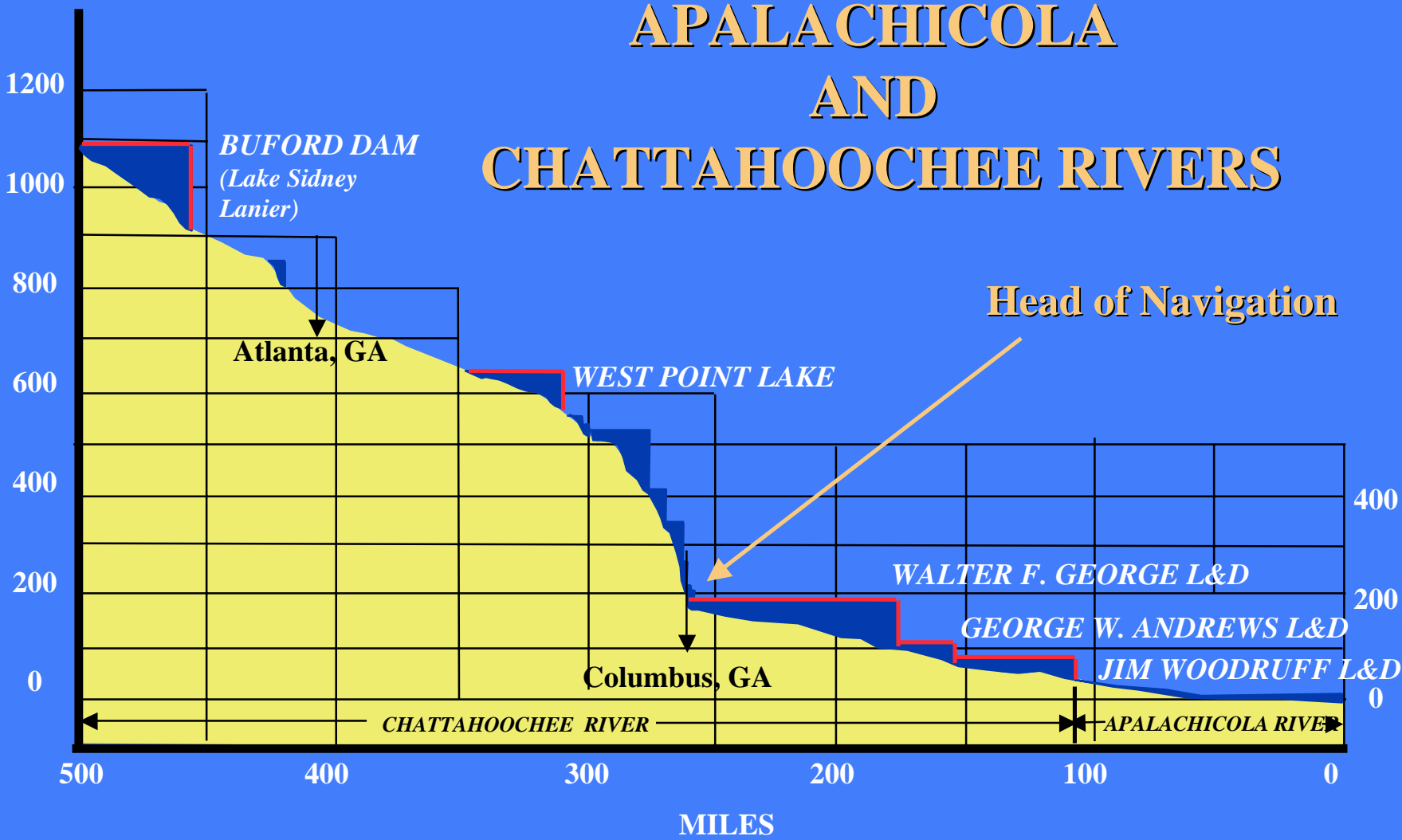


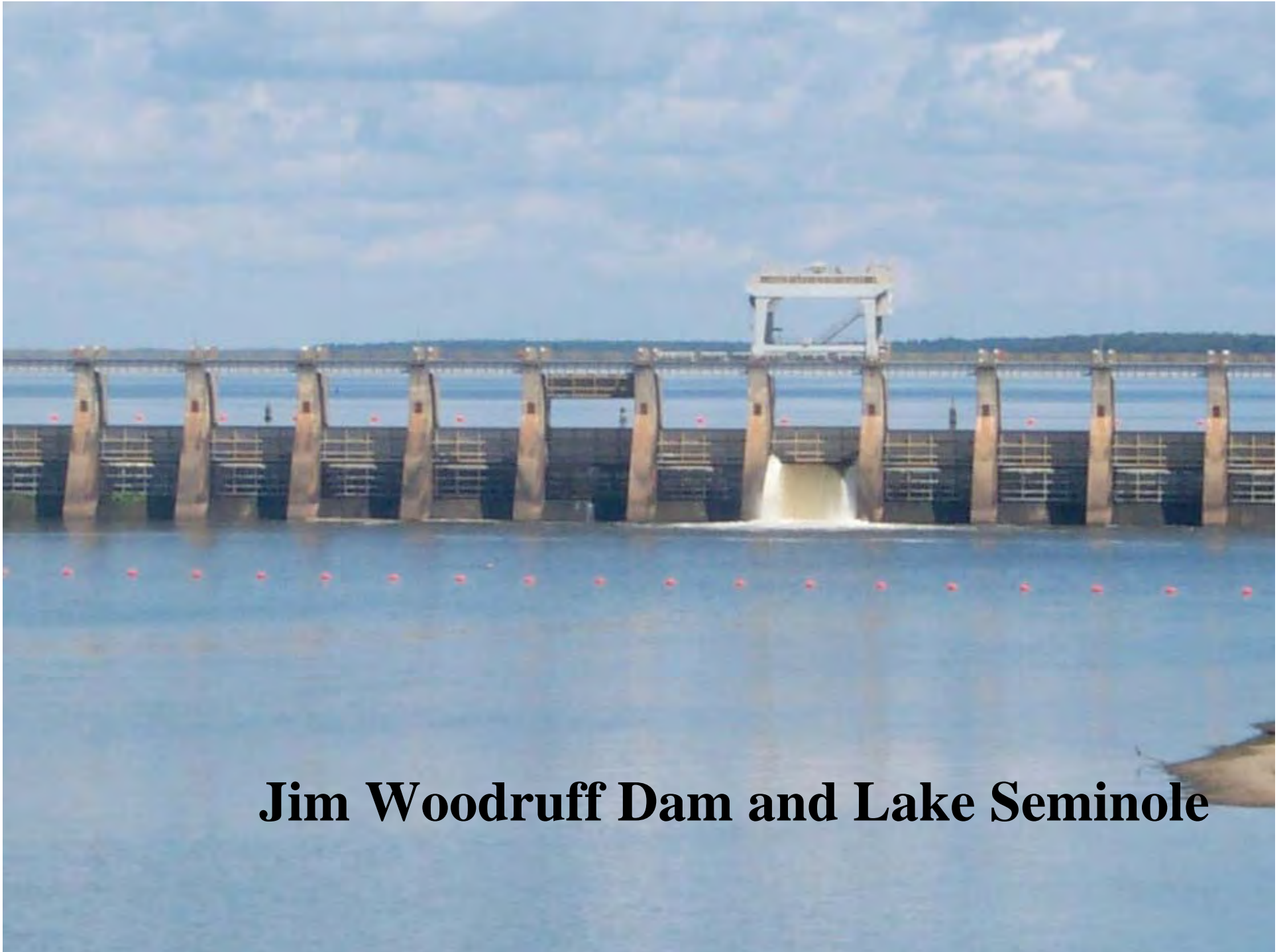
**An Overview of the  
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-  
Flint (ACF) Basin: Its  
Resources and Management  
from a Florida viewpoint**

