specific yields must not be included in the input data; if they are included, the data sequence will be misread. Note that erroneous specification of ISS or of a LAYCON value will also cause misreading of the data array sequence.

Four types of layer are recognized by the model, incoporating various combinations of the options provided by the Block-Centered-Flow Package. These four layer types are identified by their layer-type codes, which are stored in the one-dimensional array LAYCON (NLAY). The code values and the corresponding layer characteristics are given below.

Layer-type 0--In this category there is no provision for modification of transmissivity as water level varies, for storage term conversion, or for limitation of vertical flow from above if water level falls below the top of the cell. This layer type is normally used to simulate confined conditions, but could also be used to simulate a layer in which unconfined conditions will always prevail, provided drawdowns are expected to be a small fraction of layer thickness and flow from the overlying layer (if present) is expected to be negligible. If the simulation is transient, storage coefficient or specific yield values are entered in the input array sf1(NCOL, NROW); then row-direction transmissivities are entered in the input array Tran (NCOL, NROW); and following the transmissivities, unless the layer is the lowermost in the model, vertical leakance values are entered in the input array Vcont (NCOL, NROW). Again, parameter values may be specified by providing the entire array, or by providing a single default value which is applied to all cells of the layer. The parameter values assigned at the beginning of a simulation in this type of layer are retained without change throughout the simulation.