

# Case Example: Susquehanna River

The Susquehanna River Basin Commission convened a work group in 2002 to recommend a management plan for the Conowingo Pond, located in Maryland and Pennsylvania immediately upstream of the Conowingo Dam on the Lower Susquehanna River. Challenges included finding an operation plan for the dam that was supportable during drought conditions by those affected. Invitations to participate in the work group were issued to key stakeholders in the operation and use of the pond. However, participation remained open to any interested party throughout the process. This inclusive approach of allowing both invited and other interested parties to participate had a direct impact on the scope and outcome of the work group's efforts. Stakeholders identified reasons for expanding the scope beyond the original focus on the immediate vicinity of Conowingo Pond. Hydrologic conditions and water uses beyond the pond had significant influence on the Pond and ultimately served as the basis for certain recommended operations. Without considering these additional influences, results would have been more hypothetical in nature and perhaps less indicative of real-world concerns. Bringing the right participants to the table resulted in a more complete and comprehensive approach, with the capability of assessing more alternatives and answering more questions than were originally envisioned. Stephenson, K., L. Shabman, et al. (2007). Computer Aided Dispute Resolution. Proceedings from the CADRe Workshop. Albuquerque, NM, Institute for Water Resources, pg 5.10.

A.D. Dehoff and T.W. Beauduy (in press) Ch 8. Use of Modeling to Facilitate Interstate Collaboration on the Lower Susquehanna River *in* Bourget, E.C. (ed..Converging Waters: Integrating Collaborative Modeling with Participatory Processes to Make Water Resources Decisions Institute for Water Resources: Alexandria, VA.

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