**About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the basin  
is in Georgia,  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  in Alabama  
and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in Florida.**

# PROFILE APALACHICOLA AND CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERS

ELEVATION  
IN FEET





**Jim Woodruff Dam and Lake Seminole**



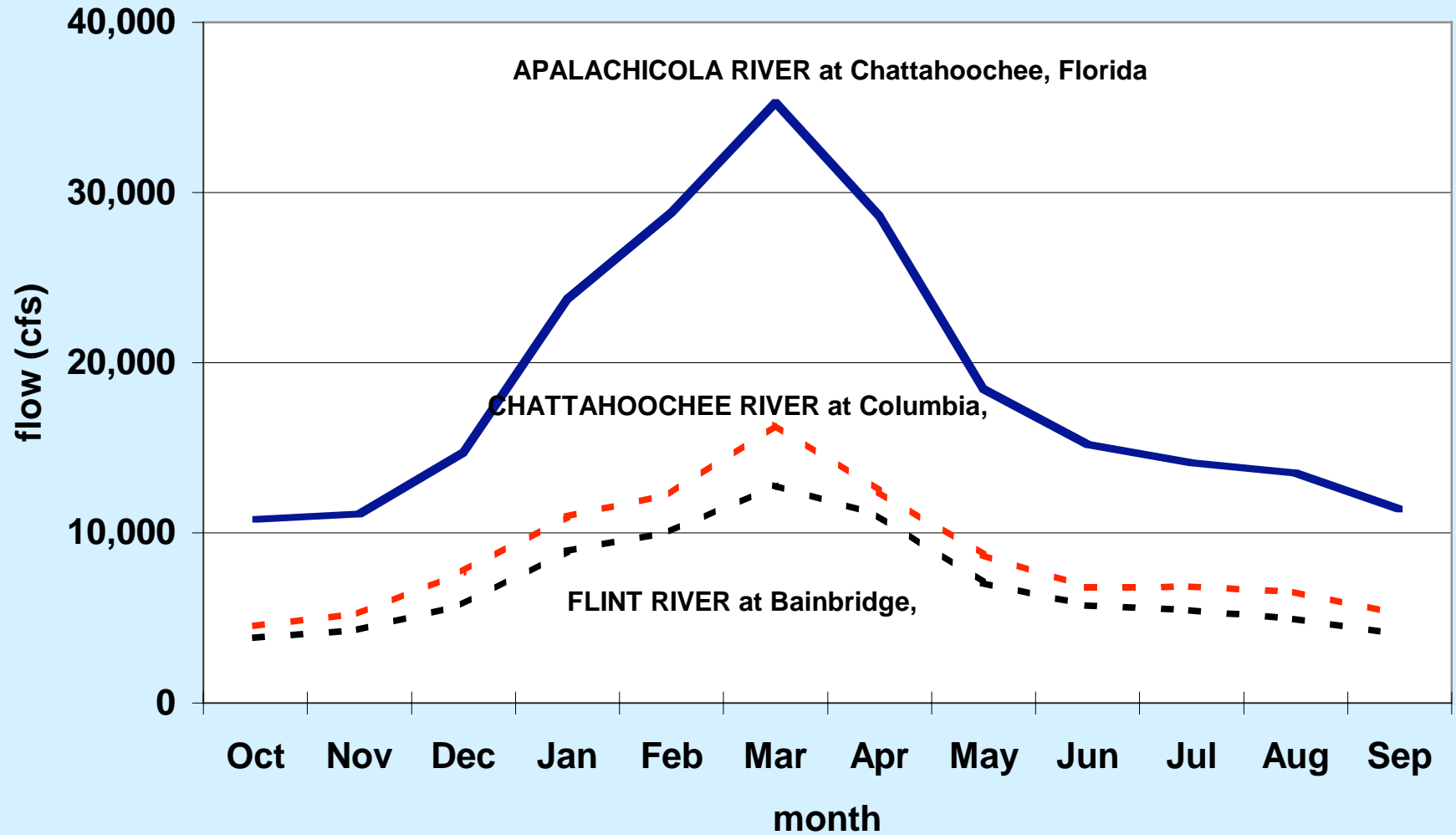


Virginia Cut (NM 35)

