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## William Whipple, Jr., Comprehensive WaterPlanning and Regulation: New Approaches for Workable Solutions

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estry policy has had on watersheds throughout the public domain, as well as the additional problems of soil erosion and siltation.

In Part Four, the final two essays examine federal water policy in the early twentieth century. Once again, there was hope that irrigation would transform the American West. In his essay, "Irrigation, Water Rights, and the Betrayal of Indian Allotment", Pisani introduces the reader to an array of policies intended to "civilize" Indians, and how implementation of these policies led to the betrayal of Indian water rights.

Finally, the collection ends with an essay entitled, "Reclamation and Social Engineering in the Progressive Era." Here, Pisani examines the "intellectual foundation of the reclamation movement" and how its proponents thought irrigation would transform the structure of American institutions. By offering land to the landless, labor was systematically redistributed from the crowded eastern seaboard to the west, new markets were established, and the concept of the "American Dream" was born. As Pisani notes, water and reclamation policies could be characterized as a form of social engineering.

*Vicki L. Spencer*

**WILLIAM WHIPPLE, JR., COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLANNING AND REGULATION: NEW APPROACHES FOR WORKABLE SOLUTIONS,** Government Institutes, Inc., Rockville, Maryland (1996); 200pp; \$69.00; ISBN 0-86587-513-8, softcover.

*Comprehensive Water Planning and Regulation* provides the reader with practical information regarding effective management of scarce water resources. This book serves as an excellent guide for anyone participating in water resource planning and decision making processes, particularly at the federal level. Within just 172 pages, the reader will find historical background of water resource conditions, evaluation of current management systems, and suggested ways to overcome barriers to effective management. Useful summaries of the problems and solutions presented are provided at the end of each chapter.

Mr. Whipple's analysis begins by outlining the current status of our nation's most pronounced water resource problem: the conflict between EPA regulatory goals and Corps of Engineers planning and development goals. The conflict is really one of economic proportions, centering on the costs associated with increased government regulation. Demand for water is increasing with population growth and changes in our environment. Mr. Whipple contends that while public opinion supports greater regulation, EPA's response to that public opinion neglects to address the need to maintain and expand our water supply. The problem, according to Mr. Whipple, is that EPA's regulatory criteria represent "non-negotiable absolutes" that do not account for geographical variances or cost.

Chapter two provides a history of federal water resources planning from pre-World War II through the Reagan era. This history discusses

the deficiencies and positive effects of federal planning on construction agencies such as the Corps of Engineers. Mr. Whipple points out that industry considerations were not historically included in regulatory drafting. A section regarding the effects of draining and pollution on aquatic habitats with respect to endangered species is also included. Finally, Mr. Whipple addresses recent programs such as the Clinton administration's support for state and federal partnerships.

Chapter three provides an overview of those water resources planning concepts a careful decision maker should consider, including: cost/benefit analysis, flood control, hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation, recreation, water supply, national and regional economic benefits, economic evaluation of environmental benefits, environmental decision making, types of and effects of pollution, and criteria for scientific validity.

Chapter four covers methods of comprehensive planning including its objectives, how such planning can be hindered. Issues of construction and human health are examined. Case study examples are reviewed to illustrate the various issues involved in comprehensive planning and coordination within various river basins. The systems discussed include the Cedar and Green Rivers in Washington state, the Columbia and Snake Rivers, the Colorado River, the South Platte River, the Great Lakes, the Trinity River Basin, the Marais des Cygnes-Osage River Basin, the Kanawha River, the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, the James River, the Potomac River, and the Klamath Basin. Mr. Whipple discusses issues of flood control, water supply, preservation of species, and drought. Each contains a summary evaluation and critique of management needs and approaches.

The chapter continues with a discussion of modeling and gaming concepts including their modern use and the benefits of such use. Drought management is covered in-depth. Mr. Whipple discusses strategic and tactical planning problems, and outlines several examples of planning results highlighting various river basin Drought Preparedness Studies ("DPS"). Problems, prior policies, and a critique of current needs is provided with respect to wetlands and ground water control. Finally, the chapter addresses sustainability emphasizing the use of resources such that societal well being can be maintained over time.

In chapter five, Mr. Whipple focuses on runoff control. The chapter begins by examining the relationship between water quality and non-point source control. Then point source control is examined, including the technology based approach, control of particulate pollution, and regional storm water management systems. EPA regulations are summarized including municipal and industrial permit requirements. The EPA's current views on the need for flexibility and environmental impacts are also presented.

Chapter six offers comprehensive suggestions for new approaches to planning. Concerns of the states are presented in conjunction with inherent planning problems that result from federal and state conflicts. Environmental, human health, ecological, and economic objec-

tives are discussed. Finally, the types of planning and organization required to address those objectives is presented.

The final chapter applies the various planning mechanisms presented throughout the book to the international arena. Water is of high priority and demand in other countries. Mr. Whipple generally discusses the historical, technological, and industrial differences between various countries, then offers a more specific analysis of several countries including the Middle East, Taiwan, Japan, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil.

Mr. Whipple's professional background includes planning and building experience with the Corps of Engineers, conducting and directing water resources research at the University level, managing statewide water supply and pollution prevention programs, and consulting. Mr. Whipple has masters degrees in engineering, economics, and politics. Mr. Whipple's major conclusions were taken from his prior article, *Integration of Water Resources Planning and Environmental Regulation*, JOURNAL OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, ASCE, (1996).

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