Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Protection of Water Resources in the United States
Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Protection of Water Resources in the United States

Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. Section 1333

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

U.S. Government Publishing Office
Washington, DC 2021
Sec. 1333. National high school and college debate topics

(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

(1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and

(2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.


Historical and Revision Notes

# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER SCIENCE AND WATER QUALITY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER SCIENCE BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEWS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER POLLUTION AND POTENTIAL HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE OF WATER QUALITY IN THE U.S.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER QUALITY POLICY AND REGULATION, FEDERAL, STATE, TRIBAL, AND LOCAL WATER QUALITY LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE U.S.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER RESOURCES AND WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER SCARCITY MANAGEMENT AND POLICY FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE U.S.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

The 2021–2022 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its protection of water resources in the United States.”

In compliance with 44 U.S.C., Section 1333, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Law Library of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the subject. In selecting items for inclusion in this bibliography, the Library of Congress has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this topic. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles, books, or websites cited, nor is the Library’s disapproval of any policy, position, or article to be inferred from its omission.

The bibliography was prepared by Audrey Crane-Hirsch, Ben Leubsdorf, Nik Taylor and Anna Price, under the direction of project team leaders Caitlin Curran and Laura Deal, with assistance from Angela Jones.

We wish the best to each debater as they research, prepare, and present arguments on this year’s topic.

Mary B. Mazanec, Director
Congressional Research Service
NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2021-2022

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ITS PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2021-2022 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

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Congressional Research Service

July 2021
Introduction

The 2021-2022 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its protection of water resources in the United States.” The topic is selected annually by ballot of the delegates from the National Catholic Forensic League, the National Debate Coaches Association, and the National Speech and Debate Association, all organized under the umbrella organization, the national Federation of State High School Associations.

This selective bibliography, with brief annotations, is intended to assist debaters in identifying resources and references on the national debate topic. It lists citations to journal articles, books, congressional publications, legal cases, and websites.

Summary

The purpose of the bibliography is to provide students with a brief overview of information related to the 2021-2022 high school debate topic.

This compilation is not intended to provide complete coverage of the topic. Further research on the topic may be accomplished at high school, public, and research libraries.

In addition to the resources included in this bibliography, there are many more international organizations, U.S. government agencies, and non-governmental organizations that provide information on the debate topic and sub-topics on their websites. Debaters are encouraged to consult library resources as well as the internet for their research.
**Water Science and Water Quality**

**Water Science Background and Overviews**

**Reports**


This report provides background information on water science, water-resources management, and related environmental challenges. Some statistics and information may be out-of-date.

**Websites**


This educational website, which is available in Spanish and Chinese as well as English, provides basic information on water science. It also provides links to recent U.S. Geological Survey publications on water issues.


Water Resources of the United States is a hub for information from the U.S. Geological Survey on topics including flooding, droughts, water quality, water pollution, and the science of water. The website also provides access to data from the National Water Information System, including state-level statistics.


This website provides basic information on watersheds and their interconnectedness with streams, lakes, rivers, and other waters.
Water Pollution and Potential Human Health and Environmental Risks

Articles


This article by three U.S. government scientists examines how human activity has affected the quality of water in rivers and streams across different regions in recent decades. The authors identify trends such as growing urban sprawl, more widespread use of fertilizer, and increased dam construction.


The authors, both economists, analyze the costs and benefits of U.S. laws intended to protect water resources. They argue the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act have successfully reduced water pollution, but also suggest that other regulatory approaches—including a greater reliance on market-based measures—could have accomplished the same outcome at a lower cost.

Books


This book contains essays on a number of environmental issues that affect groundwater supplies including sea level rise, hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”), and contamination by pharmaceuticals. It is the first volume in Springer's *Advances in Water Security* series.


This book provides an overview of environmental issues and related regulations including a section of water-related topics such as drinking water quality, water conservation, and water pollution.


