

A COMMON NEED.
WITH SHARED SOLUTIONS.

San Diego County Water Authority



2001

Annual Report



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Front Cover — Left: The San Diego River in San Diego County sustains native wildlife habitats that support endangered species. Right: Pipe sections for the Olivenhain Pipelines project are readied for installation.

Back Cover — Left: The new San Diego 18/21 Flow Control Facility will deliver enough water to serve up to 30,000 homes and businesses in the city of San Diego. Right: The Authority's water conservation programs show how low-water-use plants such as popples can beautify landscapes.

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Letter From The General Manager

COMMUNITIES IN OUR SEMI-ARID REGION have always had to work collaboratively to find water and to convey it where it was needed.

This is still true today as the Water Authority creates regional solutions to our common need for water.

The Authority's mission as water wholesaler for the region is to provide a safe and reliable water supply. Supported by ongoing collaboration among our 23 member agencies, the Authority worked vigorously during the past year to diversify the water supply that serves 96 percent of county residents.

We pressed toward implementation of our landmark 1998 Water Conservation and Transfer Agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District, and of the Quantification Settlement Agreement among the California parties that have Colorado River water rights. When implemented, the transfer agreement will provide up to 200,000 acre-feet of water annually to the San Diego region. The transfer and other water-saving projects in the Quantification Settlement Agreement are cornerstones of California's Colorado River Water Use Plan to bring the state's use of Colorado River water in line with its allocation.

We took legal action this year to resolve longstanding doubts about our rights to water provided by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, currently our sole provider. After more than 50 years of trying to resolve this issue of "preferential rights," we concluded that asking the court to clarify the law was necessary in order to plan responsibly for the needs of the communities that rely on us.

The Authority also expanded opportunities to use local water resources. We identified options for increasing recycled water use and joined others in taking a serious look at seawater desalination.

And, after years of planning and design efforts, we began building major components of the Emergency Storage Project—a set of facilities that will enhance our ability to provide water even if imported water deliveries were interrupted.

It takes careful planning to provide reliable water to our region. It takes sophisticated engineering, precision construction and vigilant operations to keep the water flowing. Built on a foundation of shared solutions, the Authority's commitment to its mission and to the future of San Diego County remains constant.



Maureen A. Stapleton
General Manager



Above: Old Mission Dam on the San Diego River, built in 1813 in what is now Mission Trails Park, is one of the earliest examples of local water management.



ERIC LARSON
Executive Director
San Diego County Farm Bureau

The water transfer is important to the region's farmers. It will increase the reliability of our water supplies, help maintain sustainable agriculture as a viable industry and provide a good

A Common Need. With Shared Solutions.

Communities in the San Diego region have always shared a pressing need for safe and reliable water. This common need inspired the creation of the San Diego County Water Authority in 1944. Today the Authority continues to work with the region's communities to develop new and diversified water supplies to serve nearly 3 million people.

SECURING AND DIVERSIFYING THE REGION'S WATER SUPPLY

DELIVERING A RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY to a semi-arid region with limited local water supplies has been the Authority's enduring focus. Water imported by the Authority accounts for 75 to 95 percent of the water needed in the region. This dependence on imported water requires the Authority to look well beyond county borders to find solutions to the region's water needs.

**Authority's Water Transfer Agreement
Is Central To California's Water Use Plan**

The Authority has historically relied on a single source for all its imported water: the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). More than two-thirds of this MWD water comes from the Colorado River, with the

balance from Northern California. The Authority recognizes that diversifying its imported water supply must be part of its long-term plan to ensure future water reliability for the communities it serves.

Water transfers, or the voluntary sale of water by a willing seller to a willing buyer, figure prominently in the Authority's plan to diversify its water supply. In 1998, the Authority entered into a water transfer agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District that, when implemented, will provide for the transfer of up to 200,000 acre-feet of conserved Colorado River water per year to the Authority. This water transfer agreement has since become the key component of the Quantification Settlement Agreement. The Quantification Settlement Agreement is a draft

Cuyamaca	15.07	37.59	-22.52	40%
Henshaw	17.54	28.13	-10.59	62%
Lindbergh Field	8.82	9.90	-1.08	89%

agreement among the Imperial Irrigation District, MWD and Coachella Valley Water District that will settle long-standing disputes regarding their Colorado River rights and facilitate the transfer of large blocks of water from agricultural to urban areas.

Implementation of the water transfer and the Quantification Settlement Agreement are critically



Bruce Babbitt visits San Diego to sign the pivotal Record of Decision on Colorado River surplus guidelines.

important to California's Colorado River Water Use Plan.

Developed in 1999, the California Plan charts how

California will live within its basic annual

allotment of 4.4 million acre-feet of

Colorado River water by 2016. For

many years California has been

permitted to receive up to 5.2 million

acre-feet of water from the river

because Arizona and Nevada were not

using their full entitlements. Since

1996, however, Arizona and Nevada

have used most, if not all, of their

entitlements, and California has been

subject each year to decisions by the Department of the Interior whether any surplus water would be made available to the state.

In January 2001, then-Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt signed the Record of Decision for Colorado River Interim Surplus Guidelines to ensure surplus water will fill the Colorado River Aqueduct until 2016 while the California Plan is being implemented. The guidelines define deadlines and interim milestones for California to meet over the next 15 years as it develops water conservation programs and other water supplies that will reduce its demand on the Colorado River. If these deadlines and milestones are not met, the guidelines will be suspended, and urban Southern California would lose up to 700,000 acre-feet of water from the river per year.

As the December 2002 deadline for executing the Quantification Settlement Agreement approaches, the need to address the remaining issues has placed greater urgency on interagency negotiations and cooperation.



JERRY BUTKIEWICZ
 Secretary-Treasurer
 San Diego-Imperial
 Counties Labor Council
 AFL-CIO

"We know from experience that water reliability has a ripple effect on the local economy and job market. When water is in short supply, employment suffers."



Funding made available through the water transfer will pay for conservation measures in Imperial Valley.

An important and, as yet, unresolved issue at the end of the fiscal year was the potential environmental impact on the Salton Sea from California Plan water transfers. During the year, the Authority and others sponsored legislation to address environmental compliance issues related to fully protected species that could be impacted by the implementation of the California Plan. Meanwhile, stakeholders in the water transfer, the Salton Sea and the Colorado River continued their intensive efforts to address this significant concern.

Shared Reliance On Colorado River Prompts Collaborative Projects With Mexico

The San Diego region has become part of a larger binational community straddling both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. During the year, the Authority examined two potential partnering opportunities with Mexico to build an aqueduct that could convey water from the Colorado River to the San Diego and Tijuana-Tecate-Rosarito areas. If built, a binational aqueduct would diversify the Authority's options for bringing transfer water to the county beyond the existing aqueducts that are owned and operated by other agencies.

Significant progress was made during the year on an engineering feasibility study for an aqueduct that could be built in partnership with Mexican water agencies. The study was expected to be complete by the end of 2001, enabling U.S. and Mexican leaders to evaluate whether a binational aqueduct could be a practical, cost-effective option.

The Authority has also agreed to examine an alternative proposal being developed by a consortium of private firms to construct a binational aqueduct. The agreement to study this proposal does not commit the Authority to any involvement beyond a preliminary assessment of feasibility, nor to fund any aspect of the study. The consortium's proposal was expected to be complete by the end of 2001.

For both the feasibility study and the private proposal, the participating parties agree that each country would transport water it owns in any future aqueduct.

Finally, at the request of state and federal water agencies in Mexico, and with the assistance of the

An acre-foot is approximately 326,000 gallons of water, which is enough to supply two typical households for one year.

International Boundary and Water Commission, at the end of the fiscal year the Authority was preparing to rebuild a water connection facility to provide emergency deliveries to the Tijuana region. The connection facility would allow the delivery of a portion of Mexico's Colorado River Treaty water to Tijuana. Mexico has provided all funds needed to reestablish the connection, which was expected to be completed by the end of 2001.

Coherent Program Emerges

From CALFED To Heal The Bay-Delta

Another variable that affects the Authority's ability to serve local communities is the future of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary. The largest estuary on the West Coast of North America, the Bay-Delta is also the hub of the state's water supply that provides drinking water to two-thirds of all Californians. Residents

Authority Seeks Clarity On Preferential Rights

All of the Authority's imported water supply is currently from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and nearly half of this water is subject to claims by other MWD member agencies due to MWD's calculation of preferential rights. The Metropolitan Water District Act provides each MWD member agency a preferential right to purchase water from available MWD supplies based upon a statutory formula. As applied by MWD, the formula ties member agencies' preferential rights to the amount of MWD's operating and capital expenses paid through property taxes and other revenues, but excludes revenue from MWD water rates.

For many years, property taxes covered the bulk of these expenses, but today they are paid primarily through water rates. As a result, the Authority has funded 22 percent of MWD's operating and capital expenses but, according to

MWD, has a preferential right to only 14.7 percent of MWD's total supply. In contrast, the city of Los Angeles, according to MWD, has a preferential right to 22 percent of MWD's supply but has contributed only 12 percent toward its operating and capital expenses.

The Authority believes that MWD is illegally and erroneously applying the preferential rights provision. After years of unsuccessful discussions with MWD and the city of Los Angeles on this issue, the Authority concluded it must have certainty on how much water it can depend on from MWD in order to plan effectively and responsibly for the future. In January 2001, the

Authority filed a lawsuit to seek legal clarification on preferential rights. Litigation was pending in the San Francisco Superior Court at the end of the fiscal year.



The Bay-Delta has suffered from decades of competing demands between agricultural, environmental, urban and rural interests.

of San Diego County relied on the Bay-Delta for approximately one-third of their imported water supply in fiscal year 2001.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program has been working since 1995 to solve long-standing and interrelated problems of water reliability, water quality and ecosystem degradation in the Delta. An active participant in this effort from the beginning, the Authority has advocated a balanced approach to these issues that will ensure all beneficiaries of the CALFED program pay an equitable share of the costs.

In August 2000, CALFED published a Record of Decision detailing a master plan to restore the Bay-Delta as a healthy ecosystem and reliable water source. The plan includes water conservation and recycling projects, voluntary transfers, improved water conveyance facilities and increased water storage facilities. Three Authority member agencies—the city of Oceanside, Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Sweetwater Authority—received a total of \$10.2 million in Proposition 13 monies during the year for local groundwater storage projects covered in CALFED's program.

Authority Examines

New Options For Providing Energy

The Authority can sell the hydroelectric power it generates to any wholesale electric provider or to its member agencies. In September 2000, Governor Gray Davis signed legislation expanding this right to include authorization to purchase low-cost federal power, to construct, own and operate electric power generation facilities and to purchase and transport natural gas. In May 2001, the board of directors adopted a six-point energy strategy for pursuing economical energy projects related to the Authority's core business of water delivery. The strategy stresses a cooperative approach to energy development opportunities that would provide benefits for member agencies and communities in the county. By the end of the fiscal year, the Authority was also



ANNE L. EVANS
Chairman
Evans Hotels

"The San Diego region needs legal clarification on preferential rights to end our uncertainty about how much water we can depend on from MWD."

developing plans for a new five-megawatt hydroelectric generation facility to be located in the Mira Mesa/Rancho Peñasquitos area that would supply enough electricity to power approximately 1,200 homes per year.

MAKING FULL USE OF LOCAL WATER RESOURCES

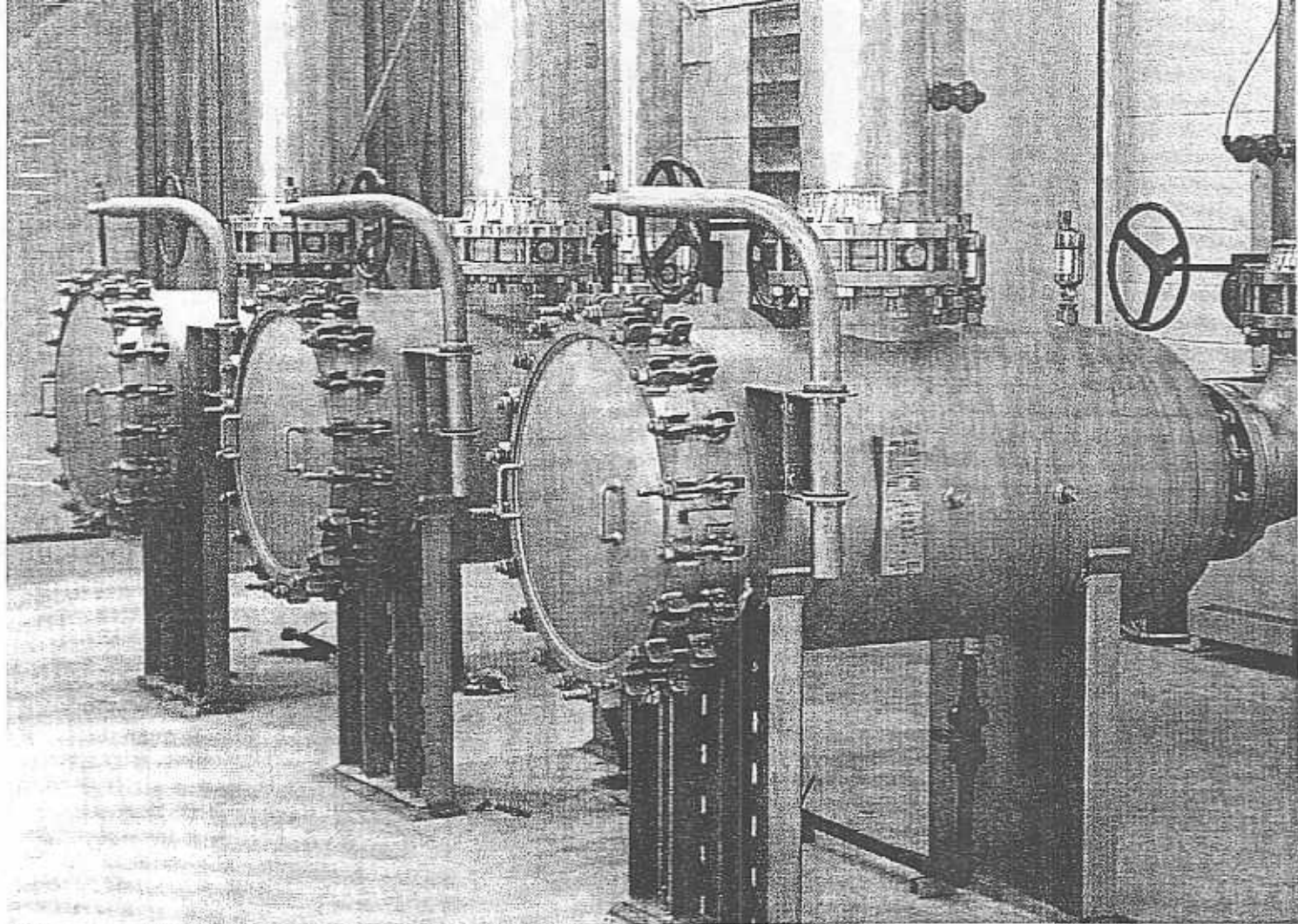
WHILE THE AUTHORITY pursues strategies to diversify its imported water supplies, the agency is also aggressively exploring all options for developing the water resources available within the county. The Authority's ongoing local water resources and conservation programs produced increased water supplies this year, and long-range studies examined additional local water resource opportunities. Whenever feasible, these local resources will be tapped to reduce the region's dependence on imported water.



