



Briefing Paper

Prepared for San Diego Dialogue's Forum *Fronterizo*
program on:

Providing a Reliable Water Supply in the San Diego/Imperial Valley/Baja California

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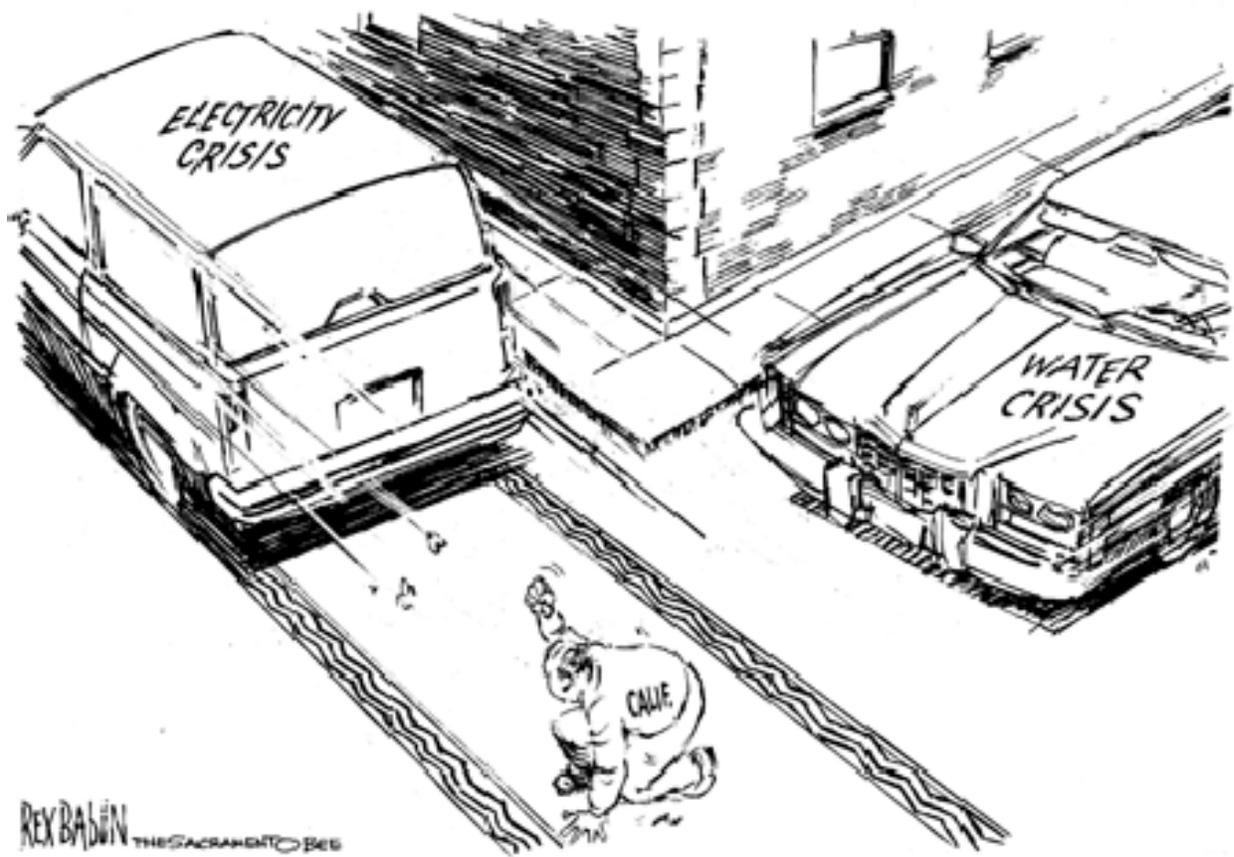


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I. Introduction

California's energy crisis has captured the attention of local, state and national media and caused many of us to do something we have not done enough of in recent decades, namely, think about and plan for our short and long term energy infrastructure needs.¹ A positive impact of the energy crisis has been to draw needed attention to the even more significant water crisis that looms over California's future.² While California has been embroiled in decades-long debates, disputes and "consensus building" processes over water rights and supply allocation, available supplies could leave the state short over five

¹ Dickerson, Marla and Silverstein, Stuart. "New Crises Loom in State's Aging Infrastructure." Los Angeles Times February 18, 2001 (portion of the State's budget devoted to investment in infrastructure has shrunk from 19.57% in 1967 to 2.74% in 2002). San Diego Dialogue's Forum Fronterizo hosted a forum on Energy Opportunities in Baja California in July 2001.