# Median daily flows for the Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee 1939 - 2001

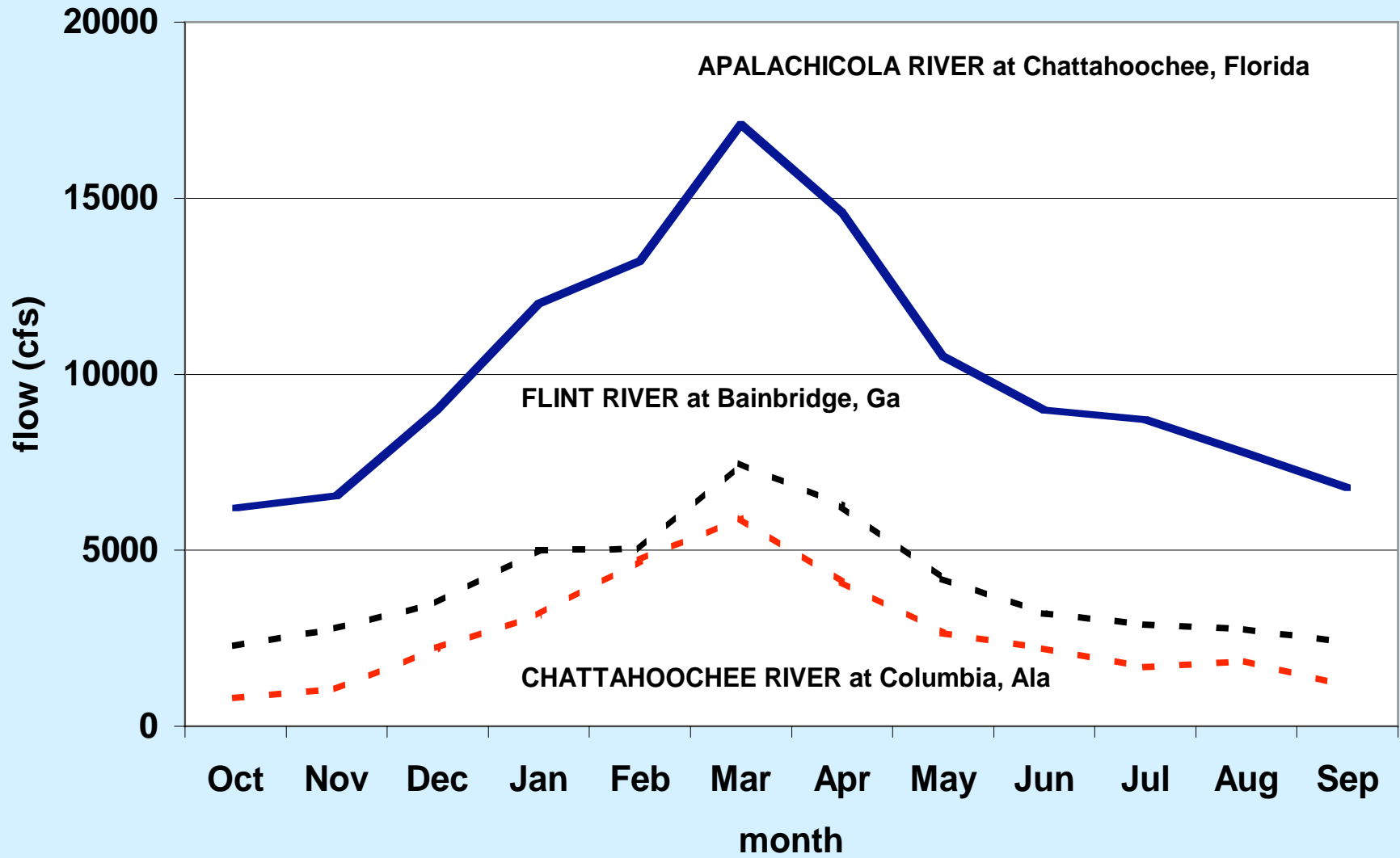


# Median Monthly Flows (1939-2001)

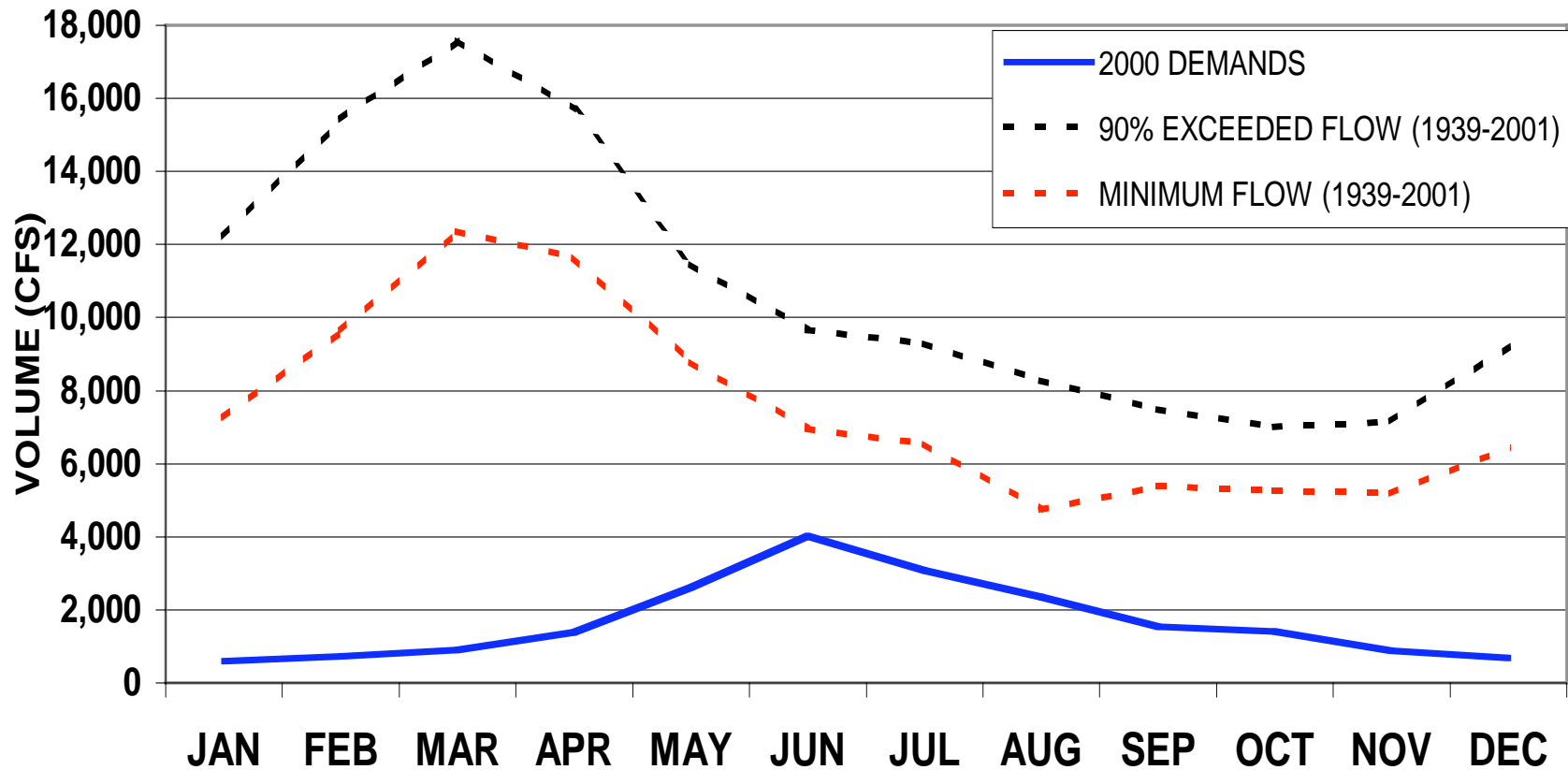




# Monthly Low Flows (90% Exceeded) (1939-2001)



# TOTAL CONSUMPTIVE DEPLETIONS FROM FLINT AND CHATTAHOOCHEE BASINS



<b>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER</b>	<b>Construction date</b>	<b>Surface Area at Full Pool</b>		<b>Storage capacity</b>	
		<b>ACRES</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL</b>	<b>CFS-DAYS</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL</b>
LANIER	1957	38,542	22.9%	548,332	66.4%
WEST POINT	1975	25,864	15.3%	154,341	18.7%
NORTH HIGHLANDS	1900	131	0.1%		0.0%
OLIVER	1959	2,150	1.3%		0.0%
BARTLETTS FERRY	1926	5,850	3.5%		0.0%
GOAT ROCK	1912	1,050	0.6%		0.0%
LANGDALE	1860	152	0.1%		0.0%
MORGAN FALLS	1903	580	0.3%		0.0%
RIVERVIEW	1902	75	0.0%		0.0%
CITY MILLS	1963	110	0.1%		0.0%
W.F. GEORGE	1964	45,181	26.8%	123,219	14.9%
ANDREWS	1963	1,540	0.9%		0.0%
SEMINOLE	1954	37,500	22.2%	18,234	2.2%
