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points of contention. In particular, Lee reiterates the need to accurately price water through regulated markets, and the need to increase private participation in water resource management. Chapter Six discusses the contribution that water management might have on the problems facing society in the 21st century. Lee identifies and discusses solutions for several issues, such as the need to increase productivity, the need to eliminate poverty, and the need to minimize the impact of economic activities on the environment.

David M. Jacob

STEPHEN A. THOMPSON, WATER USE, MANAGEMENT, AND PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1998); 371pp; \$74.00; ISBN No. 0-12-689340-3, hardcover.

Written as a textbook for a one-semester course on water resources and targeted to upper division undergraduate and first-year graduate students, *Water Use, Management, and Planning in the United States* gives a broad overview of water related issues in the United States.

In Chapter One, Thompson examines "the physical system" that produces and controls water, such as weather, climate, water cycles, geology, and water balance. In Chapter Two, he delves into specific periods of history in the United States concerning water development and the societal changes it created and fostered.

Water issues associated with the legal system, both state and federal, are the focal point of Chapter Three. The state discussion rotates around doctrines associated with both surface water and groundwater, including the two major doctrines, riparian and prior appropriation, as well as absolute ownership versus reasonable use. The federal discussion addresses federal powers, reserved and expressed, including a discussion of Native American water rights.

Chapters Four through Six cover water use, economics, and water supply planning. The water use discussion centers around water supply and demand on an international, national, regional, and state level. At the close of Chapter Four, the author includes a brief summary on Geographic Information Systems ("GIS"), a computerized method of collecting raw data and producing information outputs such as maps and charts. Chapter Five, the economics chapter, discusses price theory, or supply and demand, and includes an extensive discussion of cost-benefit analysis. Chapter Six examines water supply planning, including a view of urban demand planning and process, and dams and reservoirs.

Thompson discusses off-stream and instream uses in Chapters Seven and Eight. The off-stream discussion includes urban related usage such as drinking and household water, and a thorough review of agricultural uses including irrigation. Instream uses, such as hydroelectric power and federally owned recreation water make up the remainder of the chapters.

Thompson covers Water quality and ecosystem health in Chapter Nine. The book looks extensively at common pollutants, including man-made and organic contaminants that can taint water quality. The chapter also includes a discussion of the methods used to institute change to improve overall ecosystem health.

Finally, Chapter Ten centers on natural water disasters: floods and droughts. The chapter discusses human reaction and interaction within these disasters; that is how people manage, modify, and mitigate the consequences of when nature's water supply goes awry.

This book applied as a text includes many sample illustrations, examples, and well-designed tables and graphs. As a handbook for the legal practitioner, it provides a comprehensive, overall summary of water related issues in the United States, legal and otherwise.

Anne P. Francis