² See, e.g., Hanson, Victor Davis. "Paradise Lost." Wall Street Journal March 21, 2001; and Martin, Glen. "Drought Could be our Next Crisis." San Francisco Chronicle July 22, 2001.

million acre-feet (MAF) of water in a dry year.³ While the water wars have raged in California, the water demands in the Tijuana/Rosarito region⁴ have also continued to grow quietly along with its population.

San Diego County imports as much as 95% of its water supply;⁵ currently, it is completely dependent on the Los Angeles based Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its imported water.⁶ Most of the water that serves San Diego comes from the Colorado River and is delivered through the Colorado River Aqueduct, owned by MWD and paid for by its member agencies including the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority). Water distribution within and throughout San Diego County is through the water distribution system owned and operated by the Water Authority.

Similarly, the Baja Coastal region is at times more than 95% dependent on water imported from the Colorado River as part of Mexico's entitlement to water under its treaty with the United States.⁷ Water is delivered through the

³ California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 160-98 (Bulletin 160). Using 1995 total forecasts for 2001, Bulletin 160 forecasts that California's water shortages by 2020 will be 2.4 MAF in an average water year and 6.2 MAF in drought years with existing facilities and programs. The water management options identified in Bulletin 160 as likely to be implemented could reduce those shortages to 0.2 MAF in average water years and 2.7 MAF in drought years. A new bulletin will be available in 2003.

⁴ The Tijuana/Rosarito region will be referred to as the Baja Coastal region; the economic region of Tijuana, Ensenada, Tecate and Mexicali will be referred to as the Border Cities.

⁵ The San Diego region is similarly dependent on imported energy supplies; virtually all of its natural gas and a majority of its electricity is imported from outside the region.

⁶ As noted later in this Briefing Paper, the Water Authority has negotiated a long-term water transfer with the Imperial Irrigation District; however, a number of legal hurdles remain to the successful implementation of that agreement.

⁷ The United States-Mexico Treaty for Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande (1944 Water Treaty) guaranteed Mexico an annual quantity of 1.5 MAF of Colorado River water. Under the terms of the 1944 Water Treaty, the United States shall deliver an additional 200,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water to Mexico when the United States declares that there exists waters surplus to United States consumptive

Rio Colorado-Tijuana Aqueduct and its storage facilities at Carrizo Reservoir. Constructed in the early 1980's, the Aqueduct is energy inefficient and lacks sufficient capacity to meet the Baja Coastal region's future water supply needs.

San Diego and the Baja Coastal region (hereinafter sometimes referred to collectively as the Border Region or Region) constitute the largest urban area along the United States-Mexico border, estimated at more than 4 million residents. San Diego's current population is 2.9 million and is expected to increase to 3.8 million people by 2020; Baja Coastal's current population is 1.3 million and is expected to double by 2020 to 2.6 million people. The Border Region's total 2020 population of more than 6 million people will have combined water demands of almost one million acre-feet (AF).⁸

II. The Challenge and Opportunity

The greater San Diego/Baja Coastal/Border Cities region enjoys a thriving and diverse economy estimated at \$120 billion.⁹ The major components of the San Diego economy include manufacturing, technology, tourism, agriculture, and defense. The Baja side boasts manufacturing, exports and tourism. The

uses. The USIBWC, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Reclamation, ensures that the deliveries to Mexico are made in accordance with the provisions contained in the 1944 Water Treaty.

⁸ While the Border Region's challenge is to develop and deliver sufficient water supplies to meet the Region's needs, Imperial County's water supply reliability issues are unique: they have a large entitlement to Colorado River water, but it remains subject to claims by others. See Section IV, *infra*.

⁹ This number is a low estimate given numbers are not yet available for 2000 for the Border Cities. San Diego County's Gross Regional Product (GRP) for 2000 was \$110.2 Billion. By way of comparison, San Diego County's GRP for 1999 was 101.41 Billion and Baja's was \$15.57 Billion. The three ports of entry between San Diego County and Mexico experience the greatest number of international and land crossings in the world. In 1999 the average number of daily two-way crossings totaled over 300,000 people.

continued success and sustainability of the Border Region's economy depends on having a safe and reliable supply of water.

As will be noted in greater detail below, by the year 2020 the agencies serving water to the Border Region must develop¹⁰ more than 200,000 AF of water supplies beyond those that are available to serve the Region now. In addition, the Region must ensure the reliability of delivery of the almost 800,000 acre-feet (AF) of water that is now imported from the Colorado River and other sources. This is the challenge and this is the opportunity.

In Imperial Valley, the challenge is to protect Imperial's water supply against claims by others and stimulate a struggling economy. If properly managed and responsive to the community's diverse needs, the San Diego/Imperial Irrigation District water transfer would provide an economic stimulus to the Imperial Valley of more than \$50 million annually.