Purple fixtures are installed throughout the county where recycled water is used for irrigation.

Water Conservation Is A Way Of Life

Water conservation has been part of the Authority's strategy for making the most of our existing water supply for two decades. The water savings resulting from conservation programs the Authority funds and promotes to local communities increased to 28,225 acre-feet this year—enough to supply more than 56,000 households for a year. The number of high-efficiency clothes washers purchased with cost-saving Authority vouchers nearly doubled to 2,286 machines this year. To encourage more participation in this program, the Authority sponsored legislation expected to be signed into



Above: The Authority helps secure funding for local water supply projects such as Sweetwater Authority's new demineralization facility. The facility produces drinking water from brackish groundwater.

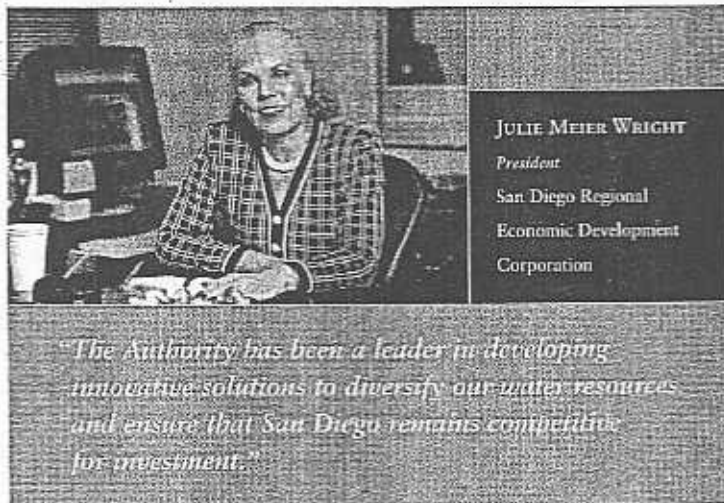


ALAN STOCKTON

Chairman
California Landscape
Contractors' Association

The Authority's leadership in promoting water conservation allows us to make more efficient use of resources that help beautify our region.

law later in 2001 that would exclude these vouchers from the calculation of taxable income. Other programs to retrofit ultra-low-flush toilets and urinals, conduct irrigation system audits and promote other conservation measures are producing meaningful water savings year after year. Since these financial incentive programs were established in 1991, San Diego County residents and businesses have saved 168,407 acre-feet of water.



Recycled Water Study

Addresses Need For Distribution Systems

The Authority provides up to a \$100 per-acre-foot incentive to encourage member agencies to develop recycled water programs. This year member agencies used 12,693 acre-feet of recycled water for irrigation and agriculture. To date, the availability of recycled water has been limited by a shortage of distribution systems to bring recycled water to users in the region. This year the Authority released a draft report on options for moving recycled water from treatment plants where it is produced to areas where recycled water is in demand but not yet available. A number of distribution strategies to increase

The Authority brings a variety of water education programs to schools throughout the county.



the use of recycled water were

identified in the

report for more detailed analysis and potential implementation in the future.

Groundwater Storage Study

Prepares To Analyze Aquifers

The Authority's investigation of groundwater storage moved forward this year. Groundwater storage is considered a cost-effective alternative to surface storage, or reservoirs, and typically has fewer environmental impacts. Imported water, purchased when it is plentiful during winter months, could be stored underground and extracted later when imported supplies are low. The Lower San Luis Rey River Valley Groundwater Storage and Recovery Feasibility Study evaluated potential locations for groundwater storage facilities in Oceanside and Bonsall and presented a work plan for proposed field studies in these areas. Field work, scheduled to begin in late 2001, was to have analyzed aquifers in these areas for their storage potential. In addition, the field work was to have identified locations for wells and other facilities that would be needed to place water into the aquifers and to later extract the water. This work was being funded in part by a \$1.2 million grant from the California Department of Water Resources.

The study includes environmental documentation for a proposed brackish groundwater storage and recovery project in the city of Oceanside that is funded by a

\$7.2 million Proposition 13 construction grant. Existing facilities operated by member agencies to treat brackish groundwater produced 5,484 acre-feet of drinking water this year.

Seawater Desalination

Advances As Potential Source

The Authority is looking closely at seawater desalination as a potential water resource. Recent advances in technology are bringing the cost of seawater desalination down to the point where this may be a cost-effective alternative in the near future. At the fiscal year's end, the Authority was preparing to enter into discussions with the



Desalination plants are often placed next to coastal power plants, such as the Encina facility in Carlsbad. This proximity offers economic advantages, including the shared use of seawater intake and discharge facilities.

city of Carlsbad, other member agencies and Poseidon Resources Corporation, a seawater desalination developer.

The discussions would examine whether a seawater desalination plant could be constructed next to the Encina Power Plant in Carlsbad to provide a regional water source.

In addition, in May 2001 the Authority signed a letter of intent with Poseidon to conduct a detailed feasibility study for a potential regional seawater desalination facility next to the South Bay Power Plant in Chula Vista. This study will be completed by mid-2002. The Authority was also beginning a preliminary study to identify other potential sites along the San Diego County coast where regional desalination facilities could be developed.

Authority Takes Stock Of Future Supplies And Demand

The Authority's 2000 Urban Water Management Plan, completed in November 2000, examined a range of water acquisition strategies for meeting the projected future demand for water. The plan, which is updated every five years, cited imported MWD water and water transfers as the primary sources of the region's future water supplies. Other sources currently available to augment imported supplies or that could be developed in the future were also evaluated, including recycled water, local groundwater, seawater desalination, and water saved through conservation.

The Authority also completed the Regional Water Demand Forecast to analyze changes in water use trends that will affect future demand for water in the region through 2030. These data provide the foundation for identifying the facilities needed to sustain water reliability for the next 30 years and are incorporated into the Authority's other long-range planning tools.

BUILDING NEW FACILITIES TO ENSURE RELIABLE WATER DELIVERIES

DATA FROM THE AUTHORITY'S planning studies guide the Authority's decisions about water facilities required to serve communities in the region. The Authority's extensive aqueduct system contains 279 miles of large-diameter underground pipelines that deliver water to the Authority's member agencies. Through its Capital Improvement Program established in 1989, the Authority has enhanced this system to further safeguard the reliability of water deliveries and to meet the evolving needs of the region.

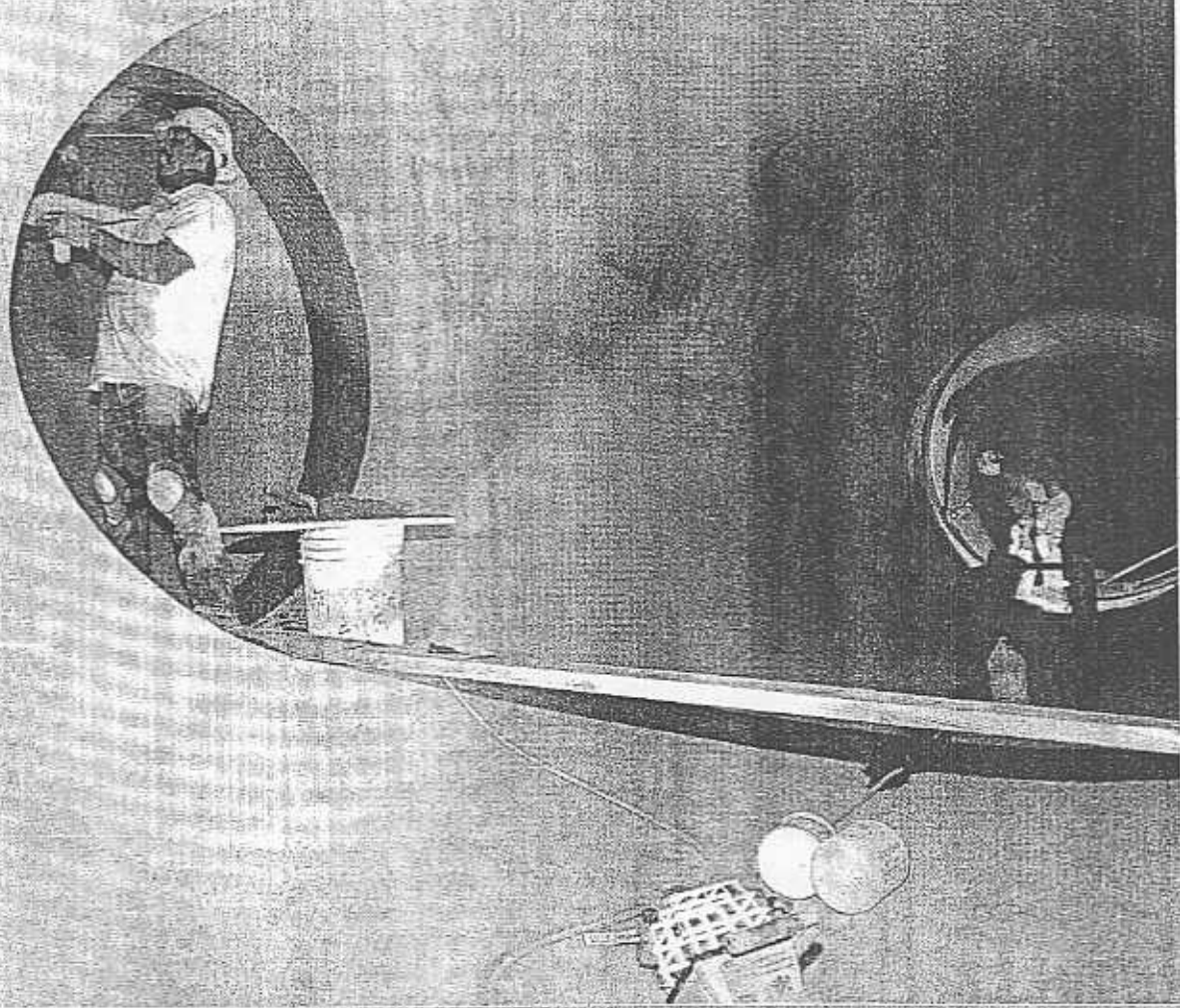
The \$1.2 billion Capital Improvement Program represents one of the Authority's greatest investments in water reliability. During fiscal year 2001, the Authority expended \$102.5 million on CIP projects that will provide

flexible new options for operating the aqueduct system. A total of 48 projects were in design or construction during the year. Throughout the region, more than \$700 million in capital projects have been completed since 1989.

Valley Center Pipeline

Pump Station Is Brought On-Line

The Valley Center Pump Station in inland North County was completed in May 2001, enabling the Authority to pump treated water through the Valley Center Pipeline east from the Second to the First Aqueduct. The ability to deliver water between the two aqueducts provides important flexibility in moving water within the Authority's system.



Above: Workers place cement in circular tunnels where Authority pipelines connect to the San Joaquin Valley Division Structure.



**WENDY
URUSHIMA-SIMMONS**
President
Board of Directors
Asian Business
Association

The Authority's aqueduct system works for the region 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, keeping the water flowing throughout the country.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES—FISCAL YEAR 2000–2001

Diversion Structure Will Improve Pipeline Operations

By year's end, construction was 90 percent complete on the Authority's \$18.6 million Twin Oaks Valley Diversion

Structure north of San Marcos. This partially buried, covered reservoir connected to the Second Aqueduct will hold up to 22 million gallons of water. Together with other facilities planned for construction, it will enable Pipeline 5 to the south to function as a pressurized pipeline. When pressurized, the flow of water in Pipeline 5 can be reversed if necessary, a key feature of the Authority's Emergency Storage Project system.

