DOCUMENTATION OF A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO SIMULATE AQUIFER-SYSTEM COMPACTION USING THE MODULAR FINITE-DIFFERENCE GROUND-WATER FLOW MODEL

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Open-File Report 88-482
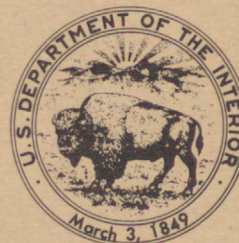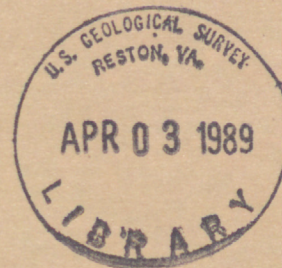
DOCUMENTATION OF A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO SIMULATE AQUIFER-SYSTEM COMPACTION USING THE MODULAR FINITE-DIFFERENCE GROUND-WATER FLOW MODEL

By S.A. Leake and D.E. Prudic

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Open-File Report 88-482

Tucson, Arizona
December 1988

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DONALD PAUL HODEL, Secretary

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dallas L. Peck, Director

PREFACE

This report presents a computer program for simulating aquifer-system compaction resulting from ground-water storage changes in compressible beds. A formal release of this report will be available in the future as a chapter in Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey. The program documented in this report is designed for incorporation into the modular finite-difference ground-water flow model developed by the U.S. Geological Survey. The performance of this computer program has been tested in models of both hypothetical and actual ground-water flow systems. Future applications, however, may reveal errors that were not detected in the test simulations. Prior to the formal release of this report, users are requested to notify the originating office of any errors found in the report or in the computer program. Updates may occasionally be made to both the report and computer program. Users who wish to be added to the mailing list to receive updates, if any, may send a request to:

U.S. Geological Survey
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Tucson, Arizona 85701-1393

Copies of the computer program and test data sets on tape or diskette are available at cost of processing from:

U.S. Geological Survey
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Telephone: (703) 648-5695

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CONVERSION FACTORS

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For readers who prefer to use inch-pound units, conversion factors for the metric (International System) units in this report are listed below:

Multiply metric unit	By	To obtain inch-pound unit
meter (m)	3.281	foot (ft)
square meter (m^2)	10.76	square foot (ft^2)
cubic meter (m^3)	35.31	cubic foot (ft^3)
per meter (m^{-1})	0.3048	per foot (ft^{-1})
square meter per day (m^2/d)	10.76	square foot per day (ft^2/d)
meter per year (m/yr)	3.281	foot per year (ft/yr)

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ABSTRACT

Removal of ground water by pumping from aquifers may result in compaction of compressible fine-grained beds that are within or adjacent to the aquifers. Compaction of the sediments and resulting land subsidence may be permanent if the head declines result in vertical stresses beyond the previous maximum stress. The process of permanent compaction is not routinely included in simulations of ground-water flow. To simulate storage changes from both elastic and inelastic compaction, a computer program was written for use with the U.S. Geological Survey modular finite-difference ground-water flow model. The new program, the Interbed-Storage Package, is designed to be incorporated into this model.

In the Interbed-Storage Package, elastic compaction or expansion is assumed to be proportional to change in head. The constant of proportionality is the product of the skeletal component of elastic specific storage and the thickness of the sediments. Similarly, inelastic compaction is assumed to be proportional to decline in head. The constant of proportionality is the product of the skeletal component of inelastic specific storage and the thickness of the sediments. Storage changes are incorporated into the ground-water flow model by adding an additional term to the right-hand side of the flow equation. Within a model time step, the package appropriately apportions storage changes between elastic and inelastic components on the basis of the relation of simulated head to the previous minimum (preconsolidation) head.

Two tests were performed to verify that the package works correctly. The first test compared model-calculated storage and compaction changes to hand-calculated values for a three-dimensional simulation. Model and hand-calculated values were essentially equal. The second test was performed to compare the results of the Interbed-Storage Package with results of a one-dimensional compaction model by Helm (1975, 1984). This test problem simulated compaction in doubly draining confining beds stressed by head changes in adjacent aquifers. The Interbed-Storage Package and the Helm model computed essentially equal values of compaction.

Documentation of the Interbed-Storage Package includes data input instructions, flow charts, narratives, and listings for each of the five modules included in the package. The documentation also includes an appendix describing input instructions and a listing of a computer program for time-variant specified-head boundaries. That package was developed to reduce the amount of data input and output associated with one of the Interbed-Storage Package test problems.

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INTRODUCTION

Ground water is removed from storage when water is pumped from aquifers. Jacob (1940) postulated that stored water in confined aquifers is derived from the expansion of water, the compression of the aquifer material, and compression of the clayey beds that are adjacent to and within the aquifer. He further concluded that the principal source of stored water probably is from the compression of the clayey beds. Compression or compaction of the sediments is elastic if the lowering of fluid (pore) pressures does not result in permanent rearrangement of the skeletal structure of the sediments and water removed from storage can be replaced when fluid pressures increase. However, if the fluid pressures decrease beyond the interval where the sediments compact elastically, additional water is released from the clayey beds as the skeletal structure is rearranged and permanently compacted. This process is referred to as permanent or inelastic compaction. Water removed from storage by permanent compaction cannot be returned after pumping decreases or ceases. Thus, water released during permanent compaction can be considered a one-time source that cannot be replaced.

Concentrated pumping of large quantities of ground water (mainly from unconsolidated deposits) in many areas has resulted in the permanent compaction of fine-grained sediments and a consequent lowering of land surface (referred to as land subsidence). Land subsidence caused by pumping of ground water has been identified in seven states in the Nation (Poland, 1984, p. 6). The process of permanent compaction is not routinely incorporated in ground-water flow simulations. Because of the need to simulate permanent compaction, particularly in areas of concentrated pumping in thick unconsolidated deposits, a subprogram was written to be incorporated into a computer program that simulates three-dimensional ground-water flow (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988). This computer program was designed to allow for additional capabilities to be easily incorporated.

Purpose and Scope

This report documents a method for the simulation of changes in ground-water storage caused by compressible interbeds in an aquifer system. A package consisting of five subroutines or modules has been incorporated into the computer program of McDonald and Harbaugh (1988). The package is the Interbed-Storage Package. In addition to accounting for changes in storage, the package also calculates net compaction or elastic expansion of interbeds in individual model layers and sums those values to calculate a change in the land surface. The documentation includes a description of how the model computes permanent compaction as well as recoverable compaction of sediments. The documentation also includes data-input instructions and, for each module, includes a narrative, a flow chart, a program listing, and a description of variables. Also included are data-input instructions and a program listing for an additional package, the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package, which was used in a simulation to test the Interbed-Storage Package.

Interbeds

The term "interbed" is used in this report to denote a poorly
permeable bed within a relatively permeable aquifer (fig. 1). Such
interbeds are assumed to be (1) of significantly lower hydraulic
conductivity than the surrounding sediments considered to be aquifer
material yet porous and permeable enough to accept or release water in
response to head changes in adjacent aquifer material, (2) of insufficient
lateral extent to be considered a confining bed (or confining unit) that
separates adjacent aquifers, and (3) of relatively small thickness in
comparison to lateral extent. The interbeds are also assumed to consist
primarily of highly compressible clay and silt beds from which water flows
vertically to adjacent coarse-grained beds.

CONFINING BED

INTERBEDS

AQUIFER
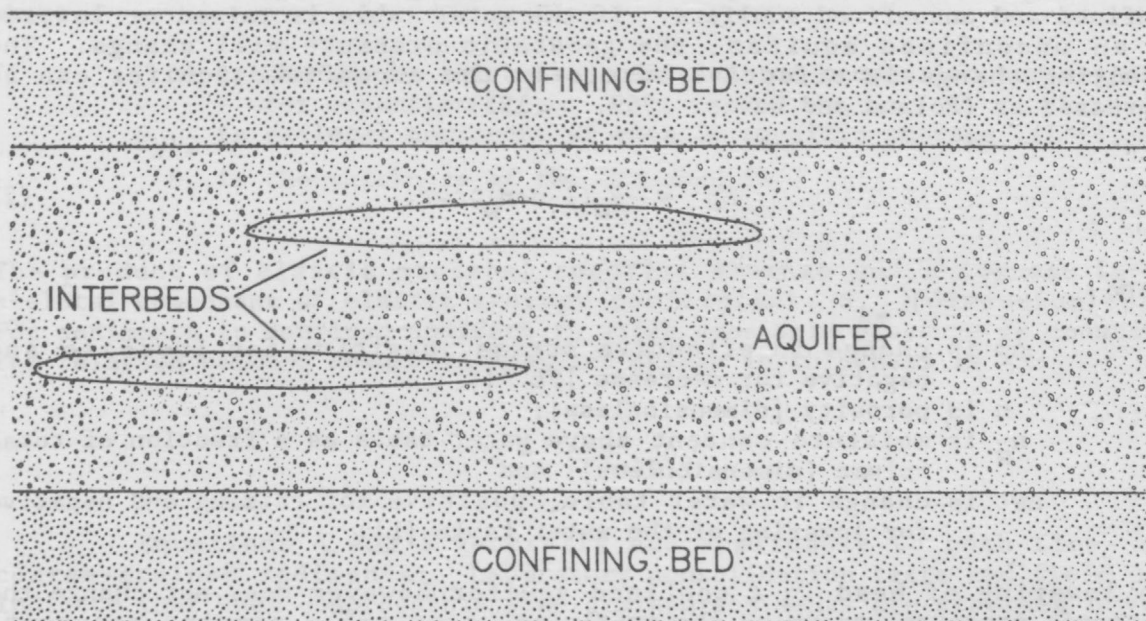
CONFINING BED

Figure 1.--Types of fine-grained beds in or adjacent to aquifers. Beds may
be discontinuous interbeds or continuous confining beds.

BASIC MODEL OF INTERBED COMPACTION

Relation of Ground-Water Head Change and Sediment Compaction

The relation between ground-water head change and sediment
compaction is based on the principle of effective stress developed by
Terzaghi (1925) where effective stress (p') is expressed as the difference
between total stress (p), which is the total overburden load or geostatic
pressure, and fluid or pore pressure (u):

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$$p' = p - u.\qquad(1)$$

Effective stress, geostatic pressure, and fluid pressure are commonly expressed in units of force per unit area $[FL^{-2}]$ but may also be expressed as a height of a column of water $[L]$. That unit may be obtained by dividing quantities of force per unit area by the unit weight of water, γ_w $[FL^{-3}]$.

The geostatic pressure or total overburden load of the sediments and water at a given depth equals the product of the unit weight of moist sediments and the thickness of the unsaturated zone plus the product of the unit weight of saturated sediments below the water table and the thickness of the saturated sediments overlying that depth. Because of the dependency of geostatic stress on the position of the water table, a change in effective stress from a given head change generally is different in confined and unconfined aquifers. If the water table is raised or lowered in an unconfined aquifer, the geostatic pressure will change. The resulting change in effective stress in the unconfined aquifer can be expressed as (Poland and Davis, 1969, p. 195):

$$\Delta p' = -\gamma_w(1-n+n_w)\Delta wt,\qquad(2)$$

where

      Δp is change in effective stress, positive for increase and negative for decrease $[FL^{-2}]$;

      n is porosity [dimensionless];

      n_w is moisture content above water table as a fraction of total volume [dimensionless]; and

      Δwt is change in water table, positive for raising and negative for lowering of the water table $[L]$.

The lowering of head in a confined aquifer however does not change the geostatic pressure, assuming the overlying water table remains constant, but results in an increase of equal amount in effective stress. The increase in effective stress for a given change in head can be expressed as (Poland and Davis, 1969, p. 195):

$$\Delta p' = -\gamma_w \Delta h,\qquad(3)$$

where

      Δh is change in head in a confined aquifer, positive for increase and negative for decrease in head $[L]$.

The change in effective stress is less for an unconfined aquifer than for a confined aquifer by the relation $(1-n+n_w)$. For example, if $n=0.3$ and $n_w=0.1$, the lowering of the water table increases effective

stress (p') by a fraction of 0.8 of the corresponding value for an equal lowering of the head in a confined aquifer. This example assumes that the water table that overlies the confined aquifer remains constant. The maximum increase in effective stress for a confined aquifer occurs when the water table rises in an overlying unconfined aquifer while the head declines in a confined aquifer (Lofgren, 1968, p. 225).

Previous studies (Riley, 1969; Helm, 1975) have indicated that elastic compaction or expansion of sediments is proportional or nearly proportional to change in effective stress. That relation can be expressed as

$$\Delta b = \frac{\Delta p'}{\gamma_w} S_{ske} b_0,$$ (4)

where

Δb is change in thickness, positive for compaction and negative for expansion [L];

S_{ske} is skeletal component of elastic specific storage [L^{-1}]; and

b_0 is the thickness of the interbed [L].

The product of elastic skeletal specific storage and thickness is the skeletal component of elastic storage coefficient, S_{ke} [dimensionless]. For sediments in confined aquifers in which geostatic pressure is constant, the relation between change in head and change in thickness is

$$\Delta b = -\Delta h S_{ske} b_0.$$ (5)

Equations 4 and 5 generally are applicable to both fine- and coarse-grained sediments. Laboratory consolidation tests and field data indicate that when compressible fine-grained sediments are stressed beyond a previous maximum stress, compaction is permanent (inelastic) and nonrecoverable (Jorgenson, 1980, p. 20; Riley, 1969). Compaction per unit increase in effective stress in the inelastic range is considerably greater than in the elastic range. When effective stress of sediments compacting in the inelastic range is reduced, the sediments again expand and compact with the elastic characteristics until effective stress increases beyond the new maximum effective stress.

Approximate inelastic compaction can be related to increase in effective stress with an expression analogous to equation 4:

$$\Delta b^* = \frac{\Delta p'}{\gamma_w} S_{skv} b_0,$$ (6)

where

Δb^* is approximate inelastic compaction [L] and
S_{skv} is the skeletal component of inelastic specific storage [L^{-1}].

For confined aquifers in which geostatic pressure is constant, the expression analogous to equation 5 is

$$\Delta b^* = -\Delta h S_{skv} b_0 . \tag{7}$$

Expressions similar to equations 4 and 6 were used by Helm (1975) in development of a one-dimensional compaction model. Meyer and Carr (1979) and Williamson and others (in press) also used analogous relations in regional subsidence models of the Houston area, Texas, and the Central Valley, California, respectively. According to laboratory consolidation tests, inelastic compaction is more nearly proportional to increase in log of effective stress (Jorgenson, 1980, p. 20-21). The validity of assuming that inelastic compaction is proportional to increase in effective stress is discussed in the section entitled "Assumptions and Limitations."

Incorporating Storage Changes into the Ground-Water Flow Equation

Storage changes in a saturated aquifer system under conditions of decreasing water levels result from three primary processes: (1) the draining of pore spaces as the water table declines; (2) the compression of the aquifer skeleton caused by increasing effective stresses in the aquifer below the water table; and (3) the expansion of water caused by decreasing fluid pressures. Compression of the aquifer skeleton is elastic if it does not result in a permanent rearrangement of the individual grains. Water removed from storage by this process can be replaced when heads in the aquifer increase. Conversely, compression of the aquifer skeleton is inelastic if it results in a permanent rearrangement of the grains. Water removed from storage by inelastic compaction cannot be replaced when heads in the aquifer increase. In general, layers of compressible clayey beds are the most susceptible to inelastic compaction. Storage changes caused by elastic compression of the aquifer skeleton and expansion of the water are much smaller than those caused by the draining of the pore spaces or by inelastic compaction.

The ground-water flow model of McDonald and Harbaugh (1988) is designed to account for changes in storage caused by water-table fluctuations, elastic compression of the aquifer skeleton, and expansion of water. Their model can be used to simulate inelastic compaction but considerable effort would be required to select and manually specify the proper storage values for given periods of time. The Interbed-Storage Package adds the capability of accounting for storage changes from inelastic compaction of interbeds within an aquifer and the resultant land subsidence without having to manually change the storage value during the model simulation.

Equations that describe ground-water flow include terms that account for flow into or out of storage in response to head changes. The general form of the flow equation used by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988) is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(K_{xx}\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(K_{yy}\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(K_{zz}\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right) - W = S_s\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}, \qquad (8)$$

where

x, y, z are cartesian coordinates, aligned along the major axes of the hydraulic conductivity tensor [L];

K_{xx}, K_{yy}, K_{zz} are principal components of the hydraulic conductivity tensor [LT^{-1}];

h is hydraulic head [L];

W is volumetric flux per unit volume of sources and (or) sinks of water [T^{-1}];

S_s is specific storage of aquifer material [L^{-1}]; and

t is time [T].

The term on the right-hand side of this equation describes the flow rate of water into storage in the aquifer per unit volume. The storage term can vary over the modeled area depending on the storage properties of the aquifer materials but the values are assumed constant in time, except for the case where a confined aquifer becomes water table or vice versa (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 5, p. 26). To account for changes in storage caused by compaction of fine-grained interbeds, an additional term has been added to the ground-water flow equation. Assuming that changes in head result in equal but opposite changes in effective stress, the term can be expressed as

$$q_i = S'_{sk}\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}, \qquad (9)$$

where

q_i is rate of flow per unit volume of water flowing into storage in compressible interbeds [T^{-1}] and

S'_{sk} is skeletal component of specific storage of interbeds, a function of previous maximum effective stress [L^{-1}].

Equation 9 represents a volume average flow into or out of storage per unit volume of interbeds.

The skeletal specific-storage value in equation 9 varies between an elastic and an inelastic value depending on the relation of the head in the cell to the preconsolidation head. The preconsolidation head corresponds to the previous maximum effective stress (previous lowest head). The term S'_{sk} is the elastic skeletal specific storage whenever the

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head in a cell is greater than the preconsolidation head. The term is the inelastic skeletal specific storage whenever the head in a cell is less than the preconsolidation head. The preconsolidation head can also change during the simulation as it is assigned the most recent lowest head value.

For an aquifer with multiple interbeds of differing specific-storage values, a single elastic and a single inelastic skeletal specific storage value can be determined to account for changes in storage in all the interbeds. For a system with n interbeds with specific-storage values S_{s1}, S_{s2}, ... S_{sn} and with thicknesses b_1, b_2, ... b_n, a single equivalent specific-storage value, $S_{s\ system}$, is given by Jorgenson (1980, equation 69):

$$S_{s\ system} = \frac{S_{s1}b_1 + S_{s2}b_2 + \ldots S_{sn}b_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \ldots b_n}. \qquad (10)$$

Individual thicknesses and elastic skeletal specific-storage values of the interbeds can be combined by equation 10 to compute a single elastic specific-storage value for the S'_{sk} function. Similarly, the thicknesses and inelastic specific-storage values can be combined by equation 10 to compute a single inelastic specific storage value.

