POLITICAL AND LEGAL LEVERS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Problem setting. Provision of the population and branches of economy with quality water and in sufficient quantity is an overarching goal of our state, which it is currently unable to fully implement. The main reason for this is the lack of a perfect system of public administration in the field of water management and effective political and legal principles. Overcoming these negative factors is the need to reform the domestic water sector. In order to achieve efficiency in this process, it is definitely necessary to take into account the foreign experience of successful countries. One of these is the United States.

Recent research and publications analysis. To date, in Ukraine, the political and legal principles of water management in the US have been fragmentarily investigated in the scientific works of V. P. Bessonny, O. V. Tretyakov, O. O. Psheyuk, V. M. Sai and others.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to analyze the US political and legal experience in public administration in the field of water management.

Paper main body. Currently, the US has outdated key water laws, water policy directions that lead to inefficient water management. As a result, an increasing number of aquatic ecosystems are contaminated. Many water users ignore the existing economically profitable technologies of water use and the practice of their protection.

The system of US special bodies with water management powers is quite numerous and extensive.

In particular, today the main environmental authority defining the policy for the development of the US water sector is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

EPA in the sphere of drinking water ensures implementation of its quality standards, implementation of state control of drinking water quality supplied by water supply systems, informing water users about the quality of drinking water supply services.
The U.S. Department of the Interior, through the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division, is responsible for the Water Information Coordination Program (WICP) of the Federal Government. Originally, this responsibility was delegated to the Interior Department in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-67, "Coordination of Federal activities in the acquisition of certain water data," (1964). In December 1991, the circular was updated and replaced by OMB Memorandum No. 92-01, which created the Water Information Coordination Program.

Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River.

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, often referred to as "Oceans, Environment and Science" or simply "OES", covers issues that reach from the vastness of space to the depths of the oceans. Created by Congress in 1974, OES advances U.S. strategic interests through policy aimed at ensuring that economic growth and a healthy planet go hand in hand.

**Conclusions of the research.** The analysis shows some practical problems in the US water management. In our opinion, overcoming them requires, first of all, implementation of a number of such measures as updating the provisions of water legislation, ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water regardless of the source of its catch, as well as sufficient funding for the efficient functioning of the water sector, rethinking modern requirements for the smooth introduction of water management activities, etc.