Colorado River	431,751.9 AF	
State Water Project	159,689.1 AF	
TOTAL IMPORTED MWD WATER	591,441.0 AF	
<hr/>		
Surface Water	51,384.6 AF	
Well Water	12,685.7 AF	
Recycled Water	12,693.0 AF	
Desalinated Groundwater	5,484.3 AF	
TOTAL LOCAL WATER	82,247.6 AF	

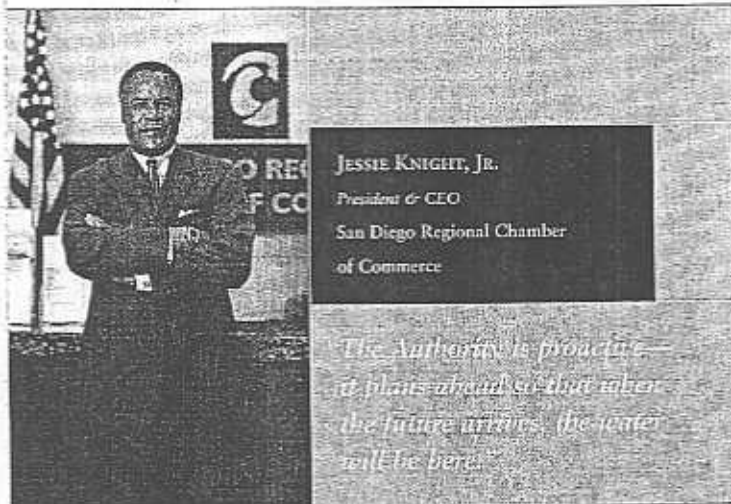
water from the First Aqueduct to the Levy Water Treatment Plant operated by Helix Water District, a member agency. After treatment, this water will be delivered to Helix, Otay Water District and Padre Dam Municipal Water District. Construction is scheduled to begin in summer 2002 and to be complete in late 2004.

Construction Continues

On Emergency Storage Project

The largest component of the CIP is the Emergency Storage Project (ESP). The ESP is a system of reservoirs, pump stations and pipelines that will improve the Authority's ability to move water within the aqueduct system in the event of an emergency that interrupts the delivery of imported water to the county. These facilities will be built over a 10-year period through 2010 at a cost of \$827 million.

Two major ESP projects in the Olivenhain area of North County were in construction throughout fiscal year 2001. In August 2000, the Water Authority awarded an excavation contract to begin work on the \$198 million Olivenhain Dam and Reservoir. Approximately 700,000 cubic yards of material were blasted and excavated until solid rock was reached for the foundation of the dam. The construction contract for the dam was awarded in mid-2001, and will require 1.3 million cubic yards of roller-compacted concrete. Roller-compacted concrete is similar



Moreno-Lakeside Pipeline Is Prepared For Construction

Designs were completed for a new pipeline and related flow control facility that will increase the treated water available in the eastern portion of the Authority's service area. The nearly 5-mile-long Moreno-Lakeside Pipeline will deliver up to 81 million gallons per day of untreated

Emergency Storage Project To Protect Against Water Shortages

The large-diameter pipelines that constitute the Authority's First and Second aqueducts currently deliver water via gravity in one direction: from north to south. The Metropolitan Water District pipelines that deliver water to the Authority cross three major fault lines. If an earthquake or other catastrophic event were to cut off the supply of MWD water, many communities that are entirely dependent on imported water could be without water within three to four days. The Emergency Storage Project

will increase the amount of water that will be available for emergency needs and will greatly expand the Authority's options for moving water within its aqueduct system.

Facilities constructed as part of the Emergency Storage Project will connect new and existing reservoirs to the aqueducts. New facilities will include the future

Olivenhain Dam and Reservoir; an expanded San Vicente Reservoir, made possible by raising the San Vicente Dam 54 feet; and three new pipelines. The pipelines will



The ESP's reservoirs, connecting pipelines and pumps will provide new ways to move water within the aqueduct system.

connect these reservoirs and the existing Lake Hodges to the aqueduct system. Five pump stations, including two at the northern area of the county, will move water against gravity within some portions of the aqueduct system.

When completed, the Emergency Storage Project will enable the

Authority to pump water from reservoirs and deliver it either north or south as well as between the two aqueducts. The reservoirs will store up to 90,100 acre-feet of water—enough to keep the water flowing for up to six months. The Emergency Storage Project will meet the county's emergency water needs through 2030.

to traditional concrete, but is less expensive, requires less water and is much thicker when placed. In addition, the roller-compacted concrete dam can be built more quickly, but will be just as strong as a conventional concrete dam and will remain operational even in the event of a natural disaster such as an earthquake. The dam is financed through a cooperative effort with the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, a one-sixth partner. Construction of the dam was expected to begin in late 2001 and to be



The Olivenhain Dam foundation exposes granodiorite rock that will support the future dam.

WATER USE WITHIN WATER AUTHORITY SERVICE AREA*

Residential	353,756 AF	
Commercial/Industrial	126,021 AF	
Agricultural	107,227 AF	
Other	59,383 AF	
TOTAL	646,387 AF	

*Allocation derived from April 2001 Survey of Member Agency Water Rates.

complete by summer 2003. The completed reservoir will hold 24,000 acre-feet of water.

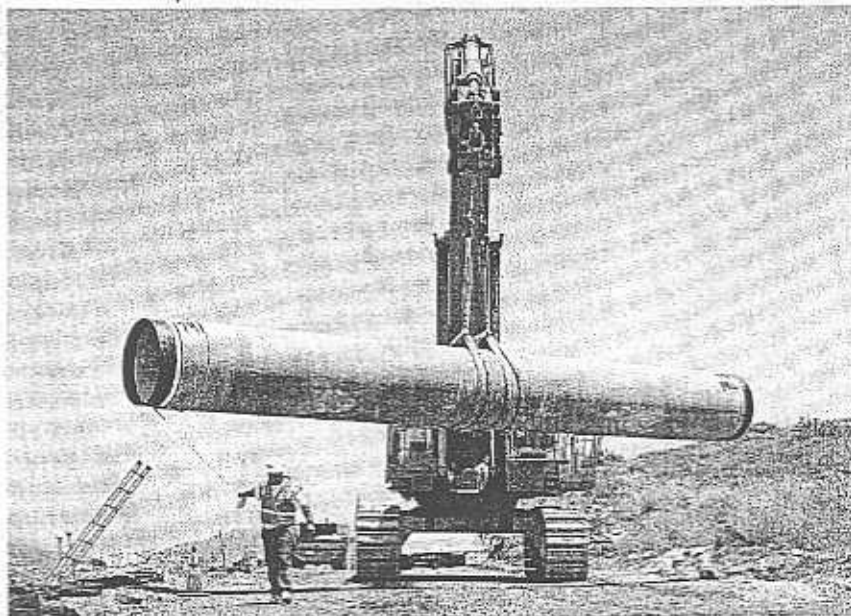
An adjacent ESP project, the Olivenhain Pipelines, was nearly complete by the end of the fiscal year. One pipeline will convey untreated water between the future Olivenhain Reservoir and the Authority's Second Aqueduct, and another pipeline will link the Olivenhain Municipal

for the San Vicente Pipeline confirmed the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of constructing the pipeline in a tunnel instead of in an open-cut trench. Tunnel construction will significantly reduce the environmental and community impacts of the pipeline project. In June 2001, the

Authority's board of directors approved the \$199 million budget for tunnel construction of the pipeline, which will connect the San Vicente Reservoir to the Second Aqueduct. Construction is scheduled for 2004-2007.

Many ESP projects are being constructed in previously undisturbed land. In innovative partnerships with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game and the city of San Diego, the Authority purchased 525 acres of open space this year to offset sensitive habitat lost to ESP projects. The Authority contributed funds toward 325 acres of the

Montana Mirador Open Space, meeting the agency's obligation to preserve high-quality coastal sage scrub habitat, while enabling the city of San Diego to acquire open space under its Multiple Species Conservation Program. The Authority acquired an additional 200 acres of conservation credit in the San Miguel Conservation Bank near Chula Vista.



The two Olivenhain Pipelines and other ESP pipelines are constructed of concrete-lined-and-coated steel pipe that is strong enough to withstand pumping.

Water District's distribution pipelines to its water treatment plant under construction next to the Olivenhain Dam. Construction of the \$33 million pipelines, each approximately 2.5 miles long, was expected to be complete by January 2002.

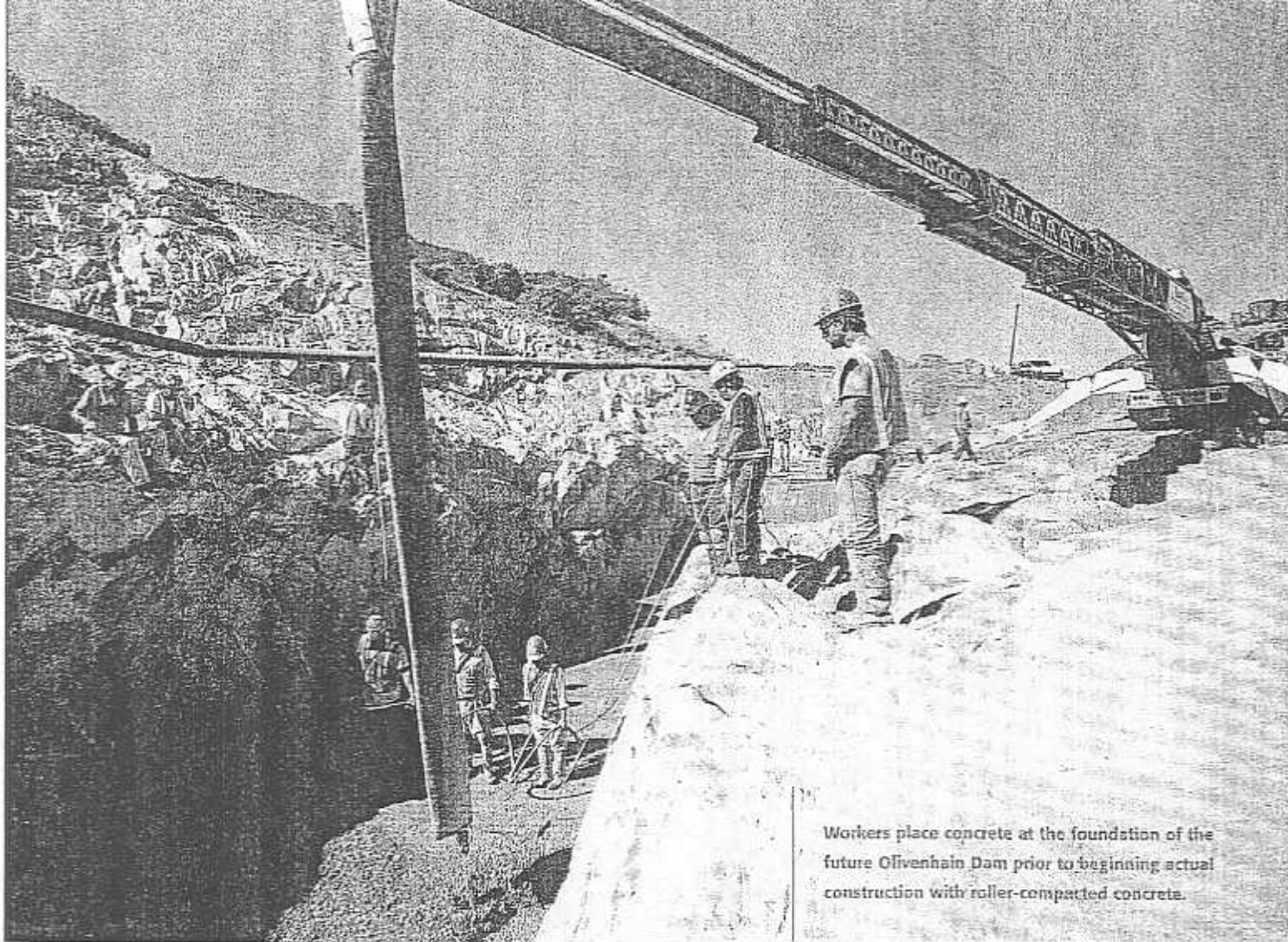
Elsewhere in the county, another major ESP project moved into preliminary design. Geotechnical testing conducted during the year along a proposed tunnel route

New Data Produces Refined

Design For Emergency Storage Project

During the fiscal year, the Authority completed the ESP Facilities Optimization Study to refine the design of the





Workers place concrete at the foundation of the future Olivenhain Dam prior to beginning actual construction with roller-compacted concrete.

ESP. Using updated information from the Regional Water Demand Forecast on future water needs in various areas of the county, the optimization study identified



Fencing protects sensitive plant species from potential impacts of dam construction activities.

modifications to the ESP plan that will provide a more cost-effective and efficient system. These design changes include the elimination of a planned pump station and the modification of the route and size for the San Vicente Pipeline. The modifications will also allow ESP facilities to function more efficiently under normal operating conditions.

MANAGING RESOURCES EFFECTIVELY TO PROVIDE RELIABLE SERVICE

IN ADDITION TO DIVERSIFYING imported and local water supplies and building and operating an efficient water delivery system, the Authority has a further responsibility. It must manage its own internal resources effectively to ensure high-quality service to the region's communities.

The Authority requires its construction contractors to adhere carefully to safety standards.