This collection explores the varied effects of climate change on water, including implications for agriculture and drinking water. Most of the case studies come from outside the United States, though Sarah Lawson's chapter on “Mitigating Climate Change in Urban Environments: Management of Water Supplies” uses data from five big U.S. cities. It is the 25th volume in Springer's *The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry* series.
Reports


Websites


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Drinking Water Requirements for States and Public Water Systems.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo. This website provides information on public water systems, national standards for safe drinking water, requirements for states, and other drinking water resources.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Polluted Runoff: Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/nps. This website provides information on nonpoint source pollution, which is caused when rainfall or snowmelt moves over and through the ground, and carries pollutants to nearby waters. It also provides information on the difference between point source and nonpoint source pollution.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Nutrient Pollution.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/nutrientpollution. This website provides information on nutrient pollution, one of the United States’ most widespread and costly water quality problems.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Source Water Protection (SWP): Common Considerations.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/common-considerations. This website provides information on how point and nonpoint source pollution, among other things, may impact the quality of a water source used by a drinking water treatment plant.
Available at https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs-027-01.
This primer provides a basic introduction to how water quality is measured and the factors that affect it.

State of Water Quality in the U.S.

Articles

Available at https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b05344.
The researchers analyze data on U.S. rivers and streams to track trends over time. They identify salinization, which can cause metal corrosion leading to lead poisoning, as a growing threat. They also argue that little progress has been made outside urban areas in addressing nutrient overenrichment from overuse of sources such as fertilizers.

Books

Available at https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-57874-9.
This scholarly collection examines sources and effects of water pollution in the Great Lakes, the five massive freshwater lakes near the U.S. border with Canada. It is volume 101 in Springer's The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry book series.

Reports

President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. Science and Technology to Ensure the Safety of the Nation’s Drinking Water. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Dec. 2016.
Available at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/PCAST/pcast_drinking_water_final_report_20161221.pdf.
This report from the Obama Administration's science and technology advisory group discusses the state of drinking water in the United States, describing it as generally safe but subject to recent high-profile and confidence-shaking problems. It discusses relative health risks and makes recommendations for better monitoring and treatment of drinking water contaminants to better ensure the safety of public water supplies.


**Websites**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “ATTAINS.” Available at [https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/attains](https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/attains). This website provides information on EPA’s Assessment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS). ATTAINS is an online system for accessing information about the conditions in the Nation’s surface waters, which includes data reported by states.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Ground Water and Drinking Water.”
Available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.
This website provides information on federal regulations for drinking water, and related topics. It also enables access to statistics and annual quality reports from local water systems.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “National Aquatic Resource Surveys.”
Available at https://www.epa.gov/national-aquatic-resource-surveys.
This website provides information on National Aquatic Resource Surveys, which are designed to assess the quality of the nation’s coastal waters, lakes and reservoirs, rivers and streams, and wetlands.

This website provides information on the NAWQA project, which is designed to provide information on the current condition of the nation’s streams, rivers, and groundwater; to track trends in these conditions over time; and to examine how natural features and human activities affect these conditions.

Water Quality Policy and Regulation: Federal, State, Tribal, and Local Water Quality Laws, Regulations, and Standards

Articles

Available at https://www.pnas.org/content/115/9/2078.
The authors analyze health-based violations in 17,900 community water systems from 1982 to 2015.

Available at https://www.pnas.org/content/116/12/5262.
The authors’ research finds that most government and academic benefit-cost analyses of federal water-quality regulations have estimated benefits that would be smaller than their costs, i.e., negative net benefits. However, the authors explain why this research finding is less than meets the eye: Current analyses exclude or simply cannot estimate potentially important benefits. The authors conclude that, due to their analytic biases, current cost-benefit analyses of water-quality regulations cannot be accepted at face value.
Reilly, Mary. “Local Government has an Important Role for Water Quality Protection.” Michigan State University Extension. (Dec. 2019). Available at https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/local_government_has_an_important_role_for_water_quality_protection (Part One), https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/local_government_has_an_important_role_for_water_quality_protection_part_tw (Part Two), and https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/local_government_has_an_important_role_for_water_quality_protection_part_3 (Part Three). Observing that no single level of government can be effective on its own, the author contends that federal and even state laws are not enough to protect water quality on their own. Local governments must coordinate to address water issues as well. Because water and water contaminants travel back and forth between wetlands, surface waters, and ground waters, local jurisdictions must ensure minimum “greenbelt buffers” along lakes and rivers, through zoning ordinances, minimum “setback” requirements, and similar measures.

