

Minutes of Meeting  
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  
Wednesday, February 11, 2015

A meeting of the Colorado River Board of California was held on Wednesday, February 11, 2015.

Board Members and Alternates Present

Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman  
Henry Kuiper  
Glen Peterson  
David Pettijohn  
John Powell Jr.

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

Board Members and Alternates Absent

Stephen Benson  
James Hanks  
Michael Touhey

David Vigil, Designee  
Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Chris Hayes, Designee  
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Others Present

Brenda Burman  
Brian Brady  
Robert Cheng  
Christopher Harris  
Bill Hasencamp  
Michael Hughes  
Ned Hyduke  
Lisa Johansen  
Lori Jones  
Kathy Kunysz  
Tom Levy  
Lindia Liu  
Kara Mathews  
Jan Matusak  
Peter Nelson  
Jessica Neuwerth  
Thang (Vic) Nguyen  
Don Ostler  
Autumn Plourd  
Angela Rashid  
Eric Ruckdaschel  
Joanna Smith Hoff

Mark Stuart  
Gary Tavetian  
Tanya Trujillo  
Mark Van Vlack  
Suzanna Webb  
Jerry Zimmerman

## **CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman Fisher announced the presence of a quorum and called the meeting to order at 10:06 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 January 14, 2015 Colorado River Board Meeting**

Chairman Fisher asked if there was a motion to approve the January 14, 2015 minutes. Mr. Pettijohn moved that the minutes be approved, seconded by Mr. Powell, Jr. By unanimous support, the January 14, 2015 meeting minutes were approved.

Ms. Trujillo introduced Colorado River Board's new staff member, Ms. Suzanna Webb.

### **Consideration of Application for Allocation from the Colorado Water Supply Project**

Ms. Trujillo described one Lower Colorado Water Supply Project application located near City of Needles. The applicant is seeking to utilize up to four acre-feet per year on four parcels. Ms. Trujillo reported that CRB staff had reviewed the application, conferred with the City of Needles, and recommended this application to the Board for approval.

MOTION: Upon the motion of Mr. Pettijohn, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and unanimously carried, the Board adopted the resolution to approve the application.

## **PRESENTATION BY DON OSTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION**

Mr. Don Ostler provided an overview of the Upper Colorado River Basin drought contingency plan that is being developed to protect Lake Powell elevations. The first of three pillars of the plan is to develop extended river operations for the upper Colorado River reservoirs. The second element is demand management, and weather modification is the third component of the plan. Mr. Ostler also reported on work on consumptive use estimates in the Upper Basin and how water management in the Upper and Lower Basins impact one another.

Mr. Ostler explained that river management in the Upper and Lower Basins is linked due to the 2007 Interim Guidelines and coordinated reservoir operations. He explained the impacts of losing power at Glen Canyon Dam, which provides more than 75% of the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) power generation.

Mr. Ostler updated the Board on the status of the drought contingency planning in the Upper Basin. He noted that modeling efforts are underway to examine potential release scenarios for the Upper Basin reservoirs that would be designed to protect power production and decrease the likelihood of a compact call. The power revenues generated are used for critical functions such as operations, maintenance, and replacement of federal facilities in the entire Upper Basin. The revenues also provide funding for Endangered Species Recovery Program in the San Juan and Upper Colorado River Basin and Salinity Control Forum programs. In addition, low-cost power is provided to tribes, small communities, and irrigation districts.

Lake Powell's elevation was evaluated to determine the risk of losing power at Glen Canyon Dam. The results indicated there was an 18% probability that the elevation would fall below the power pool elevation of 3490 feet in the next 20 years if no reservoir protection actions were taken. If the Upper Basin instituted extended operations of the upper reservoirs and reduced demands by 200,000 acre-feet, the probability of reaching the power pool elevation would be reduced to about 6%. He noted that under the Upper Basin modeling, if both basins are doing contingency planning, the probability of going below the power pool becomes almost zero.

Mr. Ostler stated that the Upper Basin contingency plan was intended to protect critical elevations at Lake Powell but it is uncertain whether the turbines can be operated at the power pool elevation (where cavitation may occur) because the elevation had never reached down to that level. Therefore for planning purposes, an elevation at 3525 feet was selected to provide a factor of safety against cavitation. The Upper Basin plan is designed to be a phased approach to be able to respond to potential hydrologic conditions within the framework and term of the 2007 Interim Guidelines. The effectiveness of the Upper Basin drought contingency plan will depend on the flexibility within existing Records of Decision and Biological Opinions for the existing reservoirs.