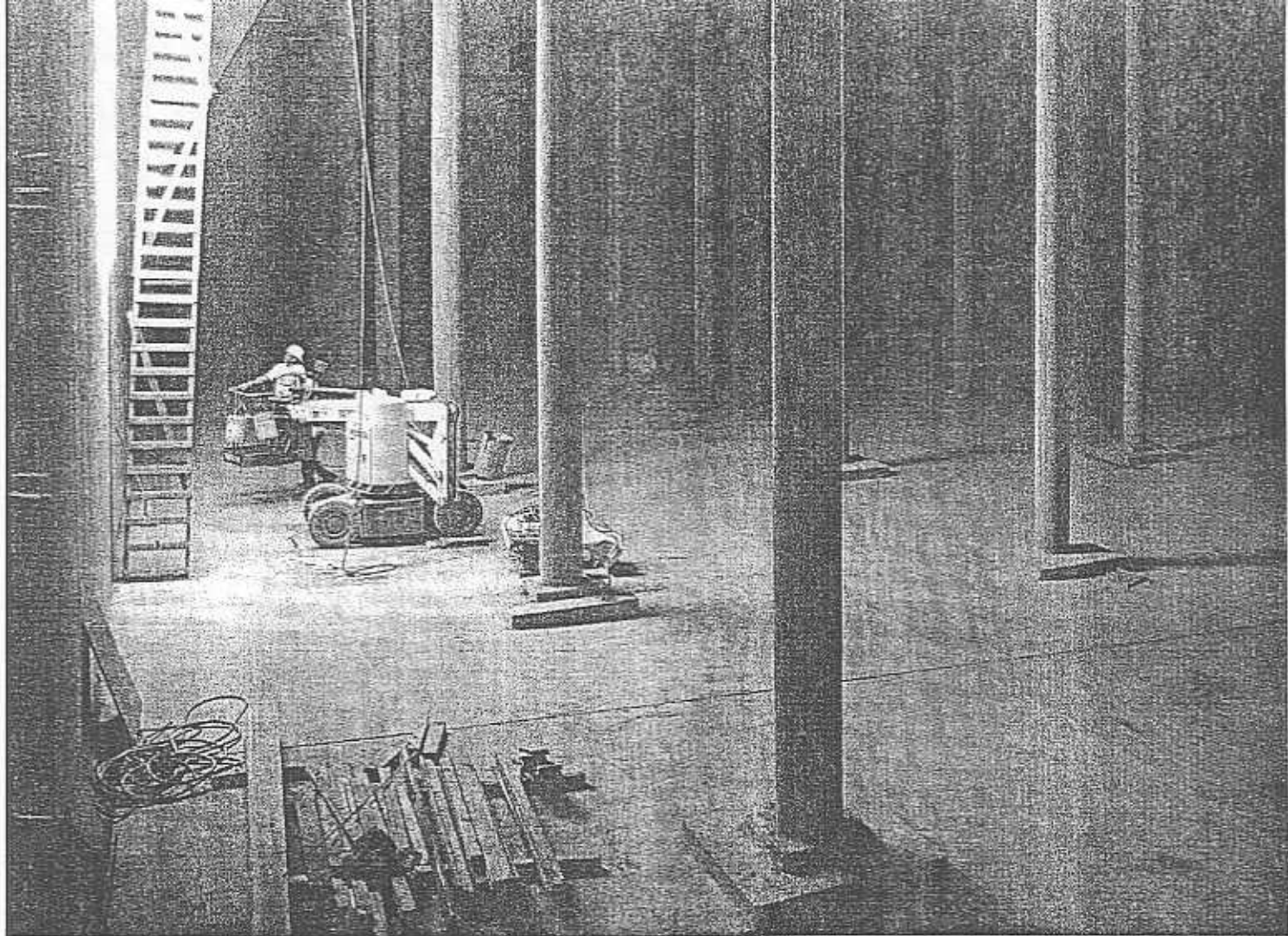


During fiscal year 2001, the Authority maintained close oversight of systems and programs to safeguard its infrastructure and financial resources.

Intensified Risk Management

Reduces Injuries And Insurance Costs

The Authority's activities at CIP project sites and in regular field operations present risks to workers and property. A more aggressive approach to risk management and safety during the year reduced property losses and injuries to levels significantly below industry standards. This translated to a 10 percent reduction in insurance costs—a meaningful savings at a time when costs are rapidly rising in the insurance industry.



During the 2009-2010 period, the Water Authority has been successful in securing funding for the San Diego Water Authority's annual operating and maintenance and business capital projects.



MANNY AGUILAR
President
San Diego County
Hispanic Chamber
of Commerce

"The Water Authority is ready for the challenges it faces for our region. It responds energetically to these challenges, and is clearly committed to serving all communities that depend on it."

Authority's Financial Condition Is On Firm Footing

Independent assessments by a major credit rating agency and national professional associations during the year validated the integrity of the Authority's financial and planning documents and its investment policy. The Authority is on a positive outlook for a future credit upgrade, from AA- to AA, from Standard & Poor's. Key factors cited by S&P for its rating included the Authority's continued strong management, prudent fiscal policies and aggressive efforts to diversify its water supply. The Authority's solid credit



In February 2001, the Authority moved to its new administration building in Kearny Mesa.

rating reduces its cost of borrowing money to fund long-term projects, resulting in cost savings for member agencies and their customers.

To provide investors a better understanding of the Authority's financial statements, management, operations and financial condition, the Authority published its first Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, for fiscal year 2000. The CAFR received national and state recognition during fiscal year 2001—a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers' Association and an Outstanding Financial Reporting award from the California Society of Municipal

Total Water Delivered via SDCWA System	591,441 AF
STORAGE ADJUSTMENTS AFFECTING SALES	
Water Placed into SDCWA Storage Account	-1,531 AF
Pre-Deliveries Placed into Member Agency Storage	-21,392 AF
Pre-Deliveries Withdrawn from Member Agency Storage	+20,771 AF
TOTAL SALES TO MEMBER AGENCIES	589,289 AF
TOTAL SAVINGS FROM CONSERVATION IN SERVICE AREA	28,235 AF

Finance Officers. The Authority's Fiscal Year 2001 Operating Budget also received recognition for excellence from these organizations, including the GFOA's prestigious Distinguished Budget Presentation Award. In addition, the Authority's investment policy was nationally certified by the Municipal Treasurers' Association.

Operations And Maintenance

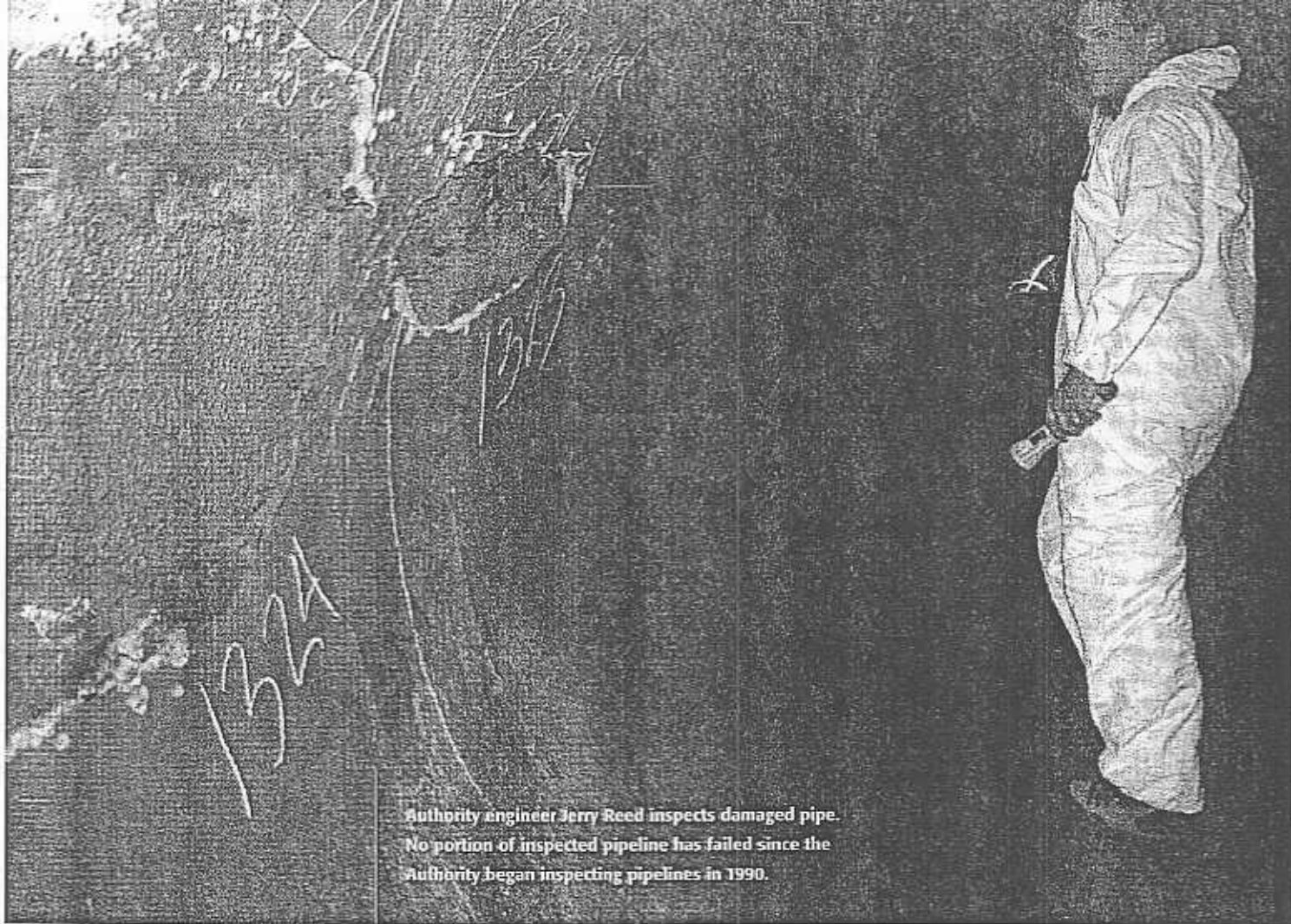
Staff Prepares For Emergencies

The Authority's Emergency Response Plan defines protocol for responding to emergency situations that pose a direct threat to the aqueduct system and impair the Authority's ability to deliver water to its member agencies. This year key staff participated in a simulated emergency exercise to test their familiarity with the Emergency Response Plan and to increase their skills in responding to emergencies. Additional training will be provided during the next fiscal year to ensure that the Authority is continually prepared to respond to emergencies.

Aqueduct Inspections

Prevent Pipeline Failures

The Authority's Aqueduct Protection Program has emerged as an industry model for proactive pipeline inspection. The program calls for scheduled internal inspections of the Authority's pipelines. This year, Authority inspectors walked inside 29 miles of pipe that had been drained of water and tested for signs of damage or deterioration. Two



Authority engineer Jerry Reed inspects damaged pipe. No portion of inspected pipeline has failed since the Authority began inspecting pipelines in 1990.

portions of Pipeline 3 along the Second Aqueduct in inland North County were found to need repair. Authority staff and contractors replaced the damaged pipe sections within days without disrupting the delivery of water to member agencies. The Authority also completed repairs to

2,350 feet of Pipeline 4 in Rancho Peñasquitos that had been selected for repair during inspections in 1999.

A new Aqueduct Protection Program tool developed this year, the Pipeline Condition Assessment Report, provides detailed information about the condition of pipeline sections constructed before 1984. With this data, the Authority is now better prepared to plan pipeline repairs or replacements in advance rather than making repairs after damage is discovered or a pipeline fails.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

San Diego County is home to many plants and animals that are protected by state and federal law. Discoveries of water pipe construction or repairs that affect any listed or potential habitat or species may require special permits and approvals. It is important to coordinate with the Authority and other agencies to ensure that all necessary permits are obtained and that the project complies with all applicable laws and regulations.





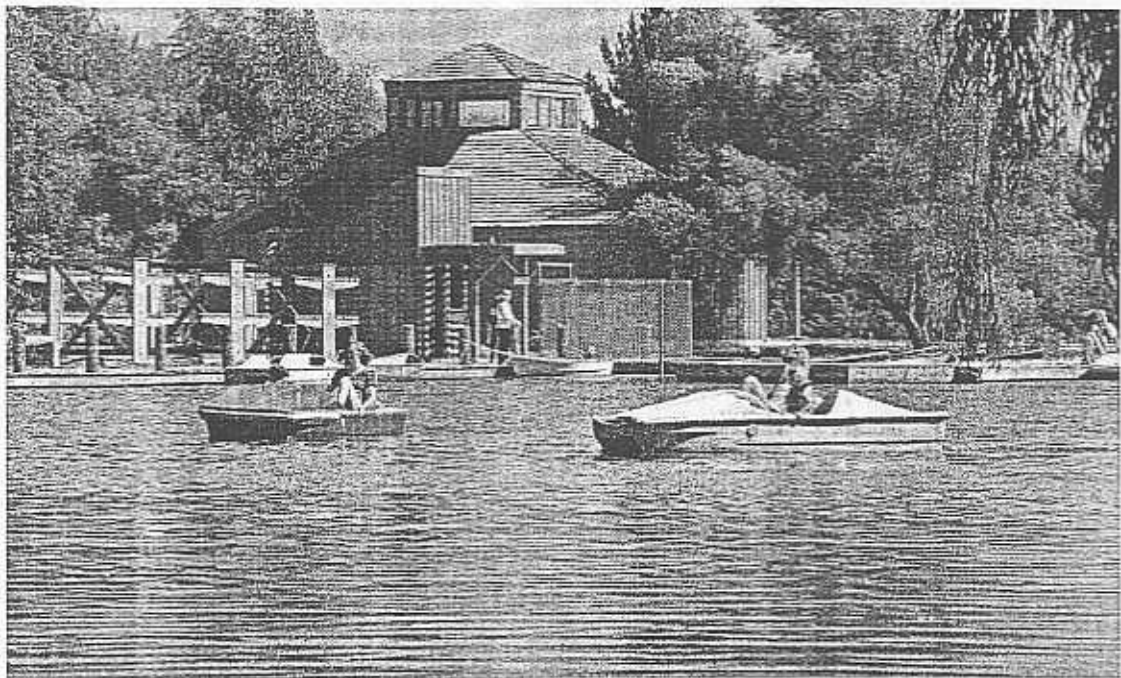

The Authority and member agencies collaborate to provide environmental training and a field guide to their staff and contractors.

