The Supreme Court denied petitions filed by the U.S. government and states to have the Court review a lower federal court ruling about reservoir water allocations in the Upper Rio Grande River Basin.

The decision was a victory for New Mexico, which argued that the Compact was illegal because it allowed New Mexico to sell reservoir water to Texas. The Compact's purpose was to ensure water for each state's needs, but New Mexico's plan to sell water could disrupt that balance.

The court ruled that the Compact did not give Texas a contract for reservoir water and that New Mexico's action could lead to significant injury to Texas. The court also noted that the Compact has been an important part of the U.S.-Mexico border area for a century and a half, and that it has been an important source of water for New Mexico.

New Mexico's attorney, Frank Eggert, argued that the Compact did not allow Texas to intercept water from Elephant Butte Reservoir, which is located in southern New Mexico. The court disagreed, saying that the Compact did not guarantee Texas water rights.

The court also held that the Compact did not require New Mexico to deliver water to Texas beyond what is needed for reservoir operations. The Compact only requires New Mexico to deliver water to Texas when there is a surplus of water.

The court's decision is likely to have significant implications for water management in the region. It could lead to renegotiations of the Compact, which has been in place since 1930, and could result in new agreements about water allocations.

New Mexico has already filed a lawsuit against Texas, arguing that the Compact requires New Mexico to deliver water to Texas. The court's decision could provide a legal basis for New Mexico's claims.

The Compact's future is uncertain, and it is likely that further legal challenges will be brought. However, the court's decision is a significant victory for New Mexico, which has long argued that the Compact is unfair and that it should be renegotiated to better reflect the state's needs.

In conclusion, the Supreme Court's decision is likely to have significant implications for water management in the region. It could lead to renegotiations of the Compact, which has been in place since 1930, and could result in new agreements about water allocations. The court's decision is a significant victory for New Mexico, which has long argued that the Compact is unfair and that it should be renegotiated to better reflect the state's needs.