

Minutes of Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, September 10, 2014

A Meeting of the Colorado River Board of California (Board) was held in the Vineyard Room, of the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California, on Wednesday, September 10, 2014.

Board Members and Alternates Present

Stephen Benson
Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman
Franz De Klotz
Glen Peterson
David Pettijohn
Bud Pocklington

Jack Seiler
Michael Touhey
Doug Wilson
Jeanine Jones, Designee
Department of Water Resources

Board Members and Alternates Absent

James Hanks
Henry Kuiper
James McDaniel

John Powell, Jr.
Christopher Hayes, Designee
Department of Fish & Wildlife

Others Present

Steve Abbott
Tim Blair
Robert Cheng
Dan Denham
Andrew Fisher
Christopher Harris
Bill Hasencamp
Michael Hughes
Lisa Johansen
Lori Jones
Paul Jones
Tom Levy
Lindia Liu
Kara Mathews

Jan Matusak
Jessica Neuwerth
Thang (Vic) Nguyen
Autumn Plourd
Angela Rashid
Jack Safely
Tina Shields
Ed Smith
Gary Tavetian
Tanya Trujillo
Joseph Vanderhorst
Mark Van Vlack
Jolene Walsh
Jerry Zimmerman

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Fisher announced the presence of a quorum and called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Chairman Fisher asked if there was anyone in the audience who wished to address the Board on items on the agenda or matters related to the Board. Hearing none, Chairman Fisher moved to the next agenda item.

ADMINISTRATION

Approval of Minutes of the August 13, 2014 Colorado River Board Meeting

Chairman Fisher asked if there was a motion to approve the August 13, 2014 minutes. Mr. Pettijohn moved that the minutes be approved, seconded by Ms. Jones. By unanimous support, the August 13, 2014, meeting minutes were approved.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER REPORT & DROUGHT UPDATE

Colorado River Basin Water Report

Executive Director Tanya Trujillo reported that the drought in California and the Colorado River System continues to persist. As of September 2, 2014, the water level at Lake Mead was at 1,081.66 feet with 10.15 million acre-feet (maf) of storage, or 39% of capacity, while the water level at Lake Powell was at 3,605.84 feet with 12.32 maf of storage, or 51% of capacity. The total System active storage as of September 1st was 30.21 maf, or 51% of capacity, which is almost 400,000 acre-feet (af) more than one year ago when the System storage was at 50% of capacity. As of September 2, 2014, the Upper Colorado River Basin reservoirs, other than Lake Powell, ranged from 64% to 97% of their capacities.

Ms. Trujillo reported that Lake Mead has come up a little and is no longer at its lowest level since it was initially filled. The Water Year 2014 precipitation to date is 102% of average and the forecasted inflow into Lake Powell is 95% of average. There was above average precipitation in most areas in the basin in July and August.

Ms. Trujillo provided an overview of the current drought conditions within California and in the West. The September 2, 2014 U.S. Drought Monitor Map indicates that the Western U.S. is still experiencing widespread drought. Within the Colorado River Basin, with the exception of Wyoming and Colorado, drought conditions continue to be severe. Fifty-eight percent of California continues to be in the Exceptional Drought category (the most severe drought category) with no relief in sight.

2015 Draft Annual Operating Plan

Ms. Trujillo gave an update on the development of the 2015 Annual Operating Plan (AOP). The third consultation meeting was held in Las Vegas on September 4, 2014. The August 24-month study has been completed and it is anticipated that U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will release 9 maf from Lake Powell in 2015. The release is projected to start at 8.23 maf then increase to 9 maf after an April assessment. The current projections indicate that the Normal or Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) Surplus Condition is projected as the Lower Basin's operating tier. Full delivery is projected to occur from Lake Mead to the Lower Basin contractors and no shortage is anticipated in 2015. The latest projections indicate that there is a 36% chance of the first level shortage in the Lower Basin occurring in 2016. Basinwide hydrology will be closely monitored and Reclamation will continuously update these projections. The AOP will be finalized by December 2014.

