NIWR Fall Virtual Meeting
Opening Remarks

October 29, 2024

Gerald Joseph McAdams Kauffman, Jr.
President, National Institutes for Water Resources (NIWR)
Director, University of Delaware Water Resources Center
Newark, Del.

NIWR
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR WATER RESOURCES


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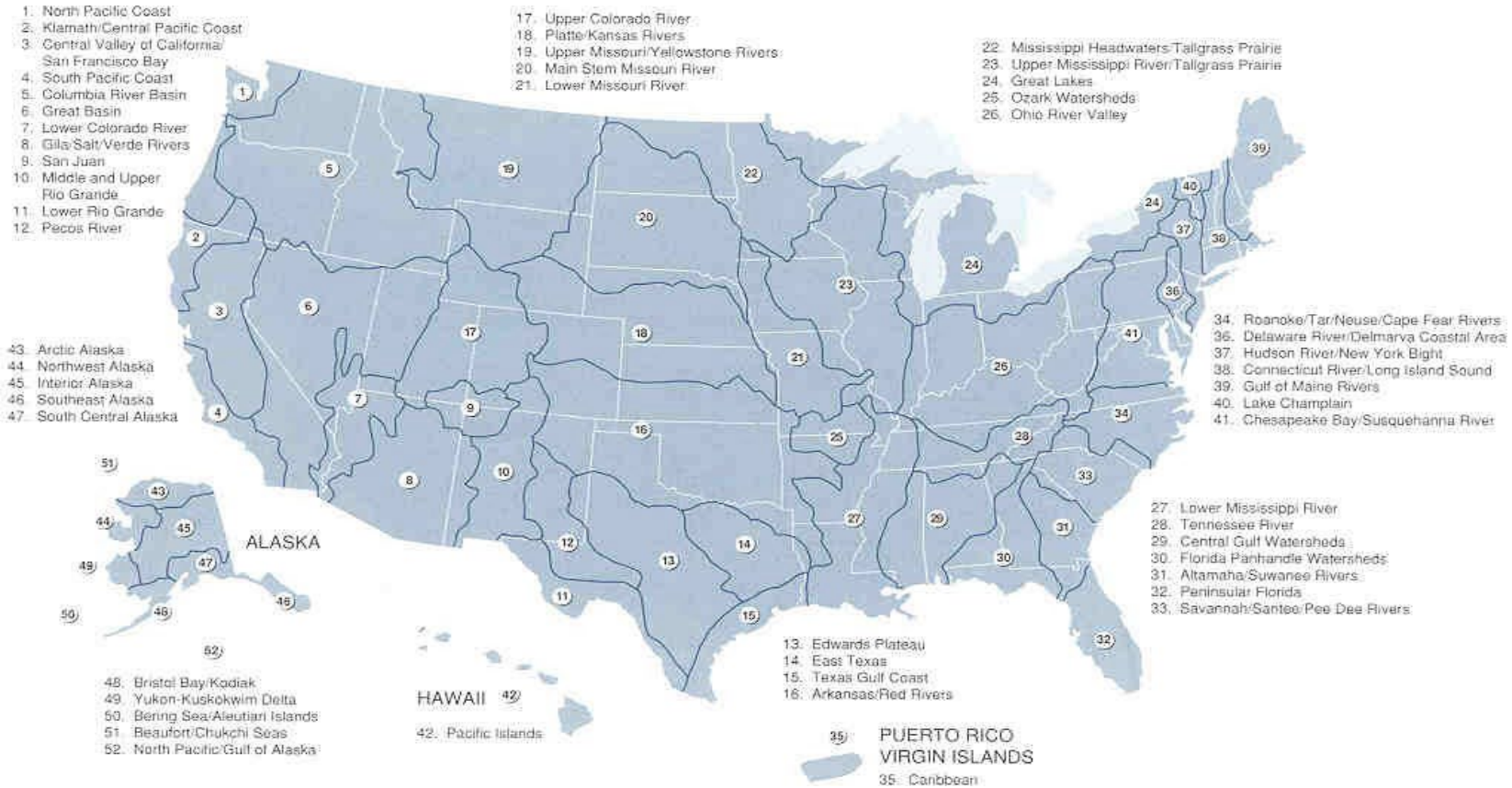


United Watersheds of America

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1955 — 32 PAGES — Fair Tomorrow

U. S. AND RUSSIA BOTH PLANNING TO LAUNCH MAN-MADE SATELLITES

No Date Set For Release of Soviet Sphere

'Automatic Cosmic Laboratory' Said to Be Capable of Piercing Earth's Atmosphere, Sailing On Orbit Like That of Moon

Moscow, July 30 (Saturday) (UP) — The Soviet Union is preparing to launch an earth satellite similar to the one announced by the United States, authorized sources disclosed today.

No Date Set

The date for the launching has not yet been set, the sources said. The Soviet satellite, called an "automatic cosmic laboratory," is understood to be capable of pierc... the earth's atmosphere and

Home to Face Court-Martial

American Globe Due to Take Off By End of 1958

Will Circle Earth 200 to 300 Miles Up at 18,000 Miles Per Hour; Scientific Data to Be Shared With All Nations

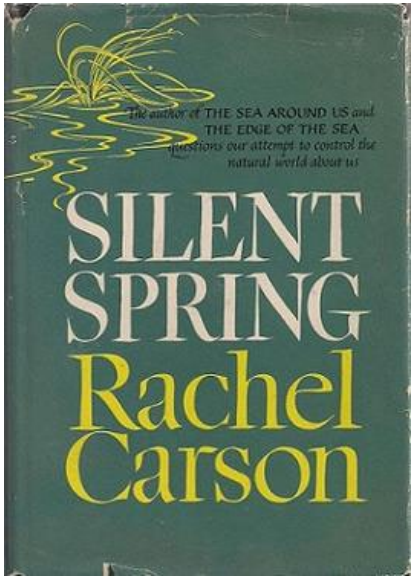
Washington, July 29 (AP)— President Eisenhower disclosed today that the United States plans to launch history's first man-made earth-circling satellites by the end of 1958.

