Upper Colorado River Basin: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources, 92-2, on S. 3283 and S. 3287 ..., April 12, 1972 // United States. Congress. Senate. Interior and Insular Affairs

2007. Colorado River Basin Water Management: Evaluating and Adjusting to Hydroclimatic Variability. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/11857. Ã—.Â The 1922 Colorado River Compact divided the river between the upper and lower basins and reserved unused water for future development in the four upper basin states. Beginning in 1922, California led the fight for the construction of a multipurpose dam on the lower Colorado (decades later they found that the price for having Hoover Dam constructed was a federal apportionment of the river among the three lower basin states). The Upper Colorado River Basin (UCOL) Integrated Water Availability Assessment (IWAA) is examining the supply, use, and availability of water in the UCOL upstream of Lee's Ferry, Arizona. The UCOL Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS) is installing new monitoring equipment and enhancing existing streamgages in the Colorado River Headwaters and Gunnison River subbasins. The Upper Colorado River Basin (UCOL) was selected as an IWS basin in 2019. IWAAs studies will focus on the area of the UCOL watershed upstream of Leeâ€™s Ferry, Arizona. A smaller sub-basin that includes the Colorado hea Most water in Earth's atmosphere and crust comes from the World Ocean's saline seawater, while fresh water accounts for nearly 1% of the total. Because the oceans that cover roughly 71% of the area of Earth reflect blue light, Earth appears blue from space, and is often referred to as the blue planet and the Pale Blue Dot. An estimated 1.5 to 11 times the amount of water in the oceans may be found hundreds of kilometers deep within the Earth's interior, although not in liquid form. Streamflow of the Colorado River Basin is the most overallocated in the world. Recent assessment indicates that demand for this renewable resource will soon outstrip supply, suggesting that limited groundwater reserves will play an increasingly important role in meeting future water needs.Â In particular, water management under drought conditions focuses on surface water resources [Basin Interim Guidelines , 2007] without a regulatory framework to manage groundwater withdrawals outside of â€œriver aquiferâ€ systems [Leake et al. , 2013]. At question is the potential impact of solely managing surface water allocations and diversions in the Basin, without regard to groundwater loss, on meeting future water demands. Figure 1. Open in figure viewer PowerPoint. Large river basins present significant challenges for water resource planning and management. They typically traverse a wide range of hydroclimatic regimes, are characterized by complex and variable hydrology, and span multiple jurisdictions with diverse water demands and values. They are often data-poor and [...] Read more. Large river basins present significant challenges for water resource planning and management. They typically traverse a wide range of hydroclimatic regimes, are characterized by complex and variable hydrology, and span multiple jurisdictions with diverse water demands and