III. Situation Analysis: San Diego County

1. Legal/Agency Framework

While the water resources of the State of California are recognized as a valuable resource that should be protected in the public interest, water rights are property rights. The State's sovereign interest in water, however, gives it the authority to exercise the state's police-power regulatory authority over

¹⁰ As noted below, the agencies' plans include among other things demand management and substantial investments in water conservation and recycling programs.

water resources.¹¹The Water Authority is the regional water wholesaler for up to 95 percent of the water used in San Diego County. The Water Authority represents 23 member agencies, and is governed by a Board of Directors made up of representatives from those agencies (the agencies are listed to the below). The Water Authority delivers water to the 23 retail water agencies that

in turn deliver water to their retail customers. The Water Authority serves over 2.8 million people in a service area of 1,420 square-miles.

1. CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 2. CITY OF DEL MAR
 3. CITY OF ESCONDIDO
 4. FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
 5. HELIX WATER DISTRICT
 6. CITY OF NATIONAL CITY
 7. CITY OF OCEANSIDE
 8. OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 9. OTAY WATER DISTRICT
 10. PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 11. PENDELTON MILITARY RESERVATION
 12. CITY OF POWAY
 13. RAINBOW MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 14. RAMONA MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 15. RINCON DEL DIABLO MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 16. CITY OF SAN DIEGO
 17. SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT
 18. SANTA FE IRRIGATION DISTRICT
 19. SOUTH BAY IRRIGATION DISTRICT
 20. VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT
 21. VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
 22. VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
 23. YUIMA MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
- COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO (EX-OFFICIO)



¹¹ A full discussion of the nature and extent of water rights as property or of the extent of local, state and federal jurisdiction over water resources is beyond the scope of this paper. See, generally, Slater, California Water Law and Policy, Lexis Publishing. (Release 6 – 6/01), Chapters 1 (California Water Law and Policy), 15 (Federal Interests) and 16 (Water Quality).



California Water Sources

The Water Authority typically imports and delivers between 75 to 95% of San Diego County's water supply. The Water Authority imports water through MWD; MWD imports water from the State Water Project¹² and through the Colorado River Aqueduct and delivers it to six counties in Southern California. The major water conveyance facilities are shown on the map.

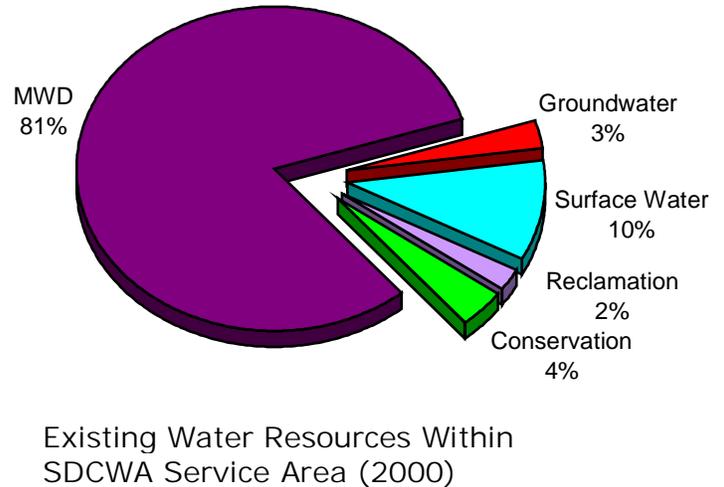
2. Existing Water Supply Situation

In 2000, approximately 59% of the water used in San Diego County came from the Colorado River, which is almost 73% of the area's imported water supply.¹³ The remaining 27% of imported water supplies come from the State Water Project, which is owned by the State of California and delivers water from the Sacramento Delta to Southern California. The remainder of San Diego

¹² MWD is a State Water Project contractor, holding an entitlement to 2.012 MAF, nearly half of the total project entitlement of 4.124 MAF. However, the Project has never delivered more than 3.4 MAF and is unlikely to do so in the future. For a discussion that has rocked the water bureaucracy in California, see Planning and Conservation League vs. Department of Water Resources (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 892, 100 Cal.Rptr.2d 173 ("... local decision makers are seduced by contractual entitlements and approve projects dependent on water worth little more than a wish and a prayer").

