



CHANNELING SUCCESS

A Decade of the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project

2019 Annual Report (with financial summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019)

ALBUQUERQUE BERNALILLO COUNTY WATER UTILITY AUTHORITY | NEW MEXICO



The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada has given an **Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting** to the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (Water Authority) for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. 2018 was the Water Authority's fourth year to receive this award. Staff believes the report for 2019 continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and will submit it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.



ABOVE: El Vado Dam and Reservoir, northern New Mexico

ON THE COVER: The channel linking the Azotea Tunnel to Willow Creek

Photography: Unless otherwise noted, the photographs in this annual report are the work of Taos artist Jim O'Donnell. The artist's permission is required for any reuse of his work.

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LETTERS



FROM THE CHAIR

Ten Years In, San Juan-Chama Project Continues to Deliver

Until about 10 years ago, the Water Authority's service area in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County relied exclusively on an underground aquifer for its drinking water. A world-renowned conservation effort, begun in the mid-1990s, greatly reduced our consumption of this precious resource. But groundwater levels continued to fall.

Reversal of that decline began in December of 2008 with the startup of the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project. For the first time, the community was able to consumptively use surface water imported from the Colorado River basin. This was water purchased decades ago from the federal government in a deal struck by the Albuquerque City Commission. It had been coming downstream for years – but we hadn't been using it.

Making it available to drink required one of the biggest public works endeavors in New Mexico history, all paid for by Water Authority customers. And their investment is paying off. The Project is delivering about 70 percent of the municipal drinking water for Albuquerque and Bernalillo County annually – and has reduced groundwater pumping by a corresponding amount. Aquifer levels, after years of decline, are now up by 50 feet or more in some locations around the Water Authority's service area.

That's a success story worth telling. And telling it is the purpose of this annual report.

Sincerely,

Debbie O'Malley, Chair



FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

A Critical Part of a Larger Whole

A decade after its inception, the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project is delivering on its promise of greatly reducing our community's reliance on the local aquifer.

The Project, which added surface water to our municipal supply for the first time, cost more than \$450 million to build (not including the diversion infrastructure, completed in the early 1970s, that brings the water to Albuquerque from tributaries of the San Juan River in southern Colorado). It is a key component of a conjunctive resource management plan intended to secure our community's water future for many years to come.

Of course, it is just one (very important) part of that plan. Conservation, reuse, and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) are also crucial to the success of the strategy, which the Water Authority calls *Water 2120*.

More information about *Water 2120*, including a link to a short video on the plan, can be found on the Water Authority's website at www.abcwua.org. It's worth watching. Just like it's worth remembering where our drinking water comes from, and how hard this community – and your Water Authority – have worked to keep it flowing.

Mark S. Sanchez, Executive Director



AT RIGHT: The Rio Chama beneath Heron Reservoir



YOUR WATER AUTHORITY

The Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, a political subdivision of the State of New Mexico, provides water and wastewater service to the greater Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County metropolitan area. It is the largest water and wastewater utility in the state.

Current Customer Accounts	Current Employees (budgeted)
213,366	634

Operating Budget, FY2019
\$214 million

Capital Budget, FY2019
\$88 million

Current Outstanding Debt
\$655 million

Bond Ratings
S&P: **AAA**
Moody's: **Aa2**
Fitch: **AA**

Annual Drinking Water Production, 2019 Calendar Year (projected)
Surface Water: **20.6 billion gallons (71%)**
Groundwater: **8.6 billion gallons (29%)**
Total: **29.2 billion gallons**

Annual Discharge to the Rio Grande, FY2019
17.9 billion gallons (~49 mg/day)

U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act compliance, since Act's inception
100%

Senior Staff

- MARK S. SANCHEZ Executive Director
- JOHN M. STOMP III, P.E. Chief Operating Officer
- STAN ALLRED Chief Financial Officer
- PETER S. AUH General Counsel
- JUDY BENTLEY Human Resources
- ADRIENNE E. CANDELARIA Customer Service
- MARK KELLY Regulatory Compliance
- CHARLES LEDER Plant Operations
- DAVID MORRIS Communications
- DAVID PRICE, P.E. Engineering & Planning
- ELIZABETH ANDERSON Innovation & Performance
- CODY STINSON Information Technology
- HOBERT "H" WARREN Field Operations
- KATHERINE YUHAS Water Resources

Governing Board as of December 2019

The Water Authority is accountable to its ratepayers through a governing board consisting of seven elected officials: three Albuquerque City Councilors, three Bernalillo County Commissioners, and the Mayor of Albuquerque or his designee. Also serving is a nonvoting member from the Village of Los Ranchos.



