIMQ( 8, 8,10),AFC( 5, 8,10),
2 AFCIMP( 8, 8,10),AFCIMQ( 8, 8,10)
COMMON/C4/ PLFW( 8,10), PLIW( 8,10)
COMMON/C5/ PHI(10, 8,10), F(10, 8,10)
COMMON/C6/ TIME,RRAM
COMMON/C7/ CAP( 5, 8,10), CAPIMP( 8, 8,10),CAPIMQ( 8, 8,10)
COMMON/C8/ DFW( 8,10),DIW( 8,10),DEX( 8,10),TAD( 8,10)
COMMON/C8A/ OFLOW( 8,10), RFLOW( 8,10)
COMMON/C9/ NLI( 5, 8,10),NLIMP( 8, 8,10),NLIHQ( 8, 8,10)
COMMON/C10/ YLD( 5, 8,10),YLDIMP( 8, 8,10), YLDIMQ( 8, 8,10)
COMMON/C11/ RFLAG
COMMON/C12/ FXFLAG,IMPFIX,IMQFIX
COMMON/C13/ RPV
COMMON/C14/ PRAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME
COMMON/C15/ KPDFL(8,5,6)
COMMON/C16/ NPX(8)

```

C SET UP NAME, ROW AND OBJECTIVE FUNCTION
C SECTIONS A, B, AND B-1

```

0025 WRITE(6,1010)
0026 1010 FORMAT('1')
0027 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1015) PNAME,OBNAME
0028 1015 FORMAT(1X,'NAME',10X,AB/1X,'ROWS',1X,'N',2X,AB)
0029 WRITE(11,1020) PNAME,OBNAME
0030 1020 FORMAT('NAME',10X,AB/'ROWS',1X,'N',2X,AB)

```

C CYCLE CONSTRAINTS BY PLANNING UNIT

```

0031 DO 100 I=1,NPLAN

```

C INITIALIZE NUMBER OF FLOW REQUIREMENT POINTS

```

0032 NPXX=NPX(1)

```


C PROJECT INITIATION CONTRAINS FOR STORAGE SYSTEMS AND
C DESALINIZATION PLANTS
C SECTION B-2
C

```
0033 DO 10 K=1,NP
0034 DO 10 N=1,NTIME
0035 NPJ=NPROJ(K,I)
0036 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 10
0037 DO 10 M=1,NPJ
0038 IF(FXFLAG(K,I,M)) GO TO .10
0039 MD1=M/10
0040 MD2=M-MD1*10
0041 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1030) RSYMB(K),S(I),N,MD1,MD2
0042 WRITE(11,1030) RSYMB(K),S(I),N,MD1,MD2
0043 1030 FORMAT(1X,'G',2X,A3,A1,3I1)
0044 10 CONTINUE
```

C PROJECT INITIATION CONTRAINS FOR RAW WATER IMPORTS
C

```
0045 DO 20 J=1,NPLAN
0046 IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 20
0047 DO 20 N=1,NTIME
0048 NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
0049 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 20
0050 DO 20 M=1,NPJ
0051 IF(IMPFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 20
0052 MD1=M/10
0053 MD2=M-MD1*10
0054 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1040) RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0055 WRITE(11,1040) RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0056 1040 FORMAT(1X,'G',2X,A3,2A1,3I1)
0057 20 CONTINUE
```

C PROJECT INITIATION CONTRAINS FOR TREATED WATER IMPORTS
C

```
0058 DO 25 J=1,NPLAN
0059 IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 25
0060 DO 25 N=1,NTIME
0061 NPJ=NPIMQ(I,J)
0062 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 25
0063 DO 25 M=1,NPJ
0064 IF(IMDFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 25
0065 MD1=M/10
0066 MD2=M-MD1*10
0067 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1040) RSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0068 WRITE(11,1040) RSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0069 25 CONTINUE
```

C PROJECT LIMITATION CONTRAINS FOR STORAGE SYSTEMS AND
C DESALINIZATION SYSTEMS INCLUDING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS
C SECTION B-3
C

```
0070 DO 30 K=1,NP
0071 NPJ=NPROJ(K,I)
```

```

0072
0073
0074
0075
0076
0077
0078
0079
0080

```

```

IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 30
DO 30 M=1,NPJ
IF(RFLAG(K,I,M)) GO TO 30
MD1=M/10
MD2=M-MD1*10
IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1050) RSYMB(K*7),S(I),MD1,MD2
WRITE(11,1050) RSYMB(K*7),S(I),MD1,MD2
1050 FORMAT(1X,'L',2X,A3,A1,2I1)
30 CONTINUE

```

C PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINTS FOR RAW WATER IMPORTS

```

0081
0082
0093
0094
0085
0086
0087
0098
0099
0090
0091
0092

```

```

DC 40 J=1,NPLAN
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 40
NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 40
DO 40 M=1,NPJ
IF(IMPFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 40
MD1=M/10
MD2=M-MD1*10
IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1060) RSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
WRITE(11,1060) RSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
1060 FORMAT(1X,'L',2X,A3,A1,A1,2I1)
40 CONTINUE

```

C PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINTS FOR TREATED WATER IMPORTS

```

0093
0094
0095
0096
0097
0098
0099
0100
0101
0102
0103

```

```

DO 45 J=1,NPLAN
IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 45
NPJ=NPIMO(I,J)
IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 45
DO 45 M=1,NPJ
IF(IMQFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 45
MD1=M/10
MD2=M-MD1*10
IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1060) RSYMB(14),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
WRITE(11,1060) RSYMB(14),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
45 CONTINUE

```

C WATER BALANCE CONSTRAINTS

```

0104
0105
0106
0107

```

```

C FRESH WATER DEMANDS
SECTION B-4
DO 50 N=1,NTIME
IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1070) RSYMB(15),S(I),N
50 WRITE(11,1070) RSYMB(15),S(I),N
1070 FORMAT(1X,'G',2X,A3,A1,1I)

```

C TOTAL WATER DEMANDS

SECTION B-5

```

0108

```

```

DO 60 N=1,NTIME

```


1 KP

WRITE(11,1142) CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(17),S(I),N,KP
 1142 FORMAT(4X,A3,A1,3I1,3X,A3,A1,2I1,9X,' 1.0000')
 101 CONTINUE
 GO TO 110

C
C
C

L MUST NOW BE 2

107 DO 102 KP=1,NPXX
 IF(M.LT.KPDFL(I,KP,3).OR. M.GT.KPDFL(I,KP,4)) GO TO 102
 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1142) CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(17),S(I),N,
 1 KP
 WRITE(11,1142) CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(17),S(I),N,KP
 102 CONTINUE
 GO TO 110

C
C
C
C
C
C

IF PROJECT IS A GW FIELD, THEN ENTER INTERACTION COEFFICIENTS (F)
 IN FLOW REQUIREMENTS (DFL) CONSTRAINT ROWS FOR PRESENT TIME
 PERIOD AND ALL SUCCEEDING TIME PERIODS.
 IF PROJECT IS A DESALTING PLANT (L=4) GO TO END OF LOOP,

106 IF (L.EQ.4) GO TO 110

C

N2=0
 DO 109 N1=N,NTIME
 N2=N2+1

C
C
C

WRITE F VALUE. USE DUMMY VARIABLE TO STORE F VALUE.

G=F(N2,I,M)
 DO 103 KP=1,NPXX
 IF(M.LT.KPDFL(I,KP,5).OR. M.GT.KPDFL(I,KP,6)) GO TO 103
 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1144) CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(17),S(I),N1,
 1 KP,G
 WRITE(11,1144) CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(17),S(I),N1,KP,G
 1144 FORMAT(4X,A3,A1,3I1,3X,A3,A1,2I1,4X,F12.4)
 103 CONTINUE
 109 CONTINUE
 110 CONTINUE

C
C
C
C
C

QUANTITIES OF RAW WATER IMPORTED
 SECTION C-1-II

DO 120 J=1,NPLAN
 IF(J.EQ.I) GO TO 120
 NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 120
 DO 120 N=1,NTIME
 DO 120 M=1,NPJ
 MD1=M/10
 MD2=M-MD1*10

C
C
C

ADJUST OPERATING COSTS TO PRESENT VALUE