Storage changes related to the compressibility of water in interbeds are not included in the q_i function. The changes are small in relation to changes resulting from inelastic skeletal compressibility and generally can be neglected without significantly affecting estimates of ground-water flow and subsidence. Storage changes from compression or expansion of water in interbeds, however, can be accounted for in the model. To do so, the product of the component of specific storage from compressibility of water, S_{sw}, and thickness of the interbeds is added to the storage coefficient read into the Block-Centered Flow Package (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988).

The computer program of McDonald and Harbaugh (1988) requires specification of dimensionless storage-coefficient values for each layer. The value for a confined layer is the specific storage assigned to a model cell multiplied by the thickness of the cell. The storage coefficient is then multiplied by the cell area in the program to create a storage capacity. The storage-capacity value for each cell is used in the basic finite-difference equation for ground-water flow. The program described in this report also requires specification of the storage coefficient. Storage coefficients for individual layers of sediments can be combined into an equivalent value in a manner analogous to combining specific-storage values in equation 10. The expression for computing the equivalent storage coefficient, S_{system}, is given by Jorgenson (1980, equation 67) as

$$S_{system} = S_{s1}b_1 + S_{s2}b_2 + \ldots S_{sn}b_n. \qquad (11)$$

The skeletal storage coefficients (elastic and inelastic) are used to estimate elastic and inelastic components of subsidence in addition to the flow of water into and out of storage. The dimensionless storage coefficient is the constant of proportionality between compaction and head change (equations 5, 7). This proportionality is used in the calculation of storage changes and compaction in the computer program.

- Regional subsidence models by Meyer and Carr (1979) and Williamson and others (in press) used approaches similar to that outlined in equation 9 to account for storage changes in compressible sediments. In approximating the storage term in the finite-difference equations, they computed the storage function explicitly from the relation of head to preconsolidation head at the end of a time step in a manner analogous to

$$q_i^m = \frac{S_{sk}^m}{\Delta t} \left(h^m - h^{m-1} \right) \tag{12}$$

$$S_{sk}^m = \begin{cases} S_{ske}, & h^{m-1} > H^{m-1} \\ S_{skv}, & h^{m-1} \leq H^{m-1} \end{cases},$$

where

q_i^m is rate of flow per unit volume of water flowing into storage in compressible interbeds during time step m [T^{-1}];

S_{sk}^m is specific storage for time step m [L^{-1}];

Δt is length of time step [T];

h^m is head at finite-difference node at end of time step m (h^0 is starting head [L]), and

H^m is preconsolidation head at node at end of time step m (H^0 is starting preconsolidation head [L]).

In this explicit method, if the computed head is less than the preconsolidation head at the end of the step, an inelastic storage value is selected for the next time step and the preconsolidation head value is reset to the new lowest head. Similarly, if computed head at the end of a time step is greater than the preconsolidation head, an elastic storage value would be selected for the next time step.

The explicit method is relatively easy to formulate in a ground-water model program but may lead to significant errors unless time steps are small. The problem arises from the large differences between the elastic and inelastic storage values. When computed head values are in the elastic range but are declining toward the preconsolidation head, storage values are relatively small and head-decline rates may be relatively large. Consequently, the computed head values may overshoot the preconsolidation head value by a significant amount. This overshoot causes the new preconsolidation head value to be set too low and may result in incorrect

calculations of water released from compressible sediments. The problem is most significant in systems with cyclical head fluctuations that result in repeated switching between the elastic and inelastic regimes. In recognition of this problem, Williamson and others (in press) made the model time steps as small as was feasible with the available computing resources.

For the Interbed-Storage Package, a more complex but more accurate method of approximating q_i is used. The method implicitly selects the appropriate specific storage at the end of a time step and apportions storage changes to either elastic, inelastic, or both components within a time step. The finite-difference expression of the implicit method is

$$q_i^m = \frac{S_{sk}^m}{\Delta t} \left(h^m - H^{m-1} \right) + \frac{S_{ske}}{\Delta t} \left(H^{m-1} - h^{m-1} \right), \tag{13}$$

$$S_{sk}^m = \begin{cases} S_{ske}, & h^m > H^{m-1} \\ S_{skv}, & h^m \le H^{m-1} \end{cases}.$$

With this formulation, time steps need not be particularly small. The correct value of specific storage at the end of a time step is easily determined within the iterations of solution schemes provided in the model by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988).

Compaction during a time step can be computed by multiplying equation 13 by the length of the time step, Δt, and by interbed thickness, b_0. That rearrangement of equation 13 results in an expression for total compaction that is equivalent to the sum of expressions for elastic and inelastic compaction in equations 5 and 7.

In addition to using the preceding formulation to simulate release of water and compaction of thin interbeds, it could be used to simulate compaction of thicker confining beds (fig. 1). That simulation could be done by representing the confining layer with a number of adjacent finite-difference layers, each with the formulation for the nonlinear q_i function. The degree to which the vertical head distribution can be approximated is dependent on the number of finite-difference layers used to simulate the confining layer. Several finite-difference layers may be required to simulate the vertical head distribution. Although this approach is valid, it does not make efficient use of computer resources because the model would solve for horizontal components of flow and store horizontal-conductance values for layers in which flow is dominantly vertical.

Assumptions and Limitations

The Interbed-Storage Package does not consider changes in effective stress caused by changes in geostatic pressure but assumes that changes in effective stress are a function only of the head changes.

Permanent compaction may be overestimated for an unconfined aquifer unless estimates of inelastic storage coefficients are decreased in proportion to the amount that effective stress would be overestimated. However, the specific yield in an unconfined aquifer generally is greater than the inelastic storage coefficient unless the total thickness of the interbeds exceeds 300 meters. In this case it may be better to model the thick unconfined aquifer with more than one model layer. In a confined aquifer overlain by an unconfined aquifer, the method will overestimate effective stress if the water table declines in the unconfined aquifer or underestimate effective stress if the water table increases in the unconfined aquifer. The error in the estimate of effective stress depends on the amount of change in the geostatic pressure.

In adding the function q_i to the ground-water flow equation, the assumption is made that head changes within a model time step in aquifer material also take place throughout fine-grained interbeds. If time steps are not large enough to allow for drainage of all excess pore pressure in the interbeds, the flow from the interbeds will be unrealistically large for the time step. A measure of time required for excess pore pressure to dissipate in a doubly draining interbed following an instantaneous step load is given by Riley (1969, equation 1):

$$\tau = \frac{S_s (b_0/2)^2}{K},$$ (14)

where

> τ is time constant of interbed $[T]$;
> S_s is specific storage of interbed $[L^{-1}]$;
> b_0 is thickness of interbed $[L]$, and
> K is hydraulic conductivity of interbed $[LT^{-1}]$.

The time constant τ is the time required for 93 percent of excess pore pressure to dissipate following an instantaneous change in head at the boundaries of the interbed. The variable S_s in equation 14 includes components that account for the compressibility of the sediment skeleton and of water; however, the inelastic skeletal specific storage, S_{skv}, may be substituted into the expression to obtain an estimate of the upper limit of τ. The resulting time constant will apply when the entire layer is compacting inelastically. For that situation, the component of specific storage that accounts for the compressibility of water is negligible. The upper limit of τ can be compared with the length of model time steps to evaluate the validity of the assumption that all excess pore pressure is dissipated in a time step. If this assumption is not valid, the model results may overestimate storage changes and compaction in early time and underestimate those quantities in later time.

Another assumption mentioned previously is that inelastic compaction is proportional to change in effective stress. Laboratory

consolidation tests indicate that inelastic compaction of many fine-grained sediments is proportional to the increase in logarithm of effective stress. A relation of compaction to increase in logarithm of effective stress can be derived from equations 45a and 50 in Jorgenson (1980). That relation is

$$\Delta b' = b_0 C_c \frac{(\Delta \log_{10} p')}{(1+e_0)},$$ (15)

where

$\Delta b'$ is inelastic compaction [L];
b_0 is initial thickness of interbeds [L];
C_c is compression index [dimensionless]; and
e_0 is initial void ratio [dimensionless].

The skeletal component of inelastic specific storage is not a constant but rather is a function of effective stress. Jorgenson (1980, equation 59) relates the two quantities by

$$S_{skv} = \frac{0.434 \, C_c \gamma_w}{p'(1+e_0)}.$$ (16)

The error in assuming that S_{skv} is a constant can be expressed as

$$\text{error} = 100 \, \frac{(\Delta b^* - \Delta b')}{\Delta b'},$$ (17)

where

error is the percentage by which compaction will be overestimated by assuming S_{skv} is constant [dimensionless].

If S_{skv} is assumed to be a constant selected on the basis of the initial state of effective stress, p_0', equations 6, 15, 16, and 17 can be combined to express the percentage error in computed compaction:

$$\text{error} = 100 \left(\frac{0.434 \, \Delta p'}{p_0' \Delta \log_{10} p'} - 1 \right).$$ (18)

This relation indicates that the percentage error in computed compaction is less than one-half of the percentage increase in effective stress (fig. 2).
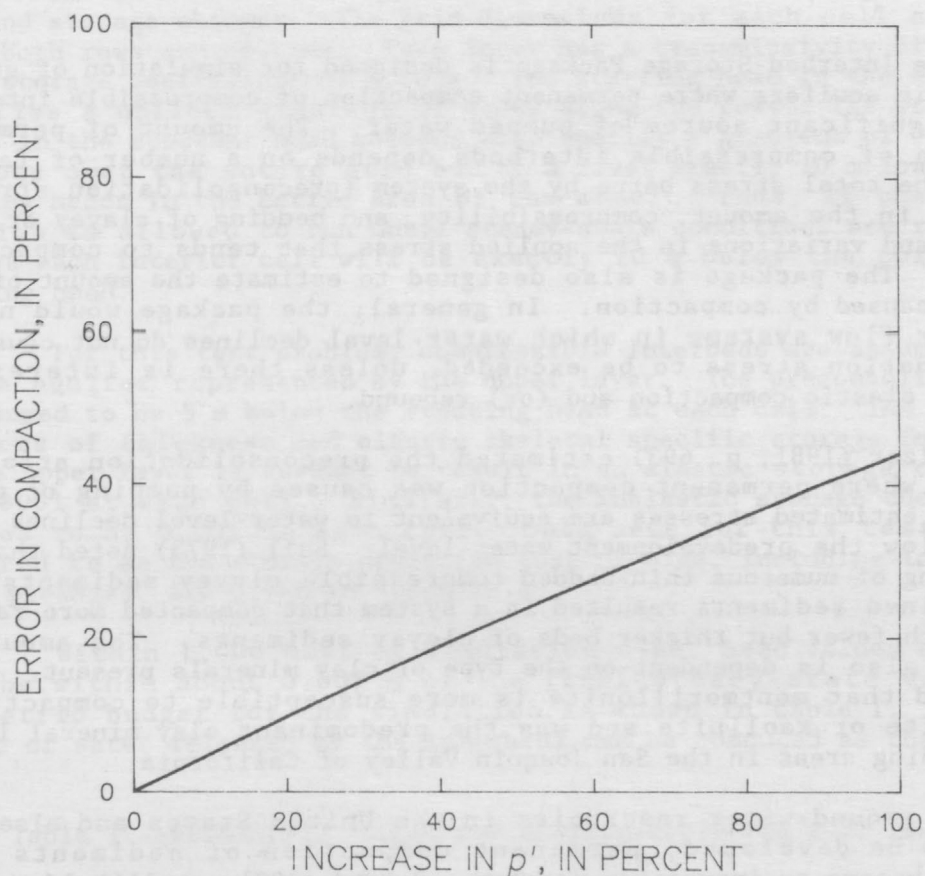
Figure 2.--Relation between increase in effective stress, p', and error
in computed compaction. Error is the amount by which computed
compaction will be overestimated if inelastic skeletal specific
storage is assumed to be a constant selected on the basis of the
initial state of effective stress.

The analysis points out the merit of application of equation 1 to estimate
initial effective stress and changes in effective stress from changes in
pore pressure or head. For sediments relatively deep below the land
surface, a given decline in head will result in a smaller percentage
increase in effective stress than for shallower sediments.

For many ground-water flow systems, increases in effective stress
are a relatively small percentage of the initial state of stress.
Additionally, errors in compaction computed using equation 7 can be
minimized by selecting the constant S_{skv} on the basis of an effective

stress in the center of the range of stress change, rather than at the
beginning. Alternatively, specific-storage values used in the package can
be changed with time, if necessary, by restarting a simulation with new
storage values.

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Applicability of the Interbed-Storage Package

The Interbed-Storage Package is designed for simulation of ground-water flow in aquifers where permanent compaction of compressible interbeds may be a significant source of pumped water. The amount of permanent compaction of compressible interbeds depends on a number of factors including the total stress borne by the system (preconsolidation stress); variations in the amount, compressibility, and bedding of clayey or silty interbeds; and variations in the applied stress that tends to compact the interbeds. The package is also designed to estimate the amount of land subsidence caused by compaction. In general, the package would not be applied for flow systems in which water-level declines do not cause the preconsolidation stress to be exceeded, unless there is interest in calculating elastic compaction and (or) rebound.

Holzer (1981, p. 693) estimated the preconsolidation stress in four areas where permanent compaction was caused by pumping of ground water. The estimated stresses are equivalent to water-level declines of 16 to 63 m below the predevelopment water level. Bull (1975) noted that the interlayering of numerous thin-bedded compressible clayey sediments with coarse-grained sediments resulted in a system that compacted more rapidly than one with fewer but thicker beds of clayey sediments. The amount of compaction also is dependent on the type of clay minerals present. Meade (1967) noted that montmorillonite is more susceptible to compact than either illite or kaolinite and was the predominant clay mineral in the major subsiding areas in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

As ground-water reservoirs in the United States and elsewhere continue to be developed, permanent compaction of sediments will undoubtedly become an increasing problem. Poland (1981, p. 116) identified 17 areas in the United States where ground-water withdrawal has resulted in permanent compaction of sediments and accompanying land subsidence. In several alluvial basins in California and Arizona and in the coastal plain around Houston, Texas, compaction has resulted in more than 3 m of land subsidence. Subsequent investigation by Chi and Reilinger (1984, p. 155) identified more than 30 new areas in the United States where land subsidence may have been caused by ground-water pumping. Their identifications were made on the basis of repeated level surveys and ground-water pumping histories. Many of the new areas identified are along the Mississippi Valley. They also suggested that land subsidence may have occurred in additional ground-water basins but remains undetected because of a lack of repeated levelings.

TEST PROBLEMS

Storage-Depletion Test Problem

A simulation was run to test the results of the Interbed-Storage Package given a specified uniform decline in head. The finite-difference grid consists of two layers with 10 rows and 12 columns of cells. The first and last column of cells in both layers are constant-head boundaries,

so that the other 10 active columns of cells are a flow region subject to head and storage changes. The grid dimensions for each cell are 1,000 m along both rows and columns. Each layer has a transmissivity of 1,000 m^2/d and a storage coefficient of 0.0001. The starting head in the active area specifies a uniform gradient of 0.001 along the rows. The starting head values in the constant-head columns also specify a gradient of 0.001 along the rows over the entire grid but at a level exactly 10 m lower than the starting heads in the active area of the model. Thus, if the transient solution is allowed to run until steady-state conditions are reached, the head at each interior cell will be exactly 10 m below the corresponding starting head.

For this test problem, compressible interbeds are assumed to occur in the aquifer represented by the upper layer. The preconsolidation head is assumed to be 5 m below the starting head at each cell. The sum of the products of thickness and elastic skeletal specific storage for interbeds in the upper layer is assumed to result in an elastic storage coefficient of 0.0001 at each cell. Similarly, the inelastic storage coefficient is assumed to be 0.001 at each cell. Data sets for this test problem, referred to as the storage-depletion test problem, including input for all model packages, are given in Appendix A.

Within 1,000 days of simulation time, head values at all cells will be within about 0.001 m of the final steady-state value. The volumetric budget for the simulation is shown in table 1. The correct volume of water released by the interbeds can be computed as the product of

Table 1.--*Volumetric budget for storage-depletion test problem*

```
          VOLUMETRIC BUDGET FOR ENTIRE MODEL AT END OF
                  TIME STEP 10 IN STRESS PERIOD 3
-------------------------------------------------------------------

CUMULATIVE VOLUMES    L**3        RATES FOR THIS TIME STEP   L**3/T
------------------                --------------------------

        IN:                                 IN:
        ---                                 ---
      STORAGE = 0.20000E+06             STORAGE = 0.00000
 CONSTANT HEAD = 0.59683E+08       CONSTANT HEAD =  20000.
INTERBED STORAGE = 0.55000E+06    INTERBED STORAGE = 0.00000

   TOTAL IN = 0.60433E+08             TOTAL IN =  20000.


        OUT:                                OUT:
        ----                                ----
      STORAGE = 0.25808E-01             STORAGE = 0.00000
 CONSTANT HEAD = 0.60433E+08       CONSTANT HEAD =  20000.
INTERBED STORAGE = 0.43711E-01    INTERBED STORAGE = 0.00000

   TOTAL OUT = 0.60433E+08            TOTAL OUT =  20000.

    IN - OUT = -104.00                  IN - OUT = -0.35156E-01

PERCENT DISCREPANCY = 0.00          PERCENT DISCREPANCY = 0.00
```

total area excluding boundary cells (1×10^8 m^2), storage coefficient (0.0001 for elastic and 0.001 for inelastic), and head decline (5 m under elastic conditions and 5 m under inelastic conditions). The correct amount of water released from interbed storage therefore is 5×10^4 m^3 for declines in the elastic range and 5×10^5 m^3 for declines in the inelastic range. The sum of the two values is consistent with the 5.5×10^5 m^3 release of water from interbed storage calculated by the model (table 1). For this test problem, the model computes 5.5×10^{-3} m of compaction. That value is consistent with the sum of elastic and inelastic compaction computed from equations 5 and 7.