DEBBIE O'MALLEY Chair Bernalillo County Commission	KLARISSA J. PEÑA Vice-Chair Albuquerque City Council	TRUDY E. JONES Albuquerque City Council	TIMOTHY M. KELLER Mayor, City of Albuquerque	STEVEN MICHAEL QUEZADA Bernalillo County Commission	KEN SANCHEZ Albuquerque City Council	MAGGIE HART STEBBINS Bernalillo County Commission	PABLO R. RAEL (nonvoting), Village of Los Ranchos
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◀ **AT LEFT:** Blanco Diversion Dam, southern Colorado



A DECADE OF THE SAN JUAN-CHAMA DRINKING WATER PROJECT

Among the pines and aspens of southern Colorado, in the rugged elk country along the Rio Blanco, the Navajo and the Little Navajo rivers, nestle a series of small concrete dams. These structures, marked by unassuming brown-and-white U.S. government signs, represent the northernmost reach of a federal public works endeavor called the San Juan-Chama Project.

◀ AT LEFT: Oso Diversion Dam, southern Colorado



Only a knowledgeable tour guide could point you beyond the dams to the hidden underground channels that divert water from the Rio Blanco and Little Navajo down to the Navajo. But there's no missing the Azotea Tunnel near Chama, New Mexico. Almost 11 feet in diameter, the 12.8-mile subterranean passage crosses the Continental Divide to carry all that water from the Navajo down to Willow Creek and then to Heron Reservoir in northern New Mexico.

From there, the water can be released into the Rio Chama, through which it flows, via the El Vado and Abiquiú reservoirs, all the way to the Rio Grande and eventually to Albuquerque. It has been doing so since the early 1970s, when the San Juan-Chama Project was substantially completed at an approximate cost of \$75.5 million (about \$480 million in today's dollars).

In return for a yearly allotment (48,200 acre-feet) of San Juan-Chama water, the City of Albuquerque agreed to contribute more than \$50 million over five decades as reimbursement for construction costs. It was part of a prescient deal struck by City leaders with the federal government in the early 1960s.

Senators Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson, who represented New Mexico in Congress at the time, helped bring the parties together.

"Only time will tell how great a contribution [the project] will make to the economy of the Southwest and the nation as a whole, but it certainly will be large," Anderson told the Senate Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation in 1958. "It will supplement the present [water] supply...and stabilize the economy of central New Mexico."

It might have surprised Anderson, who died in 1975, that Albuquerque didn't start drinking the water he and Senator Chavez were instrumental in providing until late in 2008.

"Prior to that, the community relied exclusively on the local underground aquifer for its drinking water needs," explained Debbie O'Malley, Chair of the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority's governing board. "San Juan-Chama water was coming downstream to us, but we weren't using it, except to the extent that it was helping to recharge the aquifer."

"San Juan-Chama water was coming downstream to us, but we weren't using it, except to the extent that it was helping to recharge the aquifer."

Debbie O'Malley, Board Chair,
Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority



AT RIGHT: Blanco Diversion Dam, southern Colorado

ABOVE: View from the Azotea Tunnel near Chama, NM



“The scope of this project was truly staggering. But when you look at our aquifer levels now compared to then, it was worth the effort and then some.”

John Stomp, Water Authority
Chief Operating Officer

It wasn't recharging it nearly as much as people thought. By the mid-1990s, Albuquerque's groundwater levels were in steep decline. Studies showed that the aquifer, once purported to be a vast underground reservoir, was actually much smaller and more fractured than experts originally thought. And users were depleting it faster than it could replenish itself.

John Stomp, now Chief Operating Officer for the Water Authority, was among the group of municipal staff and elected officials who began advocating in the late 1990s for use of San Juan-Chama water to stem the aquifer's demise. Could it be done? Even he had his doubts.

“We owned the water, but putting it to use was going to be an immense political, legal and engineering challenge,” he recalled. “The planning checklist alone was 50 pages long, and each page had about 150 items on it. And something could go wrong with each of them.”