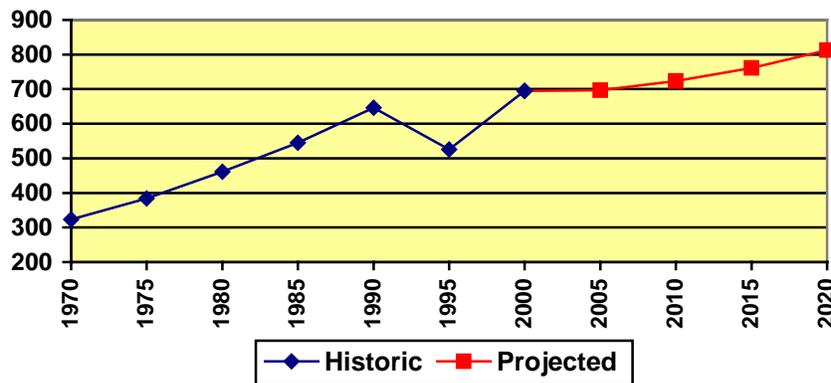
¹³ The Water Authority pays a blended rate for Colorado River and State Water Project water; however, the relative percentage of Colorado River and State Water Project water that is actually delivered to San Diego is treated as within the discretion of the MWD board of directors.

County's overall supplies come from local rainfall, and increasingly from recycled wastewater and recovered groundwater. San Diego's per-capita usage is approximately 200 gallons per day. Total water usage in fiscal year 2000 was 695,000 AF.¹⁴



Historic and Projected Growth: By the year 2020, the population in San Diego County is projected to increase by 0.9 million people to 3.8 million.

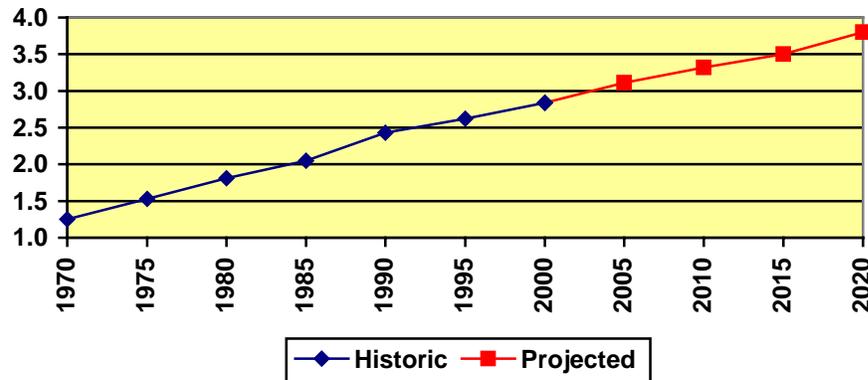
(Million)



¹⁴ The Water Authority does not have firm entitlement to the water that it receives from the Metropolitan Water District, but is working to enhance the reliability of its water supplies. For a discussion of some of the elements that impact the reliability of the Water Authority's water supplies, see its 2000 Urban Water Management Plan in Sections 5 and 6.2. Since the UWMP was prepared, the Water Authority has filed litigation, now pending in the San Francisco Superior Court (Case No. 320217) to clarify the meaning and impact of preferential rights under Section 135 of the MWD Act.

Historic and Projected Water Demands: The SDCWA projects that by 2020, total annual water use will increase 118,000AF to 813,000AF.

(Thousands, AF)



IV. Situation Analysis: Imperial County

1. Legal/Agency Framework

Rich in agricultural history, the Imperial Valley's warm climate region has an agriculture-based economy that ranks among the top 10 agricultural counties nationwide. Imperial Valley farmers produce nearly \$1 billion in crops annually and provide thousands of jobs in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys on 461,000 acres under irrigation. Imperial, like most of the lower southeastern portion of the California desert, receives both water and power from a community owned utility, the Imperial Irrigation District (IID).

IID is the largest irrigation district in the nation, with a service area of over one million acres. Of the water IID transports, 98 percent is used for agriculture in the Imperial Valley. The remaining 2 percent is delivered to nine Imperial Valley cities that treat it to safe drinking water standards and sell it to their residents.

The Imperial Irrigation District was formed in 1911 to acquire properties of the bankrupt California Development Company and its Mexican subsidiary. By

1922, IID had also acquired the 13 mutual water companies that had developed and operated the distribution canals. By mid-1920, the district was delivering water to nearly 500,000 acres. Since 1942, water has been diverted at Imperial Dam on the Colorado River through the 82-mile-long All-American Canal, all of which the district now operates and maintains.¹⁵

IID is a California Irrigation District formed under the laws of the State of California. It holds water rights to the Colorado River under water use first initiated prior to the turn of the century. These rights are embodied and recognized in licenses issued by the predecessor to the California State Water Resources Control Board, in the Seven Party Agreement among various California agencies and agreements with the United States Secretary of Interior. Its priority rights to water from the Colorado River have been confirmed in litigation between the States of California and Arizona.¹⁶