```

0181      COP=COIMP(I,J,M)/((1.0+R)**N)
C
C WRITE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION -- OPERATING COSTS
C
0182      IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1150) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,COP
0183      WRITE(11,1150) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,COR
0184      1150 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A8,2X,F12.4)
C
C TEST FOR NONEXISTING PROJECT
C ENTER '-1' IN PROJECT INITIATION(I) CONSTRAINT ROW FOR IMPORT
C PROJECT.
C EXISTING PROJECTS WILL BE BOUNDED REPLACING THIS CONSTRAINT.
C
0185      IF(RFLAG.AND..NOT.IMPFI(I,J,M)) WRITE(6,1155) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),
* N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0186      IF(.NOT.IMPFI(I,J,M)) WRITE(11,1155) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,
* MD2,RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2
0187      1155 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A3,2A1,3I1,7X,'-1.0000')
C
C ENTER '1' IN TOTAL WATER DEMAND ROW (DTW) AND '-1' IN SAME ROW OF
C PLANNING UNIT J TO INDICATE EXPORT.
C
0188      IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1160) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(16),S(
*I),N,RSYMB(16),S(J),N
0189      WRITE(11,1160) CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(16),S(I),N,
RSYMB(16),S(J),N
0190      1160 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A3,A1,I1,11X,'1.0000',3X,A3,A1,I1,
* 10X,'-1.0000')
C
C 120 CONTINUE
C
C QUANTITIES OF TREATED WATER IMPORTED
C
0192      DO 130 J=1,NPLAN
0193      IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 130
0194      NPJ=NPIMQ(I,J)
0195      IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 130
0196      DO 130 N=1,NTIME
0197      DO 130 M=1,NPJ
0198      MD1=M/10
0199      MD2=M-MD1*10
C
C ADJUST OPERATING COSTS TO PRESENT VALUE
C
0200      COP=COIMQ(I,J,M)/((1.0+R)**N)
C
C WRITE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION -- OPERATING COSTS
C
0201      IF(RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1150) CSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,COP
0202      WRITE(11,1150) CSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,COR
C
C TEST FOR NONEXISTING PROJECT
C ENTER '-1' IN PROJECT INITIATION(I) CONSTRAINT ROW FOR IMPORT
C PROJECT.
C EXISTING PROJECTS WILL BE BOUNDED REPLACING THIS CONSTRAINT.

```


C DECISION FOR BUILDING TRANSPORT FACILITIES
 C SECTION C-2-III
 C

0243 DO 370 J=1,NPLAN
 0244 IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 370
 0245 NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
 0246 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 370
 0247 DO 370 N=1,NTIME
 0248 DO 370 M=1,NPJ
 0249 IF(IMPFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 370
 0250 MD1=M/10
 0251 MD2=M-MD1*10

C CONVERT ANNUAL FIXED COSTS TO PRESENT VALUE ON AN
 C ANNUAL BASIS AND SUM BY INCREMENTS EQUAL TO THE
 C LENGTH OF A PLANNING PERIOD.
 C

0252 KBEGIN=N*TIME-4.
 0253 KEND=NTIME*TIME
 0254 LTIME=KEND-KBEGIN+1
 0255 IF(NLIMP(I,J,M).LT.LTIME) KEND=NLIMP(I,J,M)+KBEGIN-1

C RESET PRESENT VALUE MULTIPLIER
 C PV=0.
 C

0257 DO 350 K=KBEGIN, KEND
 0258 PV=PV+(1./(1.+RPV)**K)

C ADJUST ANNUAL FIXED COST OF PROJECT

0259 CFIX=AFCIMP(I,J,M)*PV
 0260 IF(CFIX.EQ.0.) GO TO 355

C WRITE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION-- FIXED COSTS

0261 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1350) CSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,
 1 CFIX
 0262 WRITE(11,1350) CSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,CFIX
 0263 1350 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A8,2X,F12.2)

C WRITE PROJECT CAPACITIES FOR INITIALIZATION CONSTRAINTS

0264 355 DO 360 NI=N*NTIME
 0265 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1360) CSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
 1 RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),NI,MD1,MD2,CAPIMP(I,J,M)
 0266 360 WRITE(11,1360) CSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),
 1 NI,MD1,MD2,CAPIMP(I,J,M)
 0267 1360 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,F12.2)

C WRITE PROJECT LIMITATION (L) CONSTRAINTS

0268 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1370) CSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
 1 RSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2

```

0269 WRITE(11,1370) CSYMB( 13),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB( 13),S(I),
      1 S(J),MD1,MD2
0270 1370 FORMAT(4X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,A3,2A1,2I1,9X,'1.00000')
0271 370 CONTINUE
0272 DO 390 J=1,NPLAN
0273 IF (J.EQ.I) GO TO 390
0274 NPJ=NPIMQ(I,J)
0275 IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 390
0276 DO 390 N=1,NTIME
0277 DO 390 M=1,NPJ
0278 IF (IMOFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 390
0279 MD1=M/10
0280 MD2=M-MD1*10
      C
0281 KREGIN=N*TIME-4.
0282 KEND=NTIME*TIME
0283 LTIME=KEND-KREGIN*1
0284 IF (NLIMQ(I,J,M).LT.LTIME) KEND=NLIMQ(I,J,M)+KBEGIN-1
0285 PV=0.
      C
0286 DO 375 K=KBEGIN, KEND
0287 375 PV=PV+(1./((1.+RPV)**K))
      C
0288 CFIX=AFCIMO(I,J,M)*PV
0289 IF (CFIX.EQ.0.) GO TO 380
      C
0290 WRITE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION-- FIXED COSTS
      C
0291 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1350) CSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,OBNAME,
      1 CFIX
      C
0292 WRITE PROJECT CAPACITIES FOR INITIALIZATION CONSTRAINTS
      C
0293 DO 385 NI=N,NTIME
0294 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1360) CSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
      1 RSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),NI,MD1,MD2,CAPIMO(I,J,M)
0295 WRITE(11,1360) CSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),
      1 NI,MD1,MD2,CAPIMO(I,J,M)
      C
0296 WRITE PROJECT LIMITATION (L) CONSTRAINTS
      C
0297 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1370) CSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
      1 RSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
0298 WRITE(11,1370) CSYMB( 14),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,RSYMB( 14),S(I),
      1 S(J),MD1,MD2
      C
0299 390 CONTINUE
0300 400 CONTINUE
      C
0301 SECTION C-2-IV
      C
0302 IF (RFLAG) WRITE( 6,1400)
0303 WRITE(11,1400)
0304 FORMAT(4X,'FINIS',5X,'MARKER',17X,'INTEND')

```