The Upper Basin is also evaluating the potential for demand management as a drought contingency tool. One major concern is that Lake Powell is downstream of existing users within the Upper Basin who could not benefit directly from the conserved water. The agricultural community does not want to see agriculture reduced and if the hydrology changes after fallowing or conservation has already been paid for, there is no way to get the water back. There are also concerns about whether the conserved water actually would make it to Lake Powell. For example, if an upstream user conserves water, which may go into a tributary stream, there is no legal mechanism to prevent a downstream user who has a right to that water from diverting it. It is also difficult to document the effects of deficit irrigation versus fallowing on certain crops in the Upper Basin such as alfalfa that are not planted annually.

The third component of the Upper Basin drought contingency plan is weather modification, which has the purpose of generating additional snowfall to increase water supply. Cloud seeding has been occurring in the Upper Basin states such as Utah and Colorado for many decades. Mr. Ostler said that the Upper Basin is committed to funding and expanding cloud seeding operations. In 2006, the Upper Colorado River Commission hired North American Weather Consultants to perform a weather modification study. The contractor estimated that an increase between 5 and 15% in precipitation could be obtained from cloud seeding in the winter, with a corresponding estimated runoff of 575,000 acre-feet. The study estimated that as much as 1.2 million acre-feet of additional runoff could be generated on an average year if operations were expanded in certain areas. Mr. Ostler thanked the Lower Basin states that have contributed funding to the weather modification programs.

Mr. Ostler concluded with an update regarding the Upper Basin consumptive use estimate procedures relating to evapotranspiration for agriculture, which is the major component of Upper Basin water use. The Upper Basin is in the process of installing \$565,000 worth of additional extended climate stations, which would collect solar radiation and wind speed data, as well as the standard weather information. These stations would allow the Upper Basin to use more precise methods to estimate evapotranspiration, whether by remote sensing or other methods. The Upper Basin also has plans to install eddy-covariance towers to assist with improved calibration. Mr. Ostler noted that the Upper Basin plans to complete a detailed study on the feasibility of remote sensing for the entire Upper Basin by the end of 2015.

Board Member Wilson commented that the Lower Basin states are helping to fund the weather modification programs even though it is uncertain whether the water generated would ever flow downstream to the Lower Basin states. Mr. Ostler acknowledged the benefit to the Upper Basin from the weather modification programs and noted the uncertainty in quantifying how much water actually augments storage in Lake Powell.

Board Member Jones asked for more details regarding the proposed extended reservoir operations. Mr. Ostler explained that the Upper Basin reservoirs are operated primarily to try to fill the smaller reservoirs to meet irrigation needs taking into account environmental restrictions that require increases in flows at certain periods to benefit fish. The current efforts are to look for flexibility within the existing Records of Decision to modify releases from the reservoirs in order to reduce the risk of losing power generation at Lake Powell. Mr. Ostler stated that the goal is to work within the existing NEPA compliance.

Board Member Peterson asked about impacts to the power generated at Flaming Gorge Dam. Mr. Oster said that the Upper Basin has considered a scenario of losing power at Flaming Gorge in order to protect Lake Powell's power generation and also noted there were local concerns about impacts to recreation and users. Mr. Ostler said that it appeared the Flaming Gorge power customers would be able to obtain power elsewhere if Flaming Gorge Dam was not operating at maximum efficiency.

Board Member Pettijohn asked what the priority action would be that both basins could work on now. Mr. Ostler said that the first step would be to work on the drought contingency plan to try to get the overall conservation in the Lower Basin up to 300,000 to 600,000 acre-feet, in addition to the shortages contemplated by the 2007 Guidelines. There is a concern that the long-term modeling shows a significant risk of shortage not just for the next 5 years, but the next 20 years and that a shortage in the Lower Basin would have a direct impact on the Upper Basin because of coordinated reservoir operations. The Upper Basin will continue to work on its goal of undertaking demand management to reduce demands by 200,000 acre-feet to demonstrate a similar level of effort that yields a similar system benefit.