2. Existing Water Supply Situation

Imperial's priority rights to the Colorado River generally follow the Palo Verde Irrigation District and precede the Coachella Valley Water District and MWD. Under the United States Supreme Court opinion in *Arizona v. California*, California was allotted approximately 4.4 MAF per year. However, the State presently uses more than 5.2 MAF annually. Consequently, the relative priority of the various users becomes a significant consideration as other States begin

¹⁵ Imperial Irrigation District Website

¹⁶ *Arizona v. California* (1963) 373 U.S. 546, 83 S.Ct. 1468.

to demand that California slowly curtail its use of Colorado River use in accordance with the *Arizona v. California* case.

California only recognizes the existence of a property right in water that is used reasonably. IID has the right to divert and use up to 3.8 MAF of water per year; however, Coachella and MWD have historically argued that IID's uses require improvements in efficiency. Coachella and MWD stood to gain additional water if their arguments were to prevail. The water transfer agreement with San Diego and the remaining elements of the Quantification Settlement Agreement will finally settle this longstanding dispute and allow IID to firm up the reliability of its water supply.¹⁷

The most challenging obstacle to the implementation of the water transfer agreement is the successful completion of the environmental review process now underway. If successful, the transfer agreement will provide an economic stimulus to Imperial County's struggling economy of more than \$50 million annually.

V. Situation Analysis: Baja Coastal Region

1. Legal/Agency Framework

Water supply development, management and delivery in the Baja Coastal region is the responsibility of agencies at multiple levels of government which may be generally described as follows:

Water supply planning within Mexico's 31 states and one Federal District is under the federal oversight of the Comisión Nacional del Agua (National

Water Commission - CNA). CNA is a division within Mexico's environmental agency, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries - SEMARNAP) and serves as the administrator and custodian of national waters and their related resources. Operating according to the Ley Nacional de Aguas (National Water Law), the CNA identifies its goal as the preservation of water quality and quantity for sustainable use. CNA also interacts with the state governments in Mexico, foreign governments and international agencies, including the International Boundary and Water Commission.

The State of Baja California has a commission to coordinate the development of water and wastewater infrastructure projects for the State of Baja California. The Comisión Estatal de Agua (State Water Commission – CEA) reports directly to the Baja California governor and works with the Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Públicas (Secretariat of Urban Development and Public Works– SAHOPE). SAHOPE's responsibility at the State level is for the planning for public works, such as water facilities and wastewater collection.

Under the authority of CEA, the Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos de Tijuana (The State Commission of Public Services of Tijuana – CESPT) is responsible for delivering and treating the water supply, provided by CNA, to the approximately 1.35 million residents of Tijuana and Rosarito. CESPT also provides wastewater services to the Baja Coastal region. CESPT's service area

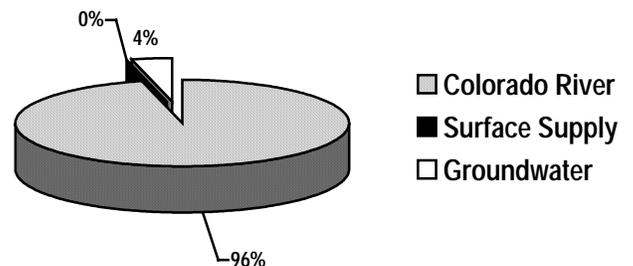
¹⁷ Until the Quantification Settlement Agreement is implemented, IID's water supply remains vulnerable to attack.

is 152 square miles, and it is estimated that its water supply infrastructure serves approximately 95% of its potential customers.

CESPT is one of four State agencies that provide water distribution throughout Baja California – one for each municipality within the State (Tijuana, Mexicali, Tecate, and Ensenada). In addition to these municipal entities, the Comisión de Servicios de Agua del Estado (State Commission of Water Services – COSAE) operates the Rio Colorado-Tijuana Aqueduct. As mentioned above, it is the role of the Comisión Estatal de Agua to coordinate with the local commissions in the development of water and wastewater facilities.