Youngman, Julie F. “Water, Water, Anywhere?: Protecting Water Quantity in State Water Quality Standards.” Indiana Law Journal 94, no. 4 (Fall 2019): 1614-1650. Available at https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/ilj/vol94/iss4/8. The article argues that as usable water is becoming scarcer, more states should adopt regulations that protect water quantities. As a measure, the author argues, states should use quantitative numeric criteria rather than qualitative narrative criteria, which can be vague and harder to enforce. The author discusses court decisions that protect water quantity, including the 1994 Supreme Court decision Public Utility District No. 1 of Jefferson County v. Washington Department of Ecology, which recognizes the regulation of water quantity as a factor affecting water quality and authorizes states to regulate water quantity.

Books


Reports

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards for contaminants in the public water supply. This hearing reviews the SDWA standard-setting process and looks at why federal standards fail to develop. For SDWA to be more effective, witnesses recommend a number of improvements including that EPA: set standards in a reasonable timeframe and meet deadlines; collaborate with the states; consider site-specific differences in water systems; adequately train state and federal regulatory workforces to understand new requirements; make drinking water regulations more understandable for the public; protect the standard-setting process from political pressure; and work to protect vulnerable populations. Witnesses also recommend that Congress increase funding for EPA programs and modify parts of the SDWA that have allowed EPA to avoid issuing regulations for a number of toxic contaminants appearing in drinking water.

The principal law governing pollution of the nation’s surface waters is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or Clean Water Act. This report presents a summary of the law.

EPA’s most recent assessment found that $472.6 billion needs to be invested in public water system infrastructure improvements over the next 20 years. Of this amount, $57.6 billion is needed to comply with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements. The report surveys the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), which combines federal and state moneys for drinking water projects, typically subsidized loans.

The authors break down federal water-related activities into four categories: (1) “Water Resources Development, Management, and Use”; (2) “Water Quality, Protection, and Restoration”; (3) “Water Rights and Allocation”; and (4) “Research and Planning,” and then further divide each category into a list of topics. Each topic is presented in a table that includes the federal department or agency responsible for its activities or programs, its primary legal authority, and the congressional committees with jurisdiction. The reports stress the complexity of federal activities that affect water resources.
Websites

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) has created a series of policy guides that identify federal, state, and local policies and programs that incorporate a “health in all policies” approach to improve water quality. Topics include Source Water Protections, Water Security, and Water Justice. ASTHO is a national nonprofit that represents public health agencies in the United States.

Provides an in-depth overview of water law in the United States. Includes links to major federal statutes, regulations, and case law; center reports; federal resources, state water statutes, U.S. organizations and resources; and international organizations and resources.

North Dakota State University. “ND Water Law.” Available at www.ag.ndsu.edu/ndwaterlaw.
This website focuses on water law in North Dakota, but provides a general introduction to water law including relevant legal doctrines; legal issues that can arise when attempting to secure water rights; interstate water issues; federal reserved and tribal water rights; and state and federal laws that address the disposal of unwanted water. It also links to the water law statutes of many states.

The CDC works to address drinking water issues that impact public health through research and policy recommendations. The website includes sections on “Drinking Water Standards and Regulations” and “Policy & Recommendations,” with links to current and historic policy statements and reports developed by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

This website gives users several tools to examine enforcement data and information submitted by states, territories, and tribal authorities to EPA under the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act (as well as the Clean Air Act and other statutes administered by EPA). The data tools let users specify the type of jurisdiction (or identify a single jurisdiction) of interest, data topics, and filter types. Where available, results are shown pictorially, as bar charts and pie diagrams. Users can drill all the way down to the most disaggregated data, which will provide a hyperlinked list of individual reports. Reports can then be reviewed or downloaded individually.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Drinking Water Requirements for States and Public Water Systems.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo. A resource for federal and state laws related to drinking water. Connects readers to information about water systems, federal statutes such as the Safe Drinking Water Act, and agency regulations. This page also contains information about a federal-state partnership called the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund with links to reports to Congress, guidance documents, and Federal Register notices on this program.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Regulatory Information by Topic: Water.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/regulatory-information-topic/regulatory-information-topic-water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and states are primarily responsible for enforcing federal clean water and safe drinking water laws. This website provides links to information on the relevant federal laws and regulations; compliance and enforcement mechanisms; and policy and guidance. Topics include drinking water, ground water, hydraulic fracturing, impaired waters, mercury, mining, oceans, stormwater, surface water, wastewater, watersheds, and wetlands.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Safe Drinking Water on Tribal Lands.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater. Provides information about Environmental Protection Agency efforts to ensure tribal lands have access to safe drinking water. Includes information about federal partnerships, assistance to tribes, compliance data, and tribal utilities.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Standards for Water Body Health.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/standards-water-body-health/what-are-water-quality-standards. Water quality standards describe a specific water body’s desired condition and how that desired condition will be protected or achieved. This website explains the principal components of water quality standards: the water body’s designated uses (e.g., protection of fish, shellfish, and wildlife; public drinking water supply); criteria (such as maximum permitted pollutant concentration levels); and antidegradation requirements (to protect existing water body uses and to protect and maintain water quality in high-quality waters).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Summary of the Clean Water Act.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-clean-water-act. The webpage provides a summary of the Clean Water Act (CWA), which provides the principal framework for regulating pollution in the surface waters of the United States. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the agency with the primary responsibility for implementing and enforcing the CWA, but works with state environmental agencies and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This EPA summary includes information on the history of the act and compliance monitoring.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Ground Water and Drinking Water.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water. A federal government website providing access to resources on drinking water. Includes information about major federal legislation and agency regulations, water systems across states and tribal lands, and water quality reports.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Water Quality Standards: Regulations and Resources.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech. This website provides information on federal water quality standards and regulations; minimum criteria for state and tribal water quality standards; and the EPA review and approval process. It identifies priorities for state and tribal water quality standards programs. One webpage provides hyperlinks for all state, territory, and authorized tribal water quality standards.


Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

Local Water Infrastructure Framework

Reports


U.S. Congress. Congressional Budget Office. *Federal Support for Financing State and Local Transportation and Water Infrastructure*. 2018. Available at https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2018-10/54549-InfrastructureFinancing.pdf. A review outlining how local government infrastructure projects have used different funding mechanisms, and what their corresponding impacts have been on federal spending. Provides examples of infrastructure projects and methods for their funding, including tax-exempt bonds, state revolving funds, tax credit bonds, and direct federal credit programs. This resource focuses on the economic and tax consequences of funding infrastructure projects.


**Websites**

Federal Assistance Programs

Reports


The Government Accountability Office analyzed the current state of federal assistance to local water utilities to help them prepare for the effects of global warming. The report makes recommendations for future outreach and planning.


A mandatory annual report submitted to Congress by the Indian Health Service regarding sanitation deficiency levels on tribal lands. Includes an accounting of American Indian/Alaskan Native homes with inadequate sanitation facilities and no access to a safe water supply. An appendix lists the Indian Health Service sanitation projects throughout the country, along with their corresponding costs and other data.


The author provides information and background on federally funded projects and programs addressing water supply and infrastructure needs.

**Websites**


This website provides access to resources related to the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Includes basic information, a background on the fund, needs surveys, financial reports, handbooks, laws, and policies, among other resources.


This website provides access to resources related to the Environmental Protection Agency’s Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Includes basic information, a background on the fund, needs surveys, financial reports, handbooks, laws, and policies, among other resources.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Ground Water and Drinking Water.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-grants. A website summarizing different federal grants available for water infrastructure improvement projects, including grants for public water systems and infrastructure projects impacting American Indian communities. Each summary links to a new page with additional information about individual grant programs.

State of Water Infrastructure in the U.S.

Articles

Sedlak, David. “How Development of America's Water Infrastructure Has Lurched Through History.” Trend Magazine (Mar. 3, 2019). Available at https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/trend/archive/spring-2019/how-development-of-americas-water-infrastructure-has-lurched-through-history. A discussion of the history of America’s water infrastructure systems, along with information about funding. This article provides examples of how some municipalities, including New York City, have responded to water system issues attributed to population growth and other factors. This publication offers theories about how inaction on modifying local water systems could impact future generations.

Reports


Based on an annual survey of water professionals, this report outlines the state of the water industry, as well as its challenges and their underlying causes. Discusses some of the top issues identified among survey respondents, including renewal and replacement of aging water and wastewater infrastructure, financing for capital improvements, and long-term water supply availability. To view the report, visitors must enter an email address on the Association’s website, and successfully complete a challenge-response authentication.


This survey, conducted every four years, provides an assessment of the capital investments needed to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act.


A federal agency assessment of drinking water resources and infrastructure needs for Congress. Includes sections on different types of drinking water systems and categories of needed infrastructure projects across all states, territories, and tribal lands.


This report provides information and recommendations to identify on lead pipes that carry drinking water in certain places.