Ramp-Load Test Problem

Another more complex test problem involves comparing the results of the Interbed-Storage Package with those of one-dimensional compaction model COMPAC1 (Helm, 1975; 1984). The problem is similar to the non-declining ramp-load problem given by Helm (1975, p. 470-473). Model COMPAC1 computes compaction of compressible beds given effective stress changes at the boundary by solving a one-dimensional partial-differential equation by finite differences. The ramp-load test problem presented here involves cumulative compaction of 100 identical interbeds with the following properties:

Thickness	10 m
Hydraulic conductivity	1×10^{-3} m/yr
Elastic specific storage	1×10^{-6} m^{-1}
Inelastic specific storage	1×10^{-4} m^{-1}

With these properties, the elastic and inelastic time constants are 0.025 and 2.5 years, respectively. The head at the boundaries of the interbeds is set to successively decline linearly for 180 days to 10 m below the starting value. Following the declines, the head recovers linearly for 180 days to the original value. Successive cycles of declines and recoveries are approximated with 180 1-day steps in each ramp (fig. 3A). The preconsolidation head throughout the interbeds is assumed to be equal to the starting head so that compaction is initially in the inelastic range.

The problem can be solved by COMPAC1 and by the Interbed-Storage Package by simulating compaction in one-half of a single doubly draining bed and multiplying those results by 200 to obtain the total compaction for all 100 interbeds. For model COMPAC1, a grid spacing of 0.2 m was selected, thus requiring 25 finite-difference cells to simulate one-half of a doubly draining bed. To apply the Interbed-Storage Package to a problem of flow and compaction in a confining bed, one approach would be to discretize the confining bed into a number of model layers. Flow in the confining bed is assumed to be one-dimensional; therefore, the problem could also be solved with a single row of finite-difference cells in one model layer. The single-row approach is less awkward than the multiple-layer approach because input to and output from the flow model generally are carried out layer by layer. A disadvantage of orienting the grid along a row is that the Interbed-Storage Package sums compaction in all layers to compute total compaction. The package is incapable of summing compaction along a row to calculate total compaction; however, the total compaction
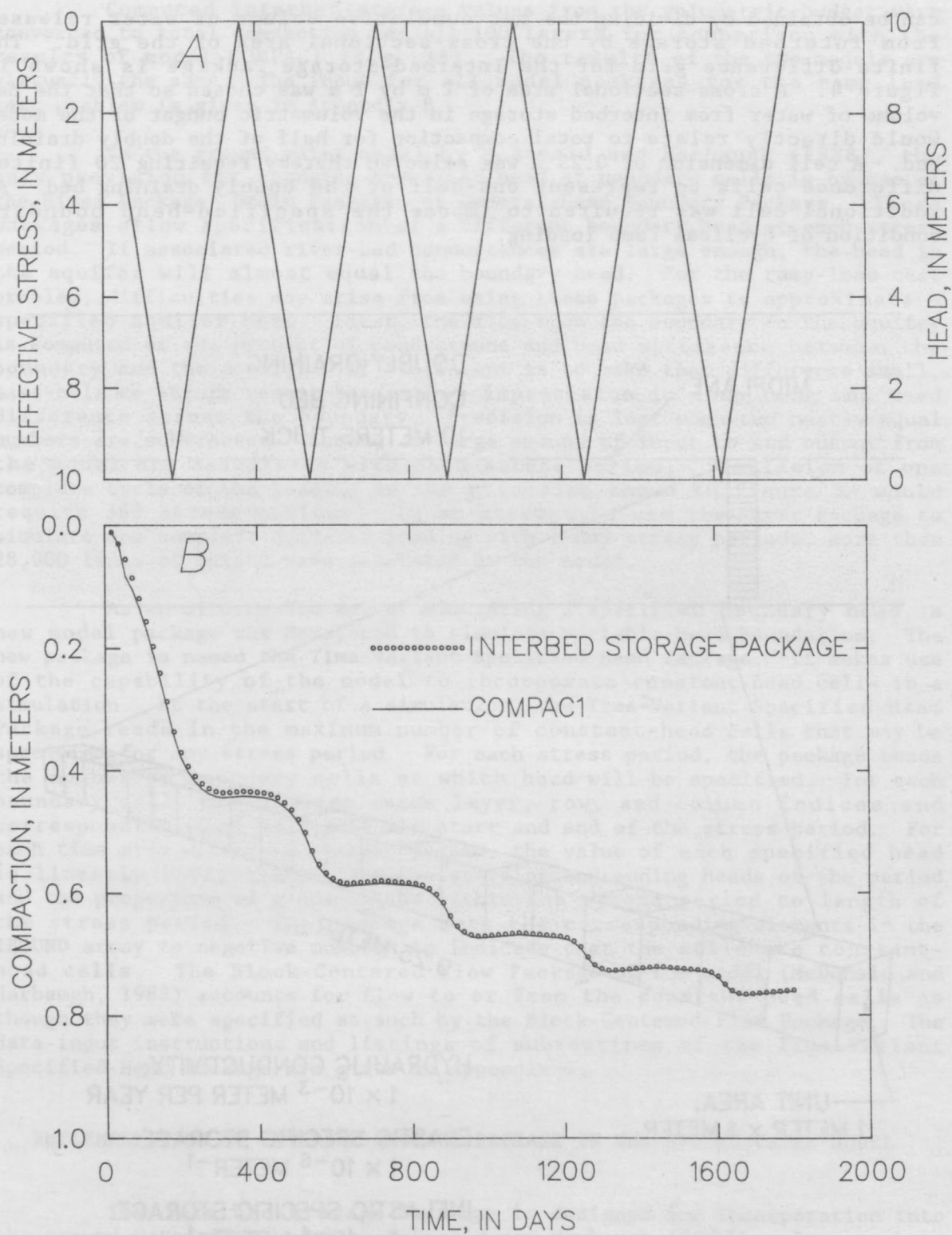
Figure 3.--Stress and compaction for the ramp-load test problem. *A*, Non-declining cyclical ramp load. *B*, Compaction computed by the Interbed-Storage Package and by model COMPAC1 (Helm, 1975; 1984).

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can be obtained by dividing the net cumulative volume of water released
from interbed storage by the cross-sectional area of the grid. The
finite-difference grid for the Interbed-Storage Package is shown in
figure 4. A cross-sectional area of 1 m by 1 m was chosen so that the net
volume of water from interbed storage in the volumetric budget of the model
would directly relate to total compaction for half of the doubly draining
bed. A cell dimension of 0.25 m was selected thereby requiring 20 finite-
difference cells to represent one-half of the doubly draining bed. An
additional cell was required to impose the specified-head boundary
condition of cyclical ramp loading.
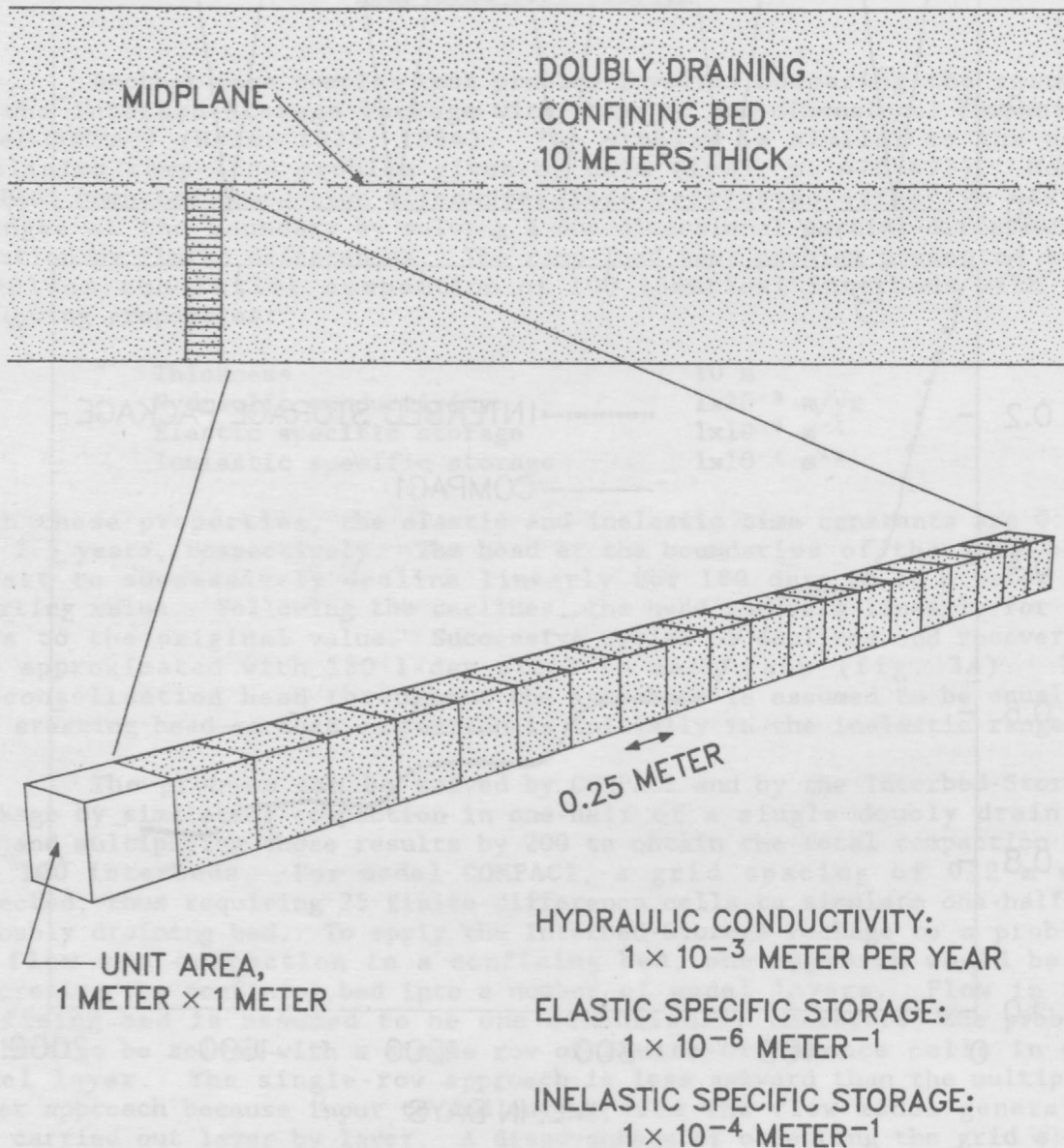
Figure 4.--Finite-difference grid used by the Interbed-Storage Package
for the ramp-load test problem.

Computed interbed-storage values from the volumetric budget were converted to total compaction for all 100 layers for comparison with the results of model COMPAC1 (fig. 3B). The results of the two models are virtually the same. The input for all model packages for the ramp-load test problem is given in Appendix B.

In the ground-water model by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988), the only provision for changing specified head at boundary cells is by use of the River Package, Drain Package, or General-Head Boundary Package. Those packages allow specification of a different boundary head at each stress period. If associated river-bed conductances are large enough, the head in the aquifer will almost equal the boundary head. For the ramp-load test problem, difficulties may arise from using these packages to approximate a specified aquifer head. First, the flow from the boundary to the aquifer is computed as the product of conductance and head difference between the boundary and the aquifer. If the intent is to make that difference small, mass-balance errors result because of imprecision in computing the head difference across the boundary. Precision is lost when two nearly equal numbers are subtracted. Second, a large amount of input to and output from the model are associated with each stress period. Simulation of one complete cycle of the loading to the precision shown in figure 3A would require 360 stress periods. In an attempt to use the River Package to simulate one complete cycle of loading with 1-day stress periods, more than 28,000 lines of output were generated by the model.

As an alternative way of simulating a specified boundary head, a new model package was developed to simulate variable-head boundaries. The new package is named the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package. It makes use of the capability of the model to incorporate constant-head cells in a simulation. At the start of a simulation, the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package reads in the maximum number of constant-head cells that may be specified for any stress period. For each stress period, the package reads the number of boundary cells at which head will be specified. For each boundary cell, the package reads layer, row, and column indices and corresponding head values at the start and end of the stress period. For each time step within the stress period, the value of each specified head is linearly interpolated from the starting and ending heads of the period and the proportion of elapsed time within the stress period to length of the stress period. The package sets the corresponding elements in the IBOUND array to negative numbers to indicate that the cells are constant-head cells. The Block-Centered Flow Package of the model (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988) accounts for flow to or from the constant-head cells as though they were specified as such by the Block-Centered Flow Package. The data-input instructions and listings of subroutines of the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package are given in Appendix C.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERBED-STORAGE PACKAGE IN THE GROUND-WATER MODEL

The Interbed-Storage Package is designed for incorporation into the ground-water flow model by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988). It consists of five FORTRAN subroutines, referred to as modules, that carry out the following procedures: Allocate memory, read and prepare data, formulate finite-difference equations, compute mass-balance components, and output

compaction arrays. The modules are named IBS1AL, IBS1RP, IBS1FM, IBS1BD, and IBS1OT, respectively. The first three characters of the names identify the modules as being a part of the Interbed-Storage Package. The next character identifies the version number of the package. The last two characters identify the procedure carried out by the module; for example, "AL" for allocate memory, "RP" for read and prepare data. The procedures used by the Interbed-Storage Package are consistent with procedures used by existing packages in the ground-water flow model (fig. 5). Detailed descriptions of each of the five modules are presented in a following section entitled "Module Documentation for the Interbed-Storage Package."

The main program of the ground-water model must be modified to call the five modules of the Interbed-Storage Package. The procedures on the left side of figure 5 are listed in the order that procedures are carried out in the main program of the model. Calls to modules of the Interbed-Storage Package must be placed in sections of the main program in which the particular procedure is being carried out for other packages. For instance, the IBS1RP module must be called within the section of the main program in which other read and prepare modules such as BAS1RP and BCF1RP are called. The FORTRAN calls to be added to the main program are as follows:

```
      IF (IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCHC,LCSCE,LCSCV,
     1          LCSUB,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IIBSCB,IIBSOC,ISS,IUNIT(19),IOUT)

      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1RP(X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),X(LCHNEW),
     1          X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCSUB),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,
     2          NODES,IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,
     3          IUNIT(19),IOUT)

      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1FM(X(LCRHS),X(LCHCOF),X(LCHNEW),
     1          X(LCHOLD),X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCIBOU),
     2          NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT)

      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1BD(X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),X(LCHOLD),
     1          X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCSUB),X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),
     2          NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,IIBSCB,
     3          ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)

      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1OT(NCOL,NROW,NLAY,PERTIM,TOTIM,KKSTP,
     1          KKPER,NSTP,X(LCBUFF),X(LCSUB),X(LCHC),IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,
     2          IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,IUNIT(19),IOUT)
```

An example of a main program that includes the above calls to the Interbed-Storage Package modules is given in Appendix D.

The package is selected by entering a positive unit number in element 19 of the IUNIT array in the basic package input of the model (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 9). If a different element of the IUNIT array is desired for selecting the package, each of the preceding calls to the five modules must be modified so that "19" is

PACKAGES

	BAS	BCF	WEL	RCH	RIV	DRN	EVT	GHB	SIP	SOR	IBS
Define (DF)	BAS1DF										
Allocate (AL)	BASIAL	BCF1AL	WEL1AL	RCH1AL	RIV1AL	DRN1AL	EVT1AL	GHB1AL	SIP1AL	SOR1AL	IBS1AL
Read & Prepare (RP)	BAS1RP$_U$	BCF1RP$_{US}$							SIP1RP	SOR1RP	IBS1RP$_U$
Stress (ST)	BAS1ST										
Read & Prepare (RP)			WEL1RP	RCH1RP$_U$	RIV1RP	DRN1RP	EVT1RP$_U$	GHB1RP			
Advance (AD)	BAS1AD										
Formulate (FM)	BAS1FM	BCF1FM$_S$	WEL1FM	RCH1FM	RIV1FM	DRN1FM	EVT1FM	GHB1FM			IBS1FM
Approximate (AP)									SIP1AP$_S$	SOR1AP$_S$	
Output Control (OC)	BAS1OC										
Budget (BD)		BCF1BD$_{US}$	WEL1BD$_U$	RCH1BD$_U$	RIV1BD$_U$	DRN1BD$_U$	EVT1BD$_U$	GHB1BD$_U$			IBS1BD$_U$
Output (OT)	BAS1OT$_U$										IBS1OT$_U$

PROCEDURES

Modified from McDonald and Harbaugh (1988, figure 15)

EXPLANATION

BCF1BD$_{US}$ NAME OF MODULE — Subscript, U, indicates that utility modules are utilized. Subscript, S, indicates that submodules are utilized

Figure 5.--Primary modules of ground-water flow model organized by procedure and package.

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changed to the desired element number. The reference to IUNIT(19) occurs in each of the five IF statements as well as within the argument lists of calls to modules IBS1AL, IBS1RP, and IBS1OT.

The Interbed-Storage Package allows a user to select which model layers are to include calculations to account for release of water from compressible interbeds. For each layer with interbed storage, the user must enter several two-dimensional arrays that represent areal distributions of properties within the model layer. The arrays are elastic storage coefficient [dimensionless], inelastic storage coefficient [dimensionless], and initial preconsolidation head [L]. Storage coefficient for a model cell is the sum of the products of specific-storage values and thicknesses of all compressible interbeds within the cell (equation 11).

The finite-difference equations in the ground-water flow model describe flow rates in terms of volumetric rates $[L^3T^{-1}]$, whereas equation 13 expresses flow into storage as a rate per unit volume $[T^{-1}]$. To make equation 13 match the dimensionality of the finite-difference equations, specific-storage quantities are replaced by corresponding storage-capacity values in module IBS1RP. Storage capacity is defined by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988, chap. 5, p. 25) as the product of specific storage and volume. The S_{ske} quantity in equation 13 is replaced by elastic storage capacity SCE $[L^2]$, which is the product of S_{ske}, thickness of compacting interbeds, and area of the finite-difference cell. The inelastic storage capacity, SCV $[L^2]$, is computed the same way using S_{skv}. The storage capacity at the end of time step m is expressed as SC^m. The resulting equation is:

$$QI^m = \frac{SC^m}{\Delta t}\left(h^m - H^{m-1}\right) + \frac{SCE}{\Delta t}\left(H^{m-1} - h^{m-1}\right),$$ (19)

where

QI^m is rate of flow into storage in compressible interbeds during time step m $[L^3T^{-1}]$.