2. Existing Water Supply Situation

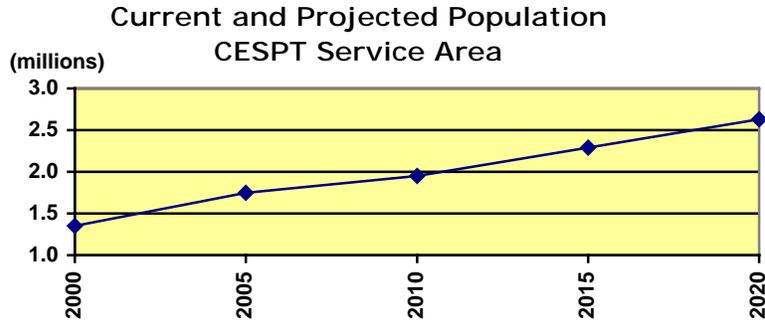
The Baja Coastal region relies on three sources of water: Colorado River water, local surface water and groundwater. In 2000, approximately 96% of the water used in the CESPT service area came from the Colorado River, delivered through the Rio Colorado-Tijuana Aqueduct (completed in 1982), and its storage facilities at Carrizo Reservoir near Tecate. The second source is from local runoff stored at Abelardo L. Rodríguez Reservoir,



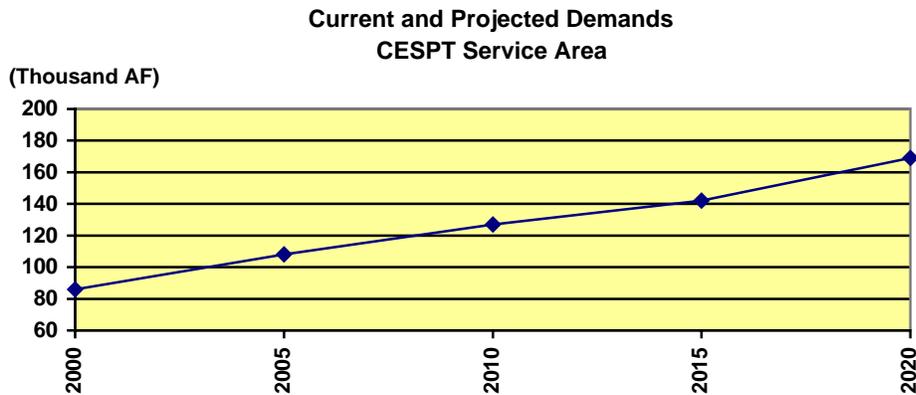
Existing Water Resources Within CESPT Service Area (2000)

which provided no yield in 2000 due to low rainfall, but can provide close to 100% in years of high rainfall. An additional 4% of water supplies came from

Population Growth: By the year 2020, the population in the Tijuana-Rosarito region is projected to increase by about 1.3 million people to 2.6 million



groundwater wells in Tijuana and Rosarito. Baja Coastal's per-capita usage is approximately 57 gallons per capita per day; total water usage in 2000 was approximately 86,000 AF.



Current and Projected Water Demands: Mexican water agencies project that by 2020, total annual water use will increase by about 83,000 AF to approximately 169,000 AF.

VI. Meeting the Border Region's Future Water Demands

1. Water Authority Service Area

To meet future water demands, the Water Authority has developed a diverse water resources management plan that assesses the availability of existing supplies and identifies new water sources to ensure a reliable water supply for San Diego County. The Urban Water Management Plan (Plan),

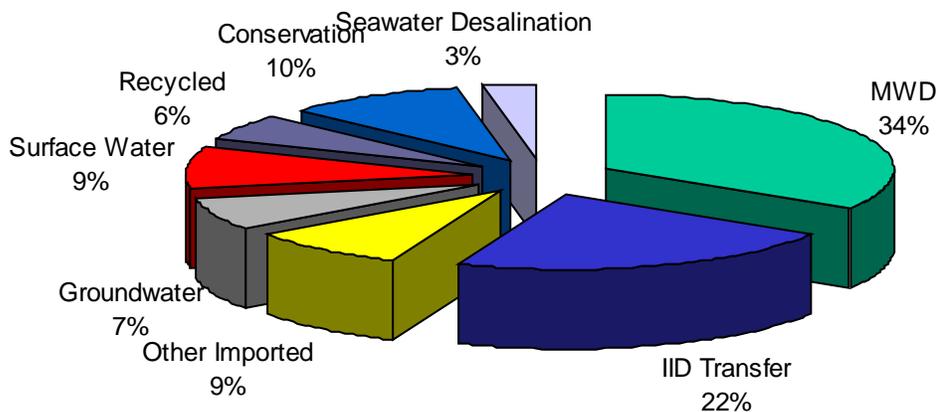
adopted in 2000, describes the steps the Water Authority is taking to ensure San Diego County has a cost-effective, safe, reliable water supply through the year 2020.

