Minutes of Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, March 9, 2016.

A meeting of the Colorado River Board of California was held on Wednesday, March 9, 2016.

Board Members and Alternates Present

Brian Brady
Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman
Peter Nelson
David Pettijohn
Jack Seiler
David Vigil
Doug Wilson
Jeanine Jones, Designee
Department of Water Resources

Board Members and Alternates Absent

Stephen Benson
James Hanks
Henry Kuiper
Glen Peterson
John Powell Jr.
Michael Touhey
Chris Hayes, Designee
Department of Fish and Wildlife

Others Present

Steve Abbott
Tim Blair
Allen Carlisle
Javier Carlos
Robert Cheng
Martin Coghill
Dan Denham
Karen Donovan
Betty Evans
Lois Fong-Sakai
Christopher Harris
Bill Hasencamp
Michael Hughes
Lisa Johansen
Eric Katz
Lindia Liu
Kara Mathews
Jan Matusak
Jim Murtland
Jessica Neuwerth
Ken Olsa
Autumn Plourd
Angela Rashid
Eric Ruckdaschel
Tom Ryan
Peter Silva
Mark Stuart
Tanya Trujillo
Meena Westford
Donnell Wilcox
Jerry Zimmerman

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Fisher announced the presence of a quorum and called the meeting to order at 1:31 A.M.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Mr. 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, Mr. Fisher moved to the next agenda item.

Welcome from the San Diego County Water Authority

Vice Chairman Doug Wilson welcomed the Board to San Diego and thanked the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) staff who had organized the Board's tour of the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. Mr. Wilson acknowledged SDCWA staff and Board members in attendance at the meeting and welcomed speakers Dan Denham and Martin Coghill.

Presentation from the San Diego County Water Authority

Mr. Dan Denham, Director of the Colorado River Program of the SDCWA, described to the Board SDCWA's Water Plan, which includes significant investments in reliable and diverse water resources. Mr. Denham noted that SDCWA was investing $3.5 billion in a variety of capital improvement projects and supply diversification, such as the All-American and Coachella lining projects and the water transfers of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA). Mr. Denham reported that infrastructure investments such as the San Vicente Dam raise have led to nearly 200,000 acre-feet of new storage for the Authority. An additional $1 billion was spent to build the new Carlsbad Desalination Plant, which will provide SDCWA with as much as 56,000 acre-feet of new water supply per year. Expansions in recycled water programs will also contribute to a more diverse and local water portfolio for San Diego in coming years.

Mr. Martin Coghill, Senior Water Resources Specialist, provided an overview of the system maintenance program at the SDCWA, which is estimated to cost $800 million. Mr. Coghill described the lifespan and maintenance of the pipelines used to move water in SDCWA's system. A new method called magnetic flux leakage is being deployed to detect anomalies and defects in steel pipelines, preventing leaks and failures in pipelines as they age. Mr. Coghill reported that 14 miles of pipeline were recently analyzed and that SDCWA plans to deploy this method on other stretches of pipeline.

ADMINISTRATION

Consideration and Approval of the Minutes

Mr. Fisher asked for a motion to approve the February 10, 2016 meeting minutes. Mr. Wilson moved that the minutes be approved, seconded by Mr. Nelson, and by unanimous support, the February 10, 2016 meeting minutes were approved.

Request for Approval of a Joint Funding Agreement with the USGS for stream-gaging work at specific locations along the Lower Colorado River

Executive Director Tanya Trujillo explained that the cooperative funding agreement would provide for the Board to cost share $20,290 for stream gaging at six gage stations along the Colorado River. Ms. Trujillo provided background information on the utility of the stream gaging system and the continued advocacy for increased funding from the Federal government for stream gaging projects. Mr. Wilson moved to approve the agreement and Board Member Jeanine Jones seconded the motion. By unanimous support, the funding agreement was approved.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER REPORTS