Board Member Jones commented that legislation in California during the drought period of 1987 through 1992 attempted to address the issue of being able to protect conserved water generated upstream as it makes its way downstream. Ms. Jones also observed there could be synergies between Upper and Lower Basins with respect to the Salinity Control Program and other federal program appropriations. Mr. Ostler noted that managing the thousands of diverters in the Upper Basin would be challenging. Mr. Ostler mentioned that both basins are engaged with the Salinity Control Forum to develop projects that could serve the same purpose as the Pilot System Conservation Program. He noted that the Upper Basin had recently executed a Memorandum of Agreement to use funds provided by Reclamation to fund projects such as canal lining that are in line with Reclamation's conservation goals.

Mr. Hasencamp noted that both California and the Upper Basin have many things in common and that both entities would be at risk under the worst case hydrologic scenario that is unlikely to occur. Mr. Hasencamp noted that California might want to take the same position as the Upper Basin in developing a drought contingency plan to implement in case the hydrology turns bad but recognizing that we might not need to use it. Mr. Ostler replied that one main difference is where the plan is implemented. Conserving water in Lake Mead provides water that can go into an account. There is not much value to sending water to Lake Powell except in meeting compact deliveries, which does not appear to be a measurable risk over the next 20 years.

Ms. Trujillo asked if there are plans for additional storage, or diversions in the Upper Basin. Mr. Ostler said there are plans for additional diversions and uses, and a small amount of additional storage. There is the Lake Powell pipeline project which could start its EIS process this summer. There have also been discussions in Colorado about how to move additional water to the Front Range. Mr. Ostler stated that the Upper Basin plans to continue to develop additional water but at some level less than 7.5 million acre-feet of water. If the Upper Basin had a better way to manage the risk of shortage or augment the system, the Upper Basin could develop to a higher level. Opportunities may exist with Mexico, perhaps through contributions to the costs of ocean desalination that can be exchanged to get benefits back to the Colorado.

Mr. Zimmerman asked whether potential future exchanges and transfers in the Upper Basin would use similar mechanisms such as ICS in the Lower Basin. Mr. Ostler said that the intent is to create conserve water in the Upper Basin and be able to account for and retrieve it. Chairman Fisher commented that the Upper Basin has innovative leaders who can come up with creative solutions and thanked Mr. Ostler for the presentation.

### **PRESENTATION REGARDING THE WYOMING WEATHER MODIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM**

Mr. Nguyen gave a brief presentation on the Wyoming Weather Modification Pilot Program (WWPPP). In the spirit of cooperation and building goodwill, the Six Agency Committee, SNWA and CAP have been funding weather modification programs in the Upper Basin states of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming since 2007. The WWMPP has just been completed and a Draft Executive Summary is available. The WWMPP started in 2005 and is sponsored by the Wyoming Water Development Commission. The purpose of the WWMPP is to determine whether cloud seeding in Wyoming is a viable technology in the winter, and if so, at what cost. This Program is unique because it is very rigorous, spanning six winter seasons of data collection. The WWMPP also has an evaluation component performed by a third party, and some preliminary results from the Executive Summary are presented.

Mr. Nguyen explained that cloud seeding is a form of weather modification where the purpose is to create snowfall. Several conditions must exist for cloud seeding to work: suitable temperature, wind direction, and the presence of supercooled liquid water. When the conditions are ripe for cloud seeding, generators placed on the upwind side of the mountain are turned on so that winds can carry silver iodide into the target cloud areas. Ice crystals are formed and eventually fall to the ground as snow.

Mr. Nguyen said that the Six Agency Committee has funded about \$960,000 to date for Upper Basin weather modification programs. The main component of the WWMPP, also known as the Randomized Statistical Experiment, is done at the Sierra Madre and Medicine Bow Ranges. Following guidance from the National Research Council in 2003, the success of the WWMPP is determined by considering the combined results of statistical, physical, and modeling studies. Cloud seeding operations were conducted between November 15<sup>th</sup> and April 15<sup>th</sup> for the winter seasons between 2008 and 2014. The combined results of the three approaches suggest that weather modification could increase snowfall by about 5 to 15%. The cost of the program varies between \$30 to \$430 per acre-feet, depending on factors such as start-up costs, whether there is an independent evaluation as part of the program, and whether the equipment is owned or leased.

Board Member Wilson again noted the connection between the Upper and Lower Basin states on these projects. Deputy Director Harris said that any programs that could potentially increase annual yield would be a benefit to both basins.

