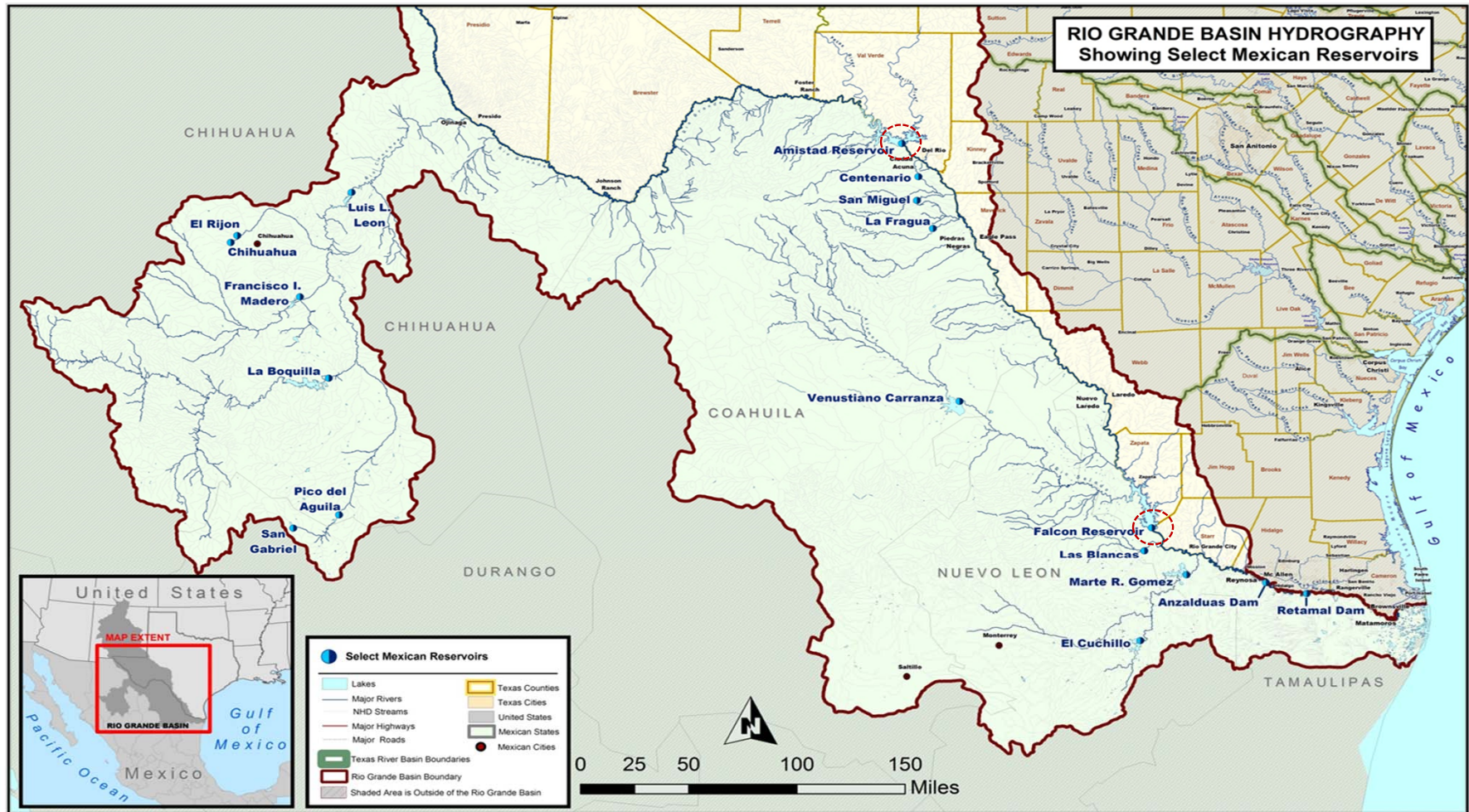


1944 Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico



**KATHY ALEXANDER, PH.D.
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN STATE
ENGINEERS
OCTOBER 21, 2015**

Binational Rio Grande



1944 Treaty and Watermaster Programs



- Chairman Bech Bruun of the Texas Water Development Board is the Texas representative for treaty negotiations with Mexico.
- The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality manages the Watermaster Program in the Rio Grande.