The obstacles were ubiquitous. There were environmental reviews, lawsuits, and rulings from district judges and the State Engineer. And then, construction of nearly half a billion dollars' worth of new infrastructure, which finally got under way in 2004 as the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project.

Among the project's advocates was now-Senator Martin Heinrich, who was an Albuquerque City Councilor and member of the Water Authority's governing board. At a 2007 dedication ceremony for a project facility, Heinrich praised the efforts of all involved.

“Vision is making this project possible,” Heinrich said. “The vision of City leaders who in 1963 purchased annual rights to surface water from the San Juan-Chama Project; the vision of a mayor and a city council who recognized...the need to take action; (and) the vision of state and federal leaders and Water Authority staff.”

Albuquerque's Drinking Water Project represented one of the most ambitious public works initiatives in New Mexico history. Requirements included a diversion facility to draw the imported San Juan-Chama water from the Rio Grande, a state-of-the-art treatment plant to purify it, and some 38 miles of underground pipeline to distribute it throughout the city. Bond sales would finance the construction, with principal and interest to be paid back via a series of dedicated water rate increases.

◀ **AT LEFT:** Outfall, Azotea Tunnel



Chairperson O'Malley, who was on the City Council when the Drinking Water Project came online, recalls the debate over incorporating surface water into the local supply.

“There were some who questioned the wisdom of making this investment, and of taking this water from the river and what that would mean for the riparian ecosystem,” she said. “But measures aimed at protecting the endangered Rio Grande silvery minnow and the Southwest willow flycatcher helped allay environmental concerns.”

A fish passage and fish screens were included as part of the project's diversion facility, and the Water Authority financed construction of a minnow breeding facility and restoration of more than 100 acres in the Rio Grande bosque near Albuquerque, including the planting of 11,000 trees.

Some 16 years after he started planning the project, Stomp described its completion as a career-defining achievement. And, he added, you can't argue with the results. U.S. Geological Survey data show a complete reversal of the steady groundwater declines reported in the two decades prior to the Drinking Water Project's completion in December of 2008. Aquifer levels have risen by more than 50 feet in some places around Albuquerque.

“The scope of this project was truly staggering,” he said. “But when you look at our aquifer levels now compared to then, it was worth the effort and then some.”

▲ **ABOVE:** Downstream from the tunnel, a beaver makes itself at home



TAKING THE PROJECT PUBLIC

Jim Cooney talks about getting the community on board



Longtime Albuquerque resident, businessman and raconteur Jim Cooney has a lengthy history in public relations. Following stints in the

communications departments at the University of Notre Dame, the University of New Mexico and PNM, he opened his own PR firm in Albuquerque in the late 1980s. His accounts included the Water Authority, and he was on the front lines as the utility rolled out the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project to the community. Now retired and living in Santa Fe, he sat

down with a Water Authority representative in November of 2019 to reminisce about cultivating public acceptance for one of the biggest infrastructure projects in New Mexico history.

WA: Was there a lot of public opposition to the project?

JC: Very little, as I recall, because we had spent the preceding 20 years educating the community about water issues and the challenges that we were facing with the condition of our aquifer. Public support for the project was rooted in the community's longtime commitment to water conservation.

WA: The conservation program engineered by the City of Albuquerque and later by the Water Authority started in the mid-1990s. What was the impetus behind that?

JC: The U.S. Geological Survey did a computerized study of the aquifer, one

of the first of its kind, and produced a report that I call the "uh-oh report," around 1993. This was a world-renowned entity, with real credibility, who blew our socks off saying that this community had a challenge both in terms of water quality and quantity. That triggered the birth of the conservation program.

WA: The conventional wisdom in the 1970s and 1980s had been that water was not a concern, that we were sitting on the equivalent of Lake Superior.

JC: Yes. *Albuquerque Monthly* had done a cover story showing a guy surfing on a lake with downtown Albuquerque in the background, and that was the thinking at the time, that we had a limitless supply beneath our feet. That period would become known in hindsight as "The Great Bliss."

WA: That mindset dissolved pretty rapidly after the USGS report.