```

C THIS ENDS THE INTEGER COLUMNS SECTION
C
C THIS SECTION SETS UP RIGHT HAND SIDES
C SECTION D
C
C WRITE RHS MARKER CARD
C SECTION D-1
1405 IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1405)
C FORMAT(' RHS')
1410 WRITE(11,1410)
C FORMAT('RHS')
C
C DO 500 I=1,NPLAN
C
C NPXX=NPX(I)
C
C PROJECT LIMITATION CONSTRAINTS FOR STORAGE,
C DESALINATION PLANTS AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES
C SECTION D-2
1420 DO 410 L=1,NP
C NPJ=NPX(L,I)
C IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 410
C DO 410 M=1,NPJ
C IF (FXFLAG(L,I,M)) GO TO 410
C MD1=M/10
C MD2=M-MD1*10
C IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1420) RHNAME,RSYMB(L*7),S(I),MD1,MD2
C WRITE(11,1420) RHNAME,RSYMB(L*7),S(I),MD1,MD2
1430 FORMAT(4X,A8,2X,A3,A1,2I1,10X,'1.0000')
C 410 CONTINUE
C
C DO 420 J=1,NPLAN
C IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 420
C NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
C IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 420
C DO 420 M=1,NPJ
C IF (IMPFIX(I,J,M)) GO TO 420
C MD1=M/10
C MD2=M-MD1*10
C IF (RFLAG) WRITE(6,1430) RHNAME,RSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
C WRITE(11,1430) RHNAME,RSYMB(13),S(I),S(J),MD1,MD2
1430 FORMAT(4X,A8,2X,A3,2A1,2I1,9X,'1.0000')
C 420 CONTINUE
C
C DO 425 J=1,NPLAN
C IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 425
C NPJ=NPIMQ(I,J)

```

0302
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0333

0361 WRITE(11,1510)
0362 1510 FORMAT('BOUNDS')

C
C
C
C
C
C

BOUNDS ON WITHDRAWALS FROM STORAGE AND DESALTING FACILITIES
SECTION E-2

0363 DO 550 I=1,NPLAN
0364 DO 550 L=1,NP
0365 NPJ=NPROJ(L,I)
0366 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 550
0367 DO 550 N=1,NTIME
0368 DO 550 M=1,NPJ
0369 MD1=M/10
0370 MD2=M-MD1*10
0371 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1515) BNAME,CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,CAP(L,I,M)
0372 WRITE(11,1515) BNAME,CSYMB(L),S(I),N,MD1,MD2,CAP(L,I,M)
0373 1515 FORMAT(1X,UP,1X,A8,2X,A3,A1,3I1,3X,F12.2)
0374 550 CONTINUE

C
C
C
C
C
C

BOUNDS ON TRANSPORT WATER
SECTION E-3

RAW WATER

0375 DO 575 I=1,NPLAN
0376 DO 575 J=1,NPLAN
0377 IF(I.EQ.J) GO TO 575
0378 NPJ=NIMP(I,J)
0379 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 575
0380 DO 575 N=1,NTIME
0381 DO 575 M=1,NPJ
0382 MD1=M/10
0383 MD2=M-MD1*10
0384 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1517) BNAME,CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
1 CAPIMP(I,J,M)
0385 WRITE(11,1517) BNAME,CSYMB(6),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,CAPIMP(I,J,M)
0386 1517 FORMAT(1X,UP,1X,A8,2X,A3,2A1,3I1,2X,F12.2)
0387 575 CONTINUE

C
C
C

TREATED WATER

0388 DO 580 I=1,NPLAN
0389 DO 580 J=1,NPLAN
0390 IF(I.EQ.J) GO TO 580
0391 NPJ=NPMO(I,J)
0392 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 580
0393 DO 580 N=1,NTIME
0394 DO 580 M=1,NPJ
0395 MD1=M/10
0396 MD2=M-MD1*10
0397 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1517) BNAME,CSYMB(7),S(I),S(J),N,MD1,MD2,
1 CAPIMO(I,J,M)

SUBROUTINE DATA

SUBROUTINE READS DATA FOR MATRIX DATA

MATRIX DATA

CARD ORDER

- 1. INIT-- PARAMETERS PNAME,ORNAME,RHNAME,BNAME,XWRITE
PARAMETERS NPLAN,NTIME,TIME,RPV,RAM
- 2. SYMB-- PARAMETERS NRSYMB,NCSYMB, AND NP.
- 3. ROW AND COLUMN SYMBOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS.
A. RSYM-- ROW SYMBOLS.
B. CSYM-- COLUMN SYMBOLS.
- 4. NWPP-- NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNIT.
- 5. NRWT-- NUMBER OF RAW WATER TRANSPORT PROJECTS.
- 6. NTWT-- NUMBER OF TREATED WATER TRANSPORT PROJECTS.
- 7. FCWP-- PARAMETERS FOR WATER PRODUCTION PROJECTS.
- 8. FCWR-- PARAMETERS OF RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECTS.
- 9. FCTW-- PARAMETERS FOR TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECTS.
- 10. DFWC-- FUTURE WATER DEMANDS.
- 11. SWGW-- SURFACE WATER-GROUND WATER INTERACTION COEFF.
- 12. SWFL-- SURFACE WATER INFLOWS(UNREGULATED) AND RE-
QUIRED OUTFLOWS.

CONTINUE

DUMMY VARIABLES

ARRAY INDEXES-- K,I,P

```

REAL*8 DUM1(16)/13*,DUM2(14)/14*,DUM3(14)/14*,DUM4(14)/14*,DUM5(14)/14*,DUM6(14)/14*,DUM7(14)/14*,DUM8(14)/14*,DUM9(14)/14*,DUM10(14)/14*,DUM11(14)/14*,DUM12(14)/14*,DUM13(14)/14*,DUM14(14)/14*,DUM15(14)/14*,DUM16(14)/14*,DUM17(14)/14*,DUM18(14)/14*,DUM19(14)/14*,DUM20(14)/14*,DUM21(14)/14*,DUM22(14)/14*,DUM23(14)/14*,DUM24(14)/14*,DUM25(14)/14*,DUM26(14)/14*,DUM27(14)/14*,DUM28(14)/14*,DUM29(14)/14*,DUM30(14)/14*,DUM31(14)/14*,DUM32(14)/14*,DUM33(14)/14*,DUM34(14)/14*,DUM35(14)/14*,DUM36(14)/14*,DUM37(14)/14*,DUM38(14)/14*,DUM39(14)/14*,DUM40(14)/14*,DUM41(14)/14*,DUM42(14)/14*,DUM43(14)/14*,DUM44(14)/14*,DUM45(14)/14*,DUM46(14)/14*,DUM47(14)/14*,DUM48(14)/14*,DUM49(14)/14*,DUM50(14)/14*,DUM51(14)/14*,DUM52(14)/14*,DUM53(14)/14*,DUM54(14)/14*,DUM55(14)/14*,DUM56(14)/14*,DUM57(14)/14*,DUM58(14)/14*,DUM59(14)/14*,DUM60(14)/14*,DUM61(14)/14*,DUM62(14)/14*,DUM63(14)/14*,DUM64(14)/14*,DUM65(14)/14*,DUM66(14)/14*,DUM67(14)/14*,DUM68(14)/14*,DUM69(14)/14*,DUM70(14)/14*,DUM71(14)/14*,DUM72(14)/14*,DUM73(14)/14*,DUM74(14)/14*,DUM75(14)/14*,DUM76(14)/14*,DUM77(14)/14*,DUM78(14)/14*,DUM79(14)/14*,DUM80(14)/14*,DUM81(14)/14*,DUM82(14)/14*,DUM83(14)/14*,DUM84(14)/14*,DUM85(14)/14*,DUM86(14)/14*,DUM87(14)/14*,DUM88(14)/14*,DUM89(14)/14*,DUM90(14)/14*,DUM91(14)/14*,DUM92(14)/14*,DUM93(14)/14*,DUM94(14)/14*,DUM95(14)/14*,DUM96(14)/14*,DUM97(14)/14*,DUM98(14)/14*,DUM99(14)/14*,DUM100(14)/14*
INTEGER FIX,NWELL(14)/14*0/
LOGICAL RFLAG
LOGICAL FXFLAG( 5, 8,10),IMPFIX( 8, 8,10),IMQFIX( 8, 8,10)

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TEST WORDS FOR CARD ORDER CHECKS