2020 projected water demands are expected to be satisfied in part from the maximum development of local water supplies. Enhanced local water supplies include demand management through conservation (93,200 AF), water recycling (53,400 AF), groundwater (59,500 AF), surface storage (85,600 AF) and seawater desalination (25,000 AF).¹⁸ While the Plan calls for the maximum development of local supplies, such supplies are not expected to be enough to fill the gap between water demands and water availability. Hence, the Plan also calls for the development of additional imported water supplies including but not limited to the water transfer agreement with IID.

In April 1998, the Water Authority and IID signed an historic agreement to transfer conserved agricultural water from the Imperial Valley to the Water Authority for use in San Diego County. The agreement, which is the largest agricultural-to-urban water transfer in United States history, will greatly enhance San Diego County's long-term, reliable water supply. Although it has also negotiated a 30-year Exchange Agreement to transport this water via the Colorado River Aqueduct, the Water Authority could transport the IID water along with Mexico's Colorado River Water in a new Regional Colorado River Conveyance System.

¹⁸ Recently, as part of a three-prong seawater desalination action plan, the Water Authority executed a letter of intent to begin a feasibility study of siting a regional facility adjacent to the South Bay Power Plant to be completed by mid-2002. Work is also ongoing with the City of Carlsbad and other possible sites to enhance regional opportunities.

SDCWA Projected Water Resources - Year 2020



2. CESPT Service Area

CNA, CEA and CESPT are currently evaluating alternatives for meeting short and long-term water supply needs for the Baja region. To help meet short-term needs, Mexico has also requested resumption in emergency delivery of their Colorado River Treaty water to Tijuana through the United States. The supplies are delivered from the Colorado River, through water distribution systems in California to a connection on the Otay Mesa. The United States agencies, including the Water Authority, are working through the International Boundary and Water Commission to complete the documentation and system modifications necessary to satisfy Mexico’s request for emergency water supply deliveries. The emergency connection can deliver approximately 15,000 AF annually.¹⁹

¹⁹ It is anticipated that emergency water supplies will be available for delivery to Mexico by the end of this year.

Additional supplies will be needed in the short-term, to meet the needs of the region through 2010. The Mexican water agencies are considering expansion of deliveries through the emergency connection and evaluating construction of a parallel pipeline to the existing Rio Colorado-Tijuana Aqueduct. The parallel pipeline project consists of rehabilitating canals and installing additional pumps and pipeline to the first tunnel section on the aqueduct. The yield from this project would be 34,100 AF annually. Mexican agencies are also evaluating the potential for development of a seawater desalination facility in Rosarito along with water recycling and brackish groundwater projects.

One solution to increasing the entire Border Region's long-term water supply reliability is to increase the conveyance capacity of Colorado River water by construction of a new Mexican aqueduct or United States/Mexico Regional facility.

3. Potential Regional Options

It is clear that agencies on both sides of the border will be challenged to meet the increasing water supply needs of the Border Region. The agencies are equally concerned with having adequate conveyance capacity to deliver current and projected Colorado River supplies to the Border Region. A joint United States/Mexico regional project could result in economies of scale and a project that is more cost-effective for both countries.

A. Regional Colorado River Conveyance Feasibility Study

On October 14, 1999, Commissioners from the United States and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) signed

Minute No. 301. IBWC Minute 301 provides federal authorization for the two countries to work together on preparation of the Regional Colorado River Conveyance Feasibility Study (Study). Minute 301 was approved based on conditions included in a Joint Report signed by staff representatives from both sections of the IBWC, the Comisión Nacional del Agua (CNA), Comisión Estatal del Agua (CEA) and Water Authority. The Joint Report primarily identifies proposed Study activities, describes consultant contracting procedures and establishes a Binational Technical Committee.

The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to evaluate from a regional perspective, potential conveyance options to transport Colorado River water to both San Diego County and the Baja Coastal region. Additionally, the study will provide technical data so the United States and Mexican government leaders can evaluate whether a regional conveyance facility may be a practical, cost-effective option for the Border Region.

The State of California will provide \$2.5 million of the Study's costs and the Water Authority has committed up to \$500,000. The Water Authority has entered into an agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board for \$3 million in Proposition 13 funds to conduct additional related technical and environmental studies.

The Study is being conducted on the assumption that a joint facility will only transport water to which the United States and Mexico are legally entitled to receive. The scope of the Study will:

- ♦ Examine potential aqueduct routes, including routes exclusively in Mexico, exclusively in the United States, or in both countries.

- ◆ Identify potential sites for related water storage and water treatment facilities.
- ◆ Evaluate the process requirements (legal, administrative, technical, etc.) related to the implementation of a joint United States/Mexico water project.
- ◆ Prepare a conceptual project-financing plan that includes an evaluation of potential private proposals for construction and operation of a regional conveyance facility.