In this equation, the only unknown head quantity is h^m. The coefficient of this quantity, $SC^m/\Delta t$, must be subtracted from the corresponding element in the array HCOF of the ground-water model. The remaining terms, $-(SC^m/\Delta t)H^{m-1} + (SCE/\Delta t)(H^{m-1} - h^{m-1})$ are added to the corresponding element of the array RHS. In these expressions, the quantity SC^m is unknown because it is a function of h^m. Within each iteration that the model carries out to compute h^m, a value of SC^m is selected in module IBS1FM on the basis of the most recent estimate of h^m.

Interbed-Storage Package output consists of the rate of flow to and from interbed storage during a time step and the accumulated volume to and from interbed storage whenever a volumetric budget is printed for the entire model. Also, at the end of each stress period, the package prints out a single two-dimensional array showing the sum of the compaction of all model layers that have interbed storage. That sum is referred to as SUBSIDENCE in the model output. Optionally, for any particular model time step, the user may print and (or) write to a disk file the sum of compaction for all layers and (or) compaction for each layer that has interbed storage and (or) the current preconsolidation head for each layer that has interbed storage. Additionally, for any time step, a user may write to a disk file an unformatted array containing values of rate of flow from storage for each cell in the finite-difference grid. The disk files of compaction and subsidence are unformatted arrays written with the ground-water model utility subroutine ULASAV (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 14, p. 9-11). The text label written with each array is COMPACTION for individual compaction arrays, SUBSIDENCE for the array that is the sum of compaction for all layers, and CRITICAL HEAD for preconsolidation head arrays. Each of those character strings are left justified in four elements of text arrays, with four characters included in each element. Trailing blanks are included to total 16 characters in each text label. The unformatted cell-by-cell budget array is written with model utility subroutine UBUDSV (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 14, p. 6-8). The text string written out with that array is INTERBED STORAGE.

Input Instructions

Input for the Interbed-Storage Package is read from the unit IUNIT(19), specified in the Basic Package input (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 9-11).

FOR EACH SIMULATION

IBS1AL

1. Data: IIBSCB IIBSOC
   Format: I10 I10

2. Data: IBQ(NLAY) (Maximum of 80 layers)
   Format: 40I2

   (If there are 40 or fewer layers, use one record;
   otherwise, use two records)

IBS1RP

The following four arrays are needed to specify the material properties and initial compaction of model layers having interbed storage as indicated in the IBQ array. The four arrays are first read for the uppermost layer with interbed storage, and then continuing downward to lower layers with interbed storage.

FOR EACH LAYER WITH IBQ CODE GREATER THAN ZERO

        3. Data: HC(NCOL,NROW)
           Module: U2DREL

        4. Data: Sfe(NCOL,NROW)
           Module: U2DREL

        5. Data: Sfv(NCOL,NROW)
           Module: U2DREL

        6. Data: COM(NCOL,NROW)
           Module: U2DREL

IF IIBSOC IS GREATER THAN ZERO

        7. Data: ISUBFM ICOMFM IHCFM   ISUBUN ICOMUN IHCUN
           Format: I10 I10 I10 I10 I10 I10

IBS1OT

FOR EACH TIME STEP
IF IIBSOC IS GREATER THAN ZERO

        8. Data: ISUBPR ICOMPR IHCPR   ISUBSV ICOMSV IHCSV

Explanation of Fields Used in Input Instructions

IIBSCB   is a flag and unit number.

> If IIBSCB > 0, it is the unit number on which cell-by-cell flow terms will be recorded whenever ICBCFL (see McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 14-15) is set.

> If IIBSCB ≤ 0, cell-by-cell flow terms will not be recorded.

IIBSOC   is a flag for selecting output control for each time step.

> If IIBSOC > 0, output control will be read each time step for printing and recording subsidence (total compaction of all layers with interbed storage), and compaction and preconsolidation head for all layers with interbed storage.

> If IIBSOC ≤ 0, subsidence will be printed at the end of each stress period using format (10G11.4). Compaction and preconsolidation head will not be printed and subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head will not be recorded.

IBQ   is an indicator to specify which model layers have interbed storage.

> If IBQ(K) > 0, model layer K has interbed storage.

> If IBQ(K) ≤ 0, model layer K does not have interbed storage.

HC   is an array specifying the preconsolidation head or preconsolidation stress in terms of head in the aquifer. Preconsolidation head is the previous minimum head value in the aquifer. For any model cells in which specified HC is greater than the corresponding value of starting head (see McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 9-12), value of HC will be set to that of starting head.

Sfe   is an array specifying the dimensionless elastic storage factor for interbeds present in model layer. The storage factor may be estimated as the sum of the products of elastic skeletal specific storage and thickness of all interbeds in a model layer.

Sfv   is an array specifying the dimensionless inelastic storage factor for interbeds present in model layer. The storage factor may be estimated as the sum of the products of inelastic skeletal specific storage and thickness of all interbeds in a model layer.

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Com   is an array specifying the starting compaction in each layer with
        interbed storage. Compaction values computed by the package are
        added to values in this array so that printed or stored values of
        compaction and land subsidence may include previous components.
        Values in this array do not affect calculations of storage changes
        or resulting compaction. For simulations in which output values
        are to reflect compaction and subsidence since the start of the
        simulation, enter zero values for all elements of this array.

ISUBFM is a code for the format in which subsidence will be printed.

ICOMFM is a code for the format in which compaction will be printed.

IHCFM   is a code for the format in which preconsolidation head will be
        printed. Format codes have the same meaning for subsidence,
        compaction, and preconsolidation head and are the same as codes
        specified by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988, chap. 4, p. 14-15) for
        printing head and drawdown. A positive code selects their wrap
        format and a negative code selects their strip format. The
        absolute value of the code specifies the printout format as
        follows:

        0 - (10G11.4)   7 - (20F5.0)
        1 - (11G10.3)   8 - (20F5.1)
        2 - (9G13.6)   9 - (20F5.2)
        3 - (15F7.1)   10 - (20F5.3)
        4 - (15F7.2)   11 - (20F5.4)
        5 - (15F7.3)   12 - (10G11.4)
        6 - (15F7.4)

ISUBUN is the unit number to which subsidence arrays will be written if
        they are saved on disk.

ICOMUN is the unit number to which compaction arrays will be written if
        they are saved on disk.

IHCUN   is the unit number to which preconsolidation head arrays will be
        written if they are saved on disk.

ISUBPR is the output flag for subsidence printout.

        If ISUBPR ≤ 0, subsidence is not printed.

        If ISUBPR > 0, subsidence is printed.

ICOMPR is the output flag for compaction printout.

        If ICOMPR ≤ 0, compaction is not printed.

        If ICOMPR > 0, compaction is printed for each layer with interbed
                       storage.

IHCPR   is the output flag for preconsolidation head printout.

        If IHCPR ≤ 0, preconsolidation head is not printed.

If IHCPR > 0,   preconsolidation head is printed for each layer with interbed storage.

__ISUBSV__   is the output flag for saving subsidence in an unformatted disk file.

If ISUBSV ≤ 0,   subsidence is not saved.

If ISUBSV > 0,   subsidence is saved.

__ICOMSV__   is the output flag for saving compaction in an unformatted disk file.

If ICOMSV ≤ 0,   compaction is not saved.

If ICOMSV > 0,   compaction is saved for each layer with interbed storage.

__IHCSV__   is the output flag for saving preconsolidation head in an unformatted disk file.

If IHCSV ≤ 0,   preconsolidation head is not saved.

If IHCSV > 0,   preconsolidation head is saved for each layer with interbed storage.

MODULE DOCUMENTATION FOR THE INTERBED-STORAGE PACKAGE

The Interbed-Storage Package (IBS1) consists of five modules, all of which are called by the main program. The modules are

IBS1AL   Allocates space for data arrays.

IBS1RP   Reads all data needed by package and initializes the preconsolidation-head and storage-capacity arrays. Initializes flags for output control.

IBS1FM   Calculates terms to add to right-hand side (RHS) and main diagonal (HCOF).

IBS1BD   Calculates flow rates and accumulated flow volumes from interbed storage. Calculates compaction and updates preconsolidation head each time step.

IBS1OT   Reads flags for printing and storing subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head. Prints and stores arrays.

Narrative for Module IBS1AL

This module allocates space in the X array (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 3, p. 22-23) for all arrays needed for the Interbed-Storage Package.

1. Print a message indentifying the package.

2. Check flag ISS to determine if simulation is steady-state or transient.

3. If simulation is steady-state, cancel the Interbed-Storage option and continue with the simulation.

4. Read flag for saving cell-by-cell storage changes (IIBSCB) and flag for output control of compaction, subsidence and preconsolidation head.

5. If option to save cell-by-cell storage terms is selected, print message giving unit number selected. If option to specify output control is is selected, print message.

6. Read one-dimensional array indicator (IBQ) to determine which model layers have interbed storage.

7. Print a message indicating which layers have interbed storage.

8. Allocate space for preconsolidation head array (HC), elastic storage capacity (SCE), inelastic storage capacity (SCV), and compaction (SUB). Space is allocated by computing the location of the first element of each array as the first unused element in the X array (ISUM). The locations for the arrays are stored in variables LCHC, LCSCE, LCSCV, and LCSUB.

9. Calculate and print the amount of space used by the Interbed-Storage Package. Calculate the total amount of space used in the X array. If the amount of space used exceeds the amount allocated (LENX), print a message and terminate simulation.

10. RETURN.

Flow chart for module IBS1AL

ISS is a steady-state flag.

    If ISS ≠ 0, the simulation is steady-state.

    If ISS = 0, the simulation is transient.

IIBSCB is a flag and a unit number.

    If IIBSCB > 0, it is the unit number on which cell-by-cell flow terms will be recorded.

    If IIBSCB ≤ 0, cell-by-cell terms will not be recorded.

IIBSOC is a flag.

    If IIBSOC > 0, output control flags for printing and recording subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head will be read each time step.

    If IIBSOC ≤ 0, output control flags will not be read.

NAQL is the number of layers with interbed storage.

HC is the preconsolidation head array.

SCE is the elastic storage capacity array.

SCV is the inelastic storage capacity array.

SUB is the compaction array.

ENTER IBS1AL

1 — IDENTIFY PACKAGE

2 — ISS = 0 ?

NO → 3 — CANCEL OPTION

RETURN

YES

4, 5 — READ AND PRINT IIBSCB, IIBSOC

6 — READ LAYER INDICATOR ARRAY, COUNT NUMBER OF LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE (NAQL)

7 — PRINT LAYER NUMBERS OF LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE

8 — CALCULATE AMOUNT OF SPACE NEEDED FOR INTERBED STORAGE ARRAYS HC, SCE, SCV, SUB

9 — PRINT AMOUNT OF SPACE USED BY INTERBED STORAGE PACKAGE

10 — RETURN
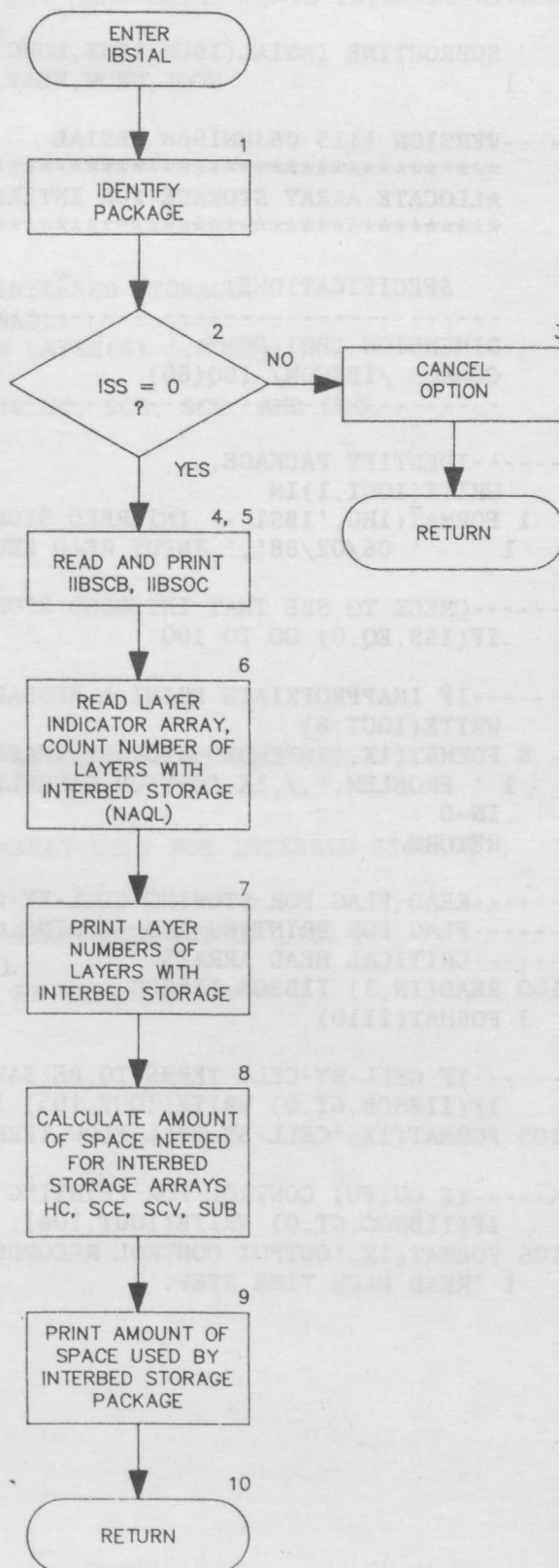
Program Listing for Module IBS1AL

```
      SUBROUTINE IBS1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCHC,LCSCE,LCSCV,LCSUB,
     1               NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IIBSCB,IIBSOC,ISS,IN,IOUT)
C
C-----VERSION 1115 06JUN1988 IBS1AL
C     ******************************************************************
C     ALLOCATE ARRAY STORAGE FOR INTERBED STORAGE PACKAGE
C     ******************************************************************
C
C        SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      DIMENSION IBQ1(80)
      COMMON /IBSCOM/ IBQ(80)
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------IDENTIFY PACKAGE.
      WRITE(IOUT,1)IN
    1 FORMAT(1H0,'IBS1 -- INTERBED STORAGE PACKAGE, VERSION 1,',
     1     ' 06/02/88',' INPUT READ FROM UNIT',I3)
C
C2------CHECK TO SEE THAT INTERBED STORAGE OPTION IS APPROPRIATE
      IF(ISS.EQ.0) GO TO 100
C
C3------IF INAPPROPRIATE PRINT A MESSAGE & CANCEL OPTION.
      WRITE(IOUT,8)
    8 FORMAT(1X,'INTERBED STORAGE INAPPROPRIATE FOR STEADY-STATE',
     1 ' PROBLEM.',/,1X,'OPTION CANCELLED, SIMULATION CONTINUING.')
      IN=0
      RETURN
C
C4------READ FLAG FOR STORING CELL-BY-CELL STORAGE CHANGES AND
C4------FLAG FOR PRINTING AND STORING COMPACTION, SUBSIDENCE, AND
C4------CRITICAL HEAD ARRAYS.
  100 READ(IN,3) IIBSCB,IIBSOC
    3 FORMAT(2I10)
C
C5------IF CELL-BY-CELL TERMS TO BE SAVED THEN PRINT UNIT NUMBER.
      IF(IIBSCB.GT.0) WRITE(IOUT,105) IIBSCB
  105 FORMAT(1X,'CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERMS WILL BE SAVED ON UNIT',I3)
C
C5A-----IF OUTPUT CONTROL FOR PRINTING ARRAYS IS SELECTED PRINT MESSAGE.
      IF(IIBSOC.GT.0) WRITE(IOUT,106)
  106 FORMAT(1X,'OUTPUT CONTROL RECORDS FOR IBS1 PACKAGE WILL BE ',
     1 'READ EACH TIME STEP.')
```

```
      C
      C6------READ INDICATOR AND FIND OUT HOW MANY LAYERS HAVE INTERBED STORAGE.
            READ(IN,110) (IBQ(K),K=1,NLAY)
        110 FORMAT(40I2)
            NAQL=0
            DO 120 K=1,NLAY
            IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 120
            NAQL=NAQL+1
            IBQ1(NAQL)=K
        120 CONTINUE
      C
      C7------IDENTIFY WHICH LAYERS HAVE INTERBED STORAGE.
            WRITE(IOUT,130) (IBQ1(K),K=1,NAQL)
        130 FORMAT(1X,'INTERBED STORAGE IN LAYER(S) ',80I2)
      C
      C8------ALLOCATE SPACE FOR THE ARRAYS HC, SCE, SCV, AND SUB.
            IRK=ISUM
            NA=NROW*NCOL*NAQL
            LCHC=ISUM
            ISUM=ISUM+NA
            LCSCE=ISUM
            ISUM=ISUM+NA
            LCSCV=ISUM
            ISUM=ISUM+NA
            LCSUB=ISUM
            ISUM=ISUM+NA
      C
      C9------CALCULATE & PRINT AMOUNT OF SPACE USED BY PACKAGE.
        300 IRK=ISUM-IRK
            WRITE(IOUT,4)IRK
          4 FORMAT(1X,I8,' ELEMENTS OF X ARRAY USED FOR INTERBED STORAGE')
            ISUM1=ISUM-1
            WRITE(IOUT,5)ISUM1,LENX
          5 FORMAT(1X,I8,' ELEMENTS OF X ARRAY USED OUT OF',I8)
            IF(ISUM1.GT.LENX)WRITE(IOUT,6)
          6 FORMAT(1X,'    ***X ARRAY MUST BE MADE LARGER***')
      C
      C10-----RETURN.
            RETURN
            END
```

List of Variables for Module IBS1AL

Variable	Range	Definition
IBQ	Package	DIMENSION (80) Layer flag for interbed storage: > 0, Layer has interbed storage. ≤ 0, Layer does not have interbed storage.
IBQ1	Module	DIMENSION (80) List of layer numbers of layers with interbed storage.
IIBSCB	Package	Flag and a unit number. > 0, it is the unit number on which cell-by-cell flow terms will be recorded whenever ICBCFL (see McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 14-15) is set. ≤ 0, cell-by-cell flow terms will not be recorded.
IIBSOC	Package	Flag. > 0, output control will be read each time step for printing and recording subsidence, compaction and preconsolidation head. ≤ 0, subsidence will be printed at the end of each stress period.
IN	Package	Primary unit number from which input for this package will be read.
IOUT	Global	Primary unit number for all printed output. IOUT = 6.
IRK	Module	Before this module allocates space, IRK is set equal to ISUM. After allocation, IRK is subtracted from ISUM to get the amount of space in the X array allocated by this module.
ISS	Global	Flag. = 0, simulation is transient. ≠ 0, simulation is steady state.
ISUM	Global	Index number of the lowest element in the X array which has not yet been allocated. When space is allocated for an array, the size of the array is added to ISUM.
ISUM1	Module	ISUM+1
K	Module	Index
LCHC	Package	Location in the X array of the first element of array HC.
LCSCE	Package	Location in the X array of the first element of array SCE.