This report examines the federal government’s ability to provide technical and financial assistance to water utilities in both preparing for and responding to extreme weather events related to climate change. The report focuses on the work of four federal government agencies/departments: the Environmental Protection Agency; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and the Department of Agriculture. Includes recommendations for improving coordination across these four agencies, as well as changes to specific programs that these agencies administer, in order to put a larger emphasis on climate resilience.
Water Resources and Water Supply Management

Water Scarcity Management and Policy Framework

Reports


This government report discusses how climate change may affect U.S. water resources from the perspective of four federal agencies with responsibility for water issues: the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey.


The report’s authors summarize the history and current activities of the Bureau of Reclamation—an agency within the Department of the Interior that manages and develops several large federal dams, reservoirs, and water diversion structures in the western United States.


The authors discuss local, state, and federal drought preparedness; federal drought assistance programs; and potential steps federal programs can take to further prepare for drought.


This report provides a comprehensive overview of the Colorado River Basin and the laws, treaties, court decisions, and federal agencies that govern the management of the river. The report also covers state allocation issues, wildlife concerns, and tribal water rights.


Discusses water infrastructure issues and projects of concern to the 117th Congress. Provides an overview of the federal agencies involved in water resource management and their funding, and discusses issues related to Indian water rights settlements and international waters shared with Canada and Mexico.
State of Water Supply in the U.S.

Articles

Available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2019/08/06/mapping-strain-our-water.
Drawing on research by the World Resources Institute, this article summarizes stresses on the availability of water stores in different regions of the United States.

Available at https://doi.org/10.1029/2018EF001091.
This article projects that population growth and climate change will cause the United States to experience significant water challenges in coming decades. The authors suggest that water supply adaptations of the past may be ineffective going forward and that new alternatives should be considered.

Available at https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-021-01533-x.
In this study, the authors summarize the history of water infrastructure development in the southwest United States. They argue that the construction of large dams and reservoirs have directly contributed to significant agricultural expansion and urban growth.

This article discusses the growth of various business and investment opportunities that could exist as a result of limited fresh water in the United States.

Available at https://doi.org/10.3390/w12082290.
Using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and other data sources, Kehl argues that crops requiring significant amounts of water are being grown in water-scarce regions of the United States. The author suggests that new agricultural practices could benefit water efficiency and regional agricultural economies.

This study examines the collected groundwater well records from throughout the western United States. The research of the authors shows that wells for domestic use are shallower than wells used for agricultural purposes and are therefore more susceptible to drying.

The author, a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge, examines the history of water rights in the United States as it relates to the public trust doctrine. The public trust doctrine holds that some resources are so important to citizens that they should be protected by the state and maintained for the public good. The public trust doctrine has traditionally been a state law matter and used by courts to protect public access to navigable waters, not to protect the use of fresh water. However, with parts of the United States facing severe water shortages, Judge Smith suggests that courts may start to play a larger role in addressing the water crisis by applying the public trust doctrine.


In consultation with water managers throughout the country, the authors summarize and compare issues, challenges, and areas of concern between the eastern and western United States.

**Books**


This casebook looks at legal issues and doctrines that affect private and public water use rights, including tribal rights, interstate water disputes and U.S.-Mexico water diplomacy.


Available at https://www.awra.org/Members/Publications/AWRA_Reports.aspx.

This publication is the product of an American Water Resources Association National Leadership Workshop for state officials. It provides uniform reporting and narrative information on the state water plans of 17 states in varied stages of development. The chapter on each state plan summarizes its legal context and statutory foundation; current status and future development; resulting components; resolved and persisting challenges; and scope and budget. The final chapter synthesizes the information and spotlights common themes among the diverse states.


This book tells the history of westward expansion in the United States and the role of government agencies, politicians, farmers, business interests, and others in addressing and managing limited water resources.
Reports


U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Colorado River Ten Tribes Partnership, Colorado River Basin Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study Report. Dec. 2018 Available at https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/crbstudy/tws/finalreport.html. The Ten Tribes Partnership is a coalition of ten federally recognized tribes with federal Indian reserved water rights in the Colorado River Basin. This Bureau of Reclamation study examines how partnership tribes use their water and the impediments they face. It includes an overview of the Colorado River Basin; background on federal Indian reserved water rights; assessment of current tribal water use and projected future water development; challenges and opportunities related to development of tribal water; and future considerations and next steps.