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>158,725</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>825,892</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>FLINT RIVER</b>					
LAKE BLACKSHEAR	1903	8,525	5.1%		
LAKE WORTH	1920	1,400	0.8%		
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>9,925</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>168,650</b>		<b>825,892</b>	

	<b>PERCENT OF STORAGE VOLUME</b>	<b>RATIO OF STORAGE VOLUME TO RECEIVING BASIN</b>
<b>LANIER</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<b>527.2</b>
<b>WEST POINT</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>44.9</b>
<b>W.F. GEORGE</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>LAKE SEMINOLE</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**A HIGH RATIO OF STORAGE VOLUME TO RECEIVING BASIN MEANS THAT THERE WILL PROBLEMS IN REFILLING THE RESERVOIR WHEN IT IS DRAWN DOWN**

## **The ACF Basin Water Wars: A Brief History**

**1989:** Atlanta applies to the Corps for increased water withdrawals from Lake Lanier and Corps of Engineers attempts to update Water Control Plan for basin. Alabama sues the Corps. Florida and Georgia threaten to enter suit.

**1992-1997:** Comprehensive study of water use and management in the basin conducted by three states and the Corps after negotiated agreement to avoid lawsuit.

**1998:** ACF Compact approved by Congress and three States requiring development of a Water Allocation Formula. First such Compact in the southeast and first in US since passage of major environmental laws in the 1970s. Federal government given non-voting role in development of Formula.

## **The ACF Basin Water Wars: A Brief History**

**1999 – 2003:** Water Allocation Formula negotiations extended 14 times when agreement could not be reached by three States. Ongoing analysis of basin and development of modeling tools.

**2003:** Memorandum of Understanding between States on principles of water allocation formula. Ultimate termination of ACF Compact.

**2004-2007:** States consider filing of original action in Supreme Court while lawsuits relating to the ACF water management proceed through courts in Washington, D.C., Birmingham and Atlanta. In 2007 all of the cases are consolidated.