Authority Mobilizes To Repair Tri-Agencies Pipeline

The Authority's Operations and Maintenance crews performed a major repair in November on the 30-inch-diameter Tri-Agencies pipeline in Oceanside. A slope

constructed by a residential developer above the pipeline failed and slid down across the pipeline, causing it to move out of alignment and leak. Crews constructed an emergency bypass pipeline nearly one-quarter mile long to bypass the pipe break so water deliveries could resume as quickly as possible. The temporary bypass pipeline will

remain in place until permanent repairs can be made, pending permanent stabilization of the slope. The bypass pipeline was completed and placed in service within 30 days. During this time, the Authority coordinated closely with affected member agencies to prevent any disruption of water deliveries to nearby communities.



Recycled water fills the Santee Lakes, owned by Padre Dam Municipal Water District. The county's \$117 billion economy and quality of life are sustained by an increasingly diverse supply of both imported and local water resources.

Sharing Solutions For A Secure Future

The need for a reliable water supply is San Diego County's common bond.

The Water Authority's achievements in promoting responsible water policies, identifying potential water supplies and securing a reliable water delivery system for the region are sound investments in the future for all of San Diego County.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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Portfolio Master Summary

At June 30, 2001.

	2001	2000	2000
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$30 million	11.27%	\$ 30,000,000
Bankers Acceptances	20%	0.00%	-
Treasury Securities	20% - Minimum	21.65%	57,641,959
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	20%	0.00%	-
Certificates of Deposit	15%	0.00%	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	15%	0.00%	-
Commercial Paper	15%	6.72%	17,884,200
Agency Securities	70%	30.82%	82,052,185
Medium Term Corporate Notes	30%	15.35%	40,876,618
Money Market Funds	15%	14.19%	37,812,396
SUB-TOTAL FOR PORTFOLIO PERCENTAGES		100.00%	266,267,358
Arbitrage Rebate			-
Money Market/Passbook			-
Accrued Interest			40,132
Checking/Petty Cash/Available Funds			5,116,998
Checking/Petty Cash (Unavailable for Investing)			-
BOND PROCEEDS EXCLUDED FROM PORTFOLIO PERCENTAGES			
1998 COPs - LAIF			8,988,989
Societe General - Reserve (GIC)			21,329,039
Trinity Plus - Reserve (GIC)			15,391,555
TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS			\$ 317,134,071

As of June 30, 2001 and 2000, restricted reserve fund cash balances were as follows:

Construction	\$ 38,644,000	\$ 105,410,000
Rate Stabilization	53,623,000	43,072,000
Pay-As-You-Go	129,710,000	105,273,000
Debt Service Reserve	36,846,000	36,846,000
Equipment Replacement Fund	5,567,000	4,270,000
TOTAL	\$ 264,410,000	\$ 294,871,000

As of June 30, 2001 and 2000, unrestricted cash balances were as follows:

Operating	\$53,843,000	\$44,727,000
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Income Statement

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets Years Ended June 30, 2001, and 2000.

	2001	2000
Water Sales	\$ 266,467,000	\$ 251,208,000
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of Sales	214,480,000	217,000,000
Depreciation and Amortization	15,260,000	14,870,000
Operations and Maintenance	7,083,000	6,442,000
Planning and Reclamation	2,139,000	2,118,000
General and Administrative	12,573,000	10,075,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	251,535,000	250,575,000
OPERATING INCOME	14,932,000	10,633,000
OTHER REVENUES		
Property Taxes and In-Lieu Charges	7,120,000	6,665,000
Interest Expense	(21,055,000)	(24,492,000)
Investment Income	21,644,000	19,823,000
Infrastructure Access Charge	9,786,000	9,626,000
Other Income	1,458,000	873,000
Other Expenses	(471,000)	(242,000)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	18,484,000	12,253,000
NET INCOME BEFORE OTHER REVENUES	33,416,000	22,886,000
Capital Contributions	49,777,000	39,938,000
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	83,193,000	62,824,000
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	595,416,000	532,592,000
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 678,609,000	\$ 595,416,000

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2001, and 2000.

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 59,430,000	\$ 39,134,000
Accounts and Taxes Receivable	64,691,000	59,496,000
Inventories	1,654,000	1,225,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	125,775,000	99,855,000
RESTRICTED AND DESIGNATED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	86,130,000	126,026,000
Investments	172,793,000	174,438,000
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	948,048,000	848,863,000
Other Assets	4,656,000	5,111,000
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	1,211,627,000	1,154,438,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,337,402,000	\$ 1,254,293,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 76,965,000	\$ 59,734,000
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	95,072,000	93,321,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	172,037,000	153,055,000
Noncurrent Liabilities	486,756,000	505,622,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	658,793,000	658,677,000
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	447,683,000	401,946,000
Restricted for Construction Projects	140,195,000	105,918,000
Restricted for Rates Stabilization	53,623,000	43,072,000
Unrestricted	37,106,000	44,480,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 678,609,000	\$ 595,416,000

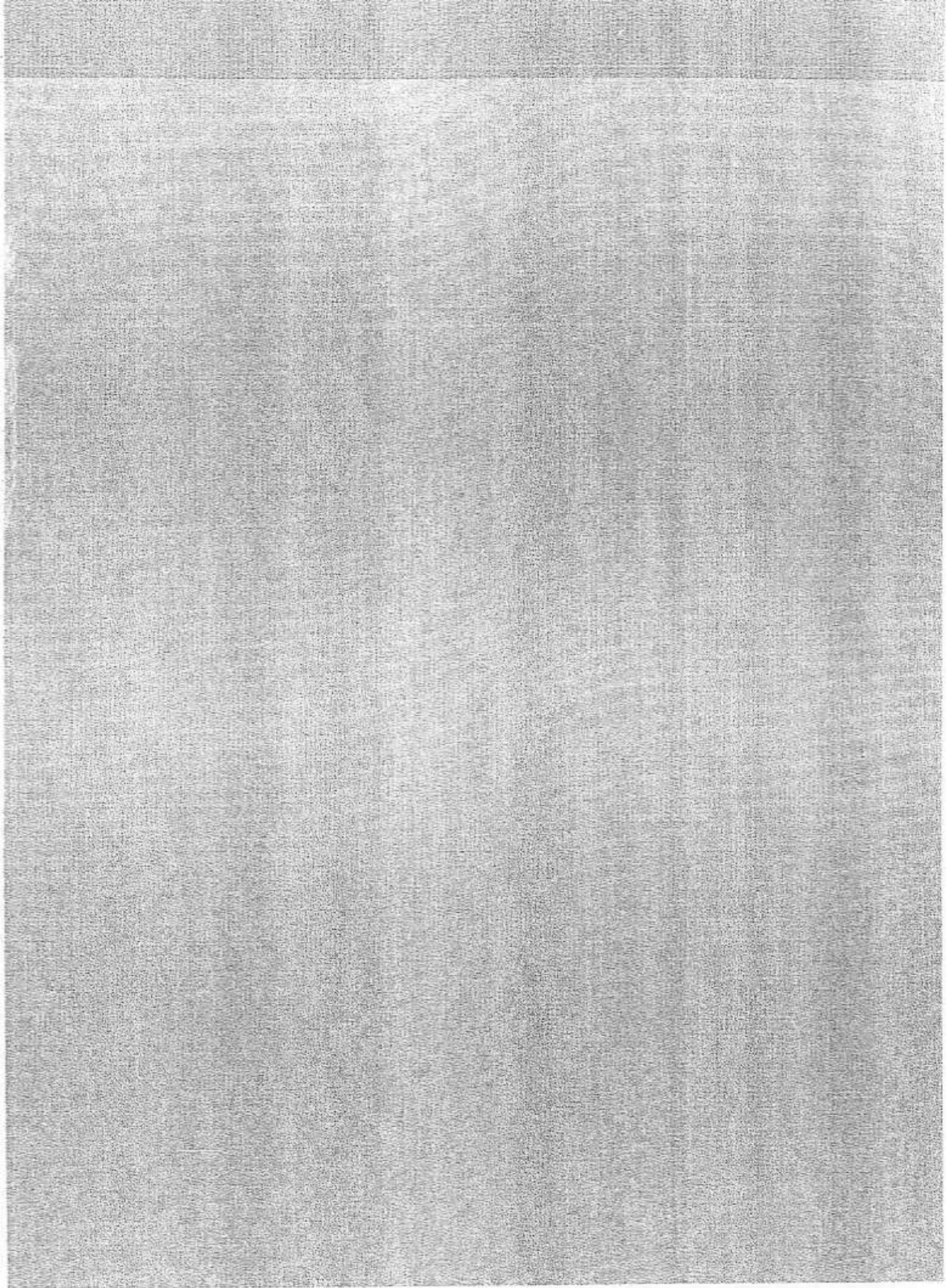
Sources and Expenditures of Cash

June 30, 2001, and 2000.

	2001	2000
Water Sales	\$ 256,966,000	\$ 251,648,000
Taxes	7,120,000	6,665,000
Interest Income	21,644,000	19,823,000
Standby Charge	10,708,000	10,830,000
Capacity Charge	25,836,000	21,500,000
Other Revenue	1,458,000	873,000
Readiness-to-Serve Charge	9,501,000	9,565,000
Capital Reimbursement	13,233,000	7,609,000
Rate Stabilization Transfer	-	-
Pay-As-You-Go Draw	20,636,000	-
Infrastructure Access Charge	9,788,000	9,626,000
TOTAL	\$ 376,890,000	\$ 338,134,000
Water Purchases	\$ 214,480,000	\$ 217,000,000
Operating Budget	22,213,000	18,705,000
Capital Budget	102,453,000	50,532,000
Debt Service	53,471,000	50,822,000
TOTAL	\$ 392,617,000	\$ 337,059,000

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2000-2001

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THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT is to provide information about the San Diego County Water Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001. The document provides continuing disclosure for the Authority's five fixed-rate debt issues currently outstanding.

The economic and demographic data contained in this document has been collected from sources believed to be accurate. The Authority, however, makes no assurances about the accuracy or reliability of this information. The Authority does not intend that the enclosed information be relied on as specific offering information in connection with any issuance of bonds.

Investors may receive further documentation about the Authority by requesting its most recent official statement from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or a Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repository.

Requests may also be directed to:

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The Authority reserves the right to amend or withdraw this information at anytime. This document is not intended to create disclosure requirements or a legal obligation to provide any or all items of information.

SUMMARY OF DEBT OUTSTANDING

Fixed-Rate Debt Outstanding

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

Issuance	Term (Years)	Original Par Amount	Amount Outstanding
1966 Waterworks General Obligation Bonds	2003	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 4,725,000
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1991	2021	300,000,000	80,605,000
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1993A	2009	135,650,000	91,355,000
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1997A	2020	162,315,000	150,307,000
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1998A	2028	180,000,000	178,963,000
TOTAL		\$ 807,965,000	\$ 505,955,000

Source: San Diego County Water Authority, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, June 30, 2001.

Certain fixed-rate debt issues have debt service reserve requirements. All reserve requirements are fully funded with a guaranteed investment contract, or by a surety bond.

Debt Service Reserve Fund Balances

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

Issuance	Fund Balance
1966 Waterworks General Obligation Bonds	— ¹
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1991	\$21,329,000
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1993A	13,565,000 ²
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1997A	15,157,000 ²
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1998A	15,392,000

¹ No debt service reserve fund balance required.

² Balance satisfied with surety bond.

Source: San Diego County Water Authority, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, June 30, 2001.

Commercial Paper Program

The Authority has a commercial paper program through which it can borrow up to \$250 million for periods of up to 270 days under current board authorization. Currently, the amount that can be borrowed is limited to \$110 million, the amount of the revolving credit and term loan agreement that supports a portion of the program. The revolving credit and term loan agreement, unless otherwise extended, will terminate on November 7, 2005. During the term of the agreement, the Authority is obligated to pay a usage fee of 0.16 percent on the commitment. Currently, no advances have been made under the revolving credit and term loan agreement. The Authority maintains remarketing arrangements with two dealers at a total cost of 0.05 percent on the outstanding commercial paper. The commercial paper notes are secured and payable solely from net water revenues and are subordinate to the water revenue certificates of participation. At June 30, 2001 and 2000, \$70 million of commercial paper was outstanding.

Future Debt Issuance

Future debt issuance is largely governed by the Authority's current Capital Improvement Program. The CIP, discussed elsewhere in this annual report, has a projected cost of \$1.2 billion through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The use of debt is prescribed by the Authority's Long-Range Financing Plan, which considers overall projected revenues and expenditures, reserve fund balances and debt service coverage factors through 2060.

The current projection of funding sources is approximately 70 percent long-term debt proceeds, 17 percent short-term debt proceeds, and 13 percent cash (pay-as-you-go funds). In fiscal year 2002, the Authority plans to issue approximately \$220 million in long-term debt. The Authority annually assesses its capital financing needs through the budget process.

General

The Authority was organized by 11 member agencies in 1944 for the primary purpose of supplying water to San Diego County for distribution to the Authority's member agencies. The Authority currently has 23 member agencies. A member of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors also serves as a representative to the Water Authority board of directors. As a wholesaling entity, the Authority has no retail customers, serving only its member agencies.

The Authority has broad powers related to acquiring, developing, storing, transporting, selling and delivering water both inside and outside its boundaries. The Authority is authorized to fix and collect rates or other charges for the delivery of water or the use of facilities for service. The Authority may borrow money and incur indebtedness and may issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness.

The Authority currently receives a minor amount of revenue from hydroelectric power sales. Legislation enacted in September 2000 expands the Authority's power generation authority to include the purchase, sale and transmission of energy for member agencies' as well as its own use.

Member Agency Voting Entitlements

As of January 1, 2001.