## **COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER REPORTS**

### **Colorado River Basin Water Report**

Ms. Trujillo reported that as of February 2 total system storage was 29.40 million acre-feet, or 49 percent of capacity. Last year (February 2<sup>nd</sup>) the total system storage was 29.03 million acre-feet, also 49 percent of capacity. Lake Powell was reported at 46 percent of capacity and Lake Mead at 41 percent of capacity. Total system storage is almost 400,000 acre feet greater than last year, despite a record low release from Lake Powell to the Lower Basin. Precipitation as of February 2 is about 80 percent of average, and the Upper Basin snowpack is about 86 percent of average. Unregulated inflow into Lake Powell, as of January 16, is forecasted to be 9.758 million acre-feet, or 90 percent of average, for the Water Year. The snow water equivalent is at about 79% to date for 2015. January 2015 turned out to be a dry month with the majority of the Upper Basin at 50% or less in precipitation.

The U.S. Drought Monitor map indicates that California is still experiencing widespread drought. 40% of the state is in the Exceptional Drought category while almost 80% of the state is in the Extreme Drought category. Ms. Trujillo referred to a figure that indicated the percent of precipitation required by September 30 to bring California out of the bottom 20 percentile of a 4-year accumulated precipitation level and out of the bottom 50 percentile of a 4-year accumulated precipitation level. Ms. Jones commented that the figure was developed by NOAA to respond to reporters asking how much precipitation was needed to end the drought in California

### **State Water Report**

Board Member Stuart reported that the LA Civic Center precipitation is at 5.7 inches to date. The precipitation at the six major stations in Southern California was below normal to date for the Water Year, particularly in the Central Coast and Imperial areas. The majority of the state, especially in the Southern Sierras, is in the range between 25 to 75% of normal, for precipitation.

Mr. Stuart reported that the daily cumulative precipitation of 23.1 inches for the Northern Sierra is near the historical average. By contrast, the Southern Sierras is only about 50% of normal and the snow water equivalent is only at a meager 14% of the April 1 average.

Mr. Stuart reported that with respect to the State Water Project (SWP) water storage, Lake Oroville is at about 1.45 million acre-feet as of February 1, 2015, or almost 200,000 acre-feet more than this time last year. San Luis Reservoir is at about 759,000 acre-feet, or an increase of almost 600,000 acre-feet from last year, due to a significant amount of water being moved south via the aqueduct. Mr. Stuart then pointed to a graph of Oroville storage, which showed the reservoir at about 3.5 million acre-feet when full in recent years to low of about 900,000 acre-feet in October 2014.

## Local Reports

MWD's total reservoir storage as of February 1, 2015 is at 51% of capacity. Board Member Peterson stated that the Colorado River Aqueduct would be shut down for 17 days beginning on February 17 for operations and maintenance procedures.

Mr. Pettijohn reported that the water supply conditions for the eastern Sierra have not changed much from the previous month and the outlook is still bleak. This situation is similar to last year when the lowest water delivery on record was recorded. If conditions don't change, there may not be much water delivered from the L.A. Aqueduct.

## **2015 CALIFORNIA DROUGHT UPDATE**

Ms. Trujillo commented that the January survey indicated the snowpack was at 12% of normal. The good news was that urban water conservation rate was at 22% for December. Board Member Jones reported that in response to the drought, a Drought Contingency Plan was developed to coordinate operations of the State and Federal Water Projects. The plan was submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board on January 15, 2015. The Drought Contingency Plan is an effort among five agencies: the Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation, and three fish and wildlife agencies. These agencies form the Real Time Drought Operations Team (RTDOT) comprised of high-level executives representing the agencies.

Ms. Jones added that within the SWP service area, Alameda County (SWP contractor in the Bay Area) relies almost entirely on imported water to meet its urban needs, and within the CVP service area the city of Huron (in the San Joaquin Valley) also is essentially dependent on project water to meet its water needs. The number currently being considered to meet human health and safety is about 55 gallons per day per capita; outside uses such as landscape irrigation are not considered essential and are not included.

Managing salinity in the Delta could be achieved by construction of emergency temporary rock barriers to obviate the need to release upstream water. The project cost is on the order of \$30-40 million and the permit process is moving forward with the Corps of Engineers, even though it is unlikely to get constructed because of improving hydrology. Implementing the required fishery protection measures is part of the plan including the need to conserve cold water for migrating salmon and protecting smelt as they move through the Delta.

## **STAFF REPORTS REGARDING COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS**

### **Basin States Drought Contingency Program**

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Basin States are continuing their drought contingency efforts. The status of these efforts will be discussed in an upcoming Basin States Principal's meeting scheduled for mid-February. Ms. Trujillo reminded the Board that the Lower Basin States have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for the contingency planning process and will be working through the details for implementation of the plan over the next few months.

