

**United States Transboundary basin (river or lake)**

Name of the transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Alsek	Canada	1800	1800
Chilkat	Canada	2100	2100
Columbia	Canada	566500	566500
Firth	Canada	2200	2200
Fraser	Canada	600	600
Lake of the Woods	Canada		
Nelson/ Saskatchewan	Canada	157400	157400
Skagit	Canada	7100	7100
St.Croix	Canada	3300	3300
St. John	Canada	17300	17300
Great Lakes/St. Lawrence	Canada	496100	496100
St. Mary-Milk/Mississippi	Canada	63530	63530
Souris	Canada		
Stikine	Canada	18	18
Taku	Canada	1700	1700
Whiting	Canada	500	500

Yukon	Canada	496000	496000
Colorado River	Mexico	644600	644600
Rio Grande/Rio Bravo	Mexico	341800	341800
Tijuana	Mexico	1300	1300
Yaqui	Mexico	4600	4600
<b>Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>)</b> [A] <i>(do not double count sub-basins)</i>			2808448
<b>Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>)</b> [B] <i>(do not double count sub-basins)</i>		2808448	

#### United States Transboundary aquifers

Name of the transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>1</sup> within the territory of the country	Surface area (in km <sup>2</sup> ) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Abbotsford - Sumas	Canada	160	160
Grand Forks	Canada	34	
Judith		-	
Milk	Canada	25000	25000

<sup>1</sup> For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

Okanagan-Osoyoos	Canada	166	166
Poplar	Canada	8000	
Richelieu Yamaska-Lake Champlain	Canada	7500	7500
Estevan	Canada	56	56
Northern Great Plains	Canada	375000	
Chateauguay	Canada	1000	1000
Sonoyta- Papagos	Mexico		
Santa Cruz	Mexico	8789	8789
San Pedro	Mexico	2460	2460
Conejos Medanos- Mesilla	Mexico	6500	6500
Sonora San Bernadino	Mexico	1090	
Huecos Bolson-Valle de Juarez	Mexico	9612	9612
Edwards- Trinity-El Burro	Mexico	110000	
Baja del Rio Bravo-Grande	Mexico	14200	
Los Mimbres- Las Palmas	Mexico	102	
San Diego - Tijuana	Mexico		
Cuenca Baja del Rio Colorado	Mexico	16000	

Chihuahua- New Mexico Animas/Playa	Mexico	5635	
Chih. Domingue/Mi mbres Las Palmas	Mexico	11400	
Allende- Piedras Negras	Mexico	1534	
<b>Total surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) [C]</b>			61243
<b>Total surface area of transboundary aquifers within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) [D]</b>		604238	

**Indicator value for the United States of America**

$$((A + C) / (B + D)) \times 100\% = 84\%$$