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REAL*4 TEST1,NWPP,TEST2,NRWT,TEST3,NTWT,TEST4,FCWP,TEST5,FCRW,TEST6,FCWT,TEST7,SWFL,TEST8,INIT,TEST9,DFWC,TEST10,SYMB,TEST11,RSYM,TEST12,CSYM,TEST13,ITIL,TEST14,FCWP,TEST15,NWPP,TEST16,NTWT,TEST17,FCRW,TEST18,SWGW,TEST19,SWFL,TEST20,DFWC,TEST21,IMPFIX,TEST22,IMQFIX,TEST23,IMPFIX,TEST24,IMQFIX,TEST25,IMPFIX,TEST26,IMQFIX,TEST27,IMPFIX,TEST28,IMQFIX,TEST29,IMPFIX,TEST30,IMQFIX,TEST31,IMPFIX,TEST32,IMQFIX,TEST33,IMPFIX,TEST34,IMQFIX,TEST35,IMPFIX,TEST36,IMQFIX,TEST37,IMPFIX,TEST38,IMQFIX,TEST39,IMPFIX,TEST40,IMQFIX,TEST41,IMPFIX,TEST42,IMQFIX,TEST43,IMPFIX,TEST44,IMQFIX,TEST45,IMPFIX,TEST46,IMQFIX,TEST47,IMPFIX,TEST48,IMQFIX,TEST49,IMPFIX,TEST50,IMQFIX,TEST51,IMPFIX,TEST52,IMQFIX,TEST53,IMPFIX,TEST54,IMQFIX,TEST55,IMPFIX,TEST56,IMQFIX,TEST57,IMPFIX,TEST58,IMQFIX,TEST59,IMPFIX,TEST60,IMQFIX,TEST61,IMPFIX,TEST62,IMQFIX,TEST63,IMPFIX,TEST64,IMQFIX,TEST65,IMPFIX,TEST66,IMQFIX,TEST67,IMPFIX,TEST68,IMQFIX,TEST69,IMPFIX,TEST70,IMQFIX,TEST71,IMPFIX,TEST72,IMQFIX,TEST73,IMPFIX,TEST74,IMQFIX,TEST75,IMPFIX,TEST76,IMQFIX,TEST77,IMPFIX,TEST78,IMQFIX,TEST79,IMPFIX,TEST80,IMQFIX,TEST81,IMPFIX,TEST82,IMQFIX,TEST83,IMPFIX,TEST84,IMQFIX,TEST85,IMPFIX,TEST86,IMQFIX,TEST87,IMPFIX,TEST88,IMQFIX,TEST89,IMPFIX,TEST90,IMQFIX,TEST91,IMPFIX,TEST92,IMQFIX,TEST93,IMPFIX,TEST94,IMQFIX,TEST95,IMPFIX,TEST96,IMQFIX,TEST97,IMPFIX,TEST98,IMQFIX,TEST99,IMPFIX,TEST100,IMQFIX

```

ARRAYS FOR LABELLING PRINTOUT TABLES

```

REAL*4 RDESC(25,18),CDESC(25,18)
REAL*4 TYPE(3,8)/DIVF,RSIO,N,RESE,RVOI,IR,IGW,S,TORR,AGE,DESA,LTIN,IG,IMP,T,PLAN,IT,IR WA,TER,IMP,IT WA,TER,IMP,IT

```


0012

LOGICAL*1 S(30)/A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,
 *M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,01
 *3,4,7

0013

REAL*8 PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME

C

LABELLED COMMON BLOCKS

INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS

ARRAY INDEXES-- NPROJ(K,I), NPIMP(I,J), NPIMQ(I,J)

0014

COMMON/C1/ NPLAN,NTIME,NPROJ(5, 8),NPIMP(8, 8),NPIMQ(8, 8),NP

C

ROW SYMBOLS AND COLUMN SYMBOLS-- MAX, 25

C

COMMON/C2/ NRSYMB,RSYMB(25),NCSYMB,CSYMB(25)

C

FIXED, OPERATING, ANNUAL FIXED COSTS FOR WATER PRODUCTION AND

RAW AND TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECTS

ARRAY INDEXES-- CF(K,I,P),CO(K,I,P),CFIMP(I,J,P),CFIMQ(I,J,P)

C

COIMP(I,J,P),COIMPQ(I,J,P),AFC(K,I,P),AFCIMP(I,J,P)

C

AFCIMPQ(I,J,P)

0016

COMMON/C3/ CF(5, 8,10),CO(5, 8,10),CFIMP(8, 8,10),

M

1 CFIMQ(8, 8,10),COIMP(8, 8,10),COIMPQ(8, 8,10),AFC(5, 8,10),

N

2 AFCIMP(8, 8,10),AFCIMPQ(8, 8,10)

N

PERCENT WATER LOSSES DURING FRESH WATER AND INTERMEDIATE QUALITY

0017

WATER USES. ARRAY INDEXES-- PLFW(I,N), PLIW(I,N)

C

COMMON/C4/ PLFW(8,10), PLIW(8,10)

C

SURFACE WATER-GROUND WATER INTERACTION COEFFICIENTS AND RESULTING

0018

SURFACE WATER LOSSES. ARRAYS INDEXED-- PHI(N,I,P),F(N,I,P)

C

COMMON/C5/ PHI(10, 8,10), F(10, 8,10)

0019

INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS

C

COMMON/C6/ TIME,R,RAM

0020

MAXIMUM YIELD OR CAPACITY OF PROJECTS

C

ARRAY INDEXES-- CAP(K,I,P),CAPIMP(I,J,P), CAPIMQ(I,J,P)

C

COMMON/C7/ CAP(5, 8,10), CAPIMP(8, 8,10),CAPIMQ(8, 8,10)

C

WATER DEMANDS- FRESH WATER, INTERMEDIATE QUALITY WATER,ESTUARINE,

C

AND TOTAL. ARRAY INDEXES-- DFW(I,N), DIW(I,N),DEX(I,N), TAD(I,N)

C

SW FLOWS TO GW WELL FIELDS AND REQUIRED FLOWS DOWNSTREAM

C

FLOW(I,K), RFLOW(I,K)

0021

COMMON/C8/ DFW(8,10),DIW(8,10),DEX(8,10),TAD(8,10)

0022

COMMON/C9A/QFLOW(8,10), RFLOW(8,10)

C

ECONOMIC LIFE OF PROJECTS. ARRAY INDEXES-- NL(K,I,P),

C

NLIMP(I,J,P), NLIMO(I,J,P)

C

```

0023 COMMON/C9/ NL( 5, 8,10),NLIMP( 8, 8,10),NLIMO( 8, 8,10)
C PROJECT YIELDS IN MGD- MUST BE CONVERTED TO CAP,CAPIMP,AND CAPIHQ
C ARRAY INDEXES-- YLD(K,I,P), YLDIMP(I,J,P), YLDIMQ(I,J,P)
C
C COMMON/C10/ YLD( 5, 8,10),YLDIMP( 8, 8,10), YLDIMQ( 8, 8,10)
C
C DUMMY VARIABLES
C
C COMMON/C11/ RFLAG
C COMMON/C12/ FXFLAG,IMPFIX,IMOFIX
C
C INTEREST RATE FOR COMPUTING PRESENT VALUE
C
C COMMON/C13/ RPV
C
C NAMES OF DATA DECK,OBJ. FUNC.,RHS,AND BOUNDS
C
C COMMON/C14/ PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME
C
C INDEX CONTROL FOR FLOW REQUIREMENTS CONSTRAINTS. KPDL(I,KP,*)
C WHERE * TAKES ON THE FOLLOWING VALUES. 1,2-DIVERIONS(=2),
C 3,4-RESERVOIRS(L=2); 5,6-GW FIELDS(L=3). FIRST AND SECOND VALUES OF
C EACH PAIR REPRESENT THE INCLUSIVE RANGE OF PROJECT NUMBERS OF EACH
C TYPE TO BE GROUP IN THE REQUIREMENT CONSTRAINT. THEREFORE THE
C PROJECT NUMBERS IN EACH TYPE MUST BE ASSIGNED IN ORDER.
C
C COMMON/C15/KPDL(8,5,6)
C
C NUMBER OF REQUIRED FLOW POINTS IN EACH LAND UNIT. NPX(I)
C
C COMMON/C16/ NPX(8)
C
C
C READ THE NUMBER OF PLANNING UNITS, THE NUMBER OF TIME PERIODS,
C LENGTH OF TIME PERIODS (YEARS), AND INTEREST RATE
C
C
C WRITE(6,1000)
1000 FORMAT(11X,'PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PLANNING MODEL
1/11X,'MODEL DEFINITION AND CONTROL PROGRAM (MODCOP) 7 VERSION 3.0
* 3X, '5/11/73.//
2/11X,'SUMMARY OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING MODEL DATA'(/)
READ(5,1070) INIT
IF(INIT.NE.TEST8) WRITE(6,1080) TEST8,INIT
READ(5,1034) PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME,XWRITE
1004 FORMAT(A8,A8,A8,A8,A4)
IF(XWRITE.EQ.TEST14) RFLAG=.FALSE.
READ(5,1005) NPLAN,NTIME,TIME,RPV,RAM
1005 FORMAT(2I4,3F8.0)
C
DO 1 I=1,NPLAN
DO 1 J=1,NPLAN
NPIMP(I,J)=0
1 NPIMO(I,J)=0
C

```

1 2 3

C CONVERT RPV TO R FOR TIME PERIOD - COMPOUND INTEREST