Size of Basketballs

Still not perfected, the satellites are envisaged by government scientists as small globes, about the size of basketballs. They would be launched by rockets and circle the earth once every 90 minutes at a

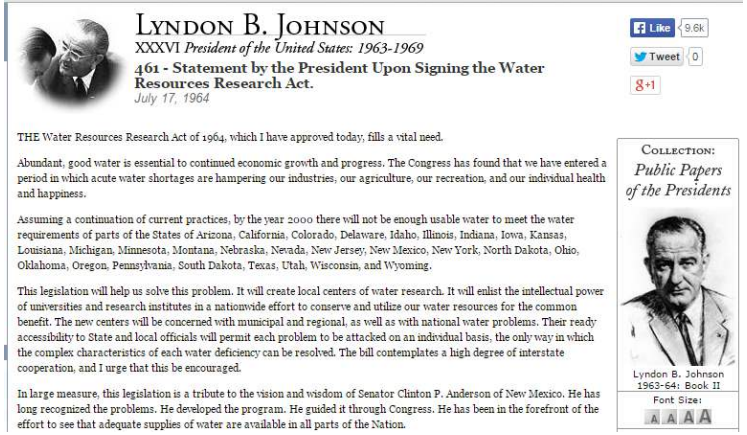
1955

1956



1962

LBJ signs 1964 Water Resources Research Act



LYNDON B. JOHNSON

XXXVI *President of the United States: 1963-1969*

461 - Statement by the President Upon Signing the Water Resources Research Act.

July 17, 1964

Like 9.6k Tweet 0 g+1

THE Water Resources Research Act of 1964, which I have approved today, fills a vital need.

Abundant, good water is essential to continued economic growth and progress. The Congress has found that we have entered a period in which acute water shortages are hampering our industries, our agriculture, our recreation, and our individual health and happiness.

Assuming a continuation of current practices, by the year 2000 there will not be enough usable water to meet the water requirements of parts of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

This legislation will help us solve this problem. It will create local centers of water research. It will enlist the intellectual power of universities and research institutes in a nationwide effort to conserve and utilize our water resources for the common benefit. The new centers will be concerned with municipal and regional, as well as with national water problems. Their ready accessibility to State and local officials will permit each problem to be attacked on an individual basis, the only way in which the complex characteristics of each water deficiency can be resolved. The bill contemplates a high degree of interstate cooperation, and I urge that this be encouraged.

In large measure, this legislation is a tribute to the vision and wisdom of Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico. He has long recognized the problems. He developed the program. He guided it through Congress. He has been in the forefront of the effort to see that adequate supplies of water are available in all parts of the Nation.

COLLECTION: *Public Papers of the Presidents*

Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-64: Book II

Font Size: A A A A

Water resources research and technology institutes

Water Resources Research Act Program

Authorizations

Water Resources Research Act Program (WRRA) activities are conducted under the authority of various pieces of authorizing legislation. Many of the primary authorizations that allow the USGS and WRRA to serve the American people are listed below, along with descriptions of either how the authorization relates to USGS or what WRRA activities are performed under a particular authorization.

CHAPTER 109—WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

§ 10301. Congressional findings and declarations

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the existence of an adequate supply of water of good quality for the production of materials and energy for the Nation's needs and for the efficient use of the Nation's energy and water resources is essential to national economic stability and growth, and to the well-being of the people;

(2) the management of water resources is closely related to maintaining environmental quality, productivity of natural resources and agricultural systems, and social well-being;

(3) there is an increasing threat of impairment to the quantity and quality of surface and groundwater resources;

(4) the Nation's capabilities for technological assessment and planning and for policy formulation for water resources must be strengthened at the Federal, State, and local governmental levels;

(5) there should be a continuing national investment in water and related research and technology commensurate with growing national needs;

(6) it is necessary to provide for the research and development of technology for the conversion of saline and other impaired waters to a quality suitable for municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and other beneficial uses;

(7) the Nation must provide programs to strengthen research and associated graduate education because the pool of scientists, engineers, and technicians trained in fields related to water resources constitutes an invaluable natural resource which should be increased, fully utilized, and regularly replenished; and[1]

(8) long-term planning and policy development are essential to ensure the availability

of product water, considering the amortization of all components of the demonstration plant and ancillary facilities. Such report shall be accompanied by a proposed contract (or cooperative agreement) between the Secretary and a duly authorized non-Federal entity, in which such entity shall agree to provide not less than 15 per centum and not more than 35 per centum of the total cost of the demonstration; such cost to include, without being limited to, necessary water rights, water supplies, rights-of-way, power source interconnections, brine disposal facilities, land, construction, ancillary facilities, and the operation and maintenance costs for a period of four years following final acceptance of the construction of the plant from the plant contractor. The contributions of the non-Federal entity under such proposed contract may be in-kind. During the participation by the Secretary in the construction and the operation and maintenance of such demonstration, access to the demonstration and its operating data will not be denied to the Secretary or his representatives. The period of participation by the Secretary in the operation and maintenance of any such demonstration shall be four years. The Secretary is authorized to include in the proposed contract a provision for conveying, as appropriate, and in such amounts as are appropriate, rights, title, and interest of the Federal Government in the demonstration project to the non-Federal public entity.

"(c) There is authorized to be appropriated, to remain available until expended, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, and thereafter, the sum of $30,000,000 to finance the total Federal share of the cost of the demonstration plants authorized by this section; such cost to include, without being limited to, necessary water rights, water supplies, rights-of-way, power source interconnections, brine disposal facilities, land, construction, ancillary facilities, and the operation and maintenance costs for the four-year period of Federal participation in such costs.