Colorado River Basin Water Reports and State and Local Water Reports

Ms. Trujillo reported that as of February 29, 2016, the Colorado River system storage was 49% of capacity, similar to where it was last year. Lake Mead storage was 40% of capacity, while storage in Lake Powell was 46% of capacity. The Water Year 2016 precipitation to date is 94% of average, and the current Basin snowpack is 96% of average. As of February 16, the Colorado River Basin Forecast Center forecasted an April to July 2016 runoff inflow of 91% of average. However due to low precipitation and above average temperatures in February, the runoff forecasts for the end of the month have been revised to 80% of average.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Upper Colorado Region snowpack conditions range from 80% to 120% of average. As of February 29, the Upper Basin reservoirs, other than Lake Powell, were 43% of capacity at Fontenelle and 83% of capacity of Flaming Gorge in Wyoming, 67% of capacity at Blue Mesa and 92% of capacity at Morrow Point in Colorado and 83% of capacity at Navajo in New Mexico.

Ms. Trujillo reported that as of late February, Brock Reservoir has captured approximately 27,000 acre-feet and 11,000 acre-feet at Senator Wash Reservoir. Excess flows to Mexico were 632 acre-feet. Ms. Trujillo also noted that Chris Harris is actively involved in the Bypass Flows Workgroup which is evaluating options to utilize flows sent to Mexico through the bypass drain to meet the requirements of the salinity differential.

Ms. Trujillo reported that 38% of the State was still in the exceptional drought category. As of March 1, the snowpack was 83% of average. The cumulative water savings to date pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order has been 24.8% (1.1 million acre-feet), slightly under the 25% (1.2 million acre-feet) mandatory water savings target set by the State Water Resources Control Board. Ms. Trujillo reported on the SWRCB

continuing effort to reevaluate, and possibly modify the mandatory conservation targets, taking into consideration the upcoming snowpack data. At the end of February, the State Water Project (SWP) allocation was increased from 15% to 30%.

Mr. Mark Stuart, of the California Department of Water Resources, reported that accumulated precipitation for Water Year 2016 at the Los Angeles Civic Center is about 5 inches, or 46% of average. Of the six major precipitation stations in Southern California, the precipitation to date for the Water Year has been below normal, with San Diego station tracking the highest level of precipitation at 79% of normal and the lowest level is 37% in Imperial. The Los Angeles station received nearly eight-tenths of an inch in February. For the Northern Sierra Precipitation 8-Station Index, the total received 35.5 inches as of February 28, increasing to over 40 inches over the last few days. As of February 29, the Snow Water Equivalent for the Northern, Central, and Southern Sierras are 90%, 87%, and 74% of normal, respectively, with a statewide total of 85% of normal. The water storage in Lake Oroville is 1.86 million acre-feet, or 52 percent of capacity. Mr. Stuart noted that Lake Oroville's storage increased by 120,000 acre-feet since this time last year and, since March 1, the total capacity has increased to 2.16 million acre-feet. Mr. Stuart reported that some reservoirs such as Folsom, located in the Sacramento region, have been making flood control releases.

Ms. Jones stated that although the State has received good storm activity last week in Northern California, the drought is not over, noting that the snowpack in some regions, such as the Southern Sierra has decreased. However, Ms. Jones reported that upcoming storm activity may bring in more precipitation. Referring to a graphic by Scripps Research Center showing forecasted atmospheric rivers, Ms. Jones stated that the forecast has a 16-day timeline and that the first six to seven days of the forecast provide the most accuracy. Ms. Jones also noted that atmospheric river storms provide much of our water supply. According to the graphic, there are two significant atmospheric river storms coming to Northern California within the next few days. The storms are moderately cold and may create an opportunity to improve the snowpack. Ms. Jones stated a similar storm brought a significant amount of rain to Northern California in early February, however rainfall in Southern California and parts of the Valley floor remain below normal.