### **Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study**

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Phase 1 report is anticipated to be released in March 2015. In addition, Ms. Trujillo stated that Reclamation is evaluating what the next phases of the project may be and whether it would include some pilot projects.

### **Review of implementation of Minute 319**

Ms. Trujillo reported that the workgroup met in Salt Lake City in January to discuss the current status of the Minute 319 implementation, as well as the development of the next Minute. A Commissioner-level bi-national meeting is scheduled for May 2015. Ms. Trujillo reminded the Board that the implementation of Minute 319 is in its fifth year and has several interconnected components that are at varying stages of completion or execution.

### **Salinity Control Forum, Workgroup, and Advisory Council**

Ms. Trujillo reported that California will host the next Salinity Control Work Group meeting on February 17 through 19 at MWD's Diamond Valley Lake facilities. The meeting will include tours of the Diamond Valley Lake Reservoir and the Eastern Municipal Water District facilities. Discussions at the Work Group meeting will include evaluation of updating the economic damage model to make sure the risks of additional salinity for each state can be correctly calculated. Ms. Trujillo reported that an update from Reclamation on the Contingency Plan for the Paradox Valley Injection Well Unit is expected at this meeting. Ms. Trujillo will report back on the Work Group meetings at the next Board meeting.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the next Salinity Control Forum meeting is scheduled for May 20-21 in Salt Lake City. An Advisory Council report to the federal agencies was recently released which compiles comments from Forum members and summarizes the status of the Forum's perspective on the Salinity Control Program.

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

Deputy Director Harris reported that the Technical Workgroup of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Workgroup (AMWG) held its Annual Reporting meeting in Phoenix on January 20-21. An update on the High Flow Experiments (HFEs) in the Grand Canyon was provided which showed that during the 2014 HFE, 22 sandbars increased in size, although over time these newly enlarged sandbars degraded. Researchers reported that the humpback chub population around the Lower Colorado River confluence seems to be stable to increasing. In contrast, the population of rainbow trout at the Lee's Ferry fishery is undergoing a dramatic decline, possibly because of limited food supply in the reach. In addition, quagga mussels which were recently detected in Lake Powell and downstream of the dam are not expected to have a large impact on the Grand Canyon reach. It is not currently anticipated that the quagga mussels will establish in large numbers due to turbidity and turbulent flows in this reach of the Colorado River.

Mr. Harris also reported that the AMWG will be having its biannual meeting in Salt Lake City on February 25-26, followed by an HFE workshop on February 27 to evaluate the effectiveness of the last three HFEs. In addition, the LTEMP EIS process is still ongoing. Hydropower modeling is underway, with a draft EIS expected to reach the cooperating agencies within the next few months and a public review draft due 30 days after that.

## Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

Staff member Neuwerth reported that the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) held its annual Colorado River Terrestrial and Riparian meeting on January 27-29 to provide an update on the past year's monitoring and research. Avian monitoring in 2014 found 201 bird species, 97 of which were breeding along the Lower Colorado River. Targeted monitoring of our endangered and threatened bird species, the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) and the yellow-billed cuckoo (YBC), showed that while the YBC is using MSCP conservation areas, the SWFL is not.

Ms. Neuwerth noted that meeting attendees also received an update on amphibians and reptiles, including the northern Mexican gartersnake, which was recently listed as threatened and has been detected along the Bill Williams River and at the Planet Ranch property. A critical habitat designation for the gartersnake is expected in the next few months. In addition, 2014 bat monitoring showed that MSCP conservation areas are being used by bats, with the Palo Verde Ecological Reserve seeing particularly high numbers of many bat species.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the MSCP will be holding a financial workgroup call on February 25 and that the tour celebrating the tenth anniversary of the program is scheduled for April 7-9, coinciding with the dedication of the Laguna Division Conservation Area.

## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Governor of Arizona has appointed Tom Buschatzke, as the Director of the Arizona Department of Resources. Mr. Buschatzke will serve as Arizona's principal for Colorado River Basin matters.