U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Indian Water Rights Settlements, by Charles V. Stern. R44148. Available at https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/details?prodcode=R44148. Many tribes have reserved water rights that date to their reservations’ establishment and, thus, have senior water rights under the prior appropriation water law systems used in many western states. This arrangement has led to dozens of water-rights settlements among tribes, the federal government, states, water districts, and private water users, among others. This report provides background and discusses federal laws that have funded such settlements to date, as well as proposals for extending federal water-settlement funding in perpetuity.

Websites

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Drought and Health.” Available at https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/drought/implications.htm. According to the CDC, drought can contribute to several public health issues. This site summarizes several adverse effects due to drought, including impacts to food supply, air quality, sanitation, and certain diseases.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Drought Resilience and Water Conservation.” Available at https://www.epa.gov/water-research/drought-resilience-and-water-conservation. This site hosts information and resources on several water supply-related issues, including aquifer recharge, water reuse, desalination, drought resilience, and watershed sustainability.


SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This section of the bibliography was compiled by the U.S. Government Publishing Office Library Services and Content Management.


“Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its protection of water resources in the United States.”

Analysis of Remedial Scenarios Affecting Plume Movement Through a Sole-source Aquifer System, Southeastern Nassau County, New York

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo147852
Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Years/Pages: 2020; vi, 83 p.
Print price: N/A

Assessment of Containment Trends in Plumes and Wells and Monitoring Network Optimization at the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo153467
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Years/Pages: 2021; x, 80 p.
Print price: N/A

Assessment of Dissolved-Selenium Concentrations and Loads in the Lower Gunnison River Basin, Colorado, as Part of the Selenium Management Program, 2011-17

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo143811
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Years/Pages: 2020; v, 21 p.
Print price: N/A
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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2020; vi, 14 p.
Print price: N/A

Assessment of Water Quality and Fecal Contamination Sources at Hook Pond, East Hampton, New York
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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2020; viii, 58 p.
Print price: N/A

Bathymetry of New York City’s East of Hudson Reservoirs and Controlled Lakes, 2017-2019
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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2021; viii, 46 p.
Print price: N/A

Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act: Report Together with Dissenting Views (to Accompany H.R. 5598)
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Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2020; 14 p.
Print price: N/A

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Print price: N/A
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Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo154117
Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2020; vii, 57 p.
Print price: N/A

Ensuring a Sustainable Future: An Energy Management Guidebook for Wastewater and Water Utilities

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Publisher: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Year/Pages: 2008; 110 p.
Print price: $8.50

Executive Summary and Annotated Bibliography of Selected References from "Microbial and Viral Indicators of Pathogens and Human Health Risks From Recreational Exposure to Waters Impaired by Fecal Contamination" with Related Project Ideas for Gwinnett County, Georgia

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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2021; v, 10 p.
Print price: N/A
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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2021; vii, 20 p.
Print price: N/A

Local Water Protection Act: Report (to Accompany H.R. 2008)

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo156272
Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2021; 15 p.
Print price: N/A

Ocean Pollution Reduction Act II: Report (to Accompany H.R. 587)

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Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2021; 9 p.
Print price: N/A

Periphyton Biomass and Community Compositions as Indicators of Water Quality in the Lower Grand River Hydrologic Unit, Missouri and Iowa, 2011-18

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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2021; vi, 51 p.
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Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2021; 19 p.
Print price: N/A
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Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Year/Pages: 2021; ix, 51 p.
Print price: N/A

Taking Stock of Your Water System: a Simple Asset Inventory for Very Small Drinking Water Systems

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/LPS63032
Publisher: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Year/Pages: 2004; 45 p.
Print price: $4.25

The Administration’s Priorities and Policy Initiatives Under the Clean Water Act

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo144265
Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2020; x, 142 p.
Print price: N/A

The Bureau of Reclamation: Origins and Growth to 1945 (vol. 1); from Developing to Managing Water, 1945-2000 (vol. 2)

Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/lps118238
Publisher: Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior
Year/Pages: 2006; multi-volume set
Print price: $34.65 (v. 1); $70.00 (v. 2)

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and Water Management in Florida

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Publisher: U.S. Government Publishing Office
Year/Pages: 2021; x, 63 p.
Print price: N/A
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Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo157795
Publisher: Department of the Army, Army Corps of Engineers
Year/Pages: 2018; xii, 170 p.
Print price: N/A


Available at: https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/LPS15119
Publisher: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Year/Pages: 2001; 42 p.
Print price: $26.50


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Publisher: U.S. Government Publisher Office
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