Board member David Pettijohn reported that as of March 1, that snowpack in Mammoth Pass is below the historical average, at 33.9" and conditions slightly increased to 39" by March 9. He added that the Mammoth Pass snowpack is currently 90% of normal for April 1. He added that a normal snowpack does not necessarily translate into normal runoff and normal flow through the Los Angeles aqueduct.

Mr. Wilson reported that over the last eight months the San Diego area conserved 21%, exceeding the state mandated conservation target of 20%. Mr. Wilson also reported that San Diego area will receive water conservation credit for the operation of the Carlsbad Desalination Project, reducing their water conservation mandate to 13%.

Broad member Peter Nelson reported that the Coachella area has received some relief from the state water conservation mandate of 36%, decreasing to 32%, effective March 1. He also noted that the Coachella Valley Water District has been working with the SWRCB to create a program that would augment their conservation program. This year CVWD has spent approximately $6.7 million on water conservation programs and has collected $13.9 million in fines from customers that overuse water beyond their land based water budgets.

STAFF REPORTS REGARDING THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Review status of the Basin States Drought Contingency Programs

Mr. Harris provided the Board with a brief power-point presentation updating the status of the on-going Yuma Bypass Flows Workgroup process. Mr. Harris reminded the Board that the goal of the workgroup was to identify and develop a range of options that can conserve, replace or reduce up to 100,000 acre-feet annually of the amount of water that is currently being bypassed to the Cienega de Santa Clara wetlands in Mexico. The workgroup is comprised of representatives of Reclamation, Arizona, California and Nevada, as well as Yuma area agricultural entities. He indicated that replacing some amount of bypass flows has the benefit of reducing the amount of mainstream water that must be released from storage in the reservoir system to meet Mexican Water Treaty delivery obligations each year. Mr. Harris reported that the workgroup intends to issue its final recommendations to Reclamation and the State of Arizona in April 2016.

Mr. Harris described the source of the brackish drainage water supplies that are collected in the Yuma region and then conveyed, via the Wellton-Mohawk Main Outlet Drain Extension and Bypass Drain to the Cienega de Santa Clara. Mr. Harris also explained that, on average, approximately 110,000 acre-feet of this brackish water comes from the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District on the Lower Gila River east of Yuma, Arizona. The remaining drainage is pumped by Reclamation and collected in the Yuma area and is related to agricultural irrigation practices. He explained that some of this saline drainage can be blended with mainstream water supplies and delivered to Mexico at both Northerly and Southerly International Boundaries, but that over time it has become more difficult to manage water quality and continue compliance with the Minute 242 salinity differential and as a consequence more of the saline drainage water is bypassed to the Cienega.

Mr. Harris indicated that the workgroup has developed a range of options that can collectively help to conserve or replace water that is currently being bypassed to the Cienega. The options are categorized as "infrastructure related," and "binationally focused," and a third category that combines different options. He reported that infrastructure related options could include various permutations of Yuma Desalting Plant operation, and increased pumping at the Minute 242 wellfield near the Southerly International Boundary. An example of a binationally focused option might include receiving some measure of Treaty delivery obligation credit for water supplies delivered to the Cienega as a habitat and environmental enhancement benefit. Mr. Harris reported

that it was likely that it would require a "toolbox" approach to meeting the annual goal of conserving or replacing a minimum of 100,000 acre-feet annually.

Board member Peter Nelson asked who would pay for implementation of the options. Mr. Harris stated that many of the proposed projects or activities are largely federal responsibilities tied to both salinity management and drought contingency obligations. Ms. Trujillo reported that operation of the Yuma Desalting Plant, for example, would require additional federal appropriations for Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region. Mr. Nelson also pointed out that much of the saline drainage water is generated as a result of agricultural practices and operations in the Yuma region, and that California needs to exercise caution in assuming any potential cost-sharing relationship associated with implementation of the recommended projects or programs. Ms. Trujillo reminded the Board of the federal government's role and responsibilities identified in Title I of the 1974 Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, and that any steps that can be taken to assist Reclamation in continuing to comply with the Minute 242 differential and reduce releases from Lake Mead ultimately benefits all water users in the Lower Division States.

