



PARA TODOS

PACIFIC SOUTH · BCS

Exploring Our Future *Together.*

A regional conversation about how decisions get made
on the Pacific South of BCS.

*“This is an exploration, not a proposal. We're here
to listen, learn, and decide together.”*



Why this conversation, why now?



Growing fast

- ~11,000 residents in the southern region today.
- 3–6% annual growth — among the highest in BCS.
- More homes, visitors, and businesses every year.

The pressure is real

- Water under stress: rising demand, saltwater intrusion.
- Power interruptions and capacity limits in peak season.
- New developments decided in La Paz, often without local input.

The question is honest

- Are decisions made for us being made by us?
- If not, is that the structure we want for the next 20 years?
- And what's the right way to even ask?

“We don't have answers yet. We're trying to ask the right questions, with the right people, in the right way.”

What this looks like in daily life



A

WATER

When the aquifer drops, local farmers wait for permits from La Paz. Decisions about how much water gets pumped — and where it flows — are made by people who don't live with the consequences.

B

POWER

When the transmission line from La Paz fails, our region waits. Decisions about grid investment in our area are made hours away by people prioritizing the city center.

C

DEVELOPMENT

When a new development is proposed near your neighborhood, the permitting process runs through La Paz. By the time you find out, the decision is often already made.

Local governance wouldn't fix any of these overnight. But it would put the decisions closer to the people who live with them.

How decisions get made today



Federal Government (Mexico City)

State Government (La Paz, BCS)

La Paz Municipality — cabecera: La Paz

La Paz City

~300,000+ residents

Southern Region (us)

~11,000 residents

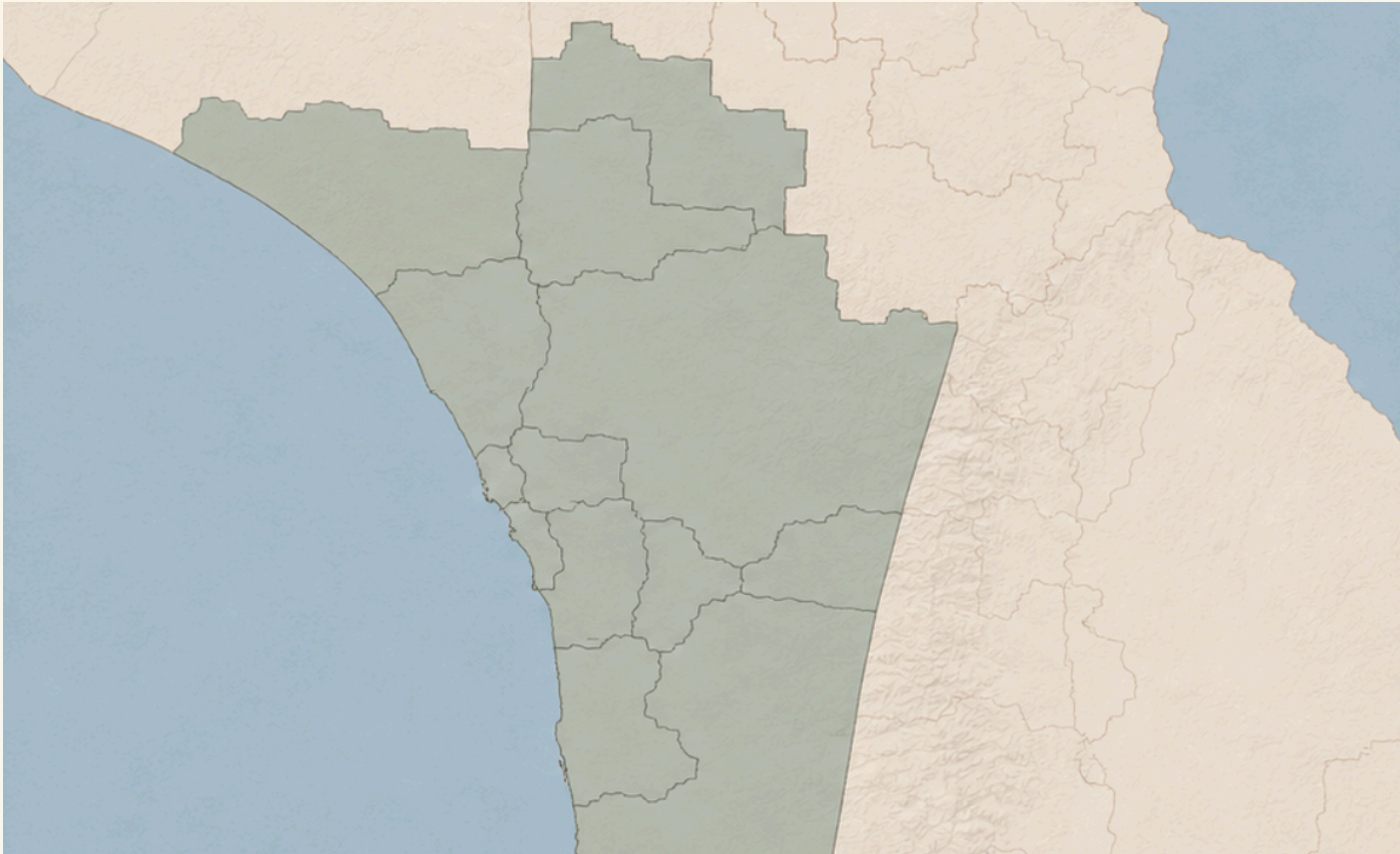
La Paz Municipality is 1 of 5 municipalities in BCS.