Ms. Trujillo reported that on February 6, Governor Brown and the Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewel announced the availability of \$50 million for drought relief funding, which Congress had previously appropriated to Reclamation. Ms. Trujillo noted that a majority of the funding was designated for entities and projects within California. Within the Colorado River Basin, \$8.6 million is allocated to the Lower Basin, with \$6 million allocated for rehabilitation of the Minute 242 well fields. Two million dollars will be spent on the Yuma desalting plant and \$600,000 will be spent for repairs and monitoring equipment at the California Wasteway Project. Ms. Trujillo noted that work done on these facilities is consistent with the operational efficiencies and improvements called out in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Planning MOU. Ms. Trujillo added that Reclamation has issued the draft funding criteria for additional drought funding, which is open for comment.

## **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. Kuiper, seconded Mr. Pettijohn, and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned at 11:58 AM.

Minutes of Meeting  
SIX AGENCY COMMITTEE  
Wednesday, February 11, 2015

A meeting of the Six Agency Committee was held at the Vineyard Room of the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California, on Wednesday, February 11, 2015.

Committee Members and Alternates Present

Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman  
Glen Peterson  
David Pettijohn

John Powell Jr.  
Jack Seiler  
Doug Wilson

Others Present

Brenda Burman  
Brian Brady  
Robert Cheng  
Christopher Harris  
Bill Hasencamp  
Michael Hughes  
Ned Hyduke  
Lisa Johansen  
Lori Jones  
Kathy Kunysz  
Tom Levy  
Lindia Liu  
Kara Mathews  
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Peter Nelson  
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Don Ostler  
Autumn Plourd  
Angela Rashid  
Eric Ruckdaschel  
Joanna Smith Hoff  
Mark Stuart  
Gary Tavetian  
Tanya Trujillo  
Mark Van Vlack  
Suzanna Webb  
Jerry Zimmerman

Chairman Fisher announced the presence of a quorum and called the Committee meeting to order at 11:58 AM.

Chairman Fisher asked if there was anyone in the room who wanted to address the Committee on matters on the Agenda or related to the Committee. Hearing none, Chairman Fisher moved to the next item on the Agenda.

The Committee considered the minutes of the December 10, 2014, meeting.

MOTION: Upon the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Powell, and unanimously carried, the Committee approved the minutes of the meeting of December 10, 2014.

Chairman Fisher presented an item on the agenda for the approval of an expenditure of up to \$8,000 for a new computer server and related components. Mr. Harris explained that the Six Agency Committee retained the services of Simon Maguire as an IT consultant. Based on the consultant's

assessment, CRB's server is on the verge of failure. Mr. Harris reported that CRB is requesting authorization to spend up to \$8,000 to buy a dedicated server, and a backup battery for the firewall, modem, and wireless router. Approximately \$5,100.00 is for the hardware and \$2,300.00 is for the labor.

MOTION: Upon the motion of Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and unanimously carried, the Committee approved an expenditure of up to \$8,000.00 for a new server and labor costs.

With no further business, Chairman Fisher adjourned the meeting at 12:01 PM.

Tanya M. Trujillo  
Secretary



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Meeting Minutes  
COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY  
Wednesday, February 11, 2015

A meeting of the Colorado River Authority was held at the Vineyard Room, of the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California, 91764 on Wednesday, February 11, 2015.

Authority Members and Alternates Present

Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman  
Glen Peterson  
David R. Pettijohn

John Powell Jr.  
Jack Seiler  
Doug Wilson

Others Present

Brenda Burman  
Brian Brady  
Robert Cheng  
Christopher Harris  
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Eric Ruckdaschel  
Joanna Smith Hoff  
Mark Stuart  
Gary Tavetian  
Tanya Trujillo  
Mark Van Vlack  
Suzanna Webb  
Jerry Zimmerman

Chairman Fisher announced the presence of a quorum and called the Authority meeting to order at 12:01 p.m.

Chairman Fisher asked if there was a member of the public who wished to address the Authority on matters related to the Authority. Hearing none, Chairman Fisher moved to the next item on the Agenda.

The Authority considered the minutes of November 19, 2014, meeting.

MOTION: Upon the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Pettijohn, and unanimously carried, the Authority approved the minutes of the meeting of November 19, 2014.

Chairman Fisher asked for approval of up to \$3,500 to sponsor a meal at Mayflower Park on Tuesday, April 7, 2015 for participants on the tenth anniversary tour for the MSCP. The requested amount will fund the catering for the meal.

MOTION: Upon the motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Peterson, and unanimously carried, the Authority approved payment of not more than \$3,500 to Ms. Crawford for dinner to be provided in connection with the MSCP 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary tour at Mayflower Park on April 7, 2015.

There being no further business, Chairman Fisher adjourned the meeting at 12:04 p.m.

Secretary