Mr. Harris indicated that the final report and recommendations would be submitted to Reclamation's Regional Director, Terry Fulp and Arizona Department of Water Resources Director, Tom Buschatzke for their review. Ms. Trujillo and Mr. Harris indicated that they would keep the Board and agencies apprised as the process moves forward, as well as distributing the report and recommendations to the agencies for their review and comment.

Review Status of the Implementation of Minute 319 and Preparation for Minute 32X

Ms. Trujillo provided the Board with a brief overview of the status associated with implementation of the existing Minute 319. She noted that Mexico still maintained an account of "deferred delivery" water volume in storage in Lake Mead, noted that Mexico had conducted the Spring 2014 Pulse Flow, and that Minute 319 established a process for Mexico to create, store, and utilize Intentionally Created Mexican Apportionment, but that Mexico has not yet done so. Minute 319 also established a binational exchange process that would allow for the exchange of ICMA to Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) through U.S. participation in ICMA conservation activities and programs, and that Mexico and the United States continue to discuss and analyze salinity management between the two countries. Ms. Trujillo also indicated that Minute 319 included a series of domestic agreements among the Department of the Interior, the International Boundary and Water Commission and participating agencies and entities among the Basin States, and that a similar set of agreements would likely be required in the context of a new Minute.

Mr. Harris reported on the status of the five work groups that are currently working on elements associated with a proposed follow-up Minute to Minute 319, referred to as Minute 32x. The five work groups include two that are carry-overs from Minute 319, of the Basin Conditions and Hydrology Team and the All-American Canal

Turn-Out Team. The other Minute 32x work groups cover Projects, Salinity and Environmental flows.

With respect to the Salinity Work Group, Mr. Harris reported that the goal was to evaluate impacts on the salinity of the Colorado River waters delivered to Mexico from the projects proposed for inclusion in a new Minute. The Work Group will use compliance with Minute 242 as a starting point. He indicated that the Work Group's tasks included:

1. Looking at options to calculate and manage salinity associated with ICMA or deferred delivery water;
2. Formalize actions taken by U.S. at SIB to decrease salinity variability and accommodate Mexican salinity requests during the critical agricultural months of October November, December and January;
3. Receive binational presentations associated with salinity control programs and efforts, including system-wide and on-farm, and identify potential joint actions; and
4. Looking at opportunities for operational changes at NIB and SIB that can have mutual binational salinity benefits.

Mr. Harris reported that the current status is that the two countries continue to exchange information related to (1) salinity calculations related to ICMA and deferred deliveries; (2) recognize U.S. SIB activities that reduce salinity variability, and the potential for inclusion of Sanchez-Mejorada Canal forebay capacity increase project as a binational project; and (3) development of a proposed binational data-collection pilot project between Imperial Dam and SIB to evaluate compatibility and comparison of various water quality data collection techniques.

Mr. Harris then reported on the progress being made in the Projects Work Group. He indicated that the goals of the Projects Work Group were to identify binational water conservation opportunities and new water sources that could be included in a new Minute, and to determine the term of those projects that can be scoped for implementation in the next Minute and those that may require additional study. He reported that the Work Group's tasks included:

1. Develop a framework for exchange of ICMA to binational ICS;
2. Develop a list of potential projects, look at costs, feasibility, schedule, water savings, etc.;
3. To interface with other WGs as appropriate; and
4. Potential projects could include canal lining, fallowing, regulating reservoirs, agricultural district system and on-farm efficiency improvements, desalination, other options.

Mr. Harris reported that the current status of the Projects Work Group was that the two countries continue to exchange information related to (1) potential projects that could be included in a new Minute, as well as continuing work on Minute 319 projects;

(2) identifying projects that may require additional evaluation and study; and (3) continuing to work on potential exchange agreement language.