	Total Financial Contribution	Votes	Percentage
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	\$ 165,449,149	33.09	3.20%
City of Del Mar	16,450,905	3.29	0.32
City of Escondido	159,447,815	31.89	3.08
Fallbrook Public Utility District	137,072,008	27.41	2.65
Helix Water District	410,023,389	82.00	7.93
City of National City ¹	47,033,741	9.41	0.91
City of Oceanside	243,098,009	48.62	4.70
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	103,384,786	20.68	2.00
Otay Water District	198,643,739	39.73	3.84
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	176,562,007	35.31	3.42
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	11,127,458	2.23	0.21
City of Poway	104,324,385	20.86	2.02
Rainbow Municipal Water District	227,927,834	45.59	4.41
Ramona Municipal Water District	79,993,995	16.00	1.55
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	82,422,507	16.48	1.59
City of San Diego	2,181,967,263	436.39	42.21
San Dieguito Water District	60,256,103	12.05	1.17
Santa Fe Irrigation District	77,163,608	15.43	1.49
South Bay Irrigation District ²	145,733,001	29.15	2.82
Vallecitos Water District	91,151,378	18.23	1.76
Valley Center Municipal Water District	292,985,659	58.60	5.67
Vista Irrigation District	140,416,323	28.08	2.72
Yulima Municipal Water District	17,143,703	3.43	0.33
TOTAL	\$ 5,169,778,965	1,035.95	100.00%

¹ Total financial contribution equals base revenues plus fiscal year 2000 revenues.

² Rounded values.

³ Comprised Sweetwater Authority.

Source: San Diego County Water Authority.

The 23 voting member agencies currently served by the Authority consist of six cities, 16 special districts and one federal agency. Under the County Water Authority Act, California Statutes 1943, Chapter 545, a member agency's vote is based on its "total financial contribution" to the Authority since the Authority was organized in 1944. Total financial contribution includes all amounts paid in taxes, assessments, fees and charges to or on behalf of the Authority or the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The act authorizes each board member to cast one vote for each \$5 million, or major fractional part thereof, of the total financial contribution paid by the member agency.



Water Use by Member Agency

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Source Of Water			Water Use (Authority Supply)		Gross Area (Acres)	Estimated Population ⁴
	Authority Supply Acre-Feet	Authority Supply Acre-Feet	Authority Supply Acre-Feet	Authority Supply Acre-Feet	Local Supply ¹ Acre-Feet	Authority Supply ² Acre-Feet	Total Acre-Feet	Agricultural Use ³ Acre-Feet	M & I Use Acre-Feet		
Carlsbad M.W.D.	16,011	15,449	17,286	19,952	1,414	19,016	20,430	1,126	17,890	20,640	67,627
City of Del Mar	1,518	1,440	1,465	1,556	17	1,416	1,433	0	1,416	1,159	4,389
City of Escondido	18,862	16,760	17,345	26,977	6,262	25,934	32,196	4,810	21,124	21,569	128,000
Fallbrook P.U.D.	14,021	11,582	14,176	16,824	764	15,066	15,830	7,075	7,990	27,988	32,000
Helix W.D.	36,202	29,172	28,485	38,483	2,661	37,419	40,080	0	37,419	31,350	234,900
City of National City	2,327	2,104	2	1,128	3,927	3,170	7,097	0	3,170	5,838	54,420
City of Oceanside	29,724	27,160	29,238	32,073	2,524	30,062	32,586	2,693	27,369	28,161	157,869
Olivenhain M.W.D.	15,234	13,680	16,165	19,433	250	18,586	18,836	1,060	17,525	30,942	45,900
Otay W.D.	24,560	22,874	25,442	29,901	650	30,002	30,852	112	29,890	63,155	123,420
Padre Dam M.W.D.	19,326	16,802	19,061	21,824	505	20,040	20,544	795	19,245	54,370	134,600
Camp Pendleton	112	88	119	105	13,505	68	13,573	0	68	134,625	50,000
City of Poway	12,659	11,223	13,270	15,625	73	13,604	13,677	363	13,241	25,088	48,044
Rainbow M.W.D.	24,134	19,051	25,403	29,929	0	27,427	27,427	18,931	8,496	47,260	18,000
Ramona M.W.D.	10,590	7,591	9,774	8,267	2,216	9,795	12,011	3,377	6,418	46,524	36,000
Rincon del Diablo M.W.D.	7,264	6,540	8,077	9,119	0	7,696	7,696	870	6,826	10,596	25,900
City of San Diego ⁵	161,777	162,039	169,790	206,433	24,794	200,649	225,442	173	200,475	210,726	1,277,168
San Dieguito W.D.	4,509	4,080	3,875	5,112	3,663	4,690	8,353	0	4,690	5,653	36,500
Santa Fe I.D.	7,363	6,191	6,486	8,056	5,954	7,509	13,463	82	7,427	10,179	20,509
South Bay I.D.	8,715	7,376	6	4,382	6,447	11,177	17,623	0	11,177	20,411	120,200
Vallecitos W.D.	13,815	12,438	14,029	16,409	0	15,923	15,923	2,443	13,481	28,644	60,000
Valley Center M.W.D. ⁶	38,744	29,301	39,195	48,550	0	44,598	44,598	35,536	9,061	61,022	23,962
Vista I.D. ⁷	12,101	11,708	7,476	17,123	4,983	17,556	22,539	913	16,643	21,311	112,000
Yuima M.W.D. ⁸	1,554	916	719	2,849	1,440	2,740	4,179	2,710	30	12,792	1,670
TOTAL⁹	481,120	435,563	466,884	580,118	82,247	564,140	646,387	83,071	481,069	920,002	2,813,278

¹ Includes surface, recycled and groundwater supplies; does not reflect conserved water.

² Water use in a given year may differ from Authority water sales due to storage.

³ Includes only amounts certified through the Interim Agricultural Water Program.

⁴ Decrease in population attributed to revised census data.

⁵ Excludes city of San Diego local surface water use outside of Authority service area.

⁶ Excludes reclaimed groundwater replenishment extracted outside of Valley Center's service area.

⁷ Excludes land outside of Authority service area.

⁸ Excludes local supplies developed beyond Yuima's master meters.

⁹ Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Source: SDCWA annual member agency data surveys.

Summary of Water Rates

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)								SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER AUTHORITY (SCWA)							
		MWD Rate To Member Agencies						CWA Commodity Charge		CWA Rate To Member Agencies					
		Non-Interruptible		Interruptible ¹		Seasonal ²				Non-Interruptible		Interruptible		Seasonal	
From	To	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR
7/1/88	12/31/88	\$197	\$230	\$153	\$185	—	—	\$20	\$27	\$217	\$257	\$173	\$213	\$20	\$27
1/1/89	6/30/89	197	230	153	185	—	—	25	32	222	262	178	218	25	32
7/1/89	6/30/90	197	230	153	185	\$115	\$135	40	47	237	277	193	233	155	182
7/1/90	6/30/91	197	230	153	185	115	135	40	47	237	277	193	233	155	182

		MWD Rate To Member Agencies						CWA Commodity Charge		CWA Rate To Member Agencies					
		Full Service ³		IAWP ⁴		Seasonal ⁵				Full Service		IAWP/SAWR ⁶		Seasonal ⁷	
From	To	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR	UTR	TR
7/1/91	6/30/92	\$222	\$261	—	—	\$130	\$154	\$55	\$62	\$277	\$323	\$55	\$62	\$185	\$216
7/1/92	6/30/93	269	322	—	—	168	203	55	62	324	384	55	62	223	265
7/1/93	6/30/94	318	385	\$205	\$248	208	253	70	70	388	455	275	318	278	323
7/1/94	6/30/95	335	412	222	275	222	275	70	70	405	482	292	345	292	345
7/1/95	12/31/95	344	426	231	289	229	286	80	80	424	506	311	369	309	366
1/1/97	12/31/97	349	431	236	294	233	290	80	80	429	511	316	374	313	370
1/1/98	12/31/98	349	431	236	294	244	301	80	80	429	511	316	374	324	381
1/1/99	12/31/99	349	431	236	294	255	312	85	85	434	516	316	374	340	397
1/1/00	12/31/00	349	431	236	294	266	323	90	90	439	521	316	374	356	413
1/1/01	12/31/01	349	431	236	294	277	334	90	90	439	521	316	374	367	424

¹ Beginning April 1, 1991, the interruptible (and agricultural) rate was suspended by MWD.
² Seasonal rates apply Oct. 1 through April 30, starting in the year 1989.
³ MWD renamed "Non-Interruptible" to "Full Service" in 1997.
⁴ MWD implemented the Interim Agricultural Water Program (IAWP) effective May 1, 1994.
⁵ Seasonal shift rates.
⁶ Authority special agricultural water rate implemented Jan. 1, 1999.
⁷ Some agencies may receive rampdown rate which means their Seasonal rate would be greater than amount indicated.
 UTR = Untreated Water
 TR = Treated Water
 IAWP = Interim Agricultural Water Rate, Metropolitan Program
 SAWR = Special Agricultural Water Rate, Authority Program

Water rates are established by the board of directors and are not subject to regulation by the California Public Utilities Commission or by any other local, state or federal agency. Under the General Resolution, the Authority is required to fix rates that are reasonably fair and nondiscriminatory. The Authority fixes its water rate at the price charged by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, plus an additional component as established by the board, resulting in an automatic pass-through of MWD's charge to the Authority's member agencies. The additional component is used to pay, among other things, debt service, administration and maintenance expenses and Capital Improvement Program costs.

Gross Water Sales Receipts by Member Agency¹

(Thousands of Dollars.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	7,825	7,706	8,784	10,048	8,775
City of Del Mar	673	650	674	701	663
City of Escondido	7,981	6,500	7,833	11,382	11,414
Fallbrook Public Utility District	5,949	5,329	6,456	7,547	6,975
Helix Water District	15,778	12,006	12,266	17,515	17,069
City of Oceanside	13,248	12,335	13,971	14,616	14,000
Oliverhain Municipal Water District	7,768	7,019	8,374	9,851	8,424
Otay Water District	11,966	11,478	12,988	15,029	13,440
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	10,148	8,553	9,893	11,003	9,079
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	52	38	56	52	34
City of Poway	5,756	4,795	5,890	6,792	6,476
Rainbow Municipal Water District	10,579	8,156	11,432	12,719	12,658
Ramona Municipal Water District	3,531	2,874	3,503	4,579	4,557
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	3,523	3,209	4,059	4,511	3,486
City of San Diego	71,434	72,156	77,089	91,982	100,650
San Dieguito Water District	1,734	1,755	1,684	2,183	2,839
Santa Fe Irrigation District	3,310	2,542	2,886	3,510	-2,704
Sweetwater Authority ²	5,185	1,506	-257	1,846	5,479
Vallecitos Water District	6,916	6,285	7,224	8,234	7,257
Valley Center Municipal Water District	16,261	12,467	17,169	20,438	20,749
Vista Irrigation District	5,508	5,252	3,555	7,989	7,683
Yuima Municipal Water District	518	246	249	1,080	1,161
TOTAL⁴	215,644	192,859	215,778	263,607	265,572

¹ Gross receipts represent amounts invoiced to member agencies, but do not include year-end accruals or other adjustments. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

² Favorable water sales for the fiscal year 2000 enabled the Authority to refund \$6.268 million to its member agencies. Fiscal year 2000 water sales are shown net of this refund.

³ Represents sales to the city of National City and South Bay Irrigation District for which Sweetwater Authority acts as purchasing agent.

⁴ In addition to the total water sales revenue shown, in some years the Authority has also received a minor amount of revenues from adjacent water districts that provide water to customers within the Authority's service area under operating agreements. These revenues are not included in this chart.

Source: San Diego County Water Authority.

Historical Operating Results

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
OPERATING REVENUE					
Water Sales ¹	219,072	195,083	217,796	262,081	266,467
Standby Water Availability Charges	10,797	10,660	10,523	10,829	10,708
Capacity Charges	11,351	16,351	21,259	21,500	25,836
Infrastructure Access Charges ²			4,789	9,626	9,788
Total Operating Revenue	241,220	222,094	254,367	304,036	312,799
Plus Withdrawals From Rate Stabilization Fund ³	19,000	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Operating Revenue ⁴	12,629	11,301	15,534	13,054	18,097
Total Revenue	272,849	233,395	269,901	317,130	330,896
OPERATING EXPENSES⁵					
MWD Water Purchases	180,053	167,003	179,332	217,000	214,480
Other Maintenance & Operations Costs ⁶	14,014	16,961	17,126	18,704	21,755
Other Expenses ⁷		2,480			
Total Operating Expenses	194,047	186,444	196,457	235,705	236,275
Application of Net Tax Receipts ⁸	3,799	4,048	4,410	4,956	5,438
Net Operating Expenses	190,248	182,396	192,047	230,749	230,837
Net Water Revenue Available for Debt Service	82,601	50,999	77,854	86,381	100,059
REVENUE SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE⁹					
1991 Certificates	26,012	22,073	17,430	16,822	16,372
1993 Certificates	11,561	11,561	11,737	11,778	14,439
1997 Certificates		3,393	8,107	8,772	8,081
1998 Certificates			5,481	8,809	8,809
Total Debt Service	37,573	37,027	42,755	46,181	47,701
SUBORDINATE OBLIGATION PAYMENTS¹⁰					
Commercial Paper ¹¹	1,552	1,925	1,970	2,314	2,734
Balance Available After Debt Service and Subordinate Obligation Payments	43,476	12,047	33,129	37,886	49,624
Revenue Supported Debt Service Coverage Ratio	2.20x	1.38x	1.82x	1.87x	2.10x
Debt Service and Subordinate Obligation Coverage Ratio	2.11x	1.31x	1.74x	1.78x	1.96x

¹ Water sales represent accrued sales to member agencies, as well as revenues from hydroelectric sales, treatment of raw water and miscellaneous income.