Ms. Trujillo showed a graph illustrating the variability in the Lake Powell unregulated inflows from 1964 to present, including those forecasted for 2015. From year 2000 to present, most of the inflow levels have been below average. For the AOP, Reclamation performs modeling projections based on the Minimum Probable, Most Probable, and Maximum Probable scenarios. For the August 2014 Most Probable scenario, the inflow level is projected to be a little below average at 10.15 maf.

State and Local Reports

Board Member Jeanine Jones reported that statewide reservoir storage is currently at approximately 58%. There has been little precipitation recently and it would be in October or November before any is expected to occur in Northern California.

The Legislature recently passed a bond measure that would be Proposition 1 for the November ballot. The measure, upon voter approval, would enact the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. Also, a legislative groundwater bill pending the Governor's signature would create a framework for local and regional groundwater management.

Board Member Glen Peterson of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) asked if the Colorado River Board (Board) could take a position on the upcoming Water Bond. Counsel Gary Tavetian offered to evaluate this direction further and get back to the Board.

Mr. Peterson reported that MWD's combined reservoir storage (531,723 af) as of September 1st is at 51%. The total water deliveries to member agencies as of end of July is 1.2 maf compared to a total average delivery to date for the same period of 1.13 maf.

Mr. Peterson explained that water consumption in southern California has started to decline due to the effect of MWD's advertising and conservation programs. MWD has

removed more than 600,000 square feet of turf and it will be offering \$2.00 per square foot of turf removal in future multi-million dollar incentive programs.

California Drought Update

Ms. Trujillo reported that most of California is still at the same level of Exceptional Drought category per the U.S. Drought Monitor maps. As of July, mandatory conservation measures were imposed throughout California for outdoor water uses. In September, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) released a notice indicating that urban suppliers had reduced water use by 7.5% versus the reports from last year. Turf removal programs in Southern California have recorded 2.5 million square feet and 4.7 million square feet of turf removal from residential and commercial properties, respectively, which equates to about 82 football fields. Mr. Peterson added that at MWD's last Board meeting, it was reported that about 380 acres of turf had been removed and it is expected that these acreage would increase significantly.

Ms. Jones said that the Water Board will take further actions on water conservation. The Water Board will refine its survey to water agencies in order to collect more specific data related to savings on a gallons per capita basis. The Governor's Drought Task Force will be meeting on September 11, 2014 to get an update on the progress made by the Water Board. Another major activity is related to social service assistance in primarily agricultural communities impacted by the drought in the San Joaquin Valley. Food banks, financial and housing assistance, etc. have been provided to farm workers affected by the agricultural water cutbacks.

Presentation by Paul Jones, General Manager, Eastern Municipal Water District

Paul Jones, General Manager of Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), gave the Board a presentation on his agency's allocation-based rate structure which was implemented in 2009. Mr. Jones gave an overview of EMWD and its service area. EMWD was established in 1950 and serves approximately 750,000 people in seven cities in southwestern Riverside County. EMWD has approximately 137,000 service connections and 18,000 acres of active agriculture with about 11,000 acres irrigated by recycled water.

Mr. Jones explained that 44% of EMWD's local water supply comes from ground water wells, a Brackish Water Desalination Program and recycled water. Most of the groundwater basins consist of brackish water. The recycled water comes from the regional waste water treatment plants, which is currently recycling 100% of the outflow. Regarding EMWD's desalination program, Board Member Stephen Benson asked whether the desalination plant had a brine disposal line. Mr. Jones responded that brine is discharged via a 72-mile brine line to the Pacific Ocean which was constructed pursuant to a Joint Powers Authority, which EMWD is a member. Further, Mr. Jones reported that 56% of EMWD's supply is imported, with 30% from the Delta, 11% from the Colorado River and 15% from raw water from both the Colorado River and the Delta. Mr. Jones added that a limited supply of State Water Project water, which is provided by

MWD, has forced EMWD to increase its Colorado River water supply to 40%. Mr. Jones explained that increasing the supply of Colorado River water has been aided by EMWD's proximity to MWD's conveyance system. Consequently, this has allowed MWD to continue to deliver water to service areas that are solely dependent on State Water Project and cannot get Colorado River water.