```

0044 R=(1.+RPV)**TIME-1.
C
0045 WRITE(6,1009) PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME = ,AB/
0046 FC=FORMAT(11X,'PROBLEM NAME = ,AB/
1 11X,'OBJECTIVE FUNCTION NAME = ,AB/
2 11X,'RHS VECTOR NAME = ,AB/
3 11X,'BOUNDS VECTOR NAME = ,AB//)
WRITE(6,1010) NPLAN,NTIME,TIME,RPV,R,RAM
1010 FORMAT(11X,'NUMBER OF PLANNING UNITS = ,I4/
* 11X,'NUMBER OF TIME PERIODS = ,I4/
* 11X,'LENGTH OF TIME PERIOD = ,F8.4//
* 11X,'ANNUAL INTEREST RATE = ,F8.4//
* 11X,'PERIOD INTEREST RATE = ,F8.4//
* 11X,'AMORTIZATION INTEREST RATE = ,F8.4//)

```

C READ NUMBER OF SYMBOLS AND SYMBOL CARDS
 C AND NUMBER OF TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS INCLUDING WATER
 C TREATMENT PLANTS

```

0049 READ(5,1070) SYMB
0050 IF(SYMB.NE.TEST10) WRITE(6,1080) TEST10,SYMB
0051 READ(5,1015) NRSYMB,NCSYMB,NP
0052 FC=FORMAT(314)
1015 FC=FORMAT(314) WRITE(6,1020)
1020 FORMAT(11X,'LIST OF ROW SYMBOLS:/'
DO 10 K=1,NRSYMB
READ(5,1030) KK,RSYMB(K), (RDESC(K,J),J=1,18)
1030 FORMAT(1X,I2,1X,I9A4)
IF(KK.NE.K) WRITE(6,1040)
1040 FORMAT(' SYMBOL CARDS OUT OF ORDER:')
1040 FC=FORMAT(11X,'RSYMB(' ,I2,') = ,A4,2X,18A4)
1050 FC=FORMAT(11X,'NCSYMB
DO 20 K=1,NCSYMB
READ(5,1030) KK,CSYMB(K), (CDESC(K,J),J=1,18)
1050 FC=FORMAT(11X,'CSYMB(' ,I2,') = ,A4,2X,18A4)
IF(KK.NE.K) WRITE(6,1040)
20 IF(RFLAG) WRITE(6,1060) KK,CSYMB(K), (CDESC(K,J),J=1,18)
1060 FC=FORMAT(11X,'CSYMB(' ,I2,') = ,A4,2X,18A4)

```

C READ NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNIT

```

0067 READ(5,1070) NWPP
0068 FC=FORMAT(A4)
1070 FC=FORMAT(A4) WRITE(6,1080) TEST1,NWPP
0069 IF(NWPP.NE.TEST1) WRITE(6,1080) TEST1,NWPP
0070 FC=FORMAT(' ERROR IN ORDER OF DATA CARDS: EXPECTED ,A4,
* , BUT READ ,A4)
DO 30 I=1,NPLAN
READ(5,1095) KK, (NPROJ(K,KK),K=1,NP)
1095 FC=FORMAT(1014)
IF(KK.NE.I) WRITE(6,1090) I,KK
1090 FC=FORMAT(' ERROR IN ORDER OF DATA CARDS: EXPECTED ,A4,
* , BUT READ ,A4)
30 CONTINUE
1100 FC=FORMAT(' ,I1X,'SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH PLANNING UNI

```



```

0116      WRITE(6,1135) DUM1
0117      DO 110 I=1,NPLAN
0118      WRITE(6,1140) S(I), (NPING(I,J), J=1,NPLAN)
110      C * COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF WATER PRODUCTION PROJECTS
0119      NPJ=0
0120      DO 120 I=1,NPLAN
0121      DO 120 K=1,NP
0122      120 NPJ=NPJ+PROJ(K,I)+NPJ
111      C * CHECK FOR ZERO PRODUCING PROJECTS
0123      C
0123      C      IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 190
0123      C *      READ IN PARAMETERS FOR WATER PRODUCTION PROJECTS
0123      C
0124      READ(5,1070) FCWP
0125      IF (FCWP.NE.TEST3) WRITE(6,1080) TEST3,FCWP
0126      DO 150 N=1,NPJ
0127      FIX=0
0128      READ(5,1150) I,K,L,NL(K,I,L),YLD(K,I,L),CF(K,I,L),CO(K,I,L),FIX
0129      1150 FORMAT(4I4,3F10.0,2X,11)
0130      IF (FIX.EQ.1) FXFLAG(K,I,L)=.TRUE.
0131      150 CONTINUE
112      C * COMPUTE INTEREST RATE IN PERCENT
0132      C
0132      C      RAMP=100.*RAM
0133      C      WRITE(6,1160) TIME,RAMP
0134      C      1160 FORMAT('1',10X,'SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-WR PLANNI
ING MODEL',/22X,'WATER PRODUCTION PROJECT PARAMETERS',/25X,'PROJECT
2,14X,'YIELD OVER FIXED ANNUAL FIXED OPERATING',8X,'TOTAL',/
35X,'PLANNING PROJECT LIFE SAFE YIELD TIME PERIOD COSTS
4 COSTS AT COSTS EXIST- SUPPLY',6X,'UNIT',6X,'TYPE',
* 6X,'(YRS)',5X,
5 '(MGD)',6X,'(1',F4.1,' YRS)',11X,F5.2,' PERCENT PER MG',
6 4X,'ING',4X,'(MG)')
1165      WRITE(6,1165) DUM1
0135      1165 FORMAT('1',16A8//)
0136      DO 165 I=1,NPLAN
0137      TPS(I)=0.
0138      DO 160 K=1,NP
0139      NPJ=NPJ+PROJ(K,I)
0140      IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 160
0141      DO 160 N=1,NPJ
0142      C * COMPUTE ANNUAL COSTS
0143      C
0143      C      IDJM=0
0144      C      CALL ACOST(I,K,N,IDJM)
117      C * CONVERT MGD YIELDS TO MG PER PLANNING PERIOD
0145      C
0145      C      CAP(K,I,N)=365.*TIME*YLD(K,I,N)
0146      C      IF (K.EQ.5) GO TO 155
118      C      SUM CAPACITIES OF SUPPLY PROJECTS EXCLUDING TREATMENT PLANTS
0147      C      TPS(I)=CAP(K,I,N)+TPS(I)

```