"(d) When appropriations have been made for the commencement or continuation of design, construction, or operation and maintenance of any demonstration plant authorized under this Act [this note], the Secretary may, in connection with such design, construction, or operation and maintenance, enter into contracts and cooperative agreements for miscellaneous services, for materials and supplies, as well as for construction, which may cover such periods of time as the Secretary may consider necessary but in which the liability of the United States shall be contingent upon appropriations being made therefor."

[For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.]

§ 10302. Congressional declaration of purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to assist the Nation and the States in augmenting their water resources science and technology as a way to—

(1) assure supplies of water sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the Nation's expanding needs for the production of food, materials, and energy;

(2) discover practical solutions to the Nation's water and water resources related problems, particularly those problems related to impaired water quality;

(3) assure the protection and enhancement of environmental and social values in connection with water resources management and utilization;

(4) promote the interest of State and local governments as well as private industry in research and the development of technology that will reclaim waste water and to convert saline and other impaired waters to water

suitable for municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and other beneficial uses;

(5) promote more effective coordination of the Nation's water resources research program;

(6) promote the development of a cadre of trained research scientists, engineers, and technicians for future water resources problems; and

(7) encourage long-term planning and research to meet future water management, quality, and supply challenges.

(Pub. L. 98–242, title I, § 103, Mar. 22, 1984, 98 Stat. 97; Pub. L. 101–397, § 1(a), Sept. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 852; Pub. L. 104–147, § 2, May 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1375.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 98–242, Mar. 22, 1984, 98 Stat. 97, known as the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 10301 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Par. (5). Pub. L. 104–147, § 2(1), struck out "to" before "promote" and "and" after "program;".

Par. (6). Pub. L. 104–147, § 2(2), substituted "; and" for period at end.

Par. (7). Pub. L. 104–147, § 2(3), added par. (7).

1990—Par. (5). Pub. L. 101–397 substituted "to promote more effective coordination of" for "to coordinate more effectively".

§ 10303. Water resources research and technology institutes

(a) Establishment; designation of site by State legislature or Governor

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the "Secretary") under this section, one water resources research and technology institute, center, or equivalent agency (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the "institute") may be established in each State (as used in this chapter, the term "State" includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia) at a college or university which was established in accordance with the Act approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503) [7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.], or at some other institution designated by act of the legislature of the State concerned. If there is more than one such college or university in a State established in accordance with such Act of July 2, 1862, the institute in such State shall, in the absence of a designation to the contrary by act of the legislature of the State, be established at the one such college or university designated by the Governor of the State. Two or more States may cooperate in the establishment of a single institute or regional institute, in which event the sums otherwise allocated to institutes in each of the cooperating States shall be paid to such single or regional institute.

(b) Scope of research; other activities; cooperation and coordination

Each institute shall—

The 54 NIWRs are authorized by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and 1984, as amended (42 USC 10301 et seq.) and we have been in existence for six decades and are celebrating our 60-year anniversary. The law states: "Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior…**one water resources research and technology institute, center,** or equivalent agency…may be established in each State (…includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia) at a college or university which was established in accordance with the Act approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503) [7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.]. In accordance with such Act of July 2, 1862, the institute in such State shall…be established at the one such college or university designated by the Governor of the State…"

We are Congressionally chartered and have the authority of Federal laws signed by **Abraham Lincoln in 1862, Lyndon Baines Johnson in 1964, Ronald Reagan in 1984, and with the FY22 BIL act by Joe Biden in 2021.** Our mission according to the law is to assist the Nation and the States in augmenting their water resources science and technology as a way to: (1) assure supplies of water sufficient in quantity and quality, (2) discover practical solutions to the Nation's water and water resources related problems, (3) assure the protection environmental and social values in connection with water resources management and utilization, (4) promote more effective coordination of the Nation's water resources research program, (5) promote the development of a cadre of trained research scientists, engineers, and technicians for future water resources problems, and (6) encourage long-term planning and research to meet future water management, quality, and supply challenges.

22 November 1963, Volume 142, Number 3595

SCIENCE

1963

Water-Resources Research in the Federal Government

Physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences can help solve a problem of growing dimensions.

Roger Revelle

Water is the most abundant substance in the part of our planet that is accessible to man. Nearly all our planet's water is salty, and this is perfectly satisfactory for the creatures that live in the sea. But land plants and animals must have fresh water. They can live only because the sun continually distills pure water from the ocean and some of this distillate is carried in the air as vapor until it condenses and drops on the land. The flux of water from the ocean into the air, onto the land, and back to the sea, is called the hydrologic cycle.

Although the hydrologic cycle is exceedingly complex in detail, in general we can think of the water particles as following one of three paths. (i) The larger part of the water that falls on the land surface passes back to the air, either directly by evaporation or through the bodies of plants in transpiration. It may recondense and fall again on the land, or it may fall in the ocean. (ii) A smaller part of the water that reaches the land surface remains in liquid form and either sinks into the ground or stays on the surface. This liquid water runs downhill or flows underground until it is gathered by rivers that carry it back to the sea. (iii) A very small fraction is taken up in the bodies of plants and animals. Some of this fraction is broken down by plants, which use its hydrogen in forming their tissues. The hydrogen is later recombined with oxygen in animal and plant respiration, and the water thus produced is returned to the air.

The time required for water particles to travel through the hydrologic cycle varies widely. A particle evaporated from the ocean near shore may fall as rain in a coastal region, evaporate again almost immediately, and return to the ocean as rain within a few hours. Water falling as snow in the mountains may remain for months (or, in glaciers, for centuries) before it melts and runs off. Water that sinks into the ground may remain there a few years or many millennia before reappearing on the surface to complete its journey to the sea. Thus, enormous quantities of fresh water are stored underground. In the United States the volume of underground fresh water is probably at least 10 times the average annual precipitation of 30 inches.