Mr. Jones explained to the Board that the foundation of EMWD's Water Use Efficiency Program is its allocation-based rate structure, which creates a budget for each individual customer, based on reasonable needs and efficient use of water. In addition, the rate structure includes a tiered pricing system that compels customers to stay within their allocation or risk sharply increasing water rates. Each customer account is individualized, based on indoor and outdoor needs. The indoor water budget is based on the number of occupants in the household. To calculate outdoor irrigation EMWD uses data gathered from aerial infrared photogrammetry, evapotranspiration and field verifications. The rate structure also considers conservation factors and use variances for specific land uses such as nursing homes or equestrian facilities. Regarding the structure of the tiered rates, Mr. Jones reported customers that stay within their allocation buy water in Tier 1 and Tier 2, which is \$1.73 per unit for indoor use and \$3.16 per unit for outdoor use, respectively. If a customer is over their allocation they are subject to Tier 3, which is categorized as "Excessive" and represents use up to 50% in excess of their indoor and outdoor use will be charged \$5.66 per unit. Customers using in excess of 50% and more are categorized as "Wasteful" and charged \$10.36 per unit. Bill adjustments and considerations are made for customers that have excessive water usage due to leaks and EMWD will charge for the excessive use at a Tier 2 rate. Mr. Jones added that in order to capture EMWD's fixed costs and buffer against declining revenues due to conservation, customers are charged a fixed rate. Mr. Jones noted that rate structure was fair, as it rewarded customers with lower water bills if they used water efficiently and remained within their allocation or higher bills for customers that used water excessively.

Mr. Jones reported that the economic effect of the rate structure was evaluated by the Water Science and Policy Center at University of California at Riverside in a three-year study. Researchers found that average prices rose less than 4% a year under the allocation based rate structure. Additionally, researchers found that if EMWD used a flat rate structure, rates would have had to increase by 34%. Mr. Jones noted that that controlling for the effects of the economic downturn and inflation, water use was reduced by a minimum of 15%. In addition, the allocation based rate structure generated annual water and energy cost savings of \$11 million and \$3 million, respectively. Mr. Jones concluded that the allocation-based rate structure encouraged efficient use, communicates the value of water, identifies wasteful use of water, energy and water cost savings and has demonstrated a minimum water use savings of 15%.

Responding to a question from Board Member Alternate Bud Pocklington regarding how EMWD evaluates indoor and outdoor use, Mr. Jones stated that residential occupants are asked to report the current numbers of occupants in the home. Responding to a similar question regarding evaluating number of occupants in a household by Board Member Doug Wilson, Mr. Jones added that customers receive reminders in their billing

statements to update the size of their current households. Mr. Jones added that the data is also used to calculate a variable sewer rate which encourages customers to be honest about the size of their household. Regarding outdoor use, Mr. Jones stated that aerial photogrammetry which provides an infrared overlay is used in conjunction with a GIS database of parcel sizes to compute the irrigated area.

Mr. Pocklington asked how the public has reacted to the new rate structure, which was implemented in 2009. Mr. Jones responded that the reaction from the public has been positive. Adding that, initial customer service call volume was great and EMWD ran a parallel billing system to help customers get accustomed to the new system. Regarding EMWD tier structure, Board Member Stephen Benson asked whether agricultural customers used the same structure. Mr. Jones responded that EMWD has very few agriculture customers that use potable water. Agricultural customers using recycled water are not subject to the allocation. Rates for recycled water vary from \$100 per acre foot to \$380 per acre foot.

Board Member Jeanine Jones stated that recent drought mitigation efforts such as turf removal have negatively impacted the health of shade trees by reducing watering to trees. Ms. Jones added that the death of shade tree conflicts with California's energy conservation efforts. Mr. Jones responded that new developments within EMWD service area encourage the planting of trees. Mr. Jones noted that consumption of water goes down substantially with the presence of trees and this is factored into the allocation for newer landscaping and developments.