Upper Rio Grande – Fort Quitman



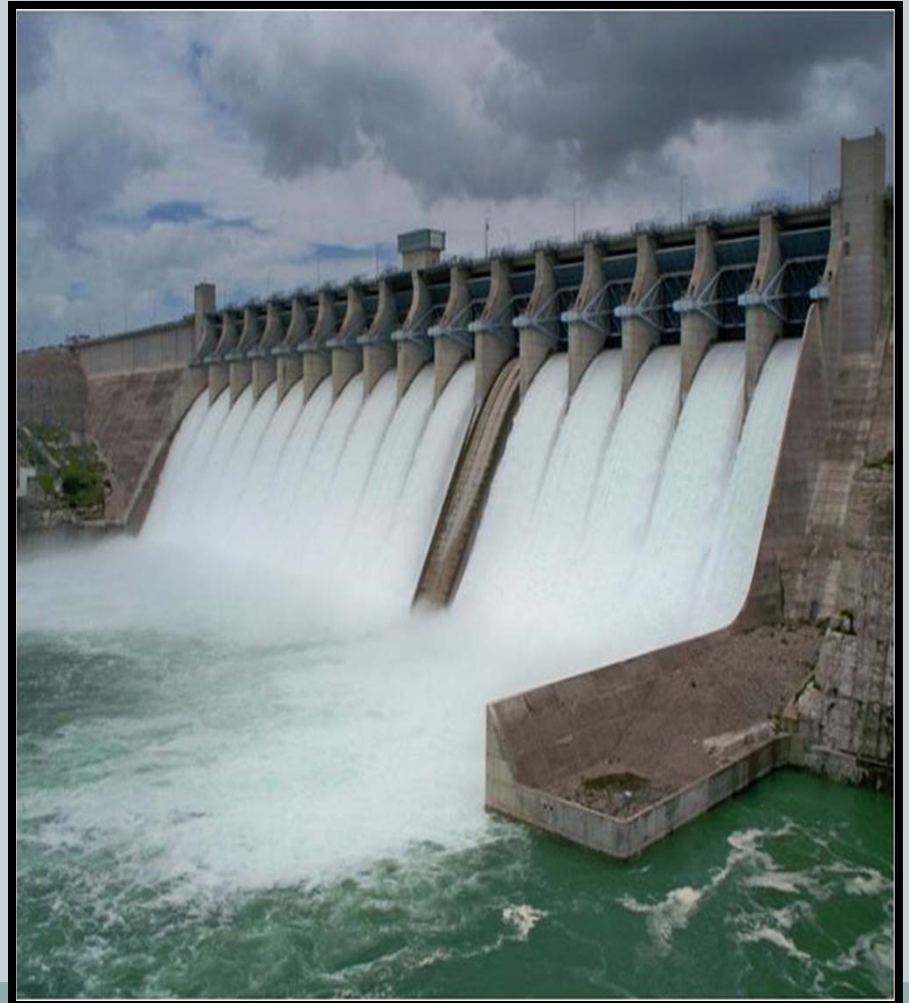
Upper Rio Grande – Forgotten River



Upper Rio Grande – Rio Conchos/Presidio



Amistad International Dam



WATER ACCOUNTING

* TCM = Water Storage in Thousand Cubic Meters (excluding silt)

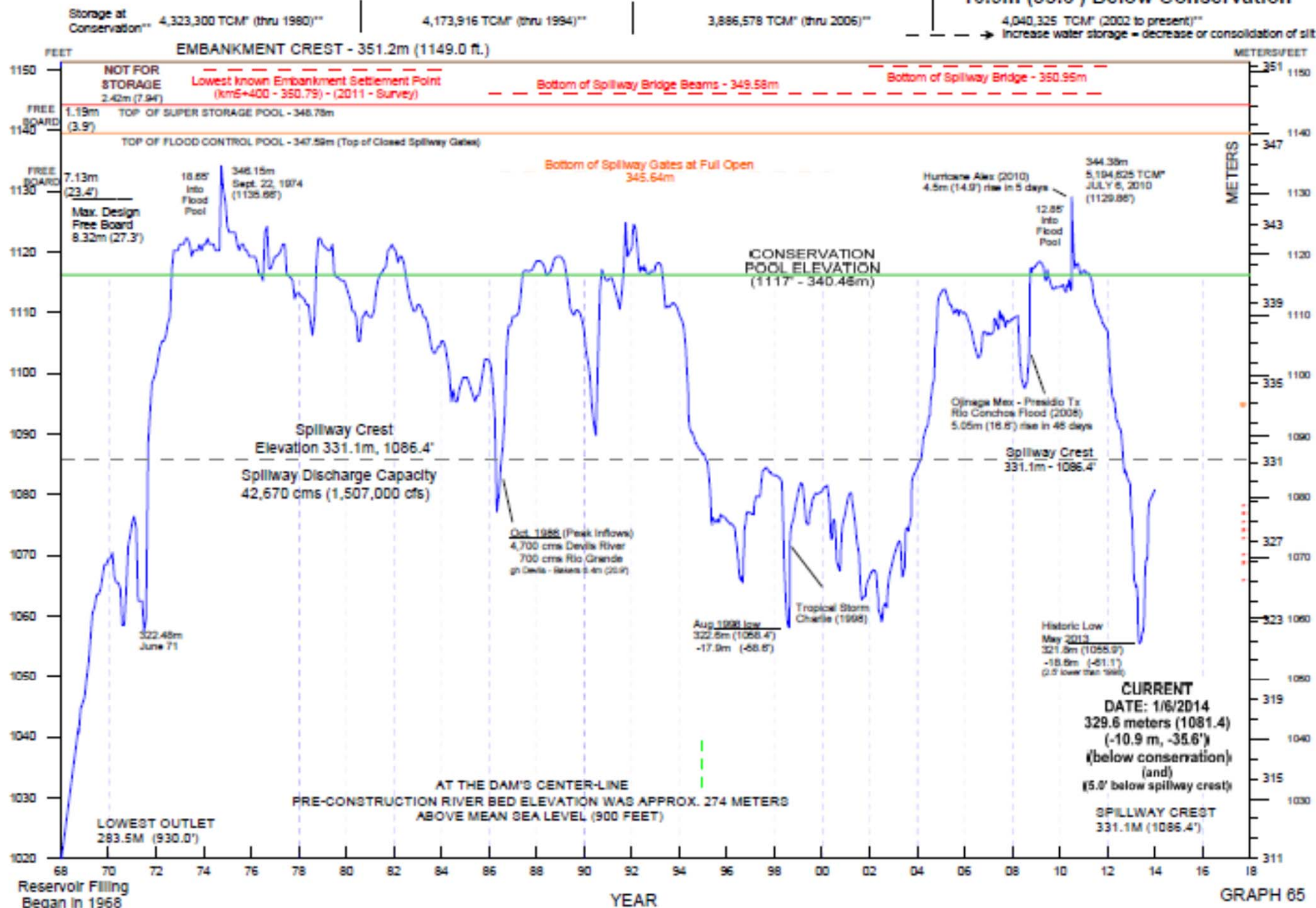
** Decreases in "water" storage capacity is due to silt accumulations over time

AMISTAD RESERVOIR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

DATE: 1/6/2014

RESV: 329.6 meters (1081.4')

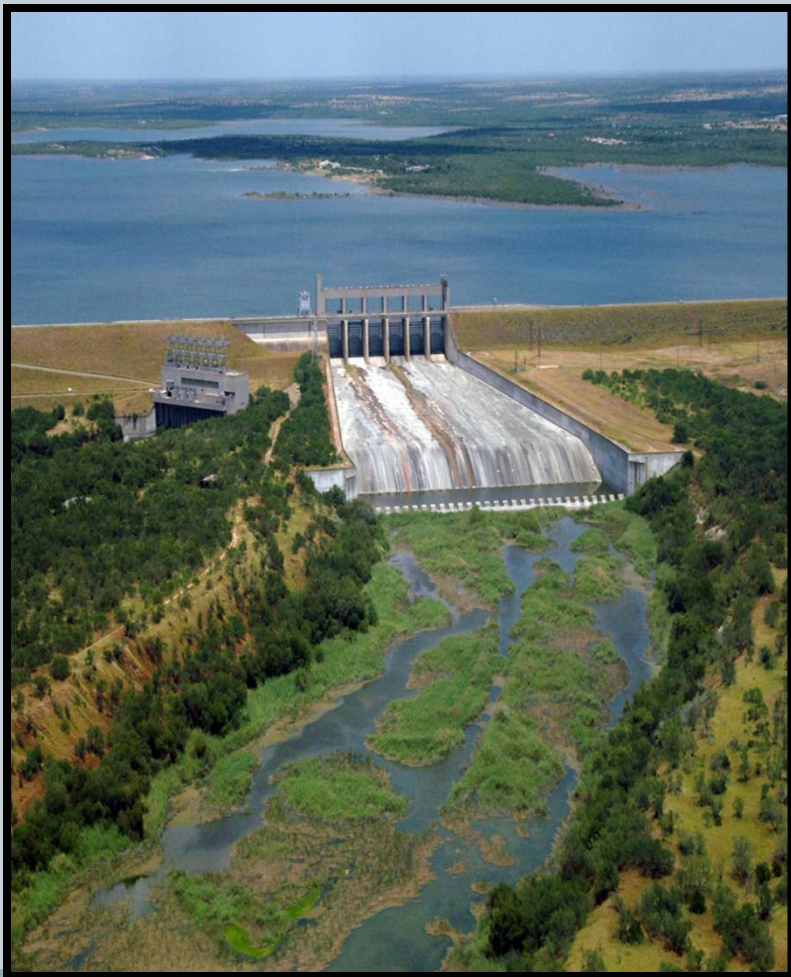
10.9m (35.6') Below Conservation



Middle Rio Grande - Laredo



Falcon International Dam



Water Storage*
at Conservation
(Thousand of Cubic Meters)

Change in storage capacity
based on silt surveys.
Changes in storage due to silt accumulation.

FALCON RESERVOIR (WATER SURFACE ELEVATION)

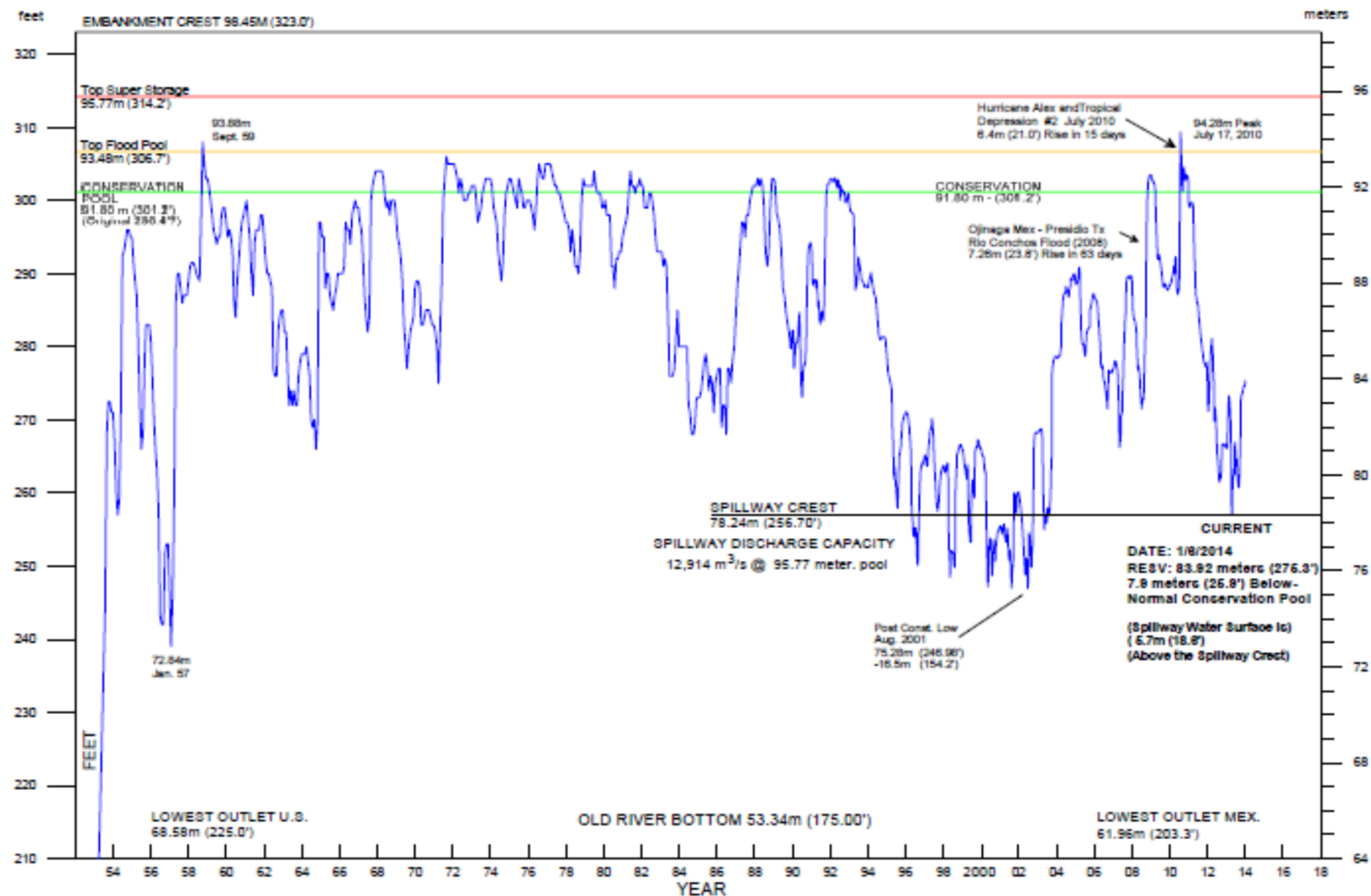
Date: 1/6/2014
Resv: 83.92 meters (275.3')
7.9 meters (25.9') Below Conservation

3,410,072 TCM* 1956

3,290,072 TCM* 1971

3,271,653 TCM* 1992

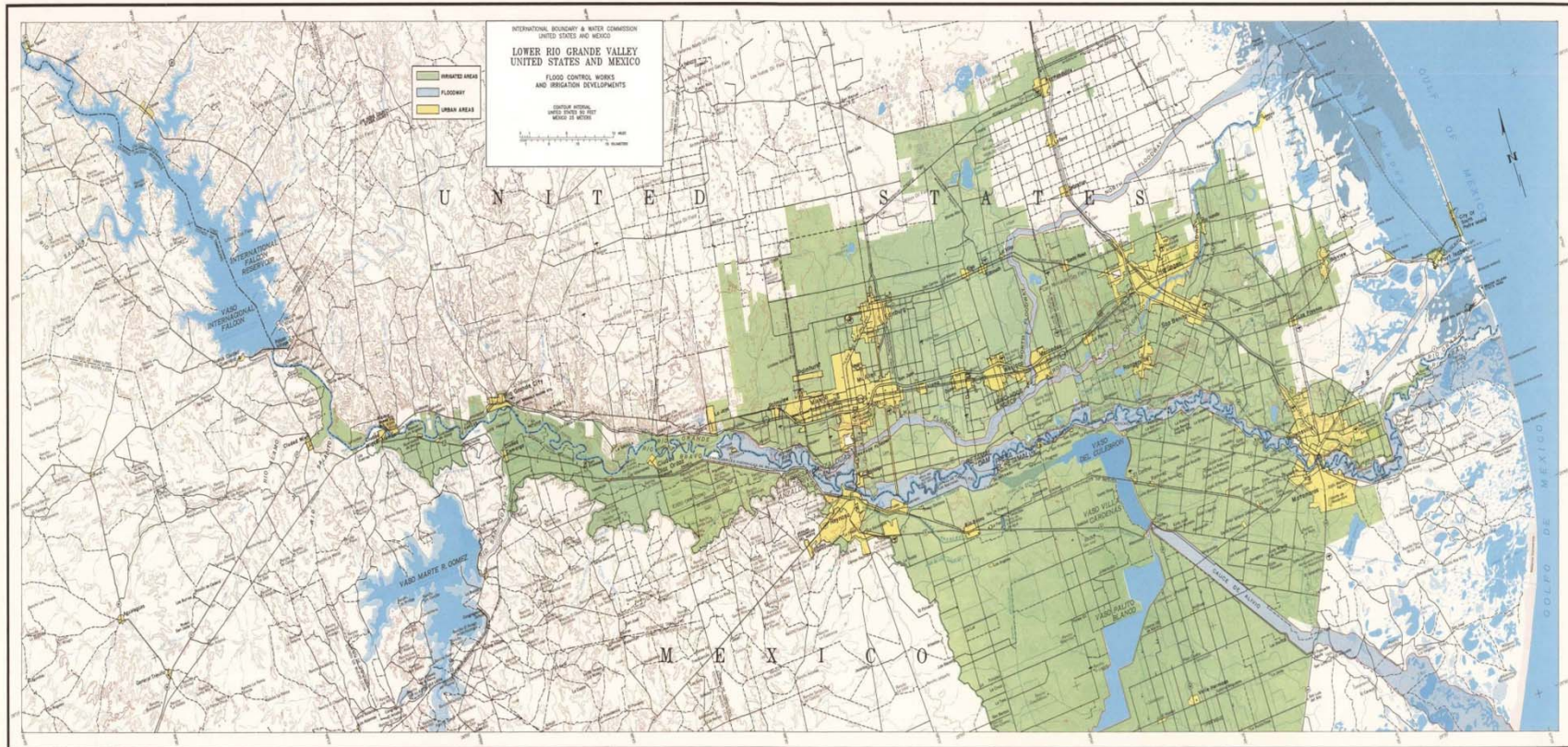
3,264,813 TCM* 2002 - thru present



Anzalduas Dam



Lower Rio Grande Valley

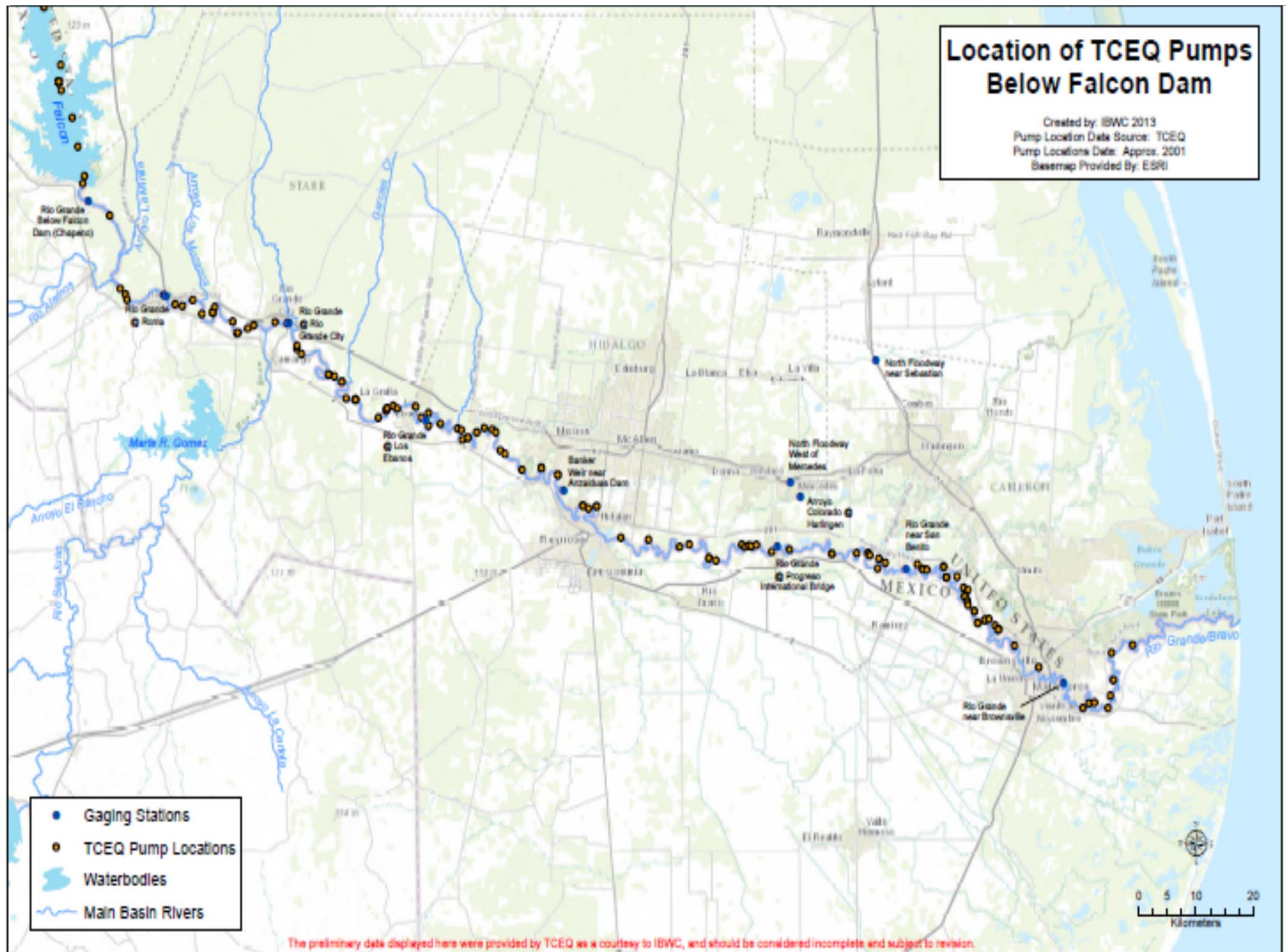


Lower Rio Grande Valley



Location of TCEQ Pumps Below Falcon Dam

Created by: IBWC 2013
Pump Location Data Source: TCEQ
Pump Locations Date: Approx. 2001
Basemap Provided By: ESRI