² Infrastructure Access Charge was implemented January 1999 and is levied on retail water meters within the service area.

³ The 1997 withdrawal from the Rate Stabilization Fund represents a transfer to the Authority's Operating Fund, subsequent to a revision to the Authority's reserve policies. The transfer was not used to supplement water revenues, but to more equitably distribute funds between the Authority's Operating Fund and Rate Stabilization Fund. Favorable revenues in fiscal year 2001 enabled a deposit to the RSF of \$6.762 million. Transfers into the RSF, however, do not impact debt coverage.

⁴ Consists of interest earnings on Authority funds. For fiscal year 2000 and forwards, the computation was changed to exclude interest earned on debt proceeds. Fiscal year 2001 includes other revenues (penalties, sale of assets) of \$1.458 million.

⁵ Excludes depreciation and amortization charges.

⁶ Includes operations, maintenance, planning, and general and administrative costs.

⁷ Represents one-time reclassification of prior year capital project costs to operating expenses.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
(Thousands of Dollars)					
Total Tax Receipts	5,525	5,772	6,125	6,665	7,120
General Obligation Bond Debt Service	1,726	1,724	1,715	1,709	1,682
Net Tax Receipts	3,799	4,048	4,410	4,956	5,438

⁹ Includes only debt service payable from net water revenues and excludes debt service paid from tax revenues. Debt service does not include trustee fees.

¹⁰ The Authority has no outstanding subordinate obligation long-term debt at this time.

¹¹ Commercial paper costs from fiscal year 2000 forward include interest and related program fees.

Investment Policy

The Authority's investment policy is defined and approved annually. The purpose of this policy is to identify various policies and procedures that enhance opportunities for a prudent and systematic investment policy and to organize and formalize investment-related activities. The Authority's board of directors has delegated investment responsibility to the Authority's treasurer, who is primarily responsible for implementing the investment policy. The treasurer presents an investment report to the board monthly. The objectives of the investment policy are as follows:

- Ⓐ **SAFETY:** Each investment transaction shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided. Diversification of the portfolio will be used in order to reduce exposure to principal loss.
- Ⓑ **LIQUIDITY:** An adequate percentage of the portfolio will be maintained in liquid short-term securities that can be converted to cash to meet disbursement requirements. Investment in securities with active secondary markets will be utilized. These securities will have a low sensitivity to market risk.
- Ⓒ **YIELD:** Yield should become a consideration only after the basic requirements of safety and liquidity have been met.
- Ⓓ **MARKET-AVERAGE RATE OF RETURN:** The investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout economic cycles. Market-average rate of return is defined as the average return on one-year U.S. Treasury bills.
- Ⓔ **DIVERSIFICATION:** The investment portfolio will be diversified to avoid incurring unreasonable and avoidable risks regarding specific security types or individual financial institutions.
- Ⓕ **PRUDENCE:** The board of directors and treasurer adhere to the guidance provided by the "prudent person rule."
- Ⓖ **PUBLIC TRUST:** All participants in the investment process shall act as custodians of the public trust. The overall program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.

The Authority is governed by the California Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq. Within the context of these limitations, the following investments are authorized for the Authority's operating and reserve funds.

Summary of Investment Policy's Authorized Investments

	MAXIMUM PORTION OF PORTFOLIO	MAXIMUM MATURITY	MAXIMUM PERCENT INSTITUTIONAL CONCENTRATION
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$30,000,000	N/A	N/A
Bankers Acceptances	20%	270 days	5%
U.S. Treasury Securities	No Limit	5 years	N/A
Repurchase Agreements	20%	1 year	No Limit
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	20%	1 year	No Limit
Collateralized Certificates of Deposit	15%	2 years	No Limit
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	15%	1 year	No Limit
Commercial Paper	15%	270 days	5%
Medium Term Notes	30%	2 years	5%
Federal Agency Securities	70%	5 years	No Limit
Money Market/Mutual Funds	15%	N/A	No Limit

It is the Authority's goal to maintain a minimum of 50 percent of the Authority's portfolio in U.S. Treasury securities; however, based on market conditions a combination of 50 percent agency securities and Treasury bills or notes will satisfy this requirement. At no time will less than 20 percent of the portfolio be in Treasury bills or notes.

The Authority does not invest in derivative instruments. Securities such as yield curve notes, interest only, principal only, range notes and inverse floaters are prohibited. Callable bonds, step-up bonds and floating rate securities are permitted investments. No security will be purchased that could result in a zero interest accrual if held to maturity. Investments such as common stocks, futures and the writing of options are prohibited from use in the Authority's portfolio. The use of short positions is also prohibited.

Litigation

The Authority has engaged in litigation against the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the city of Los Angeles to interpret a section of the Metropolitan Water District Act that established so-called "preferential rights" to MWD water supplies among MWD's 27 member agencies. Additional information about this issue is included elsewhere in this annual report.

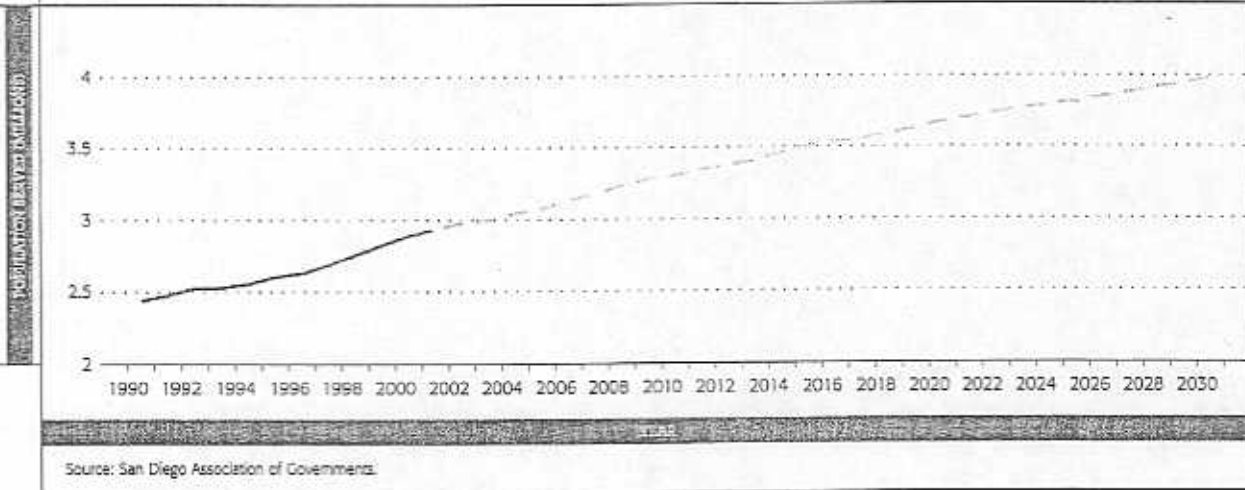
General

San Diego County extends 70 miles along the Pacific Ocean from the United States-Mexico border to Orange County, and inland 75 miles to Imperial County. Riverside and Orange counties form the northern boundaries. The county covers 4,255 square miles, approximately the size of the state of Connecticut.

The Authority's service area lies within the foothill and coastal areas of the westerly third of San Diego County, encompassing 908,970 acres (1,430 square miles). Of the total population of San Diego County, 97 percent lives within the Authority's service area. Therefore, as San Diego County has grown, the population served by the Authority has increased considerably since its inception in 1944. The Authority's first annual report in 1946 indicates a service area of 431,000 residents. By the year 2001, the area served had grown to over 2.8 million residents, more than a six-fold increase. The chart below shows the historic and projected population in the service area from 1990 through 2030.

In addition to the city of San Diego, the principal cities are Chula Vista, Carlsbad, Oceanside, El Cajon, Escondido, La Mesa, National City, San Marcos, Poway, Santee and Vista. Most county residents live within 20 miles of the coast. Farther inland are agricultural areas, principally planted in avocados and tomatoes, while the easternmost portion of the county has a dry, desert-like topography.

Historic and Projected Population in Authority Service Area



**County, State and National Labor Force,
Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate Trends**

YEAR	AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT
1997	San Diego County	1,285,100	1,230,800	54,300	4.2
	California	15,863,000	14,890,000	973,000	6.1
	United States	138,331,000	131,350,000	6,981,000	5.0
1998	San Diego County	1,321,000	1,274,600	46,400	3.5
	California	16,298,300	15,340,200	958,100	5.9
	United States	137,976,000	131,677,000	6,299,000	4.6
1999	San Diego County	1,361,600	1,319,600	42,000	3.1
	California	16,653,400	15,868,200	785,200	4.7
	United States	139,386,000	128,986,000	5,836,000	4.2
2000	San Diego County	1,404,100	1,362,100	42,000	3.0
	California	17,256,000	16,456,000	800,000	4.6
	United States	141,319,000	128,986,000	5,227,000	3.7
2001	San Diego County	1,435,900	1,388,300	47,600	3.3
	California	17,408,700	16,507,600	901,100	5.2
	United States	141,774,000	135,379,000	6,395,000	4.5

Source: California State Department of Employment Development.

San Diego County Employment by Industry*

INDUSTRY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Farm Production & Services	10,800	10,600	11,200	11,900	13,800
Mining	400	300	300	400	400
Construction	53,000	61,800	67,000	70,400	74,400
Manufacturing	123,100	127,600	128,100	129,700	130,100
Transportation & Public Utilities	41,600	47,000	51,300	50,900	51,700
Wholesale Trade	45,600	48,300	50,300	52,300	53,300
Retail Trade	198,400	201,100	206,100	215,500	219,200
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60,900	65,300	68,700	69,800	71,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	24,100	24,000	26,100	26,800	28,400
Business Services	78,500	87,600	95,200	102,700	106,700
Amusement, including Movies	21,000	25,100	24,800	24,400	28,000
Health Services	69,200	70,500	73,400	75,300	77,100
Engineering & Management Services	48,100	50,300	51,700	56,000	60,900
Other Services	98,300	104,100	110,500	115,400	119,900
Federal Government	44,600	43,300	42,500	42,600	41,000
State & Local Government	147,400	151,200	156,800	164,200	163,400
TOTAL	1,065,000	1,116,100	1,164,000	1,208,300	1,239,500

*Total Employment by Industry is not directly comparable to the labor force data in the previous table due to different survey techniques.
Source: State of California Employment Development Department.

San Diego County Annual Building Permit Activity Single and Multifamily Dwellings

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Single Family	8,200	9,000	10,100	8,100
Multifamily	2,900	2,900	6,200	7,600
TOTAL	11,100	11,900	16,300	15,700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TRUSTEE CONTACTS

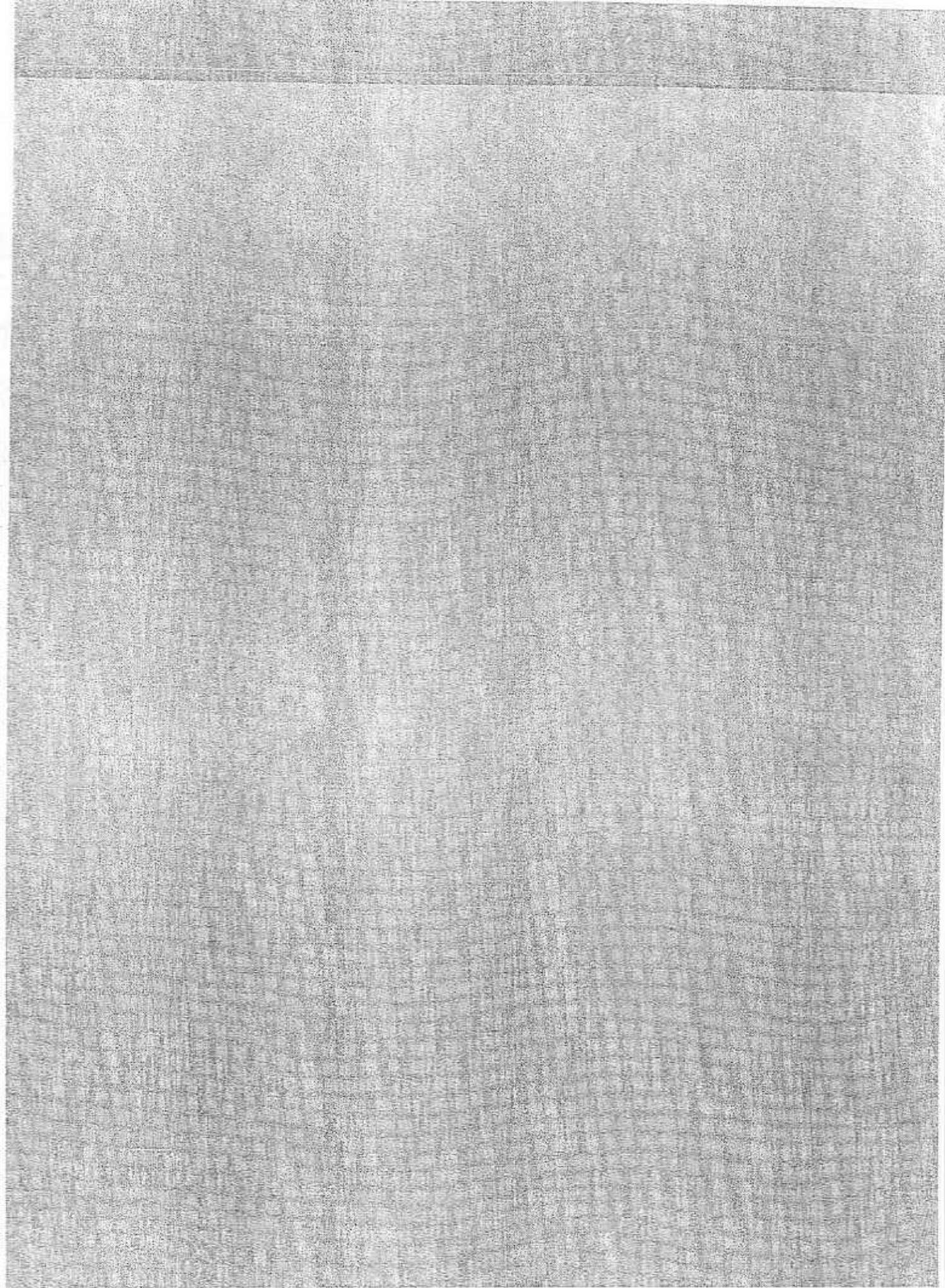
ISSUE NAME	TRUSTEE CONTACT		
1966 Waterworks General Obligation Bonds	U.S. Bank Trust National Association	Fonda Hall	213-533-8765
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1991	U.S. Bank Trust National Association	Fonda Hall	213-533-8765
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1993A	U.S. Bank Trust National Association	Fonda Hall	213-533-8765
Water Revenue Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 1997A	U.S. Bank Trust National Association	Fonda Hall	213-533-8765
Water Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 1998A	U.S. Bank Trust National Association	Fonda Hall	213-533-8765