```

0148 155 DUMMY=DUMFX2
0149 IF (FXFLAG(K,I,N)) DUMMY=DUMFX1
0150 WRITE(6,1170) S(I), (TYPE(KK,K), KK=1,3), N,NL(K,I,N),
0151 1 YLD(K,I,N), CAP(K,I,N), CF(K,I,N), AFC(K,I,N), CO(K,I,N), DUMMY
1170 FORMAT(7X,A1,5X,2A4,A3,I2,I4,5X,F6.2,2X,F10.0,2X,F11.0,
1 3X,F11.0,1X,F9.2,4X,A4)
0152 160 CONTINUE
0153 WRITE(6,1175) TPS(I)
0154 1175 FORMAT(' ',94X,F12.0//)
0155 165 CONTINUE
C
C * COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS
C
190 NPJ=0
DO 200 I=1,NPLAN
DO 200 J=1,NPLAN
IF (J.EQ.I) GO TO 200
NPJ=NPJ+NPIMP(I,J)
200 CONTINUE
C
C CHECK FOR ZERO TRANSPORT PROJECTS
C
0162 IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 225
C
C READ PARAMETERS OF RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECTS
C
READ(5,1070) FCRW
IF (FCRW.NE.TEST4) WRITE(6,1080) TEST4,FCRW
C
DO 210 N=1,NPJ
FIX=0
READ(5,1150) I,J,L,NLIMP(I,J,L),YLDIMP(I,J,L),CFIMP(I,J,L),
1 COIMP(I,J,L),FIX
210 IF (FIX.EQ.1) IMPFIX(I,J,L)=.TRUE.
WRITE( 6,1180) TIME, RAMP,DJML
1180 FORMAT(11,10X,'SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-WR PLANNI
1NG MODEL',/22X,'RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECT PARAMETERS',/24X,'PROJECT'
2,14X,'CAPACITY FIXED ANNUAL FIXED OPERATING',/5X,
3 'PLANNING UNIT',RX,'LIFE CAPACITY TIME PERIOD COSTS C
4OSTS AT 1 COSTS EXISTING',/6X,'TO FROM',8X,'(YRS) (M
5GD) (',F4.1,1X,'YRS)',11X,F5.2,' PERCENT PER MG',/11,16A8//
7)
DO 220 I=1,NPLAN
DO 220 J=1,NPLAN
IF (J.EQ.I) GO TO 220
IF (I.EQ.0.OR.J.EQ.0) GO TO 220
NPJ=NPIMP(I,J)
IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 220
DO 219 L=1,NPJ
C
C COMPUTE ANNUAL COSTS-- NOTE THAT THE SECOND ARGUMENT OF ACOST MUST
REFER TO THE RAW WATER IMPORT PROJECT TYPE, E.G., K=6
C
CALL ACOST(I,6,L,J)
CAPIMP(I,J,L)=365.*TIME*YLDIMP(I,J,L)
DUMMY=DUMFX2
0178
0179
0180

```

0214 250 CONTINUE

C * READ IN WATER DEMANDS

0215 300 READ(5,1070) DFWC
 0216 IF(DFWC.NE.TEST9) WRITE(6,1080) TEST9,DFWC
 0217 DO 310 K=1,NPLAN
 0218 DO 310 KK=1,NTIME

0219 310 READ(5,1200) I,N,DFW(I,N),PLFW(I,N),DIW(I,N),PLIW(I,N),DEX(I,N)
 0220 1200 FORMAT(2I4,5F10.4)

C WRITE TABLE OF WATER DEMANDS

0221 WRITE(6,1210) DUMH
 0222 1210 FORMAT(1I,11X,'SUMMARY OF WATER DEMANDS USED IN PR-WR PLANNING MO
 1DEL//49X,'INTERMEDIATE',/4X,'PLANNING TIME FRESH WATER FRESH
 2WATER QUALITY INTERMEDIATE /5X,'UNIT',5X,
 3 'PERIOD',5X,'DEMAND',4X,'USE FACTOR DEMAND',7X,
 4 'USE FACTOR /25X,'(MGD)',21X,'(MGD)',22X,1
 5 ' ',16A8//)

0223 DO 320 I=1,NPLAN
 0224 DO 320 N=1,NTIME
 0225 320 *N) WRITE(6,1220) S(I),N,DFW(I,N),PLFW(I,N),DIW(I,N),PLIW(I

0226 1220 FORMAT(6X,A1,7X,I4,5X,F8.2,6X,F6.4,6X,F8.2,8X,F6.4)

C CONVERT WATER DEMANDS FROM MGD TO MG PER PLANNING PERIOD

0227 DO 330 I=1,NPLAN
 0228 DO 330 N=1,NTIME
 0229 DFW(I,N)=365.*TIME*DFW(I,N)/(1.-PLFW(I,N))
 0230 DIW(I,N)=365.*TIME*DIW(I,N)/(1.-PLIW(I,N))
 0231 330 TAD(I,N)=DFW(I,N)+DIW(I,N)

C WRITE TABLE OF DEMANDS PER PLANNING PERIOD

0232 WRITE(6,1230) DUMH
 0233 1230 FORMAT(1I,47X,'INTERMEDIATE',/4X,'PLANNING TIME FRESH WATER F
 1RESH WATER QUALITY INTERMEDIATE TOTAL ADJUSTED
 * /5X,'UNIT',5X,
 2 'PERIOD',5X,'DEMAND',4X,'USE FACTOR DEMAND',7X,
 3 'USE FACTOR /8X,'DEMAND',25X,'(MG) ',21X,1'(MG) ',
 4 22X,1',10X,'(MG) '/1',16A8//)

0234 DO 340 I=1,NPLAN
 0235 DO 340 N=1,NTIME
 0236 340 *N), TAD(I,N)
 WRITE(6,1240) S(I),N,DFW(I,N),PLFW(I,N),DIW(I,N),PLIW(I

0237 1240 FORMAT(6X,A1,7X,I4,2X,F11.2,6X,F6.4,3X,F11.2,8X,F6.4,14X,
 *4X,F12.2)

C CHECK FOR ZERO GW FIELDS IN MODEL

0238 NPJ=0
 0239 DO 345 I=1,NPLAN
 0240 NPJ=NPJ+NPJ(3,I)
 0241 345 CONTINUE