The amount of water evaporated each year from the oceans would be sufficient, if it were carried to the continents and uniformly distributed, to cover all the land with more than 100 inches of rain and snow. This is three times the potential annual evaporation from land surfaces. The fact is, however, that the average depth of rainfall over the oceans is much greater than the average over the continents. On about a third of the land areas of the earth the annual precipitation is less than the potential evaporation. Life is possible in these arid regions only because water is carried to them from nearby mountains, where rain and snow exceed evaporation, and because precipitation in the arid lands occurs sporadically, so that some of the water can be caught and stored by plants, or in the ground, before it can evaporate. Even in humid regions the hydrologic cycle slows down and speeds up from time to time, causing periods of drought to alternate with floods. If we can think of the hydrologic cycle as nature's plumbing system, it must be admitted that from man's point of view the pipes are erratically arranged and the valves capriciously managed. Man is slowly becoming more skillful at forecasting fluctuations in this system; someday he may be able to improve the arrangements.

Water Supply of the United States

The United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, has a surface area of about 2 billion acres. On the average, nearly 5 billion acre-feet of water per year falls on this area (*1*). Seventy-one percent of this water evaporates or is transpired back to the air near the place where it falls. The remaining 29 percent runs off or sinks into the ground and is eventually gathered by streams. A quantity equivalent to about one-fourth the streamflow (345 million acre-feet, 7 percent of the total annual precipitation) is diverted from rivers or pumped from wells for human use. Something less than half the water with-

The author is university dean of research at the University of California, Berkeley, and director of the university's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla. This article is an abbreviated version of a report of the Task Group on Coordinated Water-Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The members of the task group were Roger Revelle, then Science Adviser to the Secretary of the Interior, *chairman*; John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce; Donald P. Martineau, Department of Defense; James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Eugene D. Eaton, Department of the Interior; and Richard G. Ray, National Science Foundation.

The development of economical methods of reducing erosion in small upstream watersheds must be based on research into the relationships of precipitation, topography, kinds of soil, plant cover, and runoff, and on the mechanisms of suspension and transport of soil particles by running water. Similarly, the lives of storage reservoirs could be lengthened, and the number of unwanted changes in river channels reduced, if we had greater understanding of sediment transport in rivers. Comparative studies of river ecology and of the sequence of biological changes produced by different pollutants are needed to establish realistic standards for pollution control and to lessen pollution damage.

Role of the Federal Government

Under the Constitution, by tradition, and because of the national interest, the federal government has many kinds of responsibility for water resources. As manager of the national forests and all other federal and Indian lands, it conserves and develops the water resources of these lands for livestock grazing, timber production, outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, hydroelectric power, and irrigation agriculture, and maintains them as the principal watersheds for adjoining regions. It protects these lands, which cover about a quarter of the entire area of the country, from erosion, floods, and other water damage.

Shortage of qualified personnel

The federal government has responsibilities for all navigable coastal and inland waters, including related non-navigable river reaches and tributaries. It has joint control, through treaties, with Canada and Mexico, over the development and use of international streams. Public works for the development of these waters are large items in the federal budget. They include projects for flood control, navigational improvements in rivers and coastal waterways, and watershed and shoreline protection, as well as hydroelectric power, drainage, conservation storage of industrial and domestic water supplies, pollution abatement, maintenance of recreation areas, and other aspects of river-basin development.

Strengthen research of universities.

The government delivers much of the water for irrigation agriculture in the 17 western states. Federal water investments in this largely arid region include projects for storage, transportation, distribution, and drainage of agricultural waters, for hydroelectric power generation, for flood control, and for other purposes.

Because many river basins cross state lines, the government has had to assume growing responsibility, as water supplies have become scarcer, for participation in river-basin planning. The pollution of interstate river waters is becoming increasingly serious in many regions, and the government has begun to take vigorous control measures.

In cooperation with the states, the federal government surveys the nation's water resources, including the water carried in rivers and available from underground. It measures and forecasts precipitation, snowmelt, evaporation, runoff, river flows, floods, and storm surges.

To conserve and augment the nation's fish and wildlife population the government acquires wetlands, establishes refuges, maintains hatcheries, and constructs waterways for fish migration. It attempts to keep the effects of water pollutants on fishes, birds, and mammals to a minimum.

The government is virtually the sole producer of one of the most potentially dangerous of water pollutants—radioactive wastes—and it maintains a careful surveillance over the behavior of these materials in rivers, aquifers, and coastal waters.

To carry out these responsibilities efficiently and economically, the federal government must undertake a wide range of investigations and research. Nearly all aspects of this research ultimately provide results of broad applicability throughout the country. Consequently, the government has long supported and conducted water-resources investigations for the benefit of all levels of government, and of private industry in many sectors of the economy. A Task Group on Coordinated Water-Resources Research was established in 1962 by the Federal Council for Science and Technology, to find ways of improving this research program (*2*). The following is a condensation of its conclusions and recommendations.

New water legislation needed.

Task Group Conclusions and Recommendations

In the short period of its existence, the task group was not able to develop a satisfactory basis for evaluating or comparing research projects in different fields, or even in the same field. For the present, we must depend on the judgment of the responsible agencies. With adequate staff resources, a future water-resources research coordinating committee should, in time, be able to develop criteria for evaluating the components of the national program.

The task group did arrive at general conclusions in four areas: program deficiencies and opportunities; manpower needs; coordinating mechanisms; and legislation.

Program deficiencies and opportunities. Deficiencies in intramural and extramural education and training, in research on ground water (including the infiltration processes and soil-plant-water relationships), and in socioeconomic research are so evident that we can immediately recognize the need for increased effort in these fields. Similarly, the opportunities for water-quality research are so great, and the demand for results so pressing, that the level of sustained effort should be sharply raised.

Manpower needs. Shortages of qualified personnel now exist in many areas of water-resources research. Steps will have to be taken to increase the number of people qualified to carry on the research programs. The scientific fields involved are much broader than physical hydrology and include many of the physical and biological sciences as well as social sciences and engineering. The universities need help in attracting graduate students to research and training bearing on water resources. To accomplish this, the federal agencies should make grants to, or contracts with, universities so that they can strengthen their graduate research and training programs. The following steps should be taken.