LCSCV	Package	Location in the X array of the first element of array SCV.
LCSUB	Package	Location in the X array of the first element of array SUB.
LENX	Global	Length of the X array in words. This should always be equal to the dimension of X specified in the MAIN program.
NA	Module	Number of cells in all layers with interbed storage.
NAQL	Module	Number of layers with interbed storage.
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid.
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid.
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid.

IBS1RP

Narrative for Module IBS1RP

This module reads storage properties and preconsolidation-head arrays that are used by the package.

1. Read preconsolidation head for all layers with interbed storage. Read elastic and inelastic storage coefficients for all layers with interbed storage. Storage properties initially read in are the product of specific storage and thickness. Read starting compaction for all layers with interbed storage.

2. Loop through all cells in the model grid with interbed storage.

3. Multiply storage coefficients by area of the cell to obtain storage capacity.

4. Make sure that preconsolidation head at each node is equal to or greater than the starting head. If preconsolidation head is less than the starting head, set it equal to the starting head value.

5. Initialize and read flags that specify when subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head will be printed and saved on disk. Print messages indicating which options were selected.

6. RETURN.

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Flow chart for module IBS1RP

LOC is a pointer to elements in the Interbed-Storage Package arrays.

LOCH is a pointer to elements in the HNEW array.

HC is the preconsolidation head array.

HNEW is the array containing computed head for the end of the time step.
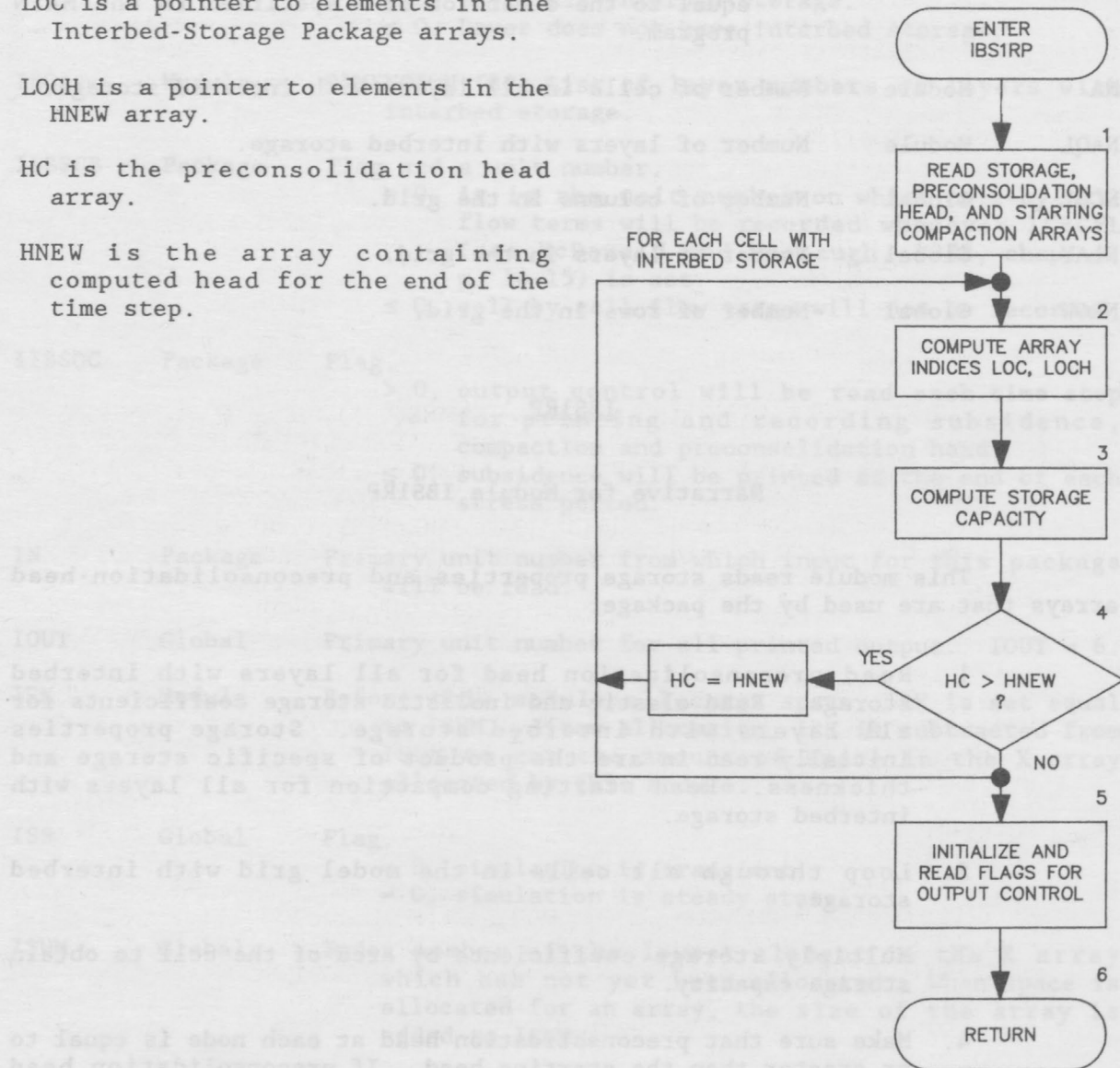
Program Listing for Module IBS1RP

```
      SUBROUTINE IBS1RP(DELR,DELC,HNEW,HC,SCE,SCV,SUB,NCOL,NROW,
     1                  NLAY,NODES,IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM,
     2                  ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,IN,IOUT)
C
C-----VERSION 1117 02JUN1988 IBS1RP
C     ******************************************************************
C     READ INTERBED STORAGE DATA
C     ******************************************************************
C
C        SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      CHARACTER*4 ANAME
      DOUBLE PRECISION HNEW
      DIMENSION HNEW(NODES),HC(NODES),SCE(NODES),
     1          SCV(NODES),SUB(NODES),ANAME(6,4),
     2          DELR(NCOL),DELC(NROW)
C
      COMMON /IBSCOM/ IBQ(80)
C
      DATA ANAME(1,1),ANAME(2,1),ANAME(3,1),ANAME(4,1),ANAME(5,1),
     1 ANAME(6,1) /'   P','RECO','NSOL','IDAT','ION ','HEAD'/
      DATA ANAME(1,2),ANAME(2,2),ANAME(3,2),ANAME(4,2),ANAME(5,2),
     1 ANAME(6,2) /'ELAS','TIC ','INTE','RBED',' STO','RAGE'/
      DATA ANAME(1,3),ANAME(2,3),ANAME(3,3),ANAME(4,3),ANAME(5,3),
     1 ANAME(6,3) /' VIR','GIN ','INTE','RBED',' STO','RAGE'/
      DATA ANAME(1,4),ANAME(2,4),ANAME(3,4),ANAME(4,4),ANAME(5,4),
     1 ANAME(6,4) /'    ',' STA','RTIN','G CO','MPAC','TION'/
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------READ IN STORAGE AND CRITICAL HEAD ARRAYS
      NIJ=NROW*NCOL
      KQ=0
      DO 60 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 60
      KQ=KQ+1
      LOC=1+(KQ-1)*NIJ
      CALL U2DREL(HC(LOC),ANAME(1,1),NROW,NCOL,K,IN,IOUT)
      CALL U2DREL(SCE(LOC),ANAME(1,2),NROW,NCOL,K,IN,IOUT)
      CALL U2DREL(SCV(LOC),ANAME(1,3),NROW,NCOL,K,IN,IOUT)
      CALL U2DREL(SUB(LOC),ANAME(1,4),NROW,NCOL,K,IN,IOUT)
   60 CONTINUE
```

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```
C
C2------LOOP THROUGH ALL CELLS WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
      KQ=0
      DO 80 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 80
      KQ=KQ+1
      NQ=(KQ-1)*NIJ
      NK=(K-1)*NIJ
      DO 70 IR=1,NROW
      NQR=NQ+(IR-1)*NCOL
      NKR=NK+(IR-1)*NCOL
      DO 70 IC=1,NCOL
      LOC=NQR+IC
      LOCH=NKR+IC
C
C3------MULTIPLY STORAGE BY AREA TO GET STORAGE CAPACITY.
      AREA=DELR(IC)*DELC(IR)
      SCE(LOC)=SCE(LOC)*AREA
      SCV(LOC)=SCV(LOC)*AREA
C
C4------MAKE SURE THAT PRECONSOLIDATION HEAD VALUES
C4------ARE CONSISTANT WITH STARTING HEADS.
      IF(HC(LOC).GT.HNEW(LOCH)) HC(LOC)=HNEW(LOCH)
   70 CONTINUE
   80 CONTINUE
C
C5------INITIALIZE AND READ OUTPUT FLAGS.
      ICOMFM=0
      ISUBFM=0
      IHCFM=0
      ICOMUN=0
      ISUBUN=0
      IHCUN=0
      IF(IIBSOC.LE.0) GO TO 200
      READ(IN,100) ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN
  100 FORMAT(6I10)
      WRITE(IOUT,110) ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM
  110 FORMAT(1H0,'      SUBSIDENCE PRINT FORMAT IS NUMBER',I4/
     1            '      COMPACTION PRINT FORMAT IS NUMBER',I4/
     2            '  CRITICAL HEAD PRINT FORMAT IS NUMBER',I4)
      IF(ISUBUN.GT.0) WRITE(IOUT,120) ISUBUN
  120 FORMAT(1H0,'      UNIT FOR SAVING SUBSIDENCE IS',I4)
      IF(ICOMUN.GT.0) WRITE(IOUT,130) ICOMUN
  130 FORMAT(1H ,'      UNIT FOR SAVING COMPACTION IS',I4)
      IF(IHCUN.GT.0)  WRITE(IOUT,140) IHCUN
  140 FORMAT(1H ,' UNIT FOR SAVING CRITICAL HEAD IS',I4)
C
C6------RETURN
  200 RETURN
      END
```

List of Variables for Module IBS1RP

Variable	Range	Definition
ANAME	Module	Labels for printout of input arrays.
AREA	Module	Area of cell.
DELC	Global	DIMENSION (NROW), Cell dimensions in the column direction. DELC(I) contains the width of row I.
DELR	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL), Cell dimensions in the row direction. DELC(J) contains the width of column J.
HC	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Preconsolidation head in each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
HNEW	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Most recent estimate of head in each cell. HNEW changes at each iteration.
IBQ	Package	DIMENSION (80) Layer flag for interbed storage:
		> 0, Layer has interbed storage.
		≤ 0, Layer does not have interbed storage.
IC	Module	Index for columns.
ICOMFM	Package	Code for format in which compaction will be printed.
ICOMUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing compaction should be recorded.
IHCFM	Package	Code for format in which preconsolidation head will be printed.
IHCUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing preconsolidation head should be recorded.
IIBSOC	Package	Flag.
		> 0, output control will be read each time step for printing and recording subsidence, compaction and preconsolidation head.
		≤ 0, subsidence will be printed at the end of each stress period.

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IN	Package	Primary unit number from which input for this package will be read.
IOUT	Global	Primary unit number for all printed output. IOUT = 6.
IR	Module	Index for rows.
SUBFM	Package	Code for format in which subsidence will be printed.
ISUBUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing subsidence should be recorded.
K	Module	Index of all model layers.
KQ	Module	Index of model layers with interbed storage
LOC	Module	Pointer to parts of SUB, HC, SCE, and SCV arrays.
LOCH	Module	Pointer to parts of HNEW array.
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid.
NIJ	Module	Number of cells in a layer.
NK	Module	Number of cells preceding a particular layer in the HNEW array.
NKR	Module	Number of cells preceding a particular row in the HNEW array.
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid.
NODES	Global	Number of cells (nodes) in the finite-difference grid.
NQ	Module	Number of cells preceding a particular layer in SUB, HC, SCE, and SCV arrays.
NQR	Module	Number of cells preceding a particular row in SUB, HC, SCE, and SCV arrays.
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid.
SCE	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Elastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
SCV	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Inelastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
SUB	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Computed compaction of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

IBS1FM

Narrative for Module IBS1FM

This module adds terms representing interbed storage to the accumulators in which the terms RHS and HCOF are formulated.

1. Initialize counter for layers with interbed storage. Calculate reciprocal of time-step length to reduce number of divisions later on.

2. Find all layers with interbed storage using IBQ indicator. For layers with interbed storage, loop through cells, skipping those outside of the flow region.

3. Determine applicable storage capacities at the start and end of time step so that storage changes for cell may be apportioned between elastic and inelastic components.

4. Add contributions from interbed storage to the RHS and HCOF accumulators.

5. RETURN.

Flow chart for module IBS1FM

TLED is the reciprocal of the time-step
length.

KQ is an index of model layers with
interbed storage.

IBQ is a layer flag.
IBQ > 0 means that model layer has
interbed storage.
IBQ ≤ 0 means that model layer does
not have interbed storage.

RHS is an accumulator in which the right-
hand side of the finite-difference
equation is formulated.

HCOF is an accumulator in which the
right-hand side of the finite-
difference equation is formulated.

ENTER
IBS1FM

1
INITIALIZE
CONSTANT TLED,
COUNTER KQ

FOR EACH
LAYER

2
IBQ = 0
?

YES

NO

FOR EACH
ACTIVE CELL

3
DETERMINE STORAGE
CAPACITIES AT
START AND END OF
TIME STEP, COMPUTE
HEAD CHANGE OVER
TIME STEP

4
COMPUTE TERMS AND
ADD TO RHS, HCOF

5
RETURN
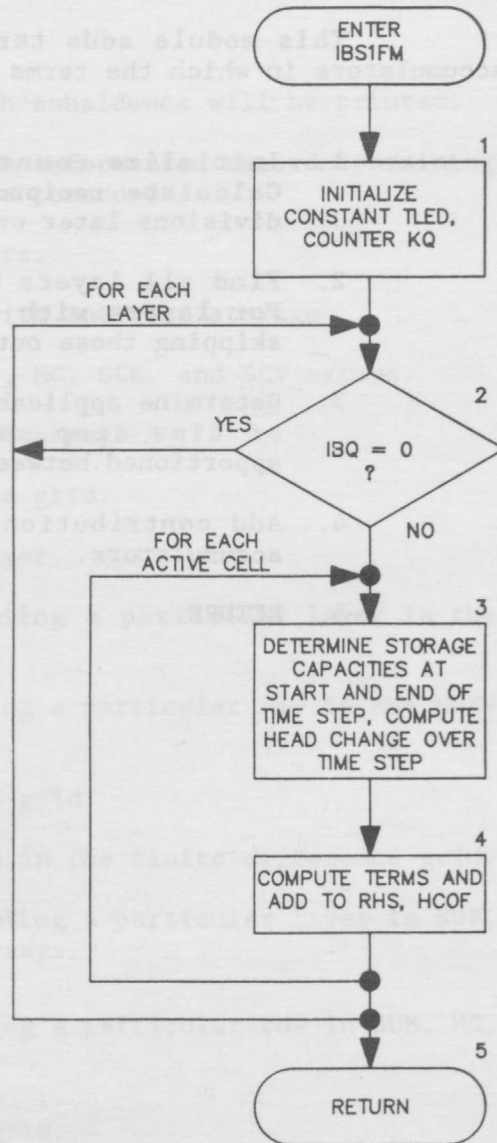
Program Listing for Module IBS1FM