Coordination of work between the United States and Mexican consultants on the Study is progressing under the direction of the Binational Technical Committee (BTC). The BTC is comprised of involved agencies from both countries. The Mexican consultant, Planeacion Sistemas y Control (PSC), has identified preliminary alignments in Mexico, is developing initial cost estimates and is beginning geo-technical fieldwork to provide more detailed information for cost estimating purposes.

The United States consultants are Black & Veatch (BV) and Boyle Engineering (Boyle). BV has completed geotechnical studies and is finalizing refined cost estimates for alignments north of the border. Boyle is coordinating its work with the Mexican consultant, PSC, on cost estimates for the alignments in Mexico and water storage or treatment that may be required. Information is being reported to the BTC as it becomes available and the Study is expected to be complete by fall of 2001.

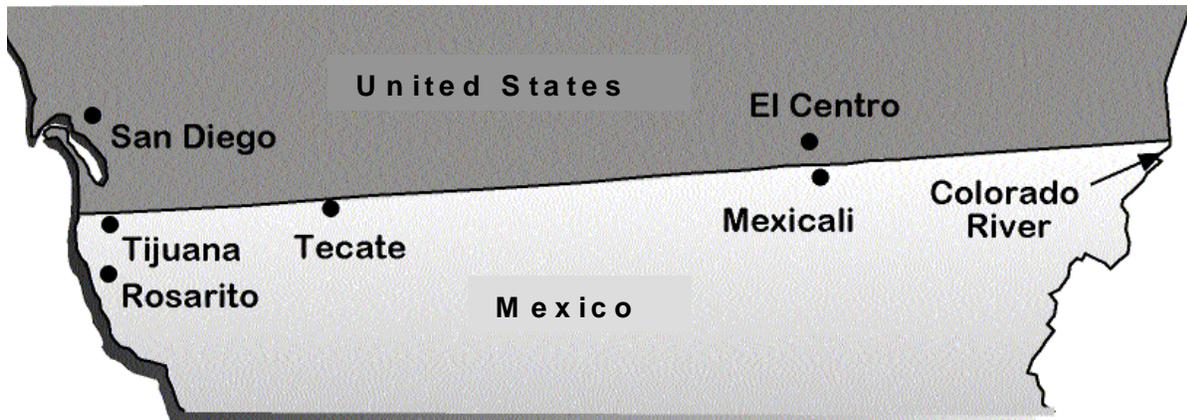
B. Private Sector Proposal for Regional Conveyance Facility

In addition to this governmental study, the Water Authority, along with the Government of the State of Baja California and the Private Group formed by Próxima Gas, S.A. de C.V., General Power, Inc. and Emetec, S.A. de C.V. (Private Group) have agreed to a series of meetings to coordinate efforts related to a private sector proposal for a regional conveyance system.

The private sector proposal being developed by the Private Group includes the development, financing, construction, ownership and operation of a regional conveyance system and energy plant for delivery of Colorado River water to the Border Region. A memorandum was developed that discusses formation of a technical Work Group and defines the process by which the parties will coordinate efforts. As stipulated in the memorandum, written approval from the CNA and IBWC must be obtained prior to the exchange of information from the joint Study. This is necessary due to the authoritative federal role of these agencies in regard to the Study and in the transportation of Colorado River water either within Mexico or across the international boundary.

The Work Group is meeting to specifically discuss technical issues related to the engineering, financing and operation of the aqueduct and hydroelectric plant. These topics include the future demand for water, the locations for delivery into San Diego County, required infrastructure on the U.S. side of the border as well as methods for financing the project and the institutional structure necessary for construction and operation of the aqueduct and hydroelectric plant. The Water Authority Board of Directors in January 2001 authorized entering into an agreement with the Private Group to complete a

Preliminary Feasibility Study for purposes of developing a proposal to submit to the Water Authority.



VII. Conclusion

The continued success and sustainability of the Border Region's economy depends on having a safe and reliable supply of water. However, while our population continues to grow at a record pace, available water supplies are shrinking.

Today, Rodriguez Reservoir is empty. Tijuana is served by a water delivery system that is energy inefficient and lacks sufficient capacity to meet the region's future water supply needs. Mexico has already resumed emergency delivery of their Colorado River water to Tijuana. While no water shortages are being experienced now in San Diego County, that could all change with the next drought. The last drought left San Diego facing possible shortages of as much as 50% of its water supply.

The clock is ticking. It is incumbent upon each one of us to support and encourage the work necessary to provide needed water supplies to our Region.

Our greatest challenge is our greatest opportunity, and that is in getting the job done for the people who live and work in our Border Region.



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