```

0181 IF(IMPFIX(I,J,L)) DUMMY=DUMFX1
0182 WRITE(6,1190) S(I),S(J),L,NLIMP(I,J,L),YLDIMP(I,J,L),
0183 1 CAPIMP(I,J,L),CFIMP(I,J,L),AFCIMP(I,J,L),COIMP(I,J,L),DUMMY
1190 FORMAT(7X,A1,8X,A1,'-',I2,7X,I3,5X,F6.2,2X,F10.0,2X,F11.0,3X,
1 F11.0,1X,F9.2,4X,A4)
0184 219 CONTINUE
0185 220 CONTINUE
C * COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS
C
01225 NPJ=0
DO 230 I=1,NPLAN
DC 230 J=1,NPLAN
IF(J.EQ.I) GO TO 230
NPJ=NPJ+NPIMQ(I,J)
230 CONTINUE
C
C CHECK FOR ZERO TRANSPORT PROJECTS
C
0192 IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 300
C
C READ PARAMETERS OF TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECTS
C
0193 READ(5,1070) FCTW
0194 IF(FCTW.NE.TEST5) WRITE(6,1080) TEST5,FCTW
0195 DO 240 N=1,NPJ
0196 FIX=0
0197 READ(5,1150) I,J,L,NLIMQ(I,J,L),YLDIMQ(I,J,L),CFIMQ(I,J,L),
0198 1 COIMQ(I,J,L),FIX
0199 240 IF(FIX.EQ.1) IMQFIX(I,J,L)=.TRUE.
0200 WRITE(6,1181) TIME, RAMP, DUML
1181 FORMAT('1',10X,'SUMMARY OF PROJECT PARAMETERS USED IN PR-WR PLANNI
ING MODEL',/22X,'TREATED WATER IMPORT PROJECT PARAMETERS',/24X,
2 'PROJECT',14X,'CAPACITY FIXED ANNUAL FIXED OPERATING'/
3 5X,'PLANNING UNIT',8X,'LIFE CAPACITY TIME PERIOD COSTS',
5 6X,'COSTS AT COSTS EXISTING',/6X,'TO FROM',8X,
5 '(YRS) (,F4.1,1X,YRS)',11X,F5.2,' PERCENT PER
6MG',1,1,16A8//)
DO 250 I=1,NPLAN
0201 DO 250 J=1,NPLAN
0202 IF(J.EQ.I) GO TO 250
0203 IF(I.EQ.0.OR.J.EQ.0) GO TO 250
0204 NPJ=NPIMQ(I,J)
0205 IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 250
0206 DO 249 L=1,NPJ
0207 CALL ACOST(I,7,L,J)
CAPIMO(I,J,L)=365.*TIME*YLDIMQ(I,J,L)
DUMHY=DUMFX2
IF(IMQFIX(I,J,L)) DUMMY=DUMFX1
WRITE(6,1190) S(I),S(J),L,NLIMQ(I,J,L),YLDIMQ(I,J,L),
1 CAPIMO(I,J,L),CFIMO(I,J,L),AFCIMO(I,J,L),COIMO(I,J,L),DUMMY
249 CONTINUE

```

F3
1-20


```

0242      IF(NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 399
C
C      READ IN SW-GW INTERACTION COEFFICIENTS
C
      READ (5,1070) SWGW
      IF (SWGW.NE.TEST6) WRITE(6,1080) TEST6,SWGW
      DO 350 I=1,NPLAN
      NPJ=NPROJ(3,I)
C
C      CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECTS
C
      IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 350
      DO 355 L=1,NPJ
      READ (5,1400) II,LL,(PHI(N,I,L),N=1,NTIME)
      1400  FORMAT(2I4,9F8.0,(10F8.0))
      IF (II.NE.I) WRITE(6,1090) I,II
      IF (LL.NE.L) WRITE(6,1090) L,LL
      355  CONTINUE
      350  CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,1410) DUML
      1410  FORMAT('1',10X,'SUMMARY OF SW-GW INTERACTION COEFFICIENTS',//
      1 IX,'PLANNING',IX,'TIME',15X,'WELL FIELD NUMBER',/3X,'UNIT',2X,
      2 'PERIOD',/+,+,16A8//)
      DC 375 I=1,NPLAN
      NPJ=NPROJ(3,I)
C
C      CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECTS
C
      IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 375
      DO 360 KKK=1,NPJ
      360  NWELL(KKK)=KKK
      WRITE(6,1420) I,(NWELL(NX),NX=1,NPJ)
      1420  FORMAT(/1X,14,10X,14(2X,14,2X))
      DO 370 N=1,NTIME
      370  FORMAT(9X,14,2X,14(F8.5))
      375  CONTINUE
C
C      COMPUTE GW PUMPING EFFECTS, ETC.
C
      CALL GWCOMP
C
      WRITE(6,1440) DUML
      1440  FORMAT('1',10X,'SUMMARY OF SW WITHDRAWALS DUE TO GW PUMPING',//
      2 IX,'PLANNING',IX,'TIME',15X,'WELL FIELD NUMBER',/3X,'UNIT',2X,
      3 'PERIOD',/+,+,16A8//)
      DO 395 I=1,NPLAN
      NPJ=NPROJ(3,I)
C
C      CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECTS
C
      IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 395
      DO 380 KKK=1,NPJ
      380  NWELL(KKK)=KKK
      WRITE(6,1420) I,(NWELL(NX),NX=1,NPJ)
      DO 390 N=1,NTIME
      390  NWELL(NX)=1

```

```

0278          390      WRITE(6,1450) N,(F(N,I,L),L=1,NPJ)
0279          1450  FORMAT(9X,I4,2X,I4(F8.5))
0280          395  CONTINUE
C
C  READ IN UPLAND DISCHARGES TO VALLEYS AND REQUIRED OUTFLOWS
C
0281          399  READ (5,1070) SWFL
0282          IF (SWFL.NE.TEST7) WRITE(6,1080) TEST7,SWFL
0283          DO 400 I=1,NPLAN
0284          400  READ (5,1500) II,NPX(II)
0285          1500  FORMAT(2I4)
0286          WRITE(6,1520) DUML
0287          DO 420 I=1,NPLAN
0288          NPP=NPX(I)
C
C  CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECT POINTS
C
0289          IF (NPP.EQ.0) GO TO 420
0290          DO 410 J=1,NPP
0291          READ (5,1510) QFLOW(I,J),RFLOW(I,J)
0292          1510  FORMAT(8X,2F8.0)
0293          WRITE(6,1525) I,J,QFLOW(I,J),RFLOW(I,J)
0294          1525  FORMAT(3X,I4,4X,I4,3X,F8.2,10X,F8.2)
C
C  READ IN LINKS BETWEEN RESERVOIRS,DIVERSIONS,GW FIELDS
C
0295          READ(5,1515) (KPDFL(I,J,LIM),LIM=1,6)
0296          1515  FORMAT(8X,6I4)
0297          WRITE(6,1526) I,J,(KPDFL(I,J,LIM),LIM=1,6)
0298          1526  FORMAT(3X,I4,4X,I4,4X,3(I4,2X,I4,4X)//)
C
C  CONVERT MGD TO MG PER PLANNING PERIOD
C
0299          QFLOW(I,J)=365.*QFLOW(I,J)*TIME
0300          410  RFLOW(I,J)=365.*RFLOW(I,J)*TIME
0301          420  CONTINUE.
0302          WRITE(6,1520) DUML
0303          1520  FORMAT(1,10X,'SUMMARY OF NATURAL INFLOWS AND REQUIRED OUTFLOWS'
0304          2 // 1X,'PLANNING',2X,'POINT',3X,'NATURAL',10X,'REQUIRED',/
0305          3 3X,'UNIT',4X,'NUMBER',3X,'FLOWS',12X,'FLOWS',1,1,1,16A8//)
0306          DO 430 I=1,NPLAN
0307          NNP=NPX(I)
C
C  CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECT POINTS
C
0308          IF (NNP.EQ.0) GO TO 430
0309          DO 440 J=1,NNP
0310          WRITE(6,1530) I,J,QFLOW(I,J),RFLOW(I,J)
0311          440  FORMAT(3X,I4,4X,I4,3X,F8.0,10X,F8.0)
0312          430  CONTINUE
C
C  READ TITLES FOR PROJECT (OPTIONAL)
C
0313          READ(5,1070,FND=2000) TITLE
0314          WRITE(6,1610) DUML
0315          1610  FORMAT(1,10X,'KEY TO NAMES OF PROJECTS',1,1,1,16A8//)

```

DATA

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0314 IF (TITLE.NE.TEST13) WRITE(6,1080) TEST13,TITLE
0315 500 READ(5,1600,END=2000) I,K,M,(RDESC(I,KK),KK=1,15)
0316 1600 FORMAT(3I4,8X,15A4)
0317 WRITE(6,1620) S(I),(TYPE(KK,K),KK=1,3),M,(RDESC(1,KK),KK=1,15)
0318 1620 FCQMAT(I,X,A1,2X,3A4,I4,5X,15A4)
0319 GO TO 500
0320 RETURN
0321 END