Board Member David Pettijohn remarked that Mr. Jones gave an excellent presentation and that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has a similar allocation based rate structure that uses data for occupants per household, lot size and temperature zone. Mr. Pettijohn added that LADWP is currently working on developing a similar Tier 3 and Tier 4 structure. Responding to question from Mr. Pettijohn regarding EMWD's GPCD calculation, Mr. Jones responded that EMWD used the State's methodology for SB x7-7, the State's water conservation mandate to reduce water use by 20% by 2020.

Mr. Jones concluded the presentation by responding to a question from an audience member regarding rate structures for commercial and industrial customers. Mr. Jones that explained data for commercial and industrial users is empirical and not as refined as residential customers. There are basic allocations for commercial users that evaluate landscape area which use separate meters, as well as land use type and the square footage.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROGRAM REPORTS

Ms. Trujillo introduced Ms. Jessica Neuwerth as the new Board staff member. As the new environmental scientist, Ms. Neuwerth looks forward to working with the Board.

Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study

Ms. Trujillo explained that the Basin Study project is currently in the Phase 1 of the Next Steps process. Ms. Trujillo reminded the Board that the Basin Study report was completed in December 2012 and for the past year-and-a-half, the workgroups have been working on Phase I reports to document the next steps. A consolidated report is anticipated to be issued in November of this year. There are three workgroups, the Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation and Reuse Workgroup, co-chaired by MWD, the Agricultural Conservation, Productivity, and Water Transfers Workgroup, co-chaired by the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), and the Environmental and Recreational Flows Workgroup, which does not have a California co-chair but whose meetings are attended by Board staff. The Phase I draft reports from the Agricultural Conservation, Productivity, and Water Transfers Workgroup and the Environmental and Recreational Workgroup are currently in review, while the Phase I draft report from the Municipal and Industrial Workgroup is anticipated to be out this week. A more detailed update on what each of these reports include will be given at the next Board meeting. Ms. Trujillo reported that the Coordination Committee, which reviews the progress of the Workgroups, is scheduled to meet on October 1, 2014.

Minute 319 Implementation

Ms. Trujillo reported that an interim initial report on the effects of the pulse flow is expected to be available within the next month and she will circulate the report once it becomes available. Ms. Trujillo reported that there is some initial tree growth in some of the riparian areas, and the next step is to evaluate the effects of base flows that will be used to target tree growth in certain areas that have been developed as a result of the initial pulse flow.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the workgroup established to concentrate on the Rosarito Desalination Project has continued working in a binational process with Mexico. The workgroup is waiting to hear back from Mexico on some more definitive plans as to the possibility of a direct delivery across the border to the San Diego area or the development of an exchange mechanism so that contractors on the Colorado River could contribute funding towards the development of the Rosarito Desalination Plant in exchange for Mexico agreeing to reduce its Colorado River water deliveries. Both concepts still have a long way to go in terms of design, construction and permitting and to develop the legal and bi-national mechanisms to make the exchange work.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Hydrology Workgroup continues to meet to continue Mexico's education process on the tools we use in the United States to evaluate our drought conditions, to operate our system, to move water from the Upper Basin to the Lower Basin, and to explain how our shortage and surplus provisions have been developed. The Mexican representatives have participated in the AOP workshops and have been trying to become familiar with the measures and programs that we have in the U.S. The Mexican representatives are trying to communicate their own ideas to us as

well. It is an on-going process of trying to learn how to speak the same hydrologic language with our Mexican counterparts. Additional workgroup meetings are planned in September and Ms. Trujillo will report back on any progress made in those meetings.

Mr. Wilson asked for a list of the members of the workgroups. Ms. Trujillo replied that it is a complex matrix of membership but entities within the Basin States are eligible to participate in the workgroups so it is a matter of interest and expertise. For example, the San Diego County Water Authority is interested in the development of the Rosarito Desalination project, and IID is interested in the workgroup relating to the All American Canal's potential connection between Mexico and the U.S. for emergency purposes. Ms. Trujillo added that a more detailed update on how each workgroup is comprised will be provided at a later meeting. Ms. Trujillo added that the workgroup meetings are scheduled based on the availability of both U.S. and Mexican participants. She noted that the International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC) is in charge of setting up the meetings and documenting the progress because all of the work is done in the context of the binational Minute that helps implement the treaty between the two countries on Colorado River water deliveries.