1) The federal agencies engaged in water-resources research should be authorized and given funds to use a variety of educational-assistance measures to strengthen the training and research capabilities of the universities in the disciplines bearing on water resources, and to attract increasing numbers of graduate students. Such measures to promote training at the graduate level include training grants, facilities grants, research fellowships, and institutional grants. For example, the Department of Agriculture does not have specific statutory authority to award fellowships, training grants, or grants for educational facilities, except

FORM CD 180 Rev. 3-79 20M-10-79-152328

Examiner

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY
Secretary of State
ONE ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. 02108

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

(Under G.L. Ch. 180)

Incorporators

NAME	RESIDENCE
Include given name in full in case of natural persons; in case of a corporation, give state of incorporation.	
PAUL JOSEPH GODFREY	Water Resources Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Blaisdell House, Amherst, MA 01003
PATRICK BREZONIK	Water Resources Research Center, University of Minnesota, 866 Bioscience Center, 1445 Gortner Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108
PAUL B. ZIELINSKI	Water Resources Research Institute, Clemson University, 310 Lowry Hall, Clemson, SC 29634

The above-named incorporator(s) do hereby associate (themselves) with the intention of forming a corporation under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 180 and hereby state(s):

89-36063

Name Approved

1. The name by which the corporation shall be known is:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER INSTITUTE DIRECTORS, INC.

2. The purposes for which the corporation is formed is as follows:

National Association of Water Institute Directors, Inc. (NAWID) shall provide representation for State Water Research Institutes and Centers in collective activities to implement the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-242) and subsequent federal legislation which amends or supercedes this Act; and shall facilitate, as appropriate, the response of its membership to other mutual concerns and interests in water resources.

To achieve these purposes, NAWID's functions shall include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

A. Provide a mechanism for the exchange of information and a forum for the discussion of topics of mutual concern among the membership.

B. Express the opinions of the membership on water-related issues of national or regional concern.

C. Facilitate consultation and collaboration between NAWID's membership and federal, state and local water-related agencies; water user associations; industrial water users; and others involved in planning, programming, financing, implementing, coordinating or conducting water resources activities.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

C ☐
P ☐
M ☐
R.A. ☐

5
P.C.

Note: If the space provided under any article or item on this form is insufficient, additions shall be set forth on separate 8 1/2 x 11 sheets of paper leaving a left hand margin of at least 1 inch for binding. Additions to more than one article may be continued on a single sheet so long as each article requiring each such addition is clearly indicated.

1989

5. By-laws of the corporation have been duly adopted and the initial directors, president, treasurer and clerk or other presiding, financial or recording officers whose names are set out below, have been duly elected.

6. The effective date of organization of the corporation shall be the date of filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or if later date is desired, specify date, (not more than 30 days after date of filing).
January 1, 1990

7. The following information shall not for any purpose be treated as a permanent part of the Articles of Organization of the corporation.

a. The post office address of the initial principal office of the corporation in Massachusetts is:

Water Resources Research Center, University of Massachusetts,
Blaisdell House, Amherst, MA 01003

b. The name, residence, and post office address of each of the initial directors and following officers of the corporation are as follows:

NAME	RESIDENCE	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
President:		
Patrick Brezonik	231 W. Elmwood Place Minneapolis, MN 55419	Water Resources Research Ctr. University of Minnesota 866 Bioscience Ctr. St. Paul, MN 55108
Treasurer:		
Paul J. Godfrey	47 Harkness Road Pelham, MA 01002	Water Resources Research Ctr. University of Massachusetts Blaisdell House Amherst, MA 01003
Clerk: Paul J. Godfrey		

Directors: (or officers having the powers of directors)

See Continuation Sheet

c. The date initially adopted on which the corporation's fiscal year ends is:

December 31st

d. The date initially fixed in the by-laws for the annual meeting of members of the corporation is:

Last Tuesday in April

e. The name and business address of the resident agent, if any, of the corporation is:

Paul J. Godfrey, Water Resources Research Ctr., Blaisdell House,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, and under the penalties of perjury the INCORPORATOR(S) sign(s) these Articles of Organization this 4th day of December ,19 89

I/We the below signed INCORPORATORS do hereby certify under the pains and penalties of perjury that I/We have not been convicted of any crimes relating to alcohol or gaming within the past ten years; I/We do hereby further certify that to the best of my/our knowledge the above named principal officers have not been similarly convicted. If so convicted, explain.

PAUL JOSEPH GODFREY .....

PATRICK BREZONIK Patrick L Brezonik .....

PAUL B. ZIELINSKI Paul B Zielinski .....

The signature of each incorporator which is not a natural person must be by an individual who shall show the capacity in which he acts and by signing shall represent under the penalties of perjury that he is duly authorized on its behalf to sign these Articles of Organization.

Prevent c
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NIWR Board Update

Gerald Kauffman, President, NIWR

1. NIWR Board (2024/2025)
2. NIWR Directors/Delegates/Alternate Delegates
3. Communications/Admin. Contract with UCOWR
4. 60th Anniv. Conference in St. Louis/Student Travel Stipends
5. Jun 2025 NIWR Conference in Minneapolis
6. NIWR Treasurer Contract
7. USGS WRRA Program
8. Federal Advocacy Update/Van Scoyac Assoc. (FY25)
9. NIWR President Elect (2026/2027)