```
      SUBROUTINE IBS1FM(RHS,HCOF,HNEW,HOLD,HC,SCE,SCV,
     1                  IBOUND,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT)
C
C-----VERSION 1223 02JUN1988 IBS1FM
C     ******************************************************************
C     ADD INTERBED STORAGE TO RHS AND HCOF
C     ******************************************************************
C
C        SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      DOUBLE PRECISION HNEW
      DIMENSION RHS(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HCOF(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     1          IBOUND(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HNEW(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     2          HOLD(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HC(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     3          SCE(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),SCV(NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
C
      COMMON /IBSCOM/ IBQ(80)
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------INITIALIZE
      TLED=1./DELT
      KQ=0
C
C2------FIND LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE
      DO 110 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).EQ.0) GO TO 110
      KQ=KQ+1
      DO 100 I=1,NROW
      DO 100 J=1,NCOL
      IF(IBOUND(J,I,K).LE.0) GO TO 100
C
C3------DETERMINE STORAGE CAPACITIES FOR CELL AT START AND END OF STEP
      RHO1=SCE(J,I,KQ)*TLED
      RHO2=RHO1
      HCTMP=HC(J,I,KQ)
      IF(HNEW(J,I,K).LT.HCTMP) RHO2=SCV(J,I,KQ)*TLED
C
C4------ADD APPROPRIATE TERMS TO RHS AND HCOF
      RHS(J,I,K)=RHS(J,I,K)-HCTMP*(RHO2-RHO1)-RHO1*HOLD(J,I,K)
      HCOF(J,I,K)=HCOF(J,I,K)-RHO2
  100 CONTINUE
  110 CONTINUE
C
C5------RETURN
      RETURN
      END
```

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List of Variables for Module IBS1FM

Variable	Range	Definition
DELT	Global	Length of the current time step.
HC	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Preconsolidation head in each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
HCOF	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Coefficient of head in cell (J,I,K) in the finite-difference equation.
HCTMP	Module	Temporary HC(J,I,K).
HNEW	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Most recent estimate of head in each cell. HNEW changes at each iteration.
HOLD	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Head at the start of the current time step.
I	Module	Index for rows.
IBOUND	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Status of each cell. < 0, constant-head cell = 0, inactive cell > 0, variable-head cell
IBQ	Package	DIMENSION (80), Layer flag for interbed storage: > 0, Layer has interbed storage. ≤ 0, Layer does not have interbed storage.
J	Module	Index for columns.
K	Module	Index for layers.
KQ	Module	Index of model layers with interbed storage.
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid.
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid.
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid.
RHO1	Module	Elastic storage capacity divided by length of current time step.

RHO2   Module   Storage capacity at end of time step (elastic or inelastic) divided by length of current time step.

RHS   Global   DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Right hand side of finite-difference equation. RHS is an accumulation of terms from several different packages.

SCE   Package   DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Elastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

SCV   Package   DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Inelastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

TLED   Module   Reciprocal of the length of the current time step.

IBS1BD

Narrative for Module IBS1BD

This module calculates rates and volumes of water derived from interbed storage and updates the preconsolidation-head array.

1. Initialize the cell-by-cell flow term flag (IBD), and rate accumulators STOIN and STOUT.

2. Test to determine whether or not cell-by-cell flow terms are to be saved. If not, skip item 3, following.

3. Set cell-by-cell flow term flag (IBD) and clear the array (BUFF) in which they will be accumulated.

4. Loop through all cells in grid with interbed storage to perform rate and volume calculations.

5. Begin calculations of flow rates to or from interbed storage. If cell is outside of active flow region, skip it. Set temporary variables equal to previous head in cell, current head in cell, and preconsolidation head in cell.

6. Determine storage capacities at beginning and end of time step.

7. Calculate volume change in interbed storage for time step.

8. Calculate compaction associated with storage change. Accumulate compaction in array SUB.

9. If cell-by-cell flow rates are to be saved, calculate flow rate and add to BUFF.

10. Determine whether flow rate is into or out of storage, add magnitude of rate to STOIN OR STOUT.

11. If cell-by-cell flow terms are to be saved, call module UBUDSV to write the buffer (BUFF) onto disk.

12. Calculate rates from volume storage changes and time-step length. Move rates, volumes, and budget labels into arrays for printing.

13. Increment the budget term counter (MSUM).

14. Update the preconsolidation-head array. If head at end of time step is less than preconsolidation head, set preconsolidation head equal to head in cell.

15. RETURN.

Flow chart for module IBS1BD

STOIN is an accumulator in which all flows into the aquifer from interbed storage are added.

STOUT is an accumulator in which all flows out of the aquifer to interbed storage are added.

BUFF is an array in which values are stored as they are being gathered for printing or recording.

IBQ is a layer flag.
IBQ > 0 means that model layer has interbed storage.
IBQ ≤ 0 means that model layer does not have interbed storage.

SUB is the compaction array.

VBVL is a table of budget entries calculated by component-of-flow packages for use in calculating the volumetric budget.

VBNM is a table of labels for budget terms.

MSUM is the counter for budget entries and labels in VBVL and VBNM.

HC is the preconsolidation head array.

HNEW is the array containing computed head for the end of the time step.

ENTER IBS1BD

1,2,3
CLEAR STOIN AND STOUT AND IF NEEDED, CLEAR BUFF

FOR EACH LAYER

4
IBQ = 0 ?
YES
NO

FOR EACH ACTIVE CELL

5
CALCULATE FLOW FROM STORAGE VARIABLE—HEAD CELLS ONLY

6
DETERMINE STORAGE CAPACITIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF TIME STEP

7
CALCULATE VOLUME CHANGE IN INTERBED STORAGE FOR TIME STEP

8
COMPUTE COMPACTION AND ACCUMULATE IN ARRAY SUB

9
IF CELL—BY—CELL RATES ARE TO BE SAVED, ADD RATE TO BUFFER

10
ACCUMULATE FLOW RATE IN STOIN OR STOUT

11
IF CELL—BY—CELL RATES ARE TO BE RECORDED, CALL MODULE ULASAV

12
STORE STOIN AND STOUT IN VBVL AND LABELS IN VBNM

13
INCREMENT BUDGET TERM COUNTER, MSUM

14
UPDATE PRECONSOLIDATION HEAD TO HNEW IF HNEW < HC

15
RETURN

Program Listing for Module IBS1BD

```
      SUBROUTINE IBS1BD(IBOUND,HNEW,HOLD,HC,SCE,SCV,SUB,DELR,DELC,
     1       NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KSTP,KPER,IIBSCB,
     2       ICBCFL,BUFF,IOUT)
C-----VERSION 1224 02JUN1988 IBS1BD
C     ******************************************************************
C     CALCULATE VOLUMETRIC BUDGET FOR INTERBED STORAGE
C     ******************************************************************
C
C     SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      CHARACTER*4 TEXT,VBNM
      DOUBLE PRECISION HNEW
      DIMENSION IBOUND(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HOLD(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     1       HNEW(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HC(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     2       SCE(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),SCV(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     3       SUB(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),VBVL(4,20),VBNM(4,20),
     4       BUFF(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),DELR(NCOL),DELC(NROW)
      DIMENSION TEXT(4)
C
      COMMON /IBSCOM/ IBQ(80)
      DATA TEXT(1),TEXT(2),TEXT(3),TEXT(4) /'INTE','RBED',' STO','RAGE'/
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------INITIALIZE CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERM FLAG (IBD) AND
C1------ACCUMULATORS (STOIN AND STOUT).
      IBD=0
      STOIN=0.
      STOUT=0.
C
C2------TEST TO SEE IF CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERMS ARE NEEDED.
      IF(ICBCFL.EQ.0 .OR. IIBSCB.LE.0 ) GO TO 10
C
C3------CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERMS ARE NEEDED SET IBD AND CLEAR BUFFER.
      IBD=1
      DO 5 IL=1,NLAY
      DO 5 IR=1,NROW
      DO 5 IC=1,NCOL
      BUFF(IC,IR,IL)=0.
    5 CONTINUE
```

```
C
C4------RUN THROUGH EVERY CELL IN THE GRID WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
   10 KQ=0
      TLED=1./DELT
      DO 110 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).EQ.0) GO TO 110
      KQ=KQ+1
      DO 100 I=1,NROW
      DO 100 J=1,NCOL
C
C5------CALCULATE FLOW FROM STORAGE (VARIABLE HEAD CELLS ONLY)
      IF(IBOUND(J,I,K).LE.0) GO TO 100
      HHOLD=HOLD(J,I,K)
      HHNEW=HNEW(J,I,K)
      HHC=HC(J,I,KQ)
C
C6------GET STORAGE CAPACITIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF TIME STEP.
      SBGN=SCE(J,I,KQ)
      SEND=SBGN
      IF(HHNEW.LT.HHC) SEND=SCV(J,I,KQ)
C
C7------CALCULATE VOLUME CHANGE IN INTERBED STORAGE FOR TIME STEP.
      STRG=HHC*(SEND-SBGN)+SBGN*HHOLD-SEND*HHNEW
C
C8------ACCUMULATE SUBSIDENCE ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGE IN STORAGE
      SUB(J,I,KQ)=SUB(J,I,KQ)+STRG/(DELR(J)*DELC(I))
C
C9------IF C-B-C FLOW TERMS ARE TO BE SAVED THEN ADD RATE TO BUFFER.
      IF(IBD.EQ.1) BUFF(J,I,K)=BUFF(J,I,K)+STRG*TLED
C
C10-----SEE IF FLOW IS INTO OR OUT OF STORAGE.
      IF(STRG)94,100,96
   94 STOUT=STOUT-STRG
      GO TO 100
   96 STOIN=STOIN+STRG
  100 CONTINUE
  110 CONTINUE
C
C11-----IF C-B-C FLOW TERMS WILL BE SAVED CALL UBUDSV TO RECORD THEM.
      IF(IBD.EQ.1) CALL UBUDSV(KSTP,KPER,TEXT,IIBSCB,BUFF,NCOL,NROW,
     1                          NLAY,IOUT)
```

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```
C
C12-----MOVE RATES,VOLUMES & LABELS INTO ARRAYS FOR PRINTING.
  200 VBVL(3,MSUM)=STOIN*TLED
       VBVL(4,MSUM)=STOUT*TLED
       VBVL(1,MSUM)=VBVL(1,MSUM)+STOIN
       VBVL(2,MSUM)=VBVL(2,MSUM)+STOUT
       VBNM(1,MSUM)=TEXT(1)
       VBNM(2,MSUM)=TEXT(2)
       VBNM(3,MSUM)=TEXT(3)
       VBNM(4,MSUM)=TEXT(4)
C
C13-----INCREMENT BUDGET TERM COUNTER
       MSUM=MSUM+1
C
C14-----UPDATE PRECONSOLIDATION HEAD ARRAY
       KQ=0
       DO 310 K=1,NLAY
       IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 310
       KQ=KQ+1
       DO 300 I=1,NROW
       DO 300 J=1,NCOL
       IF(IBOUND(J,I,K).LE.0) GO TO 300
       HHNEW=HNEW(J,I,K)
       IF(HHNEW.LT.HC(J,I,KQ)) HC(J,I,KQ)=HHNEW
  300 CONTINUE
  310 CONTINUE
C
C15-----RETURN
       RETURN
       END
```

List of Variables for Module IBS1BD

Variable	Range	Definition
BUFF	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Buffer used to accumulate information before printing or recording it.
DELC	Global	DIMENSION (NROW), Cell dimensions in the column direction. DELC(I) contains the width of row I.
DELR	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL), Cell dimensions in the row direction. DELC(J) contains the width of column J.
DELT	Global	Length of the current time step.
HC	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Preconsolidation head in each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
HHC	Module	Temporary storage of HC(I,J,KQ).
HHNEW	Module	Temporary storage of HNEW(J,I,K) (single precision).
HHOLD	Module	Temporary storage of HOLD(J,I,K).
HNEW	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Most recent estimate of head in each cell. HNEW changes at each iteration.
HOLD	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Head at the start of the current time step.
I	Module	Index for rows.
IBD	Module	Flag.
		= 0, cell-by-cell flow terms for this package will not be recorded.
		≠ 0, cell-by-cell flow terms for this package will be recorded.
IBOUND	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Status of each cell.
		< 0, constant-head cell
		= 0, inactive cell
		> 0, variable-head cell

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IBQ	Package	DIMENSION (80), Layer flag for interbed storage:
		> 0, Layer has interbed storage.
		≤ 0, Layer does not have interbed storage.
IC	Module	Index for columns.
ICBCFL	Global	Flag.
		= 0, cell-by-cell flow terms will not be recorded or printed for the current time step.
		≠ 0, cell-by-cell flow terms will be recorded for the current time step.
IIBSCB	Package	Flag and a unit number.
		> 0, it is the unit number on which cell-by-cell flow terms will be recorded whenever ICBCFL (see McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 4, p. 14-15) is set.
		≤ 0, cell-by-cell flow terms will not be recorded.
IL	Module	Index for layers.
IOUT	Global	Primary unit number for all printed output. IOUT = 6.
IR	Module	Index for rows.
J	Module	Index for columns.
K	Module	Index for layers.
KPER	Global	Stress period counter.
KQ	Module	Index of model layers with interbed storage.
KSTP	Global	Time step counter. Reset at the start of each stress period.
MSUM	Global	Counter for budget entries and labels in VBVL and VBNM.
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid.
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid.
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid.
SBGN	Module	Storage capacity for cell at beginning of time step.

SCE Package DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Elastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

SCV Package DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Inelastic storage capacity of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

SEND Module Storage capacity for cell at end of time step.

STOIN Module Sum of decreases in interbed storage from individual cells.

STOUT Module Sum of increases in interbed storage from individual cells.

STRG Module Volume of flow into or out interbed storage for a single cell.

SUB Package DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Computed compaction of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.

TEXT Module Labels recorded along with cell-by-cell flow terms.

TLED Module Reciprocal of the length of the current time step.

VBNM Global DIMENSION(4,20), Labels for entries in the volumetric budget.

VBVL Global DIMENSION(4,20), Entries for the volumetric budget. For flow component N, the values in VBVL are:

            (1,N), Rate for the current time step into the flow field.

            (2,N), Rate for the current time step out of the flow field.

            (3,N), Volume into the flow field during the simulation.

            (4,N), Volume out of the flow field during the simulation.

IBS1OT

Narrative for Module IBS1OT

This module prints and stores subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head.

1. Initialize flags for printing and saving subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head.

2. Read flags for printing and saving subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head. Print flags.

3. Prepare to print and store subsidence. First, clear out buffer (BUFF).

4. Sum compaction in all layers to compute total subsidence.

5. If flag is set, print subsidence array with module ULAPRS or ULAPRW.

6. If flag is set, store subsidence array with module ULASAV.

7. If ICOMPR flag is set, print compaction array (all layers) with module ULAPRS or ULAPRW.

8. If ICOMSV flag is set, save compaction array (all layers) with module ULASAV.

9. If IHCPR flag is set, print preconsolidation-head array (all layers) with module ULAPRS or ULAPRW.

10. If IHCSV flag is set, save preconsolidation-head array (all layers) with module ULASAV.

11. RETURN.

Flow chart for module IBS1OT

IIBSOC is a flag.
    If IIBSOC > 0, output control
    flags for printing and recording
    subsidence, compaction, and
    preconsolidation head will be
    read each time step.
    If IIBSOC ≤ 0, output control
    flags will not be read.

BUFF is an array in which values are
    stored as they are being gathered
    for printing or recording.

ENTER
IBS1OT

1
INITIALIZE FLAGS
FOR PRINTING AND
STORING SUBSIDENCE,
COMPACTION, AND
PRECONSOLIDATION
HEAD

2
IF FLAG IIBSOC IS
SET, READ FLAGS
FOR PRINTING
AND STORING

3,4
IF SUBSIDENCE IS TO
BE PRINTED OR
STORED, CLEAR OUT
BUFF, SUM
COMPACTION OF ALL
LAYERS IN BUFF

5
IF FLAG IS SET,
PRINT SUBSIDENCE

6
IF FLAG IS SET,
STORE SUBSIDENCE

7
IF FLAG IS SET,
PRINT COMPACTION

8
IF FLAG IS SET,
STORE COMPACTION

9
IF FLAG IS SET,
PRINT CRITICAL
HEAD

10
IF FLAG IS SET,
STORE CRITICAL
HEAD

11
RETURN

Program Listing for Module IBS1OT

```
      SUBROUTINE IBS1OT(NCOL,NROW,NLAY,PERTIM,TOTIM,KSTP,KPER,NSTP,
     1            BUFF,SUB,HC,IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM,ISUBUN,
     2            ICOMUN,IHCUN,IN,IOUT)
C-----VERSION 1227 02JUN1988 IBS1OT
C     ******************************************************************
C     PRINT AND STORE SUBSIDENCE, COMPACTION AND CRITICAL HEAD.
C     ******************************************************************
C
C     SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      CHARACTER*4 TEXT
      DIMENSION HC(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),SUB(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     1            BUFF(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),TEXT(4,3)
      COMMON /IBSCOM/ IBQ(80)
      DATA TEXT(1,1),TEXT(2,1),TEXT(3,1),TEXT(4,1) /'    ',' SU',
     1    'BSID','ENCE'/,TEXT(1,2),TEXT(2,2),TEXT(3,2),TEXT(4,2)
     2    /'    ',' CO','MPAC','TION'/,TEXT(1,3),TEXT(2,3),
     3    TEXT(3,3),TEXT(4,3) /'   C','RITI','CAL ','HEAD'/
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------INITIALIZE FLAGS FOR PRINTING AND SAVING SUBSIDENCE, COMPACTION,
C1------AND CRITICAL HEAD
      ISUBPR=0
      ICOMPR=0
      IHCPR=0
      ISUBSV=0
      ICOMSV=0
      IHCSV=0
      IF(KSTP.EQ.NSTP) ISUBPR=1
C2------READ FLAGS FOR PRINTING AND SAVING.
      IF(IIBSOC.LE.0) GO TO 28
      READ(IN,10) ISUBPR,ICOMPR,IHCPR,ISUBSV,ICOMSV,IHCSV
   10 FORMAT(6I10)
      WRITE(IOUT,15) ISUBPR,ICOMPR,IHCPR,ISUBSV,ICOMSV,IHCSV
   15 FORMAT(1H0,'FLAGS FOR PRINTING AND STORING SUBSIDENCE, '
     1 'COMPACTION, AND CRITICAL HEAD:'/
     2 '   ISUBPR    ICOMPR    IHCPR    ISUBSV    ICOMSV    IHCSV   '/
     3 ' ----------------------------------------------------------'/
     4 I6,5I10)
C
C3------PRINT AND STORE SUBSIDENCE, FIRST, CLEAR OUT BUFF.
   28 IF(ISUBPR.LE.0.AND.ISUBSV.LE.0) GO TO 100
      DO 30 IR=1,NROW
      DO 30 IC=1,NCOL
      BUFF(IC,IR,1)=0.
   30 CONTINUE
```

```
C
C4------SUM COMPACTION IN ALL LAYERS TO GET SUBSIDENCE.
      KQ=0
      DO 50 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).EQ.0) GO TO 50
      KQ=KQ+1
      DO 40 I=1,NROW
      DO 40 J=1,NCOL
      BUFF(J,I,1)=BUFF(J,I,1)+SUB(J,I,KQ)
   40 CONTINUE
   50 CONTINUE
C
C5------PRINT SUBSIDENCE.
      IF(ISUBPR.LE.0) GO TO 60
      IF(ISUBFM.LT.0) CALL ULAPRS(BUFF,TEXT(1,1),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,NROW,1,
     1            -ISUBFM,IOUT)
      IF(ISUBFM.GE.0) CALL ULAPRW(BUFF,TEXT(1,1),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,NROW,1,
     1            ISUBFM,IOUT)
C
C6------STORE SUBSIDENCE.
   60 IF(ISUBSV.LE.0) GO TO 100
      CALL ULASAV(BUFF,TEXT(1,1),KSTP,KPER,PERTIM,TOTIM,NCOL,NROW,1,
     1            ISUBUN)
C
C7------PRINT COMPACTION FOR ALL LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
  100 IF(ICOMPR.LE.0) GO TO 140
      KQ=0
      DO 130 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 130
      KQ=KQ+1
      IF(ICOMFM.LT.0) CALL ULAPRS(SUB(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,2),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,
     1            NROW,K,-ICOMFM,IOUT)
      IF(ICOMFM.GE.0) CALL ULAPRW(SUB(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,2),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,
     1            NROW,K,ICOMFM,IOUT)
  130 CONTINUE
C
C8------SAVE COMPACTION FOR ALL LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
  140 IF(ICOMSV.LE.0) GO TO 200
      KQ=0
      DO 160 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 160
      KQ=KQ+1
      CALL ULASAV(SUB(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,2),KSTP,KPER,PERTIM,TOTIM,NCOL,
     1            NROW,K,ICOMUN)
  160 CONTINUE
```