*The ACF basin is in the eastern United States and the law of the river in the ACF basin is riparian water rights.*

**Unlike water quality, there are no federal water quantity requirements in the United States.**



**In the U.S to address management of water quantity issues at an interstate level there are three options:**

**1) A lawsuit through the U.S Supreme Court,**

**2) Federal legislation requiring interstate management, or**

**3) creating an interstate compact.**

**LESSON 1: *IT SHOULD NOT BE ASSUMED THAT TECHNICAL PEOPLE KNOW EVERYTHING THERE IS TO BE KNOWN TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THE WATERSHED. LEARNING AND ADAPTING TO WHAT IS LEARNED MUST BE PART OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS.***

**LESSON 2: *DEVELOPING JOINT TOOLS, DATA AND APPROACHES TO DATA ANALYSIS HELPS FOCUS DEBATE ON ISSUES INSTEAD OF ON WHO HAS THE BETTER TOOLS OR ON THE ACCURACY OF DATA.***

**LESSON 3: *DEFINING HOW TO  
EVALUATE DATA OUTPUT FROM  
MODELS IS MORE CHALLENGING  
AND DIFFICULT THAN DEVELOPING  
MODELS TO SIMULATE THE  
SYSTEM.***

**LESSON 4: *WHEN DESIGNING THE REPRESENTATION IN A NEGOTIATION PROCESS CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO ISSUES AND INTERESTS AS WELL AS POLITICAL BOUNDARIES.***

*For the balance of this presentation I would like to focus on the reasons for the termination of negotiations.*



*The breakdown of the ACF  
Compact negotiations was a failure  
of process, not a failure resulting  
from trying to solve a technically  
intractable problem.*

*This breakdown in process resulted from a failure of the process to clearly define what would be a successful agreement,*

*A failure of the process to build trust,  
in fact the process resulted in a  
breakdown of trust over time. This  
breakdown resulted from:*

***1. The insertion of new data and information into the negotiating process which was not put through the same review process called for in the Comprehensive Study.***

***2. The State of Georgia entering into a negotiated agreement in litigation involving Lake Lanier while the negotiations for the Allocation Formula were ongoing.***

***3. The process of developing and content of a Memorandum of Agreement developed earlier in 2003.***

*This MOU was intended to break the impasse and serve as the basis for further negotiations. Instead it lead to the ultimate demise of the landmark Compact.*

*In sum, the process seemed to be more designed to provide an “answer”, not to address a problem.*



**LESSON 5: *PROCESS IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS PRODUCT. THE PROCESS SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO FOCUS ON COLLABORATION, SHOULD BE INTEREST-BASED, INSTEAD OF POSITION-BASED, AND SHOULD BUILD TRUST AMONG THE PARTICIPANTS.***

**LESSON 6: *EXCLUDING KEY  
STAKEHOLDERS AND AVOIDING  
KEY ISSUES DOES NOT  
NECESSARILY MAKE DEFINITELY  
SOLVING THE PROBLEM EASIER.***

**LESSON 7: *THE PARTIES IN A NEGOTIATION NEED TO HAVE A MUTUAL AGREEMENT OF WHAT CONSITITUTES A SUCCESSFUL AGREEMENT. THERE NEEDS TO BE AN EXPLICIT STANDARD OF WHAT MAKES AN AGREEMENT ACCEPTABLE.***

**LESSON 8: *IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE A NEUTRAL PERSON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THE PROCESS ON TASK, MAKING THE PARTIES JUSTIFY THEIR ASSERTIONS AND MAKING THE PARTIES ADDRESS THE DIFFICULT ISSUES.***

**LESSON 9: *IF A REGION IS TO BE  
MANAGED AS AN INTEGRATED  
SYSTEM, KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND  
DECISION-MAKERS MUST ENVISION  
THE REGION AS AN INTEGRATED  
SYSTEM.***