The Network of Water Resources Research Institutes

1. NIWR Board (2024/2025)

2024-25 NIWR Board Members					
Name	**Email**	**Affiliation/Institute**	**Board Position**	**Term**	**Regional Association**
Gerald Kauffman	jerryk@udel.edu	Delaware	President	2023-26	
Jeff Peterson	jmpeter@umn.edu	Minnesota	Past President	2022-25	
Yu-Feng Lin	yflin@illinois.edu	Illinois	President-Elect	2024-27	
India Allen		VSA	Treasurer		
Linda Weavers	weavers.1@osu.edu	Ohio	At-Large Representative	2023-26	
Keith Cherkauer	cherkaue@purdue.edu	Indiana	Regional Representative	2024-27	Great Lakes
Stephanie Ewing	stephanie.ewing@montana.edu	Montana	Regional Representative	2023-26	Great Plains
Brian Rahm	bgr4@cornell.edu	New York	Regional Representative	2024-27	Mid-Atlantic
Tao Yan	taoyan@hawaii.edu	Hawaii	Regional Representative	2024-26	Oceania and Islands
Michael Dietz	michael.dietz@uconn.edu	Connecticut	Regional Representative	2023-26	New England
Jon Yoder/Nicole Misarti	yoder@wsu.edu / nmisarti@alaska.edu	Washington / Alaska	Regional Representative	2024-27	Pacific Northwest
Karen Schlatter	karen.schlatter@colostate.edu	Colorado	Regional Representative	2023-26	Powell Consortium
John Schwartz	jschwart@utk.edu>	Mississippi	Regional Representative	2024-26	South Atlantic-Gulf

Regular Guests to NIWR Board Meetings			
Name	**Email**	**Affiliation**	**Role**
Leslee Gilbert	lgilbert@vsadc.com	Van Scoyoc Associates	Lobbyist
Laurie Katz	lkatz@vsadc.com	Van Scoyoc Associates	Lobbyist
Christian Schmidt	cgschmidt@usgs.gov	USGS	WRRA Program
Robert Joseph	rljoseph@usgs.gov	USGS	WRRA Program
Jennie Snyder		SIU/UCOWR	NIWR Communications

2. NIWR Directors/Delegates/Alternate Delegates

Delegates and Alternate Delegates of the National Institutes for Water Resources

Member	Location	Delegate	Delegate Email	Alternate Delegate	Alternate Delegate Email	Alternate Delegate	Alternate Delegate Email
Water and Environmental Research Center, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks	AK	Nicole Misarti	nmisarti@alaska.edu				
Auburn University Water Resources Center	AL	Mona Dominguez	newbyaf@auburn.edu	Carolina Ruiz	jcr0008@auburn.edu	Adam Newby	newbyaf@auburn.edu
Water Resources Research Center, University of Arizona	AZ	Sharon Megdal	smegdal@arizona.edu	Jamie McEvoy	jmcevoy@arizona.edu		
Arkansas Water Resources Center	AR	Brian Haggard	haggard@uark.edu	Erin Grantz	egrantz@uark.edu		
California Institute for Water Resources	CA	Erik Porse	eporse@ucanr.edu	Rachel Shellabarger	rmshellabarger@ucanr.edu		
Colorado Water Center	CO	Karen Schlatter	karen.schlatter@colostate.edu	Jessica Thrasher	Jessica.Thrasher@colostate.edu		
Connecticut Institute of Water Resources	CT	Michael Dietz	Michael.dietz@uconn.edu				
Water Resources Center, University of Delaware	DE	Gerald Kauffman	jerryk@udel.edu	Martha Narvaez	mcorrozi@udel.edu		
Water Resources Research Institute, Univ. of the District of Columbia	DC	Tolessa Deksissa	Tdeksissa@udc.edu				
Florida Water Resources Research Center	FL	Antarpreet Jutlan	antar.jutla@essie.ufl.edu	Mark Newman	mark.newman@essie.ufl.edu		
Georgia Water Resources Institute	GA	Aris P. Georgakakos	ageorgak@ce.gatech.edu	Husayn El Sharif	helsharif@gatech.edu		
Water and Evironmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific	GU	Yuming Wen	ywen@triton.uog.edu	Nathan Habana	nchabana@triton.uog.edu		
Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii	HI	Tao Yan	taoyan@hawaii.edu				
Idaho Water Resources Research Institute	ID	Kendra Kaiser	kkaiser@uidaho.edu	Margaret (Meg) Wolf	mawolf@uidaho.edu		
Illinois Water Resources Center	IL	Yu-Feng Forrest Lin	yflin@illinois.edu	Amy L. Weckle	aweckle@illinois.edu		
Indiana Water Resources Research Center	IN	Keith Cherkauer	cherkaue@purdue.edu				
Iowa Water Center	IA	Rick Cruse	rmc@iastate.edu	Laura Frescoln	frescoln@iastate.edu		
Kansas Water Resources Institute	KS	Susan Metzger	smetzger@ksu.edu	Jonathan Aguilar	jaguilar@ksu.edu		
Kentucky Water Resources Institute	KY	Jason Unrine	jason.unrine@uky.edu	Steven Evans	Steve.evans@uky.edu		
Louisiana Water Resources Research Institute	LA	Frank Tsai	ftsai@lsu.edu				
Maine Water Resources Research Institute	ME	David Hart	david.hart@maine.edu				
Maryland Water Resources Research Center	MD	Kaye Brubaker	kbru@umd.edu				
Massachusetts Water Resources Research Center	MA	Timothy Randhir	randhir@eco.umass.edu	Olga Tsvetkova	otsvetkova@umass.edu		
Institute of Water Research, Michigan State University	MI	Jeremiah Asher	asherjer@msu.edu	Dana Infante	infanted@msu.edu		
Water Resources Center, University of Minnesota	MN	Jeffrey Peterson	jmpeter@umn.edu	Joel Larson	jplarson@umn.edu		
Mississippi Water Resources Research Institute	MS	Jason Barrett	jason.barrett@msstate.edu				
Missouri Water Center	MO	Baolin Deng	dengb@missouri.edu	Karen Turner	TurnerK@missouri.edu	Patrick Market	Andrea Mayus
Montana Water Center	MT	Stephanie Ewing	stephanie.ewing@montana.edu	Whitney Lonsdale	whitney.lonsdale@montana.edu		
Nebraska Water Center	NE	Chittaranjan Ray	cray@nebraska.edu	Karina Schoengold	kschoengold2@unl.edu		
Nevada Water Resources Research Institute	NV	Sean McKenna	Sean.McKenna@dri.edu	Matt Bromley	matt.bromley@dri.edu		
New Hampshire Water Resources Research Center	NH	Adam S. Wymore	adam.wymore@unh.edu	Michelle Shattuck	michelle.shattuck@unh.edu		
New Jersey Water Resources Research Institute	NJ	Christopher C. Obropta	obropta@envsci.rutgers.edu	Lisa Galloway Evrard	evrard@rutgers.edu		
New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute	NM	Sam Fernald	afernald@nmsu.edu	Bob Sabie	rpsabie@nmsu.edu		
New York State Water Resources Institute	NY	Brian Rahm	bgr4@cornell.edu	Kristen Hychka	kch235@cornell.edu		
North Carolina Water Resources Research Institute	NC	Susan White	snwhite3@ncsu.edu	John Fear	jmfear@ncsu.edu		
North Dakota Water Resources Research Institute	ND	Xinhua Jia	xinhua.jia@ndsu.edu				
Ohio Water Resources Center	OH	Linda Weavers	weavers.1@osu.edu	John Lenhart	lenhart.49@osu.edu		
Oklahoma Water Resources Center	OK	Kevin Wagner	kevin.wagner@okstate.edu				
Institute for Water & Watersheds, Oregon State University	OR	Todd Jarvis	todd.jarvis@oregonstate.edu	Lisa Gaines	lisa.gaines@oregonstate.edu		
Pennsylvania Water Resources Research Center	PA	Jonathan Duncan	jxd523@psu.edu				
Puerto Rico Water Resources and Environmental Research Institute	PR	Walter F. Silva	walter.silva2@upr.edu				
Rhode Island Water Resources Center	RI	Vinka Craver	Craver@uri.edu				
South Carolina Water Resources Center	SC	Thomas Walker	tcwalke@clemson.edu				
South Dakota Water Resources Institute	SD	Kasiviswanathan Muthu	Kas.Muthukum@sdstate.edu	John Maursetter	john.maursetter@sdstate.edu		
Tennessee Water Resources Research Center	TN	John Schwartz	jschwart@utk.edu	Tim Gangaware	gangwrrc@utk.edu		
Texas Water Resources Institute	TX	Giovanni Piccinni	giovanni.piccinni@ag.tamu.edu	Allen Berthold	taberthold@ag.tamu.edu	Danielle Kalisek	Danielle.Kalisek@ag.tamu.edu
Utah Center For Water Resources Research	UT	David Tarboton	david.tarboton@usu.edu				
Vermont Water Resources and Lake Studies Center	VT	Anne Jefferson	anne.jefferson@uvm.edu	Gretchen Nareff	Gretchen.Nareff@uvm.edu		
Virginia Water Resources Research Center	VA	Kevin McGuire	kevin.mcguire@vt.edu	Daniel McLaughlin	mclaugd@vt.edu		
Virgin Islands Water Resources Research Institute	VI	Kristin Grimes	kristin.wilson@uvi.edu				
State of Washington Water Research Center	WA	Jonathan Yoder	yoder@wsu.edu				
West Virginia Water Research Institute	WV	Paul Ziemkiewicz	pziemkie@mail.wvu.edu	Melissa O'Neal	melissa.oneal@mail.wvu.edu		
Wisconsin Water Resources Institute	WI	Christina Remucal	remucal@wisc.edu	Jennifer Hauxwell	jennifer.hauxwell@aqua.wisc.edu		
Office of Water Programs, University of Wyoming	WY	Greg Kerr	rrek@uwyo.edu				
Last Updated: Oct 28, 2024							