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```
C
C9------PRINT CRITICAL HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
  200 IF(IHCPR.LE.0) GO TO 240
      KQ=0
      DO 230 K=1,NLAY
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 230
      KQ=KQ+1
      IF(IHCFM.LT.0) CALL ULAPRS(HC(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,3),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,
     1         NROW,K,-IHCFM,IOUT)
      IF(IHCFM.GE.0) CALL ULAPRW(HC(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,3),KSTP,KPER,NCOL,
     1         NROW,K,IHCFM,IOUT)
  230 CONTINUE
C
C10-----SAVE CRITICAL HEAD FOR ALL LAYERS WITH INTERBED STORAGE.
  240 IF(IHCSV.LE.0) GO TO 300
      KQ=0
      DO 260 K=1,NLAY
      KQ=KQ+1
      IF(IBQ(K).LE.0) GO TO 260
      CALL ULASAV(HC(1,1,KQ),TEXT(1,3),KSTP,KPER,PERTIM,TOTIM,NCOL,
     1         NROW,K,IHCUN)
  260 CONTINUE
C
C11-----RETURN
  300 RETURN
      END
```

List of Variables for Module IBS1OT

Variable	Range	Definition
BUFF	Global	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NLAY), Buffer used to accumulate information before printing or recording it.
HC	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Preconsolidation head in each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
I	Module	Index for rows.
IBQ	Package	DIMENSION (80), Layer flag for interbed storage:
		> 0, Layer has interbed storage.
		≤ 0, Layer does not have interbed storage.
IC	Module	Index for columns.
ICOMFM	Package	Code for format in which compaction will be printed.
ICOMPR	Module	Output flag for printing entire compaction array for current time step.
		≤ 0, compaction is not printed.
		> 0, compaction is printed.
ICOMSV	Module	Output flag for recording entire compaction array on disk for current time step.
		≤ 0, compaction is not recorded.
		> 0, compaction is recorded.
ICOMUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing compaction should be recorded.
IHCFM	Package	Code for format in which preconsolidation head will be printed.
IHCPR	Module	Output flag for printing entire preconsolidation-head array for current time step.
		≤ 0, preconsolidation head is not printed.
		> 0, preconsolidation head is printed.

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IHCSV	Module	Output flag for recording entire preconsolidation-head array on disk for current time step.
		≤ 0, preconsolidation head is not recorded.
		> 0, preconsolidation head is recorded.
IHCUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing preconsolidation head should be recorded.
IIBSOC	Package	Flag.
		> 0, output control will be read each time step for printing and recording subsidence, compaction, and preconsolidation head.
		≤ 0, subsidence will be printed at the end of each stress period.
IN	Package	Primary unit number from which input for this package will be read.
IOUT	Global	Primary unit number for all printed output. IOUT = 6.
IR	Module	Index for rows.
ISUBFM	Package	Code for format in which subsidence will be printed.
ISUBPR	Module	Output flag for printing entire subsidence array for current time step.
		≤ 0, subsidence is not printed.
		> 0, subsidence is printed.
ISUBSV	Module	Output flag for recording entire subsidence array on disk for current time step.
		≤ 0, subsidence is not recorded.
		> 0, subsidence is recorded.
ISUBUN	Package	Unit number on which an unformatted record containing subsidence should be recorded.
J	Module	Index for columns.
K	Module	Index for layers.
KPER	Global	Stress period counter.
KQ	Module	Index of model layers with interbed storage.
KSTP	Global	Time step counter. Reset at the start of each stress period.

MSUM	Global	Counter for budget entries and labels in VBVL and VBNM.
NCOL	Global	Number of columns in the grid.
NLAY	Global	Number of layers in the grid.
NROW	Global	Number of rows in the grid.
NSTP	Global	Number of time steps in the current stress period.
PERTIM	Global	Elapsed time during the current stress period.
SUB	Package	DIMENSION (NCOL,NROW,NAQL), Computed compaction of each cell with interbed storage. NAQL is number of layers for which IBQ > 0.
TEXT	Module	DIMENSION(4,3), Labels to be printed or recorded with array data.
TOTIM	Global	Elapsed time in the simulation.

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APPENDIX A

INPUT DATA SETS FOR STORAGE-DEPLETION TEST PROBLEM

The storage-depletion test problem tests the ability of the Interbed-Storage Package to compute compaction and storage changes from a specified head decline. Details of the test problem and results are discussed in the section entitled "Test Problems".

Basic Package Input Data Set

Input for the Basic Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 53 records, all of which are shown below and on the following page. Input for this package is read from the unit number for Basic Package input specified in the MAIN program.

Column Numbers

```
        1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
MODULAR MODEL STORAGE-DEPLETION TEST PROBLEM          --TESTS CALCULATION OF ULTIMATE
COMPACTION OF INTERBEDS
         2        10        12         3         4
   7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 13
         0         1    IAPART,ISTRT
         5         1(20I3)
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
         5         1(20I3)
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
  -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1
```

Input for the Basic Package is continued following the column numbers.

Column Numbers

```
        1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
   444.44      HNOFLO
        5          1.(18F3.0)
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
        5          1.(18F3.0)
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
  0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11
   1000.         10         1.5
   1000.         10         1.5
   1000.         10         1.5
```

Block-Centered Flow Package Input Data Set

Input for the Block-Centered Flow Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 10 records, all of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 7 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
        0         0  ISS  IBCFCB
0 0
        0         1.                                        TRPY
        0      1000.                                        DELR
        0      1000.                                        DELC
        0       .0001                                       sf1 -layer 1
        0      1000.                                        tran -layer 1
        0   0.000001                                        VCONT -layer 1
        0       .0001                                       sf1 -layer 2
        0      1000.                                        tran -layer2
```

Strongly Implicit Procedure Package Input Data Set

Input for the Strongly-Implicit Procedure Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 2 records, both of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 8 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
          1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789 0
      50        5
      1.    .00001           1         0         1
```

Interbed-Storage Package Input Data Set

Input for the Interbed-Storage Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 16 records, all of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 12 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
          1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789 0
        0         0
 1 0
       13        1.(12F3.0)
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
        0     .0001
        0     .001
        0     0.0
```

Output Control Package Input Data Set

Input for the Output Control Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 61 records, 21 of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 13 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

```
        5         5         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         0         0
        0         1         0         0
        1         0         0         0
```

(include 2 additional sets of the above 20 records)

APPENDIX B

INPUT DATA SETS FOR RAMP-LOAD TEST PROBLEM

The ramp-load test problem tests the ability of the Interbed-Storage Package to compute compaction consistent with a one-dimensional compaction model by Helm (1975, 1984). Details of the test problem and results are discussed in the section entitled "Ramp-Load Test Problem."

Basic Package Input Data Set

Input for the Basic Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 109 records, 10 of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from the unit number for Basic Package input specified in the MAIN program.

Column Numbers

```
        1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
Test of IBS1 package--        Ramp loading problem for comparison with model by
Helm (1975, 1984)
        1         1        21       100         4
 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 12 11
        0         0
        5         1(40I2)
-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
    999.
        0        10.
      18.        18       1.0
```
(include 99 additional records identical to the above record)

Block-Centered Flow Package Input Data Set

Input for the Block-Centered Flow Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 8 records, all of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 7 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
        1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
        0         0
 0
        0         1
        0      0.25
        0      1.00
        0      0.00
        7      1.E-06(16F5.0)
1.E10 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78 2.78
```

Strongly Implicit Procedure Package Input Data Set

Input for the Strongly Implicit Procedure Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of two records, both of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 8 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
      1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
     50        5
1.        .001      1         0         999
```

Interbed-Storage Package Input Data Set

Input for the Interbed-Storage Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 8 records, all of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 12 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package.

Column Numbers

```
      1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      0         0
 1
      0        10.
     12    1.0E-6(40F2.0)
 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
     12    1.0E-4(40F2.0)
 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
      0         0.
```

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Time-Variant Specified-Head Package Input Data Set

Input for the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package follows the column numbers. The input consists of 201 records, 41 of which are shown below. Input for this package is read from unit number 11 as specified in the data set for the Basic Package. Input instructions for the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package are given in appendix C.

Column Numbers

```
        1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
        1                                                                      30
        1         1         10.0      9.0
        1         1    1    9.0       8.0
        1
        1         1    1    8.0       7.0
        1         1    1    7.0       6.0
        1         1    1    6.0       5.0
        1
        1         1    1    5.0       4.0
        1
        1         1    1    4.0       3.0
        1
        1         1    1    3.0       2.0
        1
        1         1    1    2.0       1.0
        1
        1         1    1    1.0       0.0
        1
        1         1    1    0.0       1.0
        1
        1         1    1    1.0       2.0
        1
        1         1    1    2.0       3.0
        1
        1         1    1    3.0       4.0
        1
        1         1    1    4.0       5.0
        1
        1         1    1    5.0       6.0
        1
        1         1    1    6.0       7.0
        1
        1         1    1    7.0       8.0
        1
        1         1    1    8.0       9.0
        1
        1         1    1    9.0       10.0
(include 4 additional sets of the above 40 records)
```

APPENDIX C

TIME-VARIANT SPECIFIED-HEAD PACKAGE

The Time-Variant Specified-Head Package was developed to allow constant-head cells to take on different values for each time step. It provides a means of simulating head variations with time that can be approximated with piecewise linear segments. The Time-Variant Specified-Head Package does not alter the way constant-head boundaries are formulated in the finite-difference equations of the model by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988). Because the package is not a complex modification of the flow model, documentation in this appendix is the minimum amount required to implement the package. Additional information regarding the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package is given in the section entitled "Ramp-Load Test Problem." Modifications to the main program to implement the package are given in Appendix D.

As the package is presented here, a specified number of cells are defined for each stress period. The package sets the element in the IBOUND array to a negative value for all cells where a time-variant specified-head boundary is selected. Because layer, row, and column locations for cells having a time-variant specified head are read for each stress period, the opportunity exists to specify different sets of cells for each stress period. If a cell is specified as a time-variant specified-head boundary for a stress period and omitted in the specification for a subsequent period, it remains a constant-head boundary with a head equal to the end head of the last stress period for which it was specified.

The Time-Variant Specified-Head Package includes three modules. The first module, CHD1AL, allocates space for an array that is needed for the package. The second module, CHD1RP, reads boundary-cell indices and head values at the start of each stress period and sets corresponding elements in the IBOUND array to negative values. The third module, CHD1FM, linearly interpolates boundary head for each time-variant specified-head boundary cell and sets the corresponding elements in the HNEW and HOLD arrays to the interpolated values. As defined by McDonald and Harbaugh (1988), the Formulate Procedure calculates conductances and coefficients required by the finite-difference flow equation. Module CHD1FM is considered to be part of the Formulate Procedure because its function is to calculate values for the known heads, which are components of the flow equation. The flowchart for the model (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988, chap. 3, p. 2) shows that modules in the Formulate Procedure are called each iteration during the iterative solution process; however, module CHD1FM is called outside the iterative program loop. CHD1FM is called only once each time step because the specified heads are constant during a time step.

Input Instructions

Input for the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package is read from the unit
in IUNIT(20) specified in the Basic Package input (see McDonald and Harbaugh,
1988, chap. 4, p. 9-11).

FOR EACH SIMULATION

CHD1AL

1. Data: MXCHD
   Format: I10

FOR EACH STRESS PERIOD

CHD1RP

2. Data: ITMP
   Format: I10

				Start	End
3. Data:	Layer	Row	Column	Head	Head
Format:	I10	I10	I10	F10.0	F10.0

(Input item 3 normally consists of one record for each constant-head
boundary cell. If ITMP is zero, item 3 is not read)

Explanation of Fields Used in Input Instructions

MXCHD   is the number of specified-head cells to be specified each stress
          period.

ITMP   is a flag.

          If ITMP < 0, specified-head boundary data from the previous stress
                   period will be reused and input item 3 will not be
                   read. Reusing data from a previous stress period
                   means that the head values at the start and end of the
                   current stress period will be the same as they were at
                   the start and end of the previous stress period.

          If ITMP ≥ 0, it is the number of records of specified-head boundary
                   data that will be read for the current stress period.

Layer   is the layer number of the cell affected by the specified-head
          boundary.

Row   is the row number of the cell affected by the specified-head
          boundary.

Column   is the column number of the cell affected by the specified-head
          boundary.

Start head is the head value at the cell at the start of the stress period.
          Because the package assigns head values on the basis of linear
          interpolation to the end of a time step, the assigned specified-
          head value will never equal Start head unless Start head and
          End head are equal.

End head is the head value at the cell at the end of the stress period. It
          is the value that will be assigned to the cell for the last time
          step in the stress period.

Program Listing for Module CHD1AL

```
      SUBROUTINE CHD1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCCHDS,NCHDS,MXCHD,IN,IOUT)
C
C-----VERSION 0000 23SEP1987 CHD1AL
C     ******************************************************************
C     ALLOCATE ARRAY STORAGE FOR CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS
C     ******************************************************************
C
C     SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------IDENTIFY PACKAGE AND INITIALIZE # OF CONSTANT HEAD CELLS
      WRITE(IOUT,1)IN
    1 FORMAT(1H0,'CHD1 -- CHD PACKAGE, VERSION 1, 09/23/87',
     2' INPUT READ FROM UNIT',I3)
      NCHDS=0
C
C2------READ AND PRINT MXCHD (NUMBER OF CONSTANT-HEAD
C2------CELLS TO BE SPECIFIED EACH STRESS PERIOD)
      READ(IN,2) MXCHD
    2 FORMAT(I10)
      WRITE(IOUT,3) MXCHD
    3 FORMAT(1H ,'A TOTAL OF',I5,' CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS MUST BE',
     2 ' SPECIFIED EACH STRESS PERIOD.')
C
C3------SET LCCHDS EQUAL TO ADDRESS OF FIRST UNUSED SPACE IN X.
      LCCHDS=ISUM
C
C4------CALCULATE AMOUNT OF SPACE USED BY THE CONSTANT-HEAD LIST.
      ISP=5*MXCHD
      ISUM=ISUM+ISP
C
C5------PRINT AMOUNT OF SPACE USED BY THE CHD PACKAGE.
      WRITE(IOUT,4) ISP
    4 FORMAT(1X,I6,' ELEMENTS IN X ARRAY ARE USED FOR CONSTANT',
     1       '-HEAD CELLS')
      ISUM1=ISUM-1
      WRITE(IOUT,5) ISUM1,LENX
    5 FORMAT(1X,I6,' ELEMENTS OF X ARRAY USED OUT OF',I7)
      IF(ISUM1.GT.LENX) WRITE(IOUT,6)
    6 FORMAT(1X,'    ***X ARRAY MUST BE DIMENSIONED LARGER***')
C
C6------RETURN
      RETURN
      END
```

Program Listing for Module CHD1RP

```
      SUBROUTINE CHD1RP(CHDS,NCHDS,MXCHD,IBOUND,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,
     2 PERLEN,DELT,NSTP,TSMULT,IN,IOUT)
C
C
C-----VERSION 0000 23SEP1987 CHD1RP
C     ***********************************************************************
C     READ DATA FOR CHD
C     ***********************************************************************
C
C     SPECIFICATIONS:
C     -------------------------------------------------------------------
      DIMENSION CHDS(5,MXCHD),IBOUND(NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
C     -------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------READ ITMP(FLAG TO REUSE DATA.)
      READ(IN,8) ITMP
    8 FORMAT(I10)
C
C2------TEST ITMP
      IF(ITMP.GE.0) GO TO 50
C
C2A-----IF ITMP<0 THEN REUSE DATA FROM LAST STRESS PERIOD.
      WRITE(IOUT,7)
    7 FORMAT(1H0,'REUSING CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS FROM LAST STRESS',
     1      ' PERIOD')
      GO TO 260
C
C3------IF ITMP=>0 THEN IT IS THE # OF CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS.
   50 NCHDS=MXCHD
C
C4------PRINT # OF CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS THIS STRESS PERIOD.
  100 WRITE(IOUT,1) NCHDS
    1 FORMAT(1H0,//1X,I5,' CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS')
C
C5------IF THERE ARE NO CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS THEN RETURN.
      IF(NCHDS.EQ.0) GO TO 260
C
C6------READ & PRINT DATA FOR EACH CONSTANT-HEAD CELL.
      WRITE(IOUT,3)
    3 FORMAT(1H0,15X,'LAYER',5X,'ROW',5X
     1,'COL   STRT HEAD   ENDING HEAD'/1X,15X,48('-'))
      DO 250 II=1,NCHDS
      READ (IN,4) K,I,J,CHDS(4,II),CHDS(5,II)
    4 FORMAT(3I10,2F10.0)
      WRITE (IOUT,5) K,I,J,CHDS(4,II),CHDS(5,II)
    5 FORMAT(1X,15X,I4,I9,I8,G13.4,G14.4)
      CHDS(1,II)=K
      CHDS(2,II)=I
      CHDS(3,II)=J
      IF(IBOUND(J,I,K).NE.0) IBOUND(J,I,K)=-IABS(IBOUND(J,I,K))
  250 CONTINUE
```

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```
C
C7------RECOMPUTE LENGTH OF PERIOD, PERLEN, A LOCAL VARIABLE IN
C7------SUBROUTINE BAS1AD
      PERLEN=DELT*FLOAT(NSTP)
      IF(TSMULT.NE.1.) PERLEN=DELT*(1.-TSMULT**NSTP)/(1.-TSMULT)
C8------RETURN
  260 RETURN
      END
```

Program Listing for Module CHD1FM

