Historical Aspects of Water Resources
Part III
JOIN US AS WE EXPLOR AND SHARE THE EXPERIENCES, EXPERTISE,
LESSONS LEARNED, INNOVATIONS, AND STRATEGIES THAT STRENGTHEN
AND SUSTAIN BOTH THE TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ELEMENTS OF
OUR MONITORING PROGRAMS. THE CHATTANOOGA MEETING WILL BE
THE FOURTH NATIONAL MONITORING CONFERENCE HOSTED BY THE
NATIONAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING COUNCIL (NWQMC).
LIKE ITS PREDECESSORS, THE 2004 CONFERENCE WILL PROVIDE AN
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN TECHNICAL
PROGRAMS AND TRAINING, SHARE SUCCESSES, DISCUSS ISSUES, AND NETWORK WITH OUR
COLLEAGUES IN THE WATER MONITORING COMMUNITY. THE PROGRAM WILL
INCLUDE PLENARY SESSIONS, WORKSHOPS, ORAL PRESENTATIONS, POSTERS, EXHIBITS,
FACILITATED DISCUSSIONS, FIELD TRIPS, AND INFORMAL NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES.

THE COUNCIL, CHARTERED IN 1997, PROMOTES PARTNERSHIPS TO FOSTER COLLABORATION, ADVANCE THE SCIENCE, AND IMPROVE
MANAGEMENT WITHIN ALL ELEMENTS OF THE WATER MONITORING COMMUNITY, AS WELL AS TO HEIGHTEN PUBLIC AWARENESS,
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, AND STEWARDSHIP OF OUR WATER RESOURCES. THE COUNCIL HAS DEVELOPED A MONITORING AND
ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK THAT DESCRIBES A PROCESS TO PRODUCE AND CONVEY THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND,
PROTECT, AND RESTORE OUR WATER RESOURCES. THE 2004 CONFERENCE WILL WEAVE TOGETHER FIVE OVERALL THEMES RELATED TO
EACH ELEMENT OF THE FRAMEWORK AND CRUCIAL TO BUILDING AND SUSTAINING SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS:

■ Promoting collaborative efforts
■ Exploring new and emerging methods and technologies
■ Addressing changing expectations of monitoring
■ Ensuring data and information comparability
■ Sharing results and successes

Abstracts are currently being accepted!
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In government, revolutions represent abrupt changes in public order, with a return to normalcy often requiring years. The introduction of new technologies or methods in specialties such as water resources often involve a trying transition period, much like the discord that follows a revolution. This issue of IMPACT reports about redirections in the philosophy of methods used in water resources. In some ways, the initial rejection of the new methods actually slowed progress. Each of the papers describe a period of adjustment that was necessary before the revision of water resources philosophy became widely accepted.

FEATURE ARTICLES

3  History of the Stanford Watershed Model
Norman H. Crawford (norm@hydrocomp.com)
Stephen J. Burges (sburges@u.washington.edu)
The Stanford University Model represents a significant milestone in the history of hydrologic modeling. It serves as the Adam-and-Eve of a modeling discipline that is widely used today in analysis and design. Its origin, growth, and impact on the hydrologic community is discussed. The individuals who were responsible for ensuring that the model would meet the modeling needs of the hydrologic community are highlighted.

7 Water Resource Conservation Lessons From the Twentieth Century: How Can We Use Them?
Peter E. Black (peblack@esf.edu)
Considers conservation issues in the 20th Century. The framework for water resource management may be viewed as a legacy, or even a burden. The structure of government units represents a challenge for the 21st Century.

10 Water Development in the West
Zachary A. Smith (Zachary.Smith@NAV.EDU)
Water development in the West has a unique history from which important lessons can be learned. Water law and policy developed in a way that allowed the construction of a massive water infrastructure. The future of water in the West promises to be very much like the past – fraught with uncertainty, conflict, politics, and a little bit of deception.

15 A Historical Review of Waterway Area Determination
Ven Te Chow
Starting in the mid-19th Century, the determination of the waterway areas was of importance in the design of sewers, roadways, and railways. Many formulas were developed, with their form limited by the state of knowledge at that time. This article is a condensation of a longer document published by Dr. Chow in 1962.

18 Social Forces Affecting Hydrologic Research: 1870 to 1938
Richard H. McCuen (rhmcuen@eng.umd.edu)
The pace of research can be greatly influenced by social forces, economics, and public attitudes. The forces that controlled the growth of research in the late 19th Century show a sharp contrast to those of the early 20th Century, one a period of pessimism towards research and the other characterized by a positive public outlook.
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Community Conversation Connections

All of the topics listed above are subject to change. For information concerning submitting an article to be included in the above issues, contact the designated Associate Editor or the Editor-In-Chief N. Earl Spangenberg at (espangen@uwsp.edu).

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