3. Communications/Admin. Contract with UCOWR

Contractor Agreement
Provide Communications Support to the National Institutes of Water Resources (NIWR)

Client: National Institutes for Water Resources (NIWR)

Contractor: Southern Illinois University (SIU)

Overview: This is a contract for Southern Illinois University (SIU) through the home office of the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR) to provide Communications Support to the National Institutes of Water Resources (NIWR).

Principal Investigators: Jackie C. Gillespie (Interim Director, UCOWR) and Karl W.J. Williard – Co-Editor, *Journal of Contemporary Water Research and Education* (JCWRE), UCOWR

Timeframe: July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2027

Background: NIWR has expressed a need for communications support for their organization. NIWR is a consortium of 54 Water Resources Research Institutes (WRRI's) located at the 50 land grant universities in each state, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Over the past decade, UCOWR and NIWR have cultivated an important partnership that culminated in an agreed upon MOU signed in 2019 that outlines cooperative activities of the two organizations. These activities include co-hosting an annual national water resources conference, designating a liaison to each organization, providing access to each membership for communications, and working with NIWR to identify 104b, 104g, and other NIWR related projects to develop and submit manuscripts to an annual special issue of UCOWR's *Journal of Contemporary Water Research and Education.*

Proposal: As a key partner of NIWR, UCOWR is interested in providing NIWR with communication support to aid their organization. The proposed components of support are outlined here with associated details. A three-year budget has been prepared to support this scope of work. The NIWR Past President will have the responsibility of overseeing the scope of work in this contract, including the work of the contracted UCOWR employee (NIWR support staff member).

1. Develop and Maintain a NIWR Website: The NIWR website will be built on the WordPress platform by Mayer Branding of Carbondale, IL. The website will include an events calendar, recent news and highlights, and links to the websites of the 54 WRRIs. The cost to build the website would be one time charge of $1500 with an additional fee of $25 a month for hosting. Maintenance of the website would cost an additional $45 a month for all security updates and resolving issues associated with the site. Content on the front end of the site will be created by a contracted UCOWR employee with input from the NIWR Board and the WRRIs. The NIWR support staff member will also work with Van Scoyac and United States Geological Survey (USGS) for consistent branding.