JC: The fact that the political leadership responded as quickly as it did is a great tribute to the people in those roles. The report gave rise to a world-renowned conservation effort, which I think was a great stroke of wisdom. We were racking up 250-plus gallons per person per day in 1995, and we're at what now – 125? The response by the community was extraordinary.

WA: Promoting conservation was one of your first contracts with the City. How did you educate the community about the water situation?

JC: I felt that people needed to be able to "see" what we were talking about. My first recommendation was to go prime-time with a TV production called "Before the Well Runs Dry." We engaged (former KOB TV anchorman) Tom Joles as our narrator and host, because he had great credibility, and used computer animation to bring the USGS aquifer diagrams to life. It was rather simplistic, but that's what we needed to get the message across. That was the first of 11 or 12 half-hour TV specials that we did, plus dozens of TV and radio spots.

WA: Looking around today, at our consumption numbers and the rebounding aquifer, it's got to be gratifying to know you had a role to play in it all.

JC: I have to say, it was the most fulfilling project I've ever worked on. We reached out to a massive audience, and they said, "OK, I buy it, and I'll do what I can." And largely through the use of television, we showed them how.

◀ AT LEFT: Blanco Diversion Dam, southern Colorado

▲ ABOVE: Water trickles through the channel beneath the Azotea Tunnel.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE TAP

THE JOURNEY OF SAN JUAN-CHAMA WATER FROM COLORADO TO ALBUQUERQUE

Snowmelt from the highlands of southwestern Colorado collects in the streams and rivers of the San Juan watershed. Some of this water is diverted at dams on the **Rio Blanco** (1), the **Little Navajo** (2) and the **Navajo River** (3) and redirected southward for use in Albuquerque.



Willow Creek ends at **Heron Reservoir** (5), a 5,905-acre manmade lake constructed specifically to store San Juan-Chama water. Below the dam, which stands 276 feet high, the water can be released into the Rio Chama, a tributary of the Rio Grande, for the next leg of its southward journey.



The **Azotea Tunnel** (4), a 12.8-mile underground passage across the Continental Divide, conveys the diverted water south to **Willow Creek** in northern New Mexico, a few miles from Chama. The tunnel is shown here during a low-flow period in late autumn.



After stops at **El Vado Dam** (6) and Abiquiú Reservoir, the water continues to follow the course of the Rio Chama before entering the Rio Grande near Española.



After traveling about 150 miles from Colorado, San Juan-Chama water eventually arrives in Albuquerque. An **intake facility** (7), including an adjustable dam and fish passage, diverts the water to the pump station for processing.



After being diverted, the water is pumped uphill from the Rio Grande for storage and treatment at a **surface-water treatment plant** (8) on Albuquerque's north side. From the plant, the water can be distributed throughout the utility's service area in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County.

Water Authority

Mountainside Aerial, Inc.

ALMOST 100 YEARS IN THE MAKING

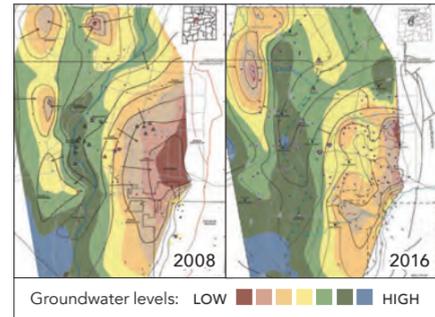
Albuquerque has been drinking San Juan-Chama water for more than a decade, but the story of how the water got here stretches back nearly a century.



San Juan-Chama Project: The federal project to divert water from the Colorado River basin to the Rio Grande, completed in 1971.

San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project: The municipal project to divert imported San Juan-Chama water from the Rio Grande for drinking, completed in 2008.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW: 2019



Aquifer's Dramatic Rebound Subject of USGS Study

A study released in May by the U.S. Geological Survey provided an optimistic overview of aquifer health in Albuquerque, where the addition of surface water to the local supply has allowed groundwater levels to rebound after decades of decline.

The Water Authority has been using surface water imported from the Colorado River basin via the San Juan-Chama Project (see feature story, page 7) for more than 10 years now. That, combined with a world-renowned conservation program, has led to a much-improved outlook for local groundwater supplies. According to USGS, "areas of [aquifer] drawdown are decreasing in spatial extent and magnitude and... groundwater levels are recovering."



Water Authority

Help for To'Hajiilee

In July, the Water Authority dispatched several water tankers to the Navajo community of To'Hajiilee to provide emergency drinking water while the reservation's well was undergoing emergency repairs.

"Part of being a good neighbor is providing assistance when possible, and in this case we had the personnel, equipment and resources necessary for a quick response," said Water Authority Board Chair Debbie O'Malley. "Of course we were happy to help, and I want to thank the utility staff for their work in making it happen."

To'Hajiilee, a noncontiguous section of the Navajo Nation, is a community of about 1,500 people just west of Albuquerque.



Water Authority

Odor Control Domes Installed

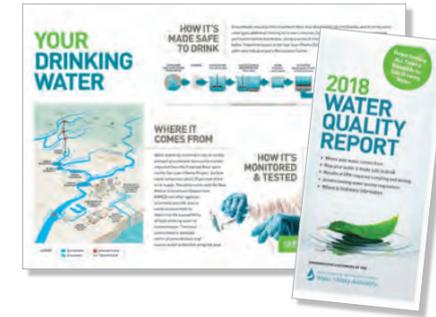
As part of its 10-year, \$250 million overhaul of the community's water reclamation (i.e., sewage treatment) plant in the South Valley, the Water Authority in the fall of 2019 completed the installation of odor-control domes on the plant's primary clarifier tanks. The four structures, which are about 160 feet in diameter and cost about \$3.8 million apiece, include odor-scrubbing systems to remove foul-smelling air that accumulates beneath the domes. The domes are expected to virtually eliminate the last main source of nuisance odors at the plant.



Water Authority

Water Authority Education Program Featured in CBS Earth Day Coverage

CBS News visited Albuquerque in April to get footage of the Water Authority's conservation education program for an Earth Day feature highlighting Western water issues. Here, the CBS crew films Education Coordinator Erin Keck (black shirt) answering questions from a student group during a field trip to the Rio Grande. About 20,000 fourth-graders participate in Water Authority field trips every year.



Redesigned Water Quality Report Hits Mailboxes

The Water Authority's Water Quality Report for 2018 was delivered to customers in May, sporting an updated design. The new, easier-to-read look was developed with input from Water Authority ratepayers via the utility's Customer Conversations program.

The report, produced annually as a requirement of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, provides information about where our drinking water originates, how it is made safe to drink, and water quality regulations. It also includes the results of EPA-required sampling and testing. It is available for download (in both English and Spanish) on the Water Authority's website: www.abcwua.org/Download_Report.aspx



Water Authority

Water Authority Hosts NACWA Winter Conference

In February, the Water Authority welcomed participants to Albuquerque for the annual winter meeting of the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA), of which Water Authority Executive Mark Sanchez served as president in 2019. The theme: "The Clean Water Act/Safe Drinking Water Act Nexus." Water Authority Board member and Bernalillo County Commissioner Maggie Hart Stebbins hosted the event's Women's Water Network Breakfast. Shown here, Water Authority Chief Operating Officer John Stomp gives a presentation on Albuquerque's experience with the federal Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water acts.



Utility Launches New Conservation Ad Campaign

In April, the Water Authority unveiled a new outreach campaign aimed at encouraging efficient outdoor water use. With some 40 percent of our drinking water going to yards and gardens, outdoor use is now the main focus of the utility's conservation efforts. The new ads emphasize the importance of sprinkler maintenance, irrigation timer settings, and appropriate plant selection.



City of Albuquerque

Mayor Lauds Water Authority's Efforts for Homeless Center

Albuquerque Mayor Tim Keller, above, publicly thanked the Water Authority in February for agreeing to invest capital dollars in wastewater infrastructure at the City's Westside Emergency Housing Center.

"Since I took office I have been saying that our community can do amazing things when we come together," Keller said in a statement released to the media. "The Water Authority's generous contribution to help the homeless community of our City speaks to the One Albuquerque spirit that I know exists."

With the City converting the shelter to a year-round facility, the \$100,000 in infrastructure work by the Water Authority was intended to help prepare the center for the increased demand.

FINANCIALS

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The Water Authority serves some 650,000 residents of Albuquerque, New Mexico and certain unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County. Albuquerque is New Mexico's largest city and is the state's major commercial center and transportation hub. Increased state revenues from oil and gas production should help to boost a local economy driven by large public-sector employers (the University of New Mexico, Sandia National Laboratories, Kirtland Air Force Base) and a handful of large private enterprises (Intel, Presbyterian Health Care, Public Service Company of New Mexico [PNM]). Albuquerque is expected to be a leader in job creation in the state in coming years, according to the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico.