APPENDIX

Analysis of Metropolitan's Water Supplies 47

Member Agencies and Representatives 48



General Mineral and Physical Analysis of Metropolitan's Water Supplies

Fiscal Year 2000-2001 Averages

Constituents	Symbol	Unit	LAKES							TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS						
			Lake Havasu Near Wuhell Intake	San Jacinto Turrial West Portal	Lake Mathews	Lake Castaic	Lake Silverwood	Lake Pats	Diamond Valley Lake	Lake Skinner	Weymouth Plant	Diener Plant	Jackson Plant	Skinner Plant No. 1	Skinner Plant No. 2	Mill Plant
Silica	SiO ₂	mg/L	8.8	8.9	6.9	13.3	12.7	3.5	7.2	9.7	10.7	10.3	13.0	9.4	9.6	12.7
Calcium	Ca	mg/L	70	70	69	26	21	27	60	57	51	51	26	56	56	20
Magnesium	Mg	mg/L	26	26.5	26.5	13.5	13	15	24	25	21.5	21.5	13.5	23	22.5	12
Sodium	Na	mg/L	77	79	79	46	51	58	71	72	71	70	49	71	69	53
Potassium	K	mg/L	4.1	4.4	4.4	2.8	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.8	2.7
Carbonate	CO ₃	mg/L	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bicarbonate	HCO ₃	mg/L	160	160	154	101	95	119	133	140	133	130	104	135	135	84
Sulfate	SO ₄	mg/L	219	218	220	52	36	45	189	173	157	156	55	171	170	35
Chloride	Cl	mg/L	67	68	69	59	70	75	69	69	73	72	62	75	72	77
Nitrate	NO ₃	mg/L	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.8	<0.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.8	2.8
Fluoride	F	mg/L	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.09
Boron	B	mg/L	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.15	0.19	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.14
Total Dissolved Solids	TDS	mg/L	555	556	556	266	256	289	495	480	457	451	275	478	473	258
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃		mg/L	282	284	281	121	106	129	249	237	216	216	121	235	232	99
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃		mg/L	132	132	127	85	78	101	112	118	109	106	85	110	111	71
Free Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	mg/L	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.6
H ⁺ Concentration	pH		8.34	8.34	8.32	7.88	8.17	8.43	8.37	8.37	8.10	8.02	8.27	8.05	8.05	8.36
Specific Conductance		µmho/cm	904	904	906	479	472	547	823	799	769	762	498	802	795	478
Color	CU		5	5	5	7	16	6	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	-	0.05
Turbidity	NTU		1.6	0.95	1.4	0.83	3.1	0.63	1.0	1.3	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05
Temperature	°C		19	20	19	16	17	20	20	21	18	19	16	21	23	20
Asbestos	MFL		-	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromide*	Br	mg/L	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.18	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.19
Cyanide	CN	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Foaming Agents (MBAS)		mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total Organic Carbon	TOC	mg/L	3.01	3.87	3.61	2.76	3.76	5.00	3.60	3.10	2.63	2.73	2.49	2.61	2.61	2.19
Total Trihalomethanes	THMs	µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	54	43	39	59
Threshold Odor Number	TON		12	8	12	4	8	12	8	4	1.4	1.4	2	3	4	3
Langelier Index@Source Temp.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.33	0.07
% State Project Water	%SPW	%	0	0	0	100	100	100	22	27	36	36	100	27	27	100

* Treatment plant bromides are plant influent values.

ND = None Detected.

Member Agencies and Representatives on the Water Authority Board of Directors

As of June 30, 2001

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1 Carlsbad Municipal Water District
5950 El Camino Real, Carlsbad
CA 92008; Phone: 760-438-2722
www.ci.carlsbad.ca.us
Director: Claude A. "Bud" Lewis</p> | <p>9 Otay Water District
2554 Sweetwater Springs Boulevard
Spring Valley, CA 91977
Phone: 619-670-2222; www.otaywater.gov
Director: Fred Cardenas</p> | <p>17 San Dieguito Water District
505 South Vulcan, Encinitas
CA 92024-3633; Phone: 760-633-2650
www.ci.encinitas.ca.us
Director: James Bond</p> |
| <p>2 City of Del Mar
Water Utilities Department
1050 Camino del Mar, Del Mar
CA 92014; Phone: 858-755-9313
www.delmar.ca.us
Director: Charles Newton</p> | <p>10 Padre Dam Municipal Water District
10887 Woodside Avenue, Santee
CA 92072; Phone: 619-448-3111
www.padredam.org
Director: Dan McMillan</p> | <p>18 Santa Fe Irrigation District
5920 Linea Del Cielo, Rancho Santa Fe
CA 92067; Phone: 858-756-2424
Director: Bud Irvin</p> |
| <p>3 City of Escondido
Water Utilities Department
201 North Broadway, Escondido
CA 92025; Phone: 760-839-4657
www.ci.escondido.ca.us
Director: Marilyn J. Dailey</p> | <p>11 Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base
AC/S Facilities, Box 555013
Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5013
Phone: 760-725-1059; www.cpp.usmc.mil
Director: Edmund L. Rogers</p> | <p>19 South Bay Irrigation District
(Member of Sweetwater Authority)
505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista
CA 91910; Phone: 619-427-0868
www.sweetwater.org
Director: Bud Pocklington</p> |
| <p>4 Fallbrook Public Utility District
990 East Mission Road, Fallbrook
CA 92028; Phone: 760-728-1125
www.fpubd.com
Director: Gordon W. Tinker</p> | <p>12 City of Poway
13325 Civic Center Drive, Poway
CA 92064; Phone: 858-748-6600
www.ci.poway.ca.us
Director: James L. Bowersox</p> | <p>20 Vallecitos Water District
201 Vallecitos de Oro, San Marcos
CA 92069-1453; Phone: 760-744-0460
www.vwd.org
Director: Dale Mason</p> |
| <p>5 Helix Water District
7811 University Avenue, La Mesa
CA 91941-4927; Phone: 619-466-0585
www.hwd.com
Directors: Harold W. Ball,
H. Warren Buckner</p> | <p>13 Rainbow Municipal Water District
3707 Old Hwy 395, Fallbrook
CA 92028; Phone: 760-728-1178
www.rainbowwater.org
Director: Paul W. Christensen</p> | <p>21 Valley Center Municipal Water District
29300 Valley Center Road, Valley Center
CA 92082; Phone: 760-749-1600
www.vcmwd.org
Director: Gary A. Broomell</p> |
| <p>6 City of National City
(Member of Sweetwater Authority)
1243 National City Boulevard
National City, CA 91950
Phone: 619-336-4200
www.sweetwater.org
Director: Frank Chenelle</p> | <p>14 Ramona Municipal Water District
105 Earham Street, Ramona
CA 92065-1599; Phone: 760-789-1330
www.rmwd.org
Director: Doug Wilsman</p> | <p>22 Vista Irrigation District
1391 Engineer Street, Vista, CA 92083
Phone: 760-597-3100
www.vid-h2o.org
Director: Howard Williams</p> |
| <p>7 City of Oceanside
300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside
CA 92054; Phone: 760-435-5800
www.ci.oceanside.ca.us
Director: James F. Turner</p> | <p>15 Rincon del Diablo
Municipal Water District
1920 North Iris Lane, Escondido
CA 92026; Phone: 760-745-5522
www.rinconwater.org
Director: Gregory M. Quist</p> | <p>23 Yuima Municipal Water District
34928 Valley Center Road, Puma Valley
CA 92061; Phone: 760-742-3704
Director: W.D. Knutson</p> |
| <p>8 Olivenhain Municipal Water District
1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas
CA 92024; Phone: 760-753-6466
www.olivenhain.com
Director: Susan J. Varty</p> | <p>16 City of San Diego
Water Utilities Department
600 B Street, Suite 1300 (MS913)
San Diego, CA 92101-4588
Phone: 619-533-7555
www.ci.san-diego.ca.us/water/
Directors: Benjamin A. Haddad, Nora
Jaeschke, John Johnson, Francesca Krauel,
George Loveland, Mike Madigan, Joseph
Parker, Bernie Rhinerson, Fred Thompson</p> | <p>County of San Diego
1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego
CA 92101; Phone: 619-531-5522
www.co.san-diego.ca.us
Dianne Jacob, member of the San Diego
County Board of Supervisors, also serves
as a representative to the Water Authority
board of directors.</p> |

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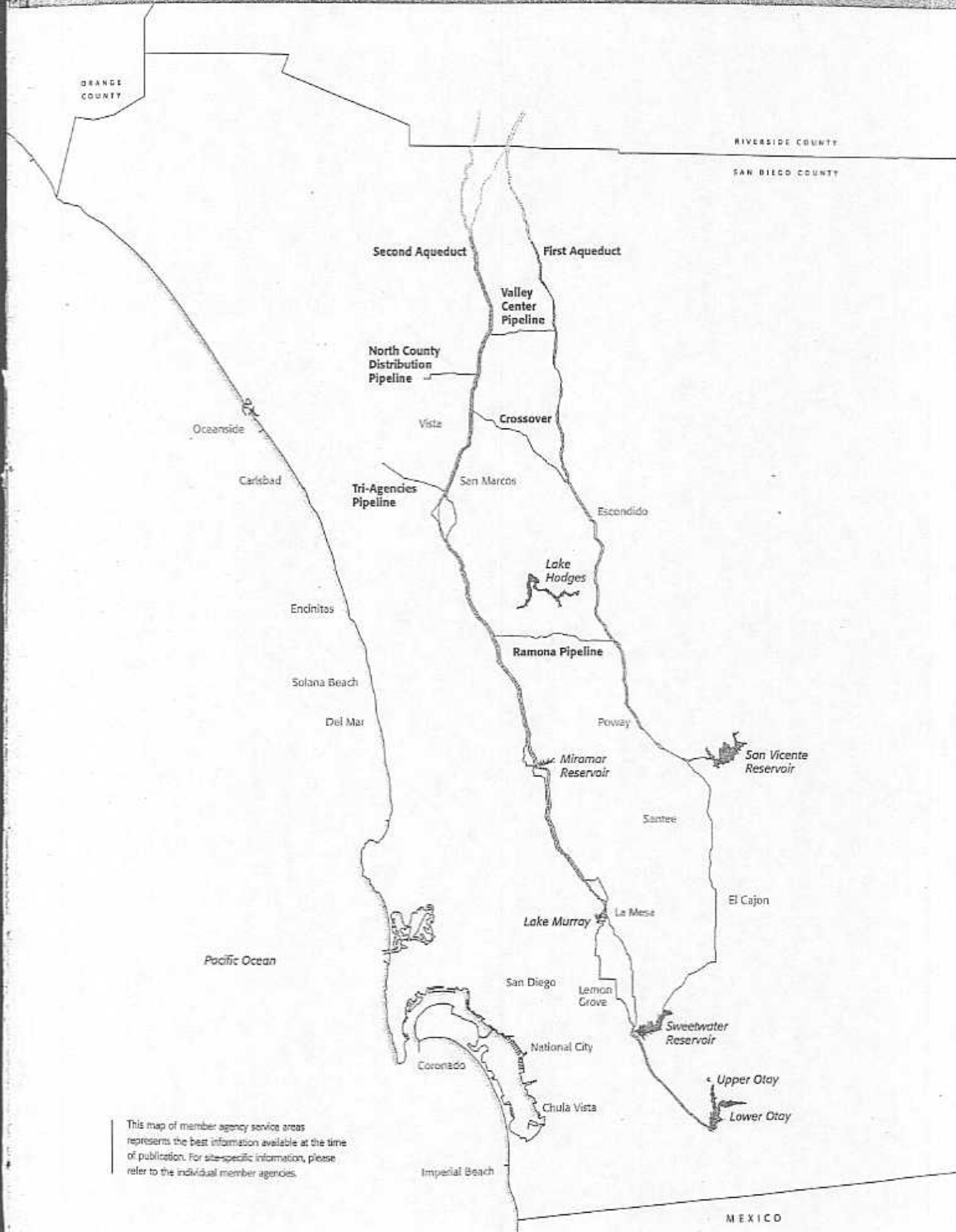
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This map of member agency service areas represents the best information available at the time of publication. For site-specific information, please refer to the individual member agencies.



Administrative Office

4677 Overland Avenue, San Diego, California 92123-1233

Telephone: 858-522-6600 Facsimile: 858-522-6568

Heilbron Operations Center

610 West Fifth Avenue, Escondido, California 92025-4041

Telephone: 760-480-1991 Facsimile: 760-480-9867

www.sdcwa.org