Mr. Benson added that the All American Canal connection is still in the discussion phase right now. Ms. Trujillo explained that all the issues being discussed in all of the workgroup meetings are under discussion in both in the U.S. and Mexico. She added that it is a slow and long process. Minute 319 took five years to negotiate and the Minute itself is a five-year pilot project. Mr. Benson added that Mexico has not yet started filing the paperwork to request funding for the bi-national projects. Ms. Trujillo explained that one of the project components of Minute 319 involves financial contribution from U.S. agencies, including MWD and IID, in exchange for rehabilitation of canal linings or fallowing programs in Mexico that would result in water generated for the U.S., and we have not yet seen any firm proposal from Mexico on what projects they would like to use the funding for. Ms. Trujillo added that we are a year-and-a-half into Minute 319 and are hoping to make progress.

Salinity Control Forum, Work Group, and Advisory Council

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Salinity Control Forum's Work Group is meeting during the end of September 2014 in Salt Lake City, Utah. One of the issues that is being finalized is the draft Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards for Salinity (Review) for the period 2014 through 2017. It is a review required by the Clean Water Act and is developed on a routine basis through the Salinity Control Forum in coordination with each of the state's water quality agencies. Ms. Trujillo reported that the Board staff has been working with the Regional Water Quality Control Board on the process to finalize and get State approval of the Review when it is completed. The Board is also working to make sure the draft Review will reflect the most up-to-date standards. The next Salinity Control Forum and Advisory Council meetings will take place in late-October in Santa Fe, New Mexico. More thorough reports on the Paradox Valley Unit Injection Well Replacement Environmental Impact Study (EIS) process that Reclamation is contracting

to do various elements of that EIS are expected after the meetings. Mr. Peterson asked for a report on the alternatives being developed for the Paradox Valley Unit Injection Well Replacement EIS. Ms. Trujillo replied that the Board will be giving a status update on that at the next Board meeting.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group and Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan EIS

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Technical Work Group of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) met in the last week of August to review and approve the final draft of the triennial budget, which is going to fund work from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Grand Canyon Science Group for continued monitoring and technical science efforts in the Grand Canyon area for 2015 to 2017. Reports on basin-wide hydrology from Reclamation and updates on topics such as the status of some of the endangered fish populations in the Upper Colorado River Basin region were also heard at that meeting. Ms. Trujillo reported that although the AMWG is a federal advisory committee, which is supposed to be working on limited-term projects, AMWG has been in existence for 20 years and not winding down in terms of the need to implement the Grand Canyon Protection Act, which was adopted in 1992 and requires the federal agencies to balance complicated competing needs that exist within the Grand Canyon area. The competing needs include tribal issues, endangered species issues, world-class trout fisheries, rafting needs, and of course water deliveries and power generation.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the AMWG is still in the process of developing a recommendation on whether Reclamation will release a fall high-flow experiment, which will be dependent on the availability of a sufficient level of sediment in the higher reaches of the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam. An update on Reclamation's projections for that possibility is expected within the next month or so. The high-flow experiment has to be balanced against power generation impacts and water supply delivery issues.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Basin States and their science advisors continue to work with the Reclamation and the Park Service on the development of the Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan EIS. The Basin States developed a proposed alternative two-and-a-half years ago and have been in discussion with the Interior management team since then to modify some of the proposals in the development of a consensus-based hybrid alternative. Additional meetings are planned next week with the Interior team to continue the discussion for a final proposed alternative for that EIS process.

Mr. Benson asked whether the Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan covers the Grand Canyon stretch, from Glen Canyon Dam down to the top of Lake Mead. Ms. Trujillo noted that a map will be provided to clarify the geographical coverage of that program at the next meeting.

Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

To address the recent discovery that the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) had been underfunded during Fiscal-Years 2011 through 2014, Ms. Trujillo reported that the California representatives have developed a plan with Reclamation and Arizona and Nevada to be able to pay back the underfunding amount such that California will be paying exactly the amount that should have been paid without any additional penalty.

Ms. Trujillo explained that Board staff Christopher Harris will take the lead on drafting a comment letter to the Board's member agencies in response to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on its proposal to designate critical habitat for the threatened yellow-billed cuckoo species. Ms. Trujillo reported that there is a workgroup meeting on September 24, 2014 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Updates on the proposed Hualapai settlement and the Planet Ranch acquisition, a proposed Indian water rights settlement within Arizona, are expected at the workgroup meeting.

Announcements/Notices

Ms. Trujillo reported that Anne Castle has announced that she is resigning her position as the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the Interior effective the end of September. Ms. Trujillo reported that Ms. Castle and Mike Connor are the two longest tenured political appointees within the Department of Interior. There has been no announcement yet as to whether there will be an interim person acting or whether the President will nominate a person for the Assistant Secretary position.

Ms. Trujillo reported that Estevan Lopez is currently waiting for Senate confirmation on his nomination for the position of Commissioner of Reclamation, the position left vacant by Mike Connor moving up to be the Deputy Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lopez will be moving from New Mexico to Washington D.C. effective October 1, 2014, and will be placed in an interim capacity at DOI if he is not confirmed prior to October 1, 2014.

Ms. Trujillo reported that Larry Walkoviak has announced his retirement as the Regional Director for the Reclamation's Upper Colorado Region effective October 3, 2014, and no replacement has been announced for that position.

Ms. Trujillo reported that an event has been planned for September 27, 2014 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Glen Canyon Dam in Page, Arizona. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell is anticipated to speak at the event. There is an open invitation for anyone who wants to attend the celebration. Ms. Trujillo reminded the Board that Proposition 1 is on the ballot for November.

Ms. Trujillo updated the Board on the Navajo Nation v. Department of the Interior litigation. The Navajo Nation has requested leave to amend some of the claims that have been dismissed by the court. A response to that motion is due on Friday, and

the court will have to decide whether to stick with its prior order dismissing the claims or to allow the tribe to amend its claims. Steve Abbott of the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) added that the challenge is that the Navajo Nation wants to go forward with concern the Interim Surplus Guidelines and the coordinated operations but the challenge to the Implementation Agreement EIS, which supported the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) has been dropped.

Ms. Trujillo reported on a study that came out last week by the Pacific Institute relating to the Salton Sea. The study headline indicates that failures to address impacts associated with the Salton Sea will have very expensive consequences. The study was funded by Reclamation and involved input from agencies including Imperial Irrigation and CVWD.

Ms. Trujillo announced that the next meeting of the Colorado River Board will be held on Wednesday, October 15, 2014, to be hosted by LADWP. Ms. Trujillo reported that a morning tour will be available to the Board's members and staff, and the official meeting will start after lunch at the LADWP facilities. Mr. Pettijohn added that the tour will be at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant in the Sylmar area, adjacent to the MWD Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant. The tour participants will see the cascades where water comes in through the LADWP aqueduct system and how LADWP interacts with MWD's system out there. LADWP Deputy Senior Assistant General Manager Marty Adams, who will be taking over for Jim McDaniel next year, will be leading the tour. Ms. Trujillo added that a recommendation of nearby hotels for out of town participants will be circulated.

Ms. Trujillo proposed to move the November Board meeting from the day after Veteran's Day, November 12, 2014, to the subsequent Wednesday, which would be November 19, 2014. The November Board meeting will be hosted by CVWD with a similar schedule of a tour in the morning and the official meeting in the afternoon.

Adjournment

With no further items to be brought before the Board, Chairman Fisher asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Upon the motion of Mr. Pettijohn, seconded by Mr. Benson, and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned at 11:33 a.m. on September 10, 2014.