Condensed Statement of Net Position in thousands of dollars

	FY2019	Restated FY2018	FY2017	FY2019/ FY2018	FY2018/ FY2017
ASSETS					
Current and other assets	\$ 244,392	\$ 183,840	\$ 207,503	\$ 60,552	(\$ 23,663)
Capital assets	1,167,551	1,187,966	1,182,433	(20,415)	5,533
Total assets	1,411,943	1,371,806	1,389,936	40,137	(18,130)
Total deferred outflow of resources	33,020	33,098	44,166	(78)	(11,068)
LIABILITIES					
Long-term liabilities	703,898	681,627	763,691	22,271	(82,064)
Other liabilities	95,421	88,883	78,147	6,538	10,736
Total liabilities	799,319	770,510	841,838	28,809	(71,328)
Deferred inflow of resources	11,392	11,688	1,090	(296)	10,598
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	567,523	571,387	560,766	(3,864)	10,621
Unrestricted	66,729	51,319	30,408	15,410	20,911
Total net position	\$ 634,252	\$ 622,706	\$ 591,174	\$ 11,546	\$ 31,532

TOP 10 WATER AUTHORITY CUSTOMERS (WATER REVENUE), FY2019

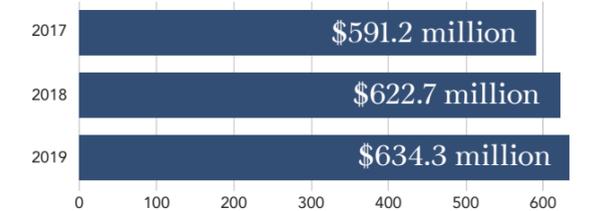
	1 City of Albuquerque	2 Albuquerque Public Schools	3 University of New Mexico	4 Kirtland Air Force Base	5 Bernalillo County	6 Central New Mexico Community College	7 Lovelace Health	8 Water Authority	9 Sumitomo	10 Albuquerque Academy	Total
Water revenue	\$ 8,575,985	\$ 2,805,045	\$ 1,229,761	\$ 700,584	\$ 640,319	\$ 283,881	\$ 267,760	\$ 261,798	\$ 257,807	\$ 195,409	\$ 15,218,349
Percent of total revenue	6.07%	1.99%	0.87%	0.50%	0.45%	0.20%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.14%	10.77%
Consumption <small>(in thousands of gallons)</small>	2,554,647	598,617	267,276	154,261	173,405	63,436	81,335	57,907	104,746	87,662	4,143,292

TOTAL WATER SYSTEM REVENUE: \$ 141,267,719

Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Position in thousands of dollars

	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2019/ FY2018	FY2018/ FY2017
REVENUES					
Water system	\$ 141,268	\$ 148,315	\$ 144,343	\$ (7,047)	\$ 3,972
Wastewater system	76,848	76,253	69,101	595	7,152
Miscellaneous	1,868	1,828	1,750	40	78
Non-operating revenue	15,226	13,544	11,549	1,682	1,995
Total revenues	235,210	239,940	226,743	(4,730)	13,197
EXPENSES					
Operating	213,113	203,113	198,770	10,000	4,343
Non-operating	20,697	18,295	19,159	2,402	(864)
Total expenses	233,810	221,408	217,929	12,402	3,479
Income (loss) before capital contributions	1,400	18,532	8,814	(17,132)	9,718
Capital contributions	10,145	13,000	3,522	(2,855)	9,478
Change in net position	11,545	31,532	12,336	(19,987)	19,196
Net position, beginning of year	622,706	591,174	578,838	31,532	12,336
Net position, end of year	\$ 634,252	\$ 622,706	\$ 591,174	\$ 11,545	\$ 31,532

NET POSITION in millions of dollars



Please note that this is a summary popular report intended for general readership and as such does not contain all the information available in the utility's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). To view the FY2019 CAFR, which is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), please visit the Water Authority's website at www.abcwua.org and click on "Finances" under "Your Water Authority."



Photographs by Jim O'Donnell except where noted.

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