```

```

0001 SUBROUTINE ACOST(I,K,M,J)
0002 COMMON/C3/ CF( 5, 8,10),CO( 5, 8,10),CFIMP( 8, 8,10),
1 CFIMQ( 8, 8,10),COIMP( 8, 8,10),COIMQ( 8, 8,10),AFC( 5, 8,10),
2 AFCIMP( 8, 8,10),AFCIMQ( 8, 8,10)
COMMON/C6/ TIME,R,RAM
COMMON/C9/ NL( 5, 8,10),NLIMP( 8, 8,10),NLIMQ( 8, 8,10)

```

C COMPUTE ANNUAL COSTS

```

0005 IF(K.EQ.6) GO TO 6
0006 IF(K.EQ.7) GO TO 7
0007 N=NL(K,I,M)
0008 GO TO 10
0009 6 N=NLIMP(I,J,M)
0010 GO TO 10
0011 7 N=NLIMQ(I,J,M)
0012 10 IF(N.EQ.0) GO TO 12
0013 CRF=(RAM*(1.+RAM)**N)/((1.+RAM)**N-1.)
0014 GO TO 14
0015 12 CRF=0.
0016 14 IF(K.EQ.6) GO TO 16
0017 IF(K.EQ.7) GO TO 17
0018 AFC(K,I,M)=CRF*CF(K,I,M)
0019 GO TO 20
0020 16 AFCIMP(I,J,M)=CRF*CFIMP(I,J,M)
0021 GO TO 20
0022 17 AFCIMQ(I,J,M)=CRF*CFIMQ(I,J,M)
0023 20 RETURN
0024 END

```

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```
0001 SUBROUTINE GWCOMP
0002 COMMON/C1/ NPLAN,NTIME,NPROJ( 5, 8),NPIMP( 8, 8),NPIMG( 8, 8)
0003 COMMON/C5/ PHI(10, 8,10), F(10, 8,10)

C COMPUTE SV-GW INTERACTIONS
C
C DO 20 I=1,NPLAN
C NPJ=NPROJ(3,I)

C CHECK FOR ZERO PROJECTS
C
C IF (NPJ.EQ.0) GO TO 20
C DO 10 L=1,NPJ
C F(1,I,L)=PHI(1,I,L)
C DO 10 N=2,NTIME
C M=N-1
C 10 F(N,I,L)=PHI(N,I,L)-PHI(M,I,L)
C 20 CONTINUE
C RETURN
C END
```

```

0001 BLOCK DATA
0002 COMMON/C1/ NPLAN,NTIME,NPROJ,NPIMP,NPIMO,NP
0003 COMMON/C2/ NRSYMB,RSYMB,NCSYMB,CSYMB
0004 COMMON/C3/ CF,CO,CFIMP,CFIMO,COIMP,COIMO,AFG,AFICIMP,AFICIMO
0005 COMMON/C4/ PLFW,PLIW
0006 COMMON/C5/ PHI,F
0007 COMMON/C7/ CAP,CAPIMP,CAPIMQ
0008 COMMON/C8/ DFW,DIW,DEX,TAD
0009 COMMON/C8A/ QFLOW,RFLOW
0010 COMMON/C9/ NL,NLIMP,NLIMO
0011 COMMON/C10/ YLD,YLDIMP,YLDIMQ
0012 COMMON/C11/ RFLAG
0013 COMMON/C12/ FXFLAG,IMPFIX,IMQFIX
0014 COMMON/C14/ PNAME,OBNAME,RHNAME,BNAME
0015 COMMON/C15/KPDFL
0016 COMMON/C16/ NPX

```

C C

```

0017 INTEGER NPROJ(5,8)/40*0/,NPIMP(8,8)/64*0/,NPIMQ(8,8)/64*0/,NP/5/
0018 REAL*8 PNAME/ 'PRI ',OBNAME/'MINCOST ',RHNAME/'RS '//
0019 1 BNAME/'BND '
0020 REAL RSYMB(25)/25* ' ',CSYMB(25)/25* ' //
0021 REAL CF( 5, 8,10)/400*0./, CO( 5, 8,10)/400*0./,
0022 1 CFIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0./, CFIMO( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,
0023 2 COIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0./, COIMQ( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,
0024 3 AFC( 5, 8,10)/400*0./, AFCIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,
0025 4 AFCIMQ( 8, 8,10)/640*0./
0026 REAL PLFW( 8,10)/80*0./, PLIW( 8,10)/80*0./
0027 REAL PHI(10, 8,10)/800*0./, F(10, 8,10)/800*0./
0028 REAL CAP( 5, 8,10)/400*0./,CAPIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,
0029 1 CAPIMQ( 8, 8,10)/640*0./
0030 .REAL DFW( 8,10)/80*0./,DIW( 8,10)/80*0./,DEX( 8,10)/80*0./,
0031 1 TAD( 8,10)/80*0./
0032 .REAL OFLOW( 8,10)/80*0./, RFLOW( 8,10)/80*0./
0033 INTEGER NL( 5,8,10)/400*0/, NLIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0/,
0034 1 NLIMO( 8, 8,10)/640*0/
0035 INTEGER KPDFL(8,5,6)/240*0/
0036 INTEGER NPX(R)/8*0/
0037 REAL YLD( 5, 8,10)/400*0./,YLDIMP( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,
0038 1 YLDIMQ( 8, 8,10)/640*0./
0039 LOGICAL FFLAG,TRUE./
0040 LOGICAL FXFLAG(5,8,10)/400*0./,IMPFIX(8,8,10)/640*0./,FALSE./,
0041 1 IMQFIX( 8, 8,10)/640*0./,FALSE./
0042 EN)

```

F88-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTIONS SPECIFIED MAP,LEI,LIST,DC
 DEFAULT OPTION(S) USED - SIZE=(100352,14336)

MODULE MAP

CONTROL SECTION			ENTRY					
NAME	ORIGIN	LENGTH	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION	NAME	LOCATION
MAIN	00	130						
PR	130	5084						
DATA	5188	4FCE						
ACOST	A188	45C						
GWCOMP	A5E8	25E						
C1	A848	2AC						
C14	AFF8	20						
C2	AB1A	00						
C3	ABE8	4EC0						
C4	FAA8	280						
C5	FD28	1900						
C7	11628	1A40						
C8	13068	500						
CRA	13568	280						
C9	137E8	1A40						
C15	15228	300						
C16	155E8	20						
C10	15608	1A40						
C11	17048	4						
C12	17050	1E00						
IHCSEXIT*	18E50	1C	EXIT	18E50				
IHCFRXPI*	18E70	141	FRXPI#	18E70				
IHCFRXPR*	18F88	183	FRXPR#	18F88				
IHCCEOMH*	19140	F41	IBCOM#	19140	FDI0CS#	191FC	INTSWTCH	IA066
IHCCEOMH2*	1A088	65D	SEODASD	1A400				
IHCFCVTH*	1A6E8	119D	ADCON#	1A6E8	FCVAOUTP	1A792	FCVL0UTP	1A822
			FCVI0UTP	1AD20	FCVE0UTP	1B222	FCVC0UTP	1B43C
IHCLOG*	18888	186	ALOG10	18888	ALOG	188A0		
IHCDEFNTH*	18A40	512	ARITH#	18A40	ADJSWTCH	1BDAC		
IHCSEXP*	18F58	192	EXP	18F58				
IHCFI0S*	1C0F0	1378	FI0CS#	1C0F0	FI0CSBEP	1C0F6		
IHC0OPT*	1D468	350					FCVZ0UTP	1A972
IHCERRM*	1D788	38C	ERRM0N	1D788	IHCERRE	1D700	INT65WCH	1B723

NAME ORIGIN LENGTH NAME LOCATION NAME LOCATION NAME LOCATION

IHCUT8L* 1DD78 148
 IHCETRCH* 1DECO 28E
 C6 1E150 C
 C13 1E160 4

IHCTRCH 1DECO ERRTRA 1DEG8

ENTRY ADDRESS 00
 TOTAL LENGTH 1E168

***VER3 DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET