

*Chapter 347**H.B. No. 1339*

An Act creating and establishing, without consent of political subdivisions, a conservation and reclamation district under Article XVI, Section 59, Constitution of Texas, known as "Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority", declaring district a governmental agency, body politic and corporate; finding the field notes and boundaries form a closure, and related matters; finding benefit to all property within the district; and that confirmation election is not required; defining the boundaries; conferring on district the rights, powers, privileges, authority and functions of the general laws of Texas applicable to municipal utility districts created under Chapter 54, Title 4, Water Code, where not in conflict with this Act, and adopting same by reference; adopting by reference the powers of river authorities pursuant to chapter 25, Title 2, Water Code, where not in conflict with this Act; naming the first directors of the district; providing for qualifications of directors and the filling of vacancies; providing for terms and elections of directors, and related matters; finding and declaring that the requirements of Article XVI, Section 59(d), Constitution of Texas, have been performed and accomplished; enacting other provisions relating to the above mentioned subjects; providing a severability clause; and declaring an emergency.

Approved May 24, 1971

Effective May 24, 1971

***A copy of the Statement to the Senate Committee on Intergovernmental Relations signed by
Mr. Odo J. Riedel follows:***

STATEMENT BY THE CIBOLO CREEK MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

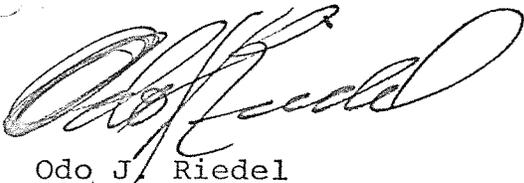
In 1971 the people residing in the Randolph area communities realized that their environment needed much improvement; however, no acceptable agency had the powers to span the complex jurisdictional barriers. They petitioned their legislative representatives to create an agency with the watchful eye of representation from their areas to bring about the needed improvements. The Texas legislature responded that year in enacting House Bill # 1339, creating the Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority (CCMA) on May 24, 1971 and giving the agency all the powers and responsibilities relating the River Authorities and Municipal Utility Districts with the exception of the power to supply water. The Board was appointed on May 24, 1971 and staff activity began July, 1973.

The CCMA subsequently regionalized the wastewater systems within their jurisdiction financed with the help of a 75% grant from the Environmental Protection Agency. This successful project eliminated objectionable environmental conditions and provided uninterrupted high quality service in the Cibolo Creek area at the least cost to the communities served. Furthermore, the Authority has prevented, through careful and wise exercise of its powers, additional points of waste introduction into Cibolo Creek.

Future activities planned by the CCMA include the revitalization of the Cibolo Creek which has heretofore been environmentally degraded. Future activities will also include the continuation of the existing high quality sewer service program which would extend to all areas within the Authority's jurisdiction.

With regard to the successful completion of these future activities it

becomes a prerequisite that the boundaries and powers of the Authority be expanded. The boundary modification being requested would provide for proper service to both sides of Cibolo Creek through the cities of Selma, Cibolo, Schertz, Universal City, and a portion of San Antonio and also the areas servicable to the north, south and east. CCMA powers need to include the ability to use water for beneficial purposes within the jurisdiction of the Authority, through resale and development of treated wastewater which, in the face of dwindling resources, is in itself becoming a valuable commodity. As evidenced in the past, no other agency has shown desire and/or ability to meet the needs of this complex multi-jurisdictional area. Projects such as the revitalization of Cibolo Creek, would not only provide a recreational site for the citizens but could provide for the protection of their homes and businesses from flooding. The CCMA, of course, will continue to be committed to providing good service based on recognized needs at the least cost to its customers.



Odo J. Riedel
President, Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority

Thus began The Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority (the Authority or CCMA), which operates under the control of the Board of Directors. These five elected officials serve four year staggered terms and ensure that the purpose of the Authority is to conserve and treat wastewater in the appointed area.

As a regional wholesale sewer provider, CCMA contracts with the cities of Schertz, Cibolo, Selma, portions of Live Oak, Universal City and San Antonio, as well as the Randolph Air Force Base.

The Authority has the right to levy and collect property taxes. However, this right has never been exercised and the Authority presently has no plans to levy such ad valorem taxes.

The initial 20,170 acres was expanded to 28,755 acres on April 5, 1977 by the 65th Texas Legislature and passage of SB137. Following two more boundary expansions, the Authority currently encompasses 58,261 acres and serves a population of approximately 66,260. There are 25.8 miles of interceptor lines and six lift stations. The regional reclaimed water distribution system boasts ten miles of pressure mains and a covered holding pond.

The current permit for the OJR Wastewater Treatment Plant provides for treatment and discharge of 6.2 million gallons per day (MGD) to the Cibolo Creek. Due to the rapidly urbanizing corridor between IH35 and SH130, CCMA is in the design process to expand the plant to 10.0 MGD. However, in order to understand reaching this point you have to take a walk back into history.

The initial Authority Board of Directors as named in the enabling legislation; Burton H. Rowdon, Odo Riedel, Malford Koch, Dr. A.W. Mays and Harry T. Silverman, met on June 23, 1971. At this meeting, Mr. William Mullins, engineer, presented a plan for a regional system at a cost of \$1.1 million. Included in the plan would be purchase of the present Schertz and Universal City plants.

At the July 13, 1971 Board Meeting, Frank R. Booth was retained as attorney for the Authority; Charles C. Cross and William Mullins as the Authority engineers; and Tom Anderlitch and Floyd Westermann as financial advisors for the Authority.

At this meeting, the Board also recommended proceeding with the necessary execution of plans for obtaining a waste discharge permit and obtaining designation of the Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority as the management entity for this area in place of the San Antonio River Authority. The Directors also agreed to move forward with preparation of an application for grant funds to help finance the project.

The year 1972 was extremely busy for CCMA and was spent bringing Cibolo and Selma onto the system; obtaining a discharge permit; going through the process of designating CCMA as the management entity in place of SARA; construction of outfall lines, obtaining approval to operate Universal City and Schertz plants; preparation of tax roll; and having cities pass industrial waste ordinances.

In January of 1973, the Board passed a resolution to begin negotiations with RAFB that “embodies a concept of the reuse of properly processed sewage effluent to enhance the agricultural potential of the land south of RAFB”, etc. The next several months saw the Board passing a resolution approving contracts for sewerage service with Schertz and Universal City and passing a resolution authorizing

application to the Texas Water Rights Commission for the approval of bonds in the amount of \$2,400,000. These monies would cover Universal City outfall lines, treatment facilities, engineering, and legal fees. The bonds were approved by the voters within the Authority's boundary on November 18, 1971 and sold on April 15, 1973. CCMA began sewage treatment operations in July 1973.

Prior to operations beginning in July 1973, the Authority had been endeavoring to obtain a Federal Grant. However, the EPA turned the request down, but did offer reconsideration if more information could be supplied by the end of that month. Ultimately, the EPA did approve the grant and CCMA contributed an additional \$75,000.

In December 1973, Mr. Jesse Graham was hired as the first General Manager of CCMA. The following month, connection fees were established at \$250 per single family residence and \$250 per multiple family residence, with the connection fee order becoming effective October 1, 1975. Land was being researched on which to build the plant, with Mr. Charles Smith's property (Smith Dairy Farm) being selected due to close proximity to the Schertz plant. Ultimately in August 1974, the property went to condemnation and is where the OJR Regional Water Reclamation Plant is now located.

The audit, presented in 1974 and which covered fifteen months, showed service revenue at \$146,717 and miscellaneous revenue at \$1,496. Total fixed assets were shown to be \$157,753.

In September of 1974, the Board approved advertising for construction of sewer treatment plant project WPC-TEX-1028. A couple of months later, contracts were awarded for Phase I of the plant construction with groundbreaking occurring in January 1975.

The Board, at the February 1975 Board Meeting, voiced their intent to have legislation amended to include surface water rights. In May of the same year, the Board agreed to Cibolo's request for sewer service with collection lines being laid in that city during the next few months.

In August of 1976, the Board approved to provide RAFB with sewer service. During the next few months, looking for property on which to build an administrative office began.

April 5, 1977 saw CCMA expanding its boundaries for the first time since its creation:

SB No. 137

An Act relating to the addition of certain areas to the Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority and to the power and authority of the district; giving cities within the district authority to contract with the district with regard to surface water for resale restricting use of revenues from the sewage system of the district; requiring voter approval for issuance of certain bonds for use in connection with surface water; amending Sections 4 and 5, Chapter 347, Acts of the 62nd Legislature; Regular Session, 1971 (Article 8280-487, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes); and declaring an emergency.

A public hearing was held in January 1977 regarding increasing the permit from 2.15 MGD to 3.15 MGD. In July of 1977, Mr. Odo J. Riedel tendered his resignation from the Board of Directors.

Later in this same year, the Board considered opting out of the social security program and offering an alternative retirement plan for the employees. In 1980, and after careful consideration, contributing to the social security program was terminated.

As Mr. Graham retired from CCMA, Mr. Tom Weaver was appointed General Manager to be effective April 1, 1978. Letters were sent to the cities addressing rate increase from .65 cents per thousand gallons to .89 cents. In May of 1978, the Board approved terminating the Pat Booker PUD. Later in the year, The Board approved to reimburse Schertz for the demolition of the Dobie lift station and hook the school up to the Deerhaven interceptor line. The Board also discussed approving running a line to the Fox Run subdivision and that the Fox Run Water Company would be dissolved.

In September of 1978, the Texas Water Rights Commission released funds for construction of the new plant, and in October of 1978, flows were reported at 1.91 MGD. Over the next few months, Selma began working toward funding for lines to accommodate their industrial park and flow was reported at 1.97 MGD with construction of the plant at 45% complete. EPA issued a NPDES permit of 10/15 which would become effective August 1979 and in September, the FCC license was received for a frequency on the base station and mobile units. During the next year, a small demonstration of land application was planned for review by the EPA on approximately 20 acres of plant property. However, due to issues with area farmers and a twenty year commitment on land application, the Board decided to drop the idea of land application at this time.

The 1980 audit showed service revenue at \$648,453 and miscellaneous revenue at \$69,611. Total fixed assets were shown at \$5,009,303.

Negotiations for land on which to build an administrative office concluded, and in April 1981, the Board approved advertising for bids for construction of the new building.

From May 1981 through November 1981, the Board discussed the possibility of a plant in the Santa Clara watershed; received approval from the Texas Water Commission to issue bonds for land and new administrative building; and the Board approved moving forward with oversizing of the proposed Maske Rd. line from 12" to 15" allowing the line to carry 2.3 MGD instead of 1.25 MGD.

In June 1982, the Board approved a policy to serve areas outside of the established boundaries of CCMA and an open house was held in the new administrative building located at 100 Dietz Road, where the administrative staff is still located. After the Board, at their September 1982 meeting, decided discharging to the Santa Clara Creek would not be an option, they agreed to have engineering done for discharge to the Cibolo Creek and the possibility of going to a 10/15/3 permit. At the end of this year, the Board passed a resolution to increase the connection fee from \$225 per residential connection equivalent to \$500.

In February 1983, the Board discussed sewage flow measurement by water consumption versus metered return flow. The TDWR (Texas Department of Water Resources) approved discharge of 5.134 MGD into the Cibolo Creek rather than the Santa Clara watershed. The new 5.134 MGD permit was received the following month.

June 1983 saw the Board approving a sewer service contract between CCMA and the City of Live Oak and a 3.4 MGD expansion was discussed to bring the plant to a 6.2 MGD treatment facility. A couple of months later, the Board agreed to proceed with revision to the permit to allow for that expansion and which was approved by the Texas Water Commission. During this time frame, flow was reported at 2.110 MGD.

During April and May of 1984, the Board approved a construction contract for the Wilson, Raintree and Fox Run outfall line extensions as well as approving the line extension agreement between CCMA and the Retama Development Corp. A rate increase to \$1.40 per 1,000 gallons treated was also approved.

While the Board was reviewing the expansion design, they also approved a contract with the City of San Antonio and also approved providing sewer service for areas in the Dry Comal Watershed.

In June of 1985, the Board reviewed a sludge injection monitoring program that would include content of the sludge and buildup of metals/pesticides/herbicides. Flow was reported at 2.514 MGD that December.

The 1985 audit reflected service revenue at \$1,144,379 and impact fees revenue at \$200,450 with miscellaneous revenue at \$47,332. Total fixed assets were shown at \$6,746,811.

As flow was being reported at 2.923 MGD in July 1986, bid for the plant expansion was awarded and in August, the Board discussed need for additional land acquisition as currently CCMA generated approximately 150 dry tons yearly. CCMA was classified as a non-designated sludge disposal area, but the approval of a sludge application permit was pending with the Texas Water Commission.

At the May 1987 Board Meeting, the Board reviewed a report on sludge application and concluded that the site would support a "beneficial use" application rate up to the full plant capacity of 6.2 MGD. The following month, flow as reported at 2.841 MGD. Over the next four months, the Board discussed EPA & TWC permit parameters. Both entities required the plant to be in compliance by March 1988 with daily testing 5 days a week. Both permits also required 10 BOD/15 TSS/6 NH₃n/4 D.O. until the plant reached 4.0 MGD for four consecutive months, after which the required parameters would be 10 BOD/15 TSS/3 NH₃n/4 D.O. The Texas Water Commission approved permit amendment to allow application of 30 dry tons of sludge per acre per year.

By April 1988, flow was reported at 2.587 MGD. Connection fees were slowly coming in and it was hoped 100 connections would be reached by the end of the fiscal year. In October 1988, the Texas Water Commission granted the right to use 26.10 acre feet of water per annum for irrigation of 33.5 acres of land at the plant. The TWC had also noted in their records ownership of these water rights to CCMA.

In April of 1989, the Board learned that legislation which had been introduced two years prior, related to imposition of fees to finance capital improvements by municipalities and districts (called connection fees by CCMA). By June 1990, all current connection fees had to meet the requirements of SB336, such as hiring a professional consultant to prepare a Capital Improvement Plan. The Board agreed to take a "wait and see" approach how the bill affected CCMA, in particular. Subsequently, in October, the Board

passed a resolution that would petition the TWC to approve its connection fee, in accordance with SB336.

The 1990 audit showed service revenue at \$1,365,259; impact fees revenue of \$53,745 and miscellaneous revenue of \$6,352. Total fixed assets were shown at \$13,877,578. Areas of growth were indicated by percentage of revenue collected from each city: Universal City at 29.3%; Schertz at 30%; RAFB at 22.6%; San Antonio at 8.9%; Cibolo at 4.0% and Selma at 1.0%.

In March 1990, the Board began discussion in earnest of possible sale of reuse water and in April, the TWC approved CCMA's connection or impact fee of \$500. The Board was informed of potential plans for a golf course behind the Olympia lift station. Debt restructuring was discussed that would provide for rates going from \$1.40/1,000 to \$1.75/1,000. Flow was recorded at 2.309 MGD.

During this time frame, the Board passed a Resolution to contract for management services with Canyon Regional Water Authority. This collaboration ultimately did not come to fruition. The Directors also approved a resolution of intent to complete an agreement with RAFB for construction/operation of a water reuse system. In February of 1991, Rolling Oaks Mall was being constructed and three entities were showing interest in reuse water: RAFB, Olympia golf course and Retama.

CCMA was extremely proud when in April of 1991, The Texas Water Commission selected the OJR plant as the best treatment plant of its size in Texas. Official notification of the Environmental Excellence Award from the EPA arrived in June. That same month, the Board discussed the new permit that would be effective in 1992 and would require disinfection by using chlorine and then dechlorination before discharge into the creek.

In October 1991, flow was reported at 2.315 MGD and during the next month, TxDot approved widening of FM3009 and building a bridge over Dietz Creek by the Administrative office and rerouting drainage to that area. December 1991 saw the Board discussing SB818 that would levy an annual assessment on all wastewater permit holders and water rights holders. The fee would be based upon the discharge and pollutant loading parameters in the State permit.

In January of 1992, flow was reported at 3.061 MGD due to 16.8" of rainfall during December. During the following month, the Board approved moving forward with increasing the impact fee to \$985 to become effective Oct. 1, 1992 and in August of 1992, the TWC authorized the increase.

The Board approved, at the October meeting, participation in the FM78/Cibolo Bypass for force main relocation. A portion of CCMA's 8" force main would be lowered rather than relocated. The Directors also approved construction of dechlorination facilities at the plant. In January of 1993, a contract for the Randolph golf course reuse line was signed. Construction on the Retama racetrack was scheduled to begin January 1994 and in April of 1994, flow was reported at 2.525 MGD. During his time period, many new subdivisions were being built as well as new businesses coming into the Schertz area.

Flow as reported at 2.788 MGD after 7.15" of rainfall in November of 1994. The Board supported entering into a wholesale sewer service contract with SAWS to include Fox Run, Raintree Subdivision and Rolling Oaks Mall area. This would allow CCMA to no longer have the responsibility of the collection systems in these areas.

The 1995 audit produced service revenues of \$1,474,650, impact fee revenue of \$296,908 and miscellaneous revenue of \$53,449. 14,348 sewer connections were shown and total fixed assets came in at \$14,892,638.

As Mr. Weaver had turned in his resignation in April of 1996, Assistant General Manager David R. Dennis took over as General Manager.

Flow was reported at 2.691 MGD in June of 1996 and the Board began discussions about purchasing more property adjacent to the plant.

During May, June and July, the Board approved a contract between CCMA and SAWS and discussions began on a regional reclaimed water line and the proposed golf course in Universal City. Ultimately, an agreement with Universal City relating to construction of a reclaimed water line and delivery of reclaimed water to the Universal City Golf Course was approved.

In late 1997, flow was reported at 2.603 MGD and the Board began discussion regarding service to the Woman Hollering area in Schertz. In early February 1998, the Board reviewed information on a 900x300 foot holding pond to accommodate up to 20 million gallons of reclaimed water. During the next month, reclaimed water rate structures were discussed of less than \$1.40/1,000. The Board also approved purchasing 145 acres from Ms Burgess for additional sludge application.

Over the next several months, the Board approved negotiating with Retama on a reclaimed water contract which ultimately was entered into in November 1998; flow was reported at 2.718 MGD; and the Board approved a construction bid for the reclaimed water distribution system.

The "Flood of '98" occurred on October 17 with 22" of rain. Flow was reported at 3.307 MGD and damages were incurred at the plant and in the collection systems.

By February of 1999 the plant had recovered from the flood with flow reported at 2.580 MGD and no excursions.

In addition to the reclaimed water contract with Retama, the Board also approved an agreement with KIMCO Forum for reclaimed water.

July 1999 was a busy month, with a chlorine leak occurring at the plant and which was responded to by Hazmat and other local first responders. There were no injuries and additional safety measures were instituted. A Reclaimed Rate and Use Order was approved that established the rate structure beginning at \$1.30/1,000 and a minimum charge of \$100/month. The Board also approved purchase of 168.6 acres from Ms Burgess, and which concluded the negotiations that had begun in 1997. In September, construction of the Mortellaro's Nursery reclaimed water line began.

The beginning of 2000 was no less busy, with the Board approving construction of the regional reclaimed water project. Engineering services were also approved for the Deerhaven Line/Dietz Creek lift station improvements. The Directors also approved a wastewater rate increase to become effective beginning FY2001 to \$1.60/1,000.

The 2000 audit reflected service revenue of \$2,162,764 with impact fee revenue of \$1,258,761 and miscellaneous revenue of \$140,688. Total fixed assets came in at \$19,896,520. 19,193 connections were recorded.

In June of 2001, the Board began discussing OJR plant modifications to address capacity issues. They also approved an engineering evaluation for the Town Creek lift station and force main. Flow was reported at 2.93 MGD.

The Board approved, in November of 2002, sewer lines to be relocated by Schertz with the first portion being in the Schertz Parkway and Maske Rd. area. The second portion would be between FM78 and around Elbel Rd. The next month, a contract was entered into with the engineer for the OJR modification project with bid award in December of 2004.

In February of 2005, the Board approved increasing the wastewater rate to \$1.90/1,000 effective Oct. 1. The 2005 audit showed service revenue of \$2,791,804 and impact fee revenue of \$1,785,677. Miscellaneous revenue was \$212,674 and total fixed assets were \$18,873,301.

The years of 2006 through 2008 saw the Board passing a resolution to submit an application to TCEQ to increase the impact fee to \$1,800 which was adopted in July 2007; agreeing to serve the Dry Comal area; and approval to move forward with boundary extension. The Directors also approved oversizing a portion of the Bluebonnet line as it would be relocated and the OJR modification project was certified as complete.

In order to avoid overflow fines, CCMA entered into an agreement with TCEQ to participate in the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Initiative, or SSOI. This program would indicate to TCEQ that CCMA was taking a proactive approach to address issues within the system relating to overflows.

A rate increase to \$2.50/1,000 was approved in March of 2009. The Directors approved oversizing a portion of gravity main in connection with Schertz and the W. Dietz Creek drainage project.

CCMA had been requested by the cities of Live Oak, Schertz and Cibolo to extend wastewater service areas within those cities' jurisdictions, but that were then outside the Authority's boundary. Resolutions were adopted by these cities in support of the boundary amendment and ultimately on June 19, 2009, the Governor signed HB 2906 into law that extended CCMA's boundaries to 42,600 acres.

H.B. No. 2906

AN ACT

*relating to the expansion of the boundaries of the Cibolo Creek
Municipal Authority.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

*SECTION 1. Section 4, Chapter 347, Acts of the 62nd
Legislature, Regular Session, 1971, is amended to read as follows:*

*Sec. 4. The district shall comprise all of the territory
contained within the following described area (metes, bounds, etc. followed)*

In August of 2009, General Manager, David R. Dennis, passed away unexpectedly and then Developmental Services Manager, Clint Ellis was appointed as interim General Manager. He was later appointed to the position permanently in March 2010. In late 2009, the Board approved the plant being annexed by the City of Schertz and approved purchase of a new irrigation system.

The Olympia/Retama project was getting underway with easements being acquired. The production and sale of hay was actively being pursued.

The 2011 audit showed service revenue of \$5,110,361. Impact fee revenue was \$1,537,304 with miscellaneous revenue at \$34,500. Total fixed assets came in at \$26,218,171.

Over the summer months of 2011, the Board approved updating the Capital Improvement Plan and also approved purchase of an additional 6.393 acres of land adjacent to the plant from Ms Hawthorne. As summer concluded, workshops began on the projected OJR plant expansion.

In early 2012, the Board approved contracting with an engineering firm to design the Dietz and Schertz lift station rehabs as well as the OJR plant expansion. They also approved to bid for operation of the Schertz package plant. By the time the summer months came around again, the Board had approved an interlocal agreement to operate the Woman Hollering treatment plant. They also approved purchase of 0.605 acre property adjacent to the Dietz Creek lift station as well as approving an interlocal agreement with Schertz regarding the South Regional Plant.

Work then began toward expanding CCMA's boundaries. A new reclaimed water rate structure to be spread over three years was approved as follows: effective October 1, 2013 the rate would be \$1.45/1,000 gallons; effective October 1, 2014 the rate would be \$1.60/1,000 gallons and effective October 1, 2015, the rate would increase to \$1.75/1,000 gallons.

The Board, at the February 2013 meeting, approved a wastewater rate increase to \$2.74 per thousand gallons treated.

On June 13, 2013, the Directors approved award of the contract for the Olympia/Retama project to Pesado Construction. The following month, the Directors approved moving forward with completing the installation of hextiles at the reclaimed water pond. The original pond floating panels had deteriorated and were no longer stable, and interlocking hextiles were chosen as a better option.

That same month, CCMA once again expanded it's boundaries so that all residents receiving services from the Authority would now be able to vote in CCMA elections and have the opportunity to serve on the Board of Directors. Subsequently, the Governor signed into law SB1771 on June 14, 2013.

S.B. No. 1771

AN ACT

relating to the expansion of the boundaries of the Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

*SECTION 1. Section 4, Chapter 347, Acts of the 62nd
Legislature, Regular Session, 1971, is amended to read as follows:*

*Sec. 4. The district shall comprise all of the territory
contained within the following described area (metes, bounds, etc. followed)*

At the September Board Meeting that same year, the Directors approved awarding CMAR services for the OJR plant expansion to Matous Construction.

During November 2013, CCMA's new website was being launched. In January 2014, the Board approved advertising for bids for the Olympia Force Main Project. Also during this time frame, steps were taken to acquire property for the proposed South Plant to be located off FM1518. The project would be a joint effort between CCMA, Schertz and Cibolo and would address growth in that area. CCMA staff also began in earnest evaluating existing lines. This includes video taping and cleaning of lines and addressing conditions that would need further rehabilitation, such as slip lining.

With the expansion of the OJR Regional Water Reclamation Plant, lift station rebuilds, assessment of line conditions and repairs where needed, staying current on regulatory and legislative matters and the addition of the proposed South Plant, CCMA staff remain busy and dedicated to running the Authority at the highest possible level of excellence.

The Cibolo Creek Municipal Authority has been serving the communities since 1971 and continues to work hard to ensure the words of Odo J. Riedel are honored:

“The CCMA, of course, will continue to be committed to providing good service based on recognized needs at the least cost to it’s customers”.