2. Support File Sharing Among the WRRI's: The NIWR support staff member will work with Meyer Branding to set up a password-protected section on the website to accommodate file sharing such as meeting minutes, templates, small Excel files, and the annual reports, which are also in Excel format. The files will be emailed to the NIWR support staff member and uploaded to the website.

3. Develop an Annual NIWR Brochure: The NIWR support staff member will work with the NIWR past President to develop an annual NIWR brochure to demonstrate program impacts nationally to Congressional delegations and staffers.

4. Facilitate and Provide Logistical Support for NIWR Virtual Mid-Year Meeting: For the past two years, UCOWR has provided logistical support to facilitate the NIWR virtual mid-year meeting. We propose to continue providing this support that includes handling registration, providing technical support for the virtual meeting, and assisting with organizing the agenda. Costs for the registration platform are not included in this proposal, as UCOWR has utilized their existing contract with CVENT to cover this service. If UCOWR does not have a current registration platform contract, those costs will be passed on to NIWR.

5. General Communications and Administrative Support: The NIWR support staff member will work with the NIWR Past President and a convened committee through an iterative process to develop and implement a Communications Strategy to elevate the visibility of the NIWR program. The NIWR Past President and committee will provide input on the Communication Strategy that may include the following components: the design and structure of the website, file sharing goals and structure, possible social media platforms, and connecting the communication efforts of the individual WRRI's. The NIWR support staff member will assist the NIWR President to arrange and host monthly board meetings, including preparing meeting documents, taking meeting notes, and communicating with board members and meeting guests.

Budget and Terms: The work will be done for a budget of not to exceed $145,807.00 over a three-year period and invoices for reimbursement will be filed from SIU to NIWR monthly.

Date: _____

Southern Illinois University

Date: June 20, 2024

Gerald Kauffman
Gerald Kauffman
NIWR President

Date: June 20, 2024

Jeffrey M. Peterson
Jeffrey Peterson
NIWR Past President

Date: June 24, 2024

Yu-Feng Lin
Yu-Feng Lin
NIWR President-elect

4. 60th Anniv. Conference in St. Louis/Student Travel Stipends

5. Jun 2025 NIWR Conference in Minneapolis

6. NIWR Treasurer Contract

Contractor Agreement

CLIENT	CONTRACTOR
National Institutes for Water Resources (NIWR) (the "Client")	India Allen (the "Contractor")

OVERVIEW

To serve as Financial Manager for The National Institutes for Water Resources, an annually renewable position.

SERVICES

The Contractor will complete the following services:

- Prepare a draft annual NIWR budget and submit it to the Board of Directors for approval
- Identify and manage contracts or other agreements on behalf of NIWR
- Authorize expenditures in accordance with the approved budget, including signing checks on behalf of NIWR
- Prepare and deliver reports of expenditures and revenues at Board meetings and the annual NIWR meeting
- Prepare and issue invoices
- Ensure reports are in compliance with agency requirements and ensure revisions are made as appropriate

TERMS

This agreement shall become effective June 17, 2024 and shall continue in effect until June 16, 2025. In consideration of the performance of the services stated above, NIWR shall pay to India Allen the sum of per quarter.

This Agreement contains all terms and conditions agreed upon by NIWR and India Allen with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, arrangements and communications between parties dealing with subject matter, whether oral or written.

INDIA ALLEN

Date: 6-17-2024

By: India Allen
India Allen
Consultant

NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR WATER RESOURCES

Date: 6-18-24

By: Gerald Kauffman
Gerald Kauffman
NIWR President

NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR WATER RESOURCES

Date: 6-18-24

By: Jeffrey M. Peterson
Jeffrey Peterson
NIWR Past President

NATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR WATER RESOURCES

Date: 6/18/2024

By: Yu-Feng Lin
Yu-Feng Lin
NIWR President-elect

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7. USGS WRRA Program

8. Federal Advocacy Update/Van Scoyac Assoc. (FY25)

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY, FY 2000-2025

U.S. Geological Survey – Water Resources Investigations

Fiscal Year	Budget Request	House Bill	Senate Bill	Enacted
FY 2015	3,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2016	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2017	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2018	0	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2019	0	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2020	0	10,000,000	6,500,000	10,000,000
FY 2021	0	11,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000
FY 2022	11,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000
FY 2023	15,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	15,500,000
FY2024	15,000,000	16,500,000	15,500,000	15,500,000
FY2025	0			

9. NIWR President Elect (2026/2027)

NIWR Presidents (2013-2025)

Year	NIWR President	State	University	Email
2013-14	Brian Haggard	Arkansas	Univ. of Arkansas	haggard@uark.ec
2014-15	Sharon Megdal	Arizona	Univ. of Arizona	smegdal@arizona
2015-16	Rick Cruse	Iowa	Iowa State University	rmc@iastate.edu
2016-17	Stephen Schoenholtz	Virgina	Virginia Tech University	schoenhs@vt.edu
2017-18	Sam Fernald	New Mexico	New Mexico State University	afernald@nmsu.e
2018-19	Daniel Devlin	Kansas	Kansas State University	ddevlin@ksu.edu
2020-21	Doug Parker	California	University of California	dtparker@ucanr.e
2021-22	Kevin Wagner	Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University	kevin.wagner@ok
2022-23	Nicole Misarti	Alaska	University of Alaska	nmisarti@alaska.
2023-24	Jeffrey Peterson	Minnesota	University of Minnesota	jmpeter@umn.ec
2024-25	Gerald Kauffman	Delaware	University of Delaware	jerryk@udel.edu
2025-26	Yu-Feng Lin	Illinois	University of Illinois	Yu-Feng Forrest Li
2026-27				

Feb 2024 NIWR Meetings in DC

See you in DC in Feb 2025!