Mouth of the Rio Grande



The 1944 Treaty



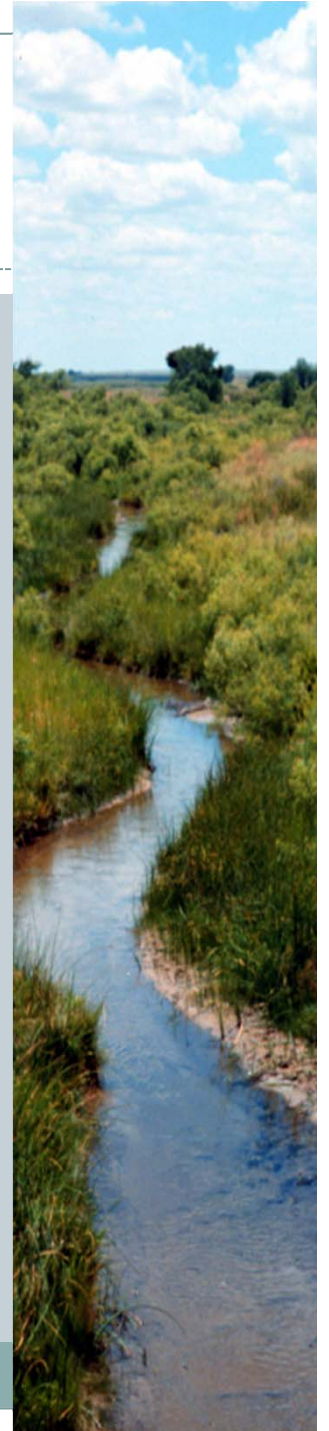
GRAN REUNION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
Washington, D. C. el 9 de febrero de 1944.
A la izquierda el Comandante en Jefe, Sr. Rafael Ángel Calderón, y el Embajador de México, Sr. Carlos A. de Cárdenas. Al centro el Secretario de Estado, Sr. Cordell Hull, y la delegación de México, Sr. Carlos A. de Cárdenas, Sr. Antonio Urdívar y Sr. Juan L. Carrasco, Comandante de la Fuerza Aérea.



The 1944 Treaty



- Signed in Washington DC on 2/3/44
- Ratified by the Senate on 4/18/45
- Creates the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC)
 - in charge of administering and ensuring compliance with the treaty provisions
- Utilization of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande
- Apportions water between the United States and Mexico



1944 Water Treaty

Rio Grande

- Mexico receives:

- 100% of the Rio San Juan and Rio Alamo
- 66% of the Rio Conchos, Rio San Diego, Rio San Rodrigo, Rio Escondido, Rio Salado, and Las Vacas Arroyo
- 50% of all other flows not otherwise allocated

- United States receives:

- 100% of the Pecos and Devils Rivers, Good-enough Spring, and Alamito, Terlingua, San Felipe, and Pinto Creeks
- 33% from the Rio Conchos, Rio San Diego, Rio San Rodrigo, Rio Escondido, Rio Salado, and Las Vacas Arroyo
- 50% of all other flows not otherwise allocated

Issues – Federal Response



On December 16, 2014, P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015, became law; Section 7045(g)(3) of Division J of the law required the U.S. Section of the IBWC to report to the Committees on Appropriations on various water delivery and accounting issues:

- Not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Commissioner for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the efforts to work with the Mexico Section of the IBWC and the Government of Mexico to establish mechanisms to improve the transparency of data on, and predictability of, the water deliveries from Mexico to the United States to meet annual water apportionments to the Rio Grande, in accordance with the 1944 Treaty between the United States and Mexico Respecting Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, and on actions taken to minimize or eliminate the water deficits owed to the United States in the current 5-year cycle by the end of such cycle: Provided, That such report shall include a projection of the balance of the water delivery deficit at the end of the current 5-year cycle, as well as the estimated impact to the United States of a negative delivery balance.