Our region is 1 of 30+ delegations within that municipality.

Municipal officials are elected by the entire municipality — ~96% of deciding voters live in La Paz or its suburbs.

This is not a criticism of La Paz. It's a structural observation: no system can prioritize 11,000 people when 300,000+ live an hour away.

What we mean by 'our region'



Communities included:

- Todos Santos
- Pescadero
- Cerritos
- Las Tunas
- Las Playitas
- Elías Calles
- Neighboring communities

Two scenarios under study:

- A — Pacific Coast Only
- B — Pacific + East Cape (Los Barriles, La Ribera)

The final boundary, if any, would be decided by the community through the formal process.

Two paths, honestly compared

Scenario A — Stay in La Paz

What changes

Nothing structurally. Region continues to grow in the current framework.

What it gives us

Stability. Shared resources with a larger entity. Established governance.

What it costs us

Continued delays. Decisions made by people far from the consequences.

Property tax

Most leaves region for La Paz priorities.

Scenario B — Our own municipality

What changes

New municipality. Local cabildo. Local presidente municipal.

What it gives us

Local control over development, infrastructure, budget. Property tax stays.

What it costs us

One-time transition costs. Build administrative structure. New responsibility.

Property tax

Stays in region.

The legal pathway — what Mexican law says



Mexican federal law and the BCS State Constitution explicitly allow the creation of new municipalities through a citizen-initiated process. This is not a workaround. It's a legal right.

I

Gate 1 — Citizen Petition

At least 33% of registered voters in the proposed territory must sign a formal petition.

BCS Constitution, Art. 122 · Citizen Participation Law, Art. 19

II

Gate 2 — Plebiscite

At least 2/3 of citizens who vote in the plebiscite must vote YES.

BCS State Constitution, Art. 122.VIII

III

Gate 3 — State Congress

At least 2/3 of BCS State Deputies must vote YES on the constitutional reform.

BCS State Constitution, Art. 64.XXXV

These gates are high — intentionally so. They ensure no new municipality is created without genuine, demonstrated community support. If we can't pass them, we shouldn't create it.

Three stages, twenty months.

A proper municipalization process — done with technical rigor, community input, and legal grounding — take approximately 20 months.



Stage I — Foundation

- Promoter Committee
- 600 Public opinion survey
- Cartographic study

Months 1-2 / (2 months)



Stage II — Plebiscite

- Information campaign
- Signature collection (3,500+)
- Community plebiscite

Month 3-8 / (6 months)



Stage III — Approval

- Legislative lobbying
- Transition program
- Municipal Development Plan

Months 9-20 / (12 months)

Three public commitments

Stage-gated funding

We don't raise the next stage until the current stage's deliverables are public. If the community decides not to continue after Stage I, we stop.

Open books

Public quarterly financial report. Independent audit at the end of each stage.

Community veto

If community sentiment shifts, the Founding Committee pauses and consults publicly before proceeding.

What's possible — looking at Los Cabos

In 1992, Los Cabos became its own municipality, separated from La Paz. The community followed a similar legal pathway. Since then:

\$7.7 B USD

Annual economic output (2024)

350,000

Approximate annual visitors

130%

Tourism growth over the past decade

What this does NOT say

Los Cabos had different geography, different timing, different leadership, different luck. Rapid growth has costs: traffic, housing pressure, character shifts. Not every resident would say it went perfectly.

What it does show

That the legal pathway works. That a coastal BCS community can self-govern.
That community character can survive and adapt under local governance.

How this conversation unfolds

1

Weeks 1–4 · Listening phase

Conversations with community leaders, business owners, residents from all sectors. Public opinion survey designed and fielded. Boundary scenarios studied by an independent technical team. No commitments. No signatures. We listen.

2

Weeks 5–8 · Public engagement

Town halls in Todos Santos, Pescadero, Las Tunas, Las Playitas, Elías Calles. Smaller listening sessions in surrounding communities. Bilingual. Online + WhatsApp Q&A. Preliminary results shared publicly.

3

Week 8 · Community decision point

Do we continue to Stage II (formal plebiscite process)? Or do we pause / not proceed? The decision is made publicly, with full data, transparent reasoning, and Founding Committee consultation.

4

After week 8 — only if community supports

Stage II begins: information campaign, signature collection, formal plebiscite filing. Electoral authority schedules the plebiscite. The community votes.

If we were our own municipality tomorrow

What changes

- Local cabildo, local presidente municipal, local services
- Local water management
- Local power infrastructure planning and advocacy
- Local first responders
- Local development permitting
- Property tax revenue stays in region
- Direct voice in municipal politics

What does NOT change

- Federal immigration status (FM3, residency, citizenship) — unchanged
- Property ownership rights — unchanged
- Federal taxes — unchanged
- Federal and state voting rights — unchanged
- State law and state services — unchanged
- Federal health programs (IMSS) — unchanged
- Federal and state education programs — unchanged

This is a municipal-level change. It changes who decides on local matters. It does not change your federal life, your state life, or your property.



PARA TODOS



Our Region. Our Future. *Our Decision.*

We're not asking you to vote yes.

We're not asking you to vote no.

We're asking you to be part of the conversation.

Because this region's future will be decided by someone.

It should be decided by us.