```
      SUBROUTINE CHD1FM(NCHDS,MXCHD,CHDS,IBOUND,HNEW,
     1          HOLD,PERLEN,PERTIM,DELT,NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
C
C-----VERSION 0000 23SEP1987 CHD1FM
C     ******************************************************************
C     COMPUTE HEAD FOR TIME STEP AT EACH CONSTANT HEAD CELL
C     ******************************************************************
C
C        SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      DOUBLE PRECISION HNEW
C
      DIMENSION CHDS(5,MXCHD),IBOUND(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),
     2          HNEW(NCOL,NROW,NLAY),HOLD(NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C1------IF NCHDS<=0 THEN THERE ARE NO CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS. RETURN.
      IF(NCHDS.LE.0) RETURN
C
C2------COMPUTE PROPORTION OF STRESS PERIOD TO CENTER OF THIS TIME STEP
      FRAC=PERTIM/PERLEN
C
C2------PROCESS EACH ENTRY IN THE CONSTANT-HEAD CELL LIST (CHDS)
      DO 100 L=1,NCHDS
C
C3------GET COLUMN, ROW AND LAYER OF CELL CONTAINING BOUNDARY
      IL=CHDS(1,L)
      IR=CHDS(2,L)
      IC=CHDS(3,L)
C
C5------COMPUTE HEAD AT CELL BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION.
      HB=CHDS(4,L)+(CHDS(5,L)-CHDS(4,L))*FRAC
C
C6------UPDATE THE APPROPRIATE HNEW VALUE
      HNEW(IC,IR,IL)=HB
      HOLD(IC,IR,IL)=HB
  100 CONTINUE
C
C7------RETURN
      RETURN
      END
```

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLE OF MAIN PROGRAM TO USE WITH INTERBED-STORAGE
AND TIME-VARIANT SPECIFIED-HEAD PACKAGES

The following main program has been modified to allow use of the Interbed-Storage Package and the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package. Either one of the packages can be run independently of the other. The additions to the code specify that input data for the Interbed-Storage Package are to be read from the unit number stored in element 19 of the IUNIT array. Input data for the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package are to be read from the unit number stored in element 20 of the IUNIT array.

In the following program listing, records added to access the Interbed-Storage Package are identified with the characters "IBS" in rightmost columns. Records added to access the Time-Variant Specified-Head Package are identified with the characters "CHD" in rightmost columns. The identifiers "IBS" and "CHD" are not necessary parts of the added records and if they are included in the FORTRAN program, they must be placed within columns 73-80.

Program Listing

```
C     *************************************************************************
C     MAIN CODE FOR MODULAR MODEL --       9/1/87
C         BY MICHAEL G. MCDONALD AND ARLEN W. HARBAUGH
C-----VERSION 1638 24JUL1987 MAIN1
C     *************************************************************************
C
C     SPECIFICATIONS:
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
      COMMON X(120000)
      COMMON /FLWCOM/LAYCON(80)
      CHARACTER*4 HEADNG,VBNM
      DIMENSION HEADNG(32),VBNM(4,20),VBVL(4,20),IUNIT(24)
      DOUBLE PRECISION DUMMY
      EQUIVALENCE (DUMMY,X(1))
C     ------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C1------SET SIZE OF X ARRAY. REMEMBER TO REDIMENSION X.
      LENX=120000
C
C2------ASSIGN BASIC INPUT UNIT AND PRINTER UNIT.
      INBAS=5
      IOUT=6
C
C3------DEFINE PROBLEM__ROWS,COLUMNS,LAYERS,STRESS PERIODS,PACKAGES
      CALL BAS1DF(ISUM,HEADNG,NPER,ITMUNI,TOTIM,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,
     1            NODES,INBAS,IOUT,IUNIT)
C
C4------ALLOCATE SPACE IN "X" ARRAY.
      CALL BAS1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCHNEW,LCHOLD,LCIBOU,LCCR,LCCC,LCCV,
     1        LCHCOF,LCRHS,LCDELR,LCDELC,LCSTRT,LCBUFF,LCIOFL,
     2        INBAS,ISTRT,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(1).GT.0) CALL BCF1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCSC1,LCHY,
     1   LCBOT,LCTOP,LCSC2,LCTRPY,IUNIT(1),ISS,
     2   NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IOUT,IBCFCB)
      IF(IUNIT(2).GT.0) CALL WEL1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCWELL,MXWELL,NWELLS,
     1            IUNIT(2),IOUT,IWELCB)
      IF(IUNIT(3).GT.0) CALL DRN1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCDRAI,NDRAIN,MXDRN,
     1            IUNIT(3),IOUT,IDRNCB)
      IF(IUNIT(8).GT.0) CALL RCH1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCIRCH,LCRECH,NRCHOP,
     1            NCOL,NROW,IUNIT(8),IOUT,IRCHCB)
      IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL EVT1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCIEVT,LCEVTR,LCEXDP,
     1        LCSURF,NCOL,NROW,NEVTOP,IUNIT(5),IOUT,IEVTCB)
      IF(IUNIT(4).GT.0) CALL RIV1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCRIVR,MXRIVR,NRIVER,
     1            IUNIT(4),IOUT,IRIVCB)
      IF(IUNIT(7).GT.0) CALL GHB1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCBNDS,NBOUND,MXBND,
     1            IUNIT(7),IOUT,IGHBCB)
      IF(IUNIT(9).GT.0) CALL SIP1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCEL,LCFL,LCGL,LCV,
     1        LCHDCG,LCLRCH,LCW,MXITER,NPARM,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,
     2            IUNIT(9),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(11).GT.0) CALL SOR1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCA,LCRES,LCHDCG,LCLRCH,
     1        LCIEQP,MXITER,NCOL,NLAY,NSLICE,MBW,IUNIT(11),IOUT)
```

```
         IF (IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCHC,LCSCE,LCSCV,        IBS
        1              LCSUB,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,IIBSCB,IIBSOC,ISS,IUNIT(19),IOUT)   IBS
         IF(IUNIT(20).GT.0) CALL CHD1AL(ISUM,LENX,LCCHDS,NCHDS,MXCHD,        CHD
        1              IUNIT(20),IOUT)                                         CHD
C
C5------IF THE "X" ARRAY IS NOT BIG ENOUGH THEN STOP.
         IF(ISUM-1.GT.LENX) STOP
C
C6------READ AND PREPARE INFORMATION FOR ENTIRE SIMULATION.
         CALL BAS1RP(X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),X(LCSTRT),X(LCHOLD),
        1       ISTRT,INBAS,HEADNG,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,NODES,VBVL,X(LCIOFL),
        2       IUNIT(12),IHEDFM,IDDNFM,IHEDUN,IDDNUN,IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(1).GT.0) CALL BCF1RP(X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),X(LCSC1),
        1      X(LCHY),X(LCCR),X(LCCC),X(LCCV),X(LCDELR),
        2        X(LCDELC),X(LCBOT),X(LCTOP),X(LCSC2),X(LCTRPY),
        3        IUNIT(1),ISS,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,NODES,IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(9).GT.0) CALL SIP1RP(NPARM,MXITER,ACCL,HCLOSE,X(LCW),
        1       IUNIT(9),IPCALC,IPRSIP,IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(11).GT.0) CALL SOR1RP(MXITER,ACCL,HCLOSE,IUNIT(11),
        1       IPRSOR,IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1RP(X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),X(LCHNEW),      IBS
        1       X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCSUB),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,           IBS
        2       NODES,IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,        IBS
        3       IUNIT(19),IOUT)                                             IBS
C
C7------SIMULATE EACH STRESS PERIOD.
         DO 300 KPER=1,NPER
         KKPER=KPER
C
C7A-----READ STRESS PERIOD TIMING INFORMATION.
         CALL BAS1ST(NSTP,DELT,TSMULT,PERTIM,KKPER,INBAS,IOUT)
C
C7B-----READ AND PREPARE INFORMATION FOR STRESS PERIOD.
         IF(IUNIT(2).GT.0) CALL WEL1RP(X(LCWELL),NWELLS,MXWELL,IUNIT(2),
        1              IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(3).GT.0) CALL DRN1RP(X(LCDRAI),NDRAIN,MXDRN,IUNIT(3),
        1              IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(8).GT.0) CALL RCH1RP(NRCHOP,X(LCIRCH),X(LCRECH),
        1       X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),NROW,NCOL,IUNIT(8),IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL EVT1RP(NEVTOP,X(LCIEVT),X(LCEVTR),
        1       X(LCEXDP),X(LCSURF),X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),NCOL,NROW,
        1       IUNIT(5),IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(4).GT.0) CALL RIV1RP(X(LCRIVR),NRIVER,MXRIVR,IUNIT(4),
        1       IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(7).GT.0) CALL GHB1RP(X(LCBNDS),NBOUND,MXBND,IUNIT(7),
        1              IOUT)
         IF(IUNIT(20).GT.0) CALL CHD1RP(X(LCCHDS),NCHDS,MXCHD,X(LCIBOU),   CHD
        1       NCOL,NROW,NLAY,PERLEN,DELT,NSTP,TSMULT,IUNIT(20),IOUT)      CHD
C
C7C-----SIMULATE EACH TIME STEP.
         DO 200 KSTP=1,NSTP
         KKSTP=KSTP
```

```
C
C7C1----CALCULATE TIME STEP LENGTH. SET HOLD=HNEW..
      CALL BAS1AD(DELT,TSMULT,TOTIM,PERTIM,X(LCHNEW),X(LCHOLD),KKSTP,
     1            NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(20).GT.0) CALL CHD1FM(NCHDS,MXCHD,X(LCCHDS),X(LCIBOU),    CHD
     1        X(LCHNEW),X(LCHOLD),PERLEN,PERTIM,DELT,NCOL,NROW,NLAY)      CHD
C
C7C2----ITERATIVELY FORMULATE AND SOLVE THE EQUATIONS.
      DO 100 KITER=1,MXITER
      KKITER=KITER
C
C7C2A---FORMULATE THE FINITE DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS.
      CALL BAS1FM(X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),NODES)
      IF(IUNIT(1).GT.0) CALL BCF1FM(X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),X(LCHOLD),
     1      X(LCSC1),X(LCHNEW),X(LCIBOU),X(LCCR),X(LCCC),X(LCCV),
     2      X(LCHY),X(LCTRPY),X(LCBOT),X(LCTOP),X(LCSC2),
     3      X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),DELT,ISS,KKITER,KKSTP,KKPER,NCOL,
     4      NROW,NLAY,IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(2).GT.0) CALL WEL1FM(NWELLS,MXWELL,X(LCRHS),X(LCWELL),
     1        X(LCIBOU),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(3).GT.0) CALL DRN1FM(NDRAIN,MXDRN,X(LCDRAI),X(LCHNEW),
     1        X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),X(LCIBOU),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(8).GT.0) CALL RCH1FM(NRCHOP,X(LCIRCH),X(LCRECH),
     1        X(LCRHS),X(LCIBOU),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL EVT1FM(NEVTOP,X(LCIEVT),X(LCEVTR),
     1      X(LCEXDP),X(LCSURF),X(LCRHS),X(LCHCOF),X(LCIBOU),
     1      X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(4).GT.0) CALL RIV1FM(NRIVER,MXRIVR,X(LCRIVR),X(LCHNEW),
     1        X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),X(LCIBOU),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(7).GT.0) CALL GHB1FM(NBOUND,MXBND,X(LCBNDS),X(LCHCOF),
     1        X(LCRHS),X(LCIBOU),NCOL,NROW,NLAY)
      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1FM(X(LCRHS),X(LCHCOF),X(LCHNEW),       IBS
     1      X(LCHOLD),X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCIBOU),               IBS
     2      NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT)                                          IBS
C
C7C2B---MAKE ONE CUT AT AN APPROXIMATE SOLUTION.
      IF(IUNIT(9).GT.0) CALL SIP1AP(X(LCHNEW),X(LCIBOU),X(LCCR),X(LCCC),
     1    X(LCCV),X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),X(LCEL),X(LCFL),X(LCGL),X(LCV),
     2    X(LCW),X(LCHDCG),X(LCLRCH),NPARM,KKITER,HCLOSE,ACCL,ICNVG,
     3    KKSTP,KKPER,IPCALC,IPRSIP,MXITER,NSTP,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,NODES,
     4    IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(11).GT.0) CALL SOR1AP(X(LCHNEW),X(LCIBOU),X(LCCR),
     1    X(LCCC),X(LCCV),X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),X(LCA),X(LCRES),X(LCIEQP),
     2    X(LCHDCG),X(LCLRCH),KKITER,HCLOSE,ACCL,ICNVG,KKSTP,KKPER,
     3    IPRSOR,MXITER,NSTP,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,NSLICE,MBW,IOUT)
C
C7C2C---IF CONVERGENCE CRITERION HAS BEEN MET STOP ITERATING.
      IF(ICNVG.EQ.1) GO TO 110
  100 CONTINUE
      KITER=MXITER
  110 CONTINUE
C
C7C3----DETERMINE WHICH OUTPUT IS NEEDED.
      CALL BAS1OC(NSTP,KKSTP,ICNVG,X(LCIOFL),NLAY,
     1 IBUDFL,ICBCFL,IHDDFL,IUNIT(12),IOUT)
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C
C7C4----CALCULATE BUDGET TERMS. SAVE CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERMS.
      MSUM=1
      IF(IUNIT(1).GT.0) CALL BCF1BD(VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,X(LCHNEW),
     1    X(LCIBOU),X(LCHOLD),X(LCSC1),X(LCCR),X(LCCC),X(LCCV),
     2    X(LCTOP),X(LCSC2),DELT,ISS,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,KKSTP,KKPER,
     3    IBCFCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(2).GT.0) CALL WEL1BD(NWELLS,MXWELL,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1    X(LCWELL),X(LCIBOU),DELT,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,KKSTP,KKPER,IWELCB,
     1    ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(3).GT.0) CALL DRN1BD(NDRAIN,MXDRN,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1    X(LCDRAI),DELT,X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,X(LCIBOU),KKSTP,
     2    KKPER,IDRNCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(8).GT.0) CALL RCH1BD(NRCHOP,X(LCIRCH),X(LCRECH),
     1    X(LCIBOU),NROW,NCOL,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,
     2    IRCHCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL EVT1BD(NEVTOP,X(LCIEVT),X(LCEVTR),
     1    X(LCEXDP),X(LCSURF),X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,
     2    DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,IEVTCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(4).GT.0) CALL RIV1BD(NRIVER,MXRIVR,X(LCRIVR),X(LCIBOU),
     1    X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,
     2    KKSTP,KKPER,IRIVCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(7).GT.0) CALL GHB1BD(NBOUND,MXBND,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1    X(LCBNDS),DELT,X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,X(LCIBOU),KKSTP,
     2    KKPER,IGHBCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1BD(X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),X(LCHOLD),    IBS
     1    X(LCHC),X(LCSCE),X(LCSCV),X(LCSUB),X(LCDELR),X(LCDELC),       IBS
     2    NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,IIBSCB,        IBS
     3    ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)                                       IBS
C
C7C5---PRINT AND OR SAVE HEADS AND DRAWDOWNS. PRINT OVERALL BUDGET.
C7C5A--FIRST PRINT AND OR SAVE SUBSIDENCE, COMPACTION,
C7C5A-- AND CRITICAL HEAD.
      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1OT(NCOL,NROW,NLAY,PERTIM,TOTIM,KKSTP, IBS
     1    KKPER,NSTP,X(LCBUFF),X(LCSUB),X(LCHC),IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM,   IBS
     2    IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,IUNIT(19),IOUT)                    IBS
      CALL BAS1OT(X(LCHNEW),X(LCSTRT),ISTRT,X(LCBUFF),X(LCIOFL),
     1    MSUM,X(LCIBOU),VBNM,VBVL,KKSTP,KKPER,DELT,
     2    PERTIM,TOTIM,ITMUNI,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,ICNVG,
     3    IHDDFL,IBUDFL,IHEDFM,IHEDUN,IDDNFM,IDDNUN,IOUT)
C
C7C6----IF ITERATION FAILED TO CONVERGE THEN STOP.
      IF(ICNVG.EQ.0) STOP
  200 CONTINUE
  300 CONTINUE
C
C8------END PROGRAM
      STOP
C
      END
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C
C7C4----CALCULATE BUDGET TERMS. SAVE CELL-BY-CELL FLOW TERMS
      ISBG=1
      IF(IUNIT(1).GT.0) CALL BCF1BD(VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,X(LCHNEW),
     1   X(LCIBOU),X(LCHOLD),X(LCSC1),X(LCHR),X(LCCC),X(LCCV),
     2   X(LCHCOF),X(LCRHS),DELT,ISS,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,KKSTP,KKPER,
     3   IBCFCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(2).GT.0) CALL GWF1BD(WELLS,NWELLS,MXWELL,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1   X(LCWELL),X(LCIBOU),DELT,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,KKSTP,KKPER,IWELCB,
     1   ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(3).GT.0) CALL DRN1BD(NDRAIN,MXDRN,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1   X(LCDRAI),DELT,X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,X(LCIBOU),KKSTP,
     2   KKPER,IDRNCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(5).GT.0) CALL RCH1BD(NRCHOP,X(LCIBOU),X(LCIRCH),
     1   X(LCRECH),NROW,NCOL,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,
     2   IRCHCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(4).GT.0) CALL RIV1BD(NRIVER,MXRIVR,X(LCRIVR),X(LCIBOU),
     1   X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,
     2   KKSTP,KKPER,IRIVCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(7).GT.0) CALL GHB1BD(NBOUND,MXBND,VBNM,VBVL,MSUM,
     1   X(LCBNDS),DELT,X(LCHNEW),NCOL,NROW,NLAY,X(LCIBOU),KKSTP,
     2   KKPER,IGHBCB,ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)
      IF(IUNIT(18).GT.0) CALL RES1BD(X(LCIRES),X(LCHNEW),X(LCHOLD),   185
     1   X(LCHC),X(LCBCR),X(LCBCV),NRESOP,X(LCHRES),X(LCRELC),   185
     2   NCOL,NROW,NLAY,DELT,VBVL,VBNM,MSUM,KKSTP,KKPER,IRESCB,   185
     3   ICBCFL,X(LCBUFF),IOUT)   185
C
C7C5----PRINT AND OR SAVE HEADS AND DRAWDOWN. PRINT OVERALL BUDGET.
C7C5A---FIRST PRINT AND OR SAVE SUBSIDENCE, COMPACTION,   185
C7C5A--- AND CRITICAL HEAD.   185
      IF(IUNIT(19).GT.0) CALL IBS1OT(NCOL,NROW,NLAY,PERTIM,TOTIM,KSTP, 185
     1   KPER,NSTP,X(LCBUFF),X(LCSUB),X(LCHC),IIBSOC,ISUBFM,ICOMFM, 185
     2   IHCFM,ISUBUN,ICOMUN,IHCUN,IUNIT(19),IOUT)   185
      CALL BAS1OT(X(LCHNEW),X(LCSTRT),MSUM,X(LCIBOU),X(LCHNEW),
     1   MSUM,X(LCIBOU),VBVM,VBVL,KKSTP,KKPER,DELT,
     2   PERTIM,TOTIM,ITMUNI,NCOL,NROW,NLAY,ICNVG,
     3   IHDDFL,IBUDFL,IHDUN,IBCFCB,IBDDSV,IBOUUN,IOUT)
C
C7C6----IF ITERATION FAILED TO CONVERGE THEN STOP.
      IF(ICNVG.EQ.0) STOP
  300 CONTINUE
  100 CONTINUE
C
C8------END PROGRAM
      STOP
C
      END