Current Status – as of 10/3/2015



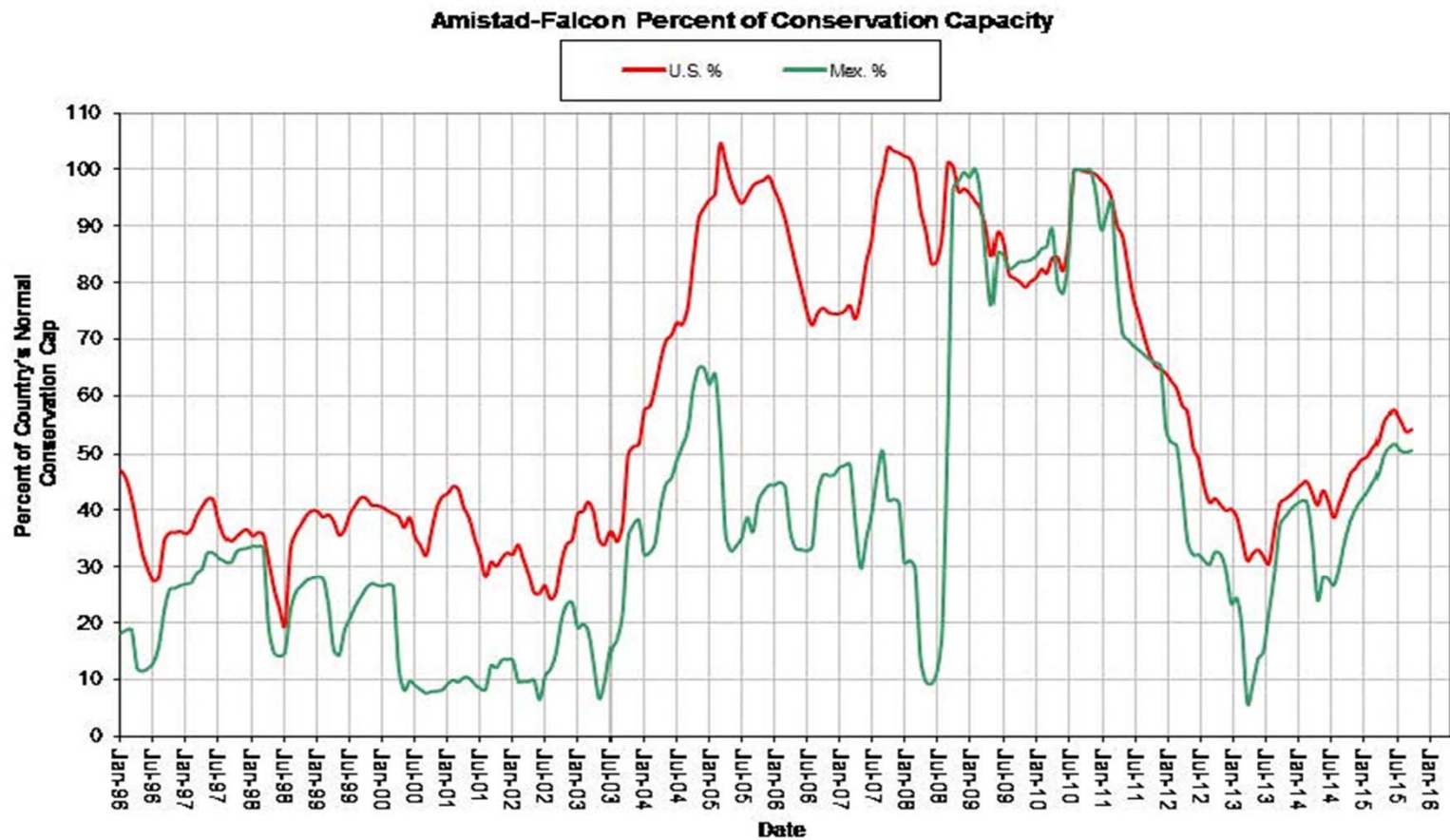
- The current cycle began on October 25, 2010.
- The pro-rated deficit as of 10/3/2015 is 278,118 AF for this cycle.
- During the first year of the cycle, Mexico delivered 288,309 AF, during the second year 100,401 AF, during the third year 392,142 AF, during the fourth year 343,898, and to date 326,036 AF for the fifth year.
- The running total of deliveries for this 5-year cycle is 1,450,786 AF.

Current Status – as of 10/10/2015



- Overall the system is at 52.77 percent of normal conservation capacity:
 - Amistad is at 54.30 percent of conservation capacity (3,125,287 AF)
 - Falcon is at 50.88 percent of conservation capacity (1,346,589 AF)
- On October 10, 2015, the U.S. combined ownership in Amistad/Falcon is at 54.26 percent of normal conservation capacity, (1,840,312 AF), up from 43.29 percent (1,468,196 AF) of normal conservation capacity a year ago at this time.
- Mexico's combined ownership in Amistad/Falcon is at 50.78 percent of normal conservation capacity (1,284,975 AF) at.

Ownership in Amistad and Falcon Reservoirs





Questions?