In the context of the Environmental Work Group, Mr. Harris reported that the goal of the Work Group was for the U.S., Mexico and NGO partnerships to provide recommendations for the preservation of viable ecosystems through environmental projects and associated flows for the Limitrophe and Delta. The Work Group was also tasked to develop "lessons learned" from the 2014 Pulse Flow and on-going base flows. The Work Group was also directed to "anticipate that U.S. federal investment in water conservation projects for environmental purposes should continue." Mr. Harris indicated that the Work Group's tasks included:

1. Developing binational lessons learned from M319 implementation related to planning, delivery and operations associated with the pulse flow;
2. Defining prioritized environmental projects for annual flow volumes of (a) 15,000 af/yr; (b) 30,000 af/yr; (c) 45,000 af/yr; and (d) 60,000 af/yr;
3. With respect to those flow scenarios, evaluate maintenance (funding and water), for environmental projects, identify future environmental projects; and
4. Developing binational monitoring plan and data interpretation program for future binational environmental projects and flow scenarios.

Mr. Harris reported that Work Group has (1) shared the "lessons learned" associated with planning and delivering the pulse flow; (2) the Work Group has developed environmental projects associated with each of the flow scenarios, and is defining impacts and benefits under each scenario, and evaluated canal capacities and conveyance issues; (3) developed reports on current and future environmental projects, including water budgets; and (4) binational scientists are finalizing a report documenting the monitoring efforts, as well as developing a future binational monitoring plan.

Mr. Harris next reported on the status of the Basin Conditions and Hydrology Team. He reported that the goal of this team was to perform analyses needed to share results and propose mechanisms to assess Lake Mead reservoir elevations and correlation with drought indicators for potential future applicability for operational agreements. Tasks for the team included:

1. Develop a binational exchange of information associated with natural flow regime in the Basin; and trend behavior for runoff;
2. Conduct a binational evaluation of the correlation of Lake Mead elevations and drought indicators;
3. Evaluate the "goodness of fit" of the 24-Month Study; and
4. Mexico will develop and evaluate a forecast system based on natural runoff.

With respect to the current status of the team, Mr. Harris stated that the group continues to exchange and evaluate data and information; and it issued a draft report in January 2016 "Correlation of Lake Mead Elevations and Drought Indicators" which Mexico is now is reviewing.

Finally, Mr. Harris reported on the status of the All-American Canal Turn-Out Team. This team was established pursuant to Minute 319 and was asked to establish processes and timelines to work through issues that must be addressed for construction of a connection between the All-American Canal (AAC) and Mexico's Rio Colorado-Tijuana Aqueduct that could be "used for deliveries in emergency situations." He indicated that the tasks for this team included the following:

1. The Team is working on defining "emergency situations;"
2. Characterizing capacity and timing issues;
3. Identifying any salinity management issues;
4. Describing any project, construction and operational issues;
5. Identifying legal issues; and
6. Developing plans, and schedule and coordination needs.

He stated that the current status of the Team's tasks included that the Team continues to (1) exchange and evaluate data and information about the proposed project; (2) currently focusing on a unidirectional turnout, i.e., to Mexico; (3) Mexico is working on defining "emergency situation(s);" (4) Capacity and conveyance timing data is being collected; (5) salinity impacts will be evaluated; and (6) continuing to develop design criteria and plans, operational, legal and contractual issues.

Ms. Trujillo stated that she would ensure that as the process moves forward that she will keep the Board and agencies updated on the progress of the negotiations. She also reported that as it was this Administration's desire to finalize a new Minute by the end of 2016, that there would likely be a lot of activity associated with developing the domestic agreements and seeking agency and board approvals in each of the three Lower Basin States.

Mr. Wilson asked whether any base flows had been delivered to the environmental restoration areas established under Minute 319 since the 2014 Pulse Flow event. Ms. Trujillo and Mr. Harris explained the process by which the Delta Water Trust utilizes NGO funding to procure water supplies among the Mexican agricultural districts and how that water has been made available for targeted delivery to various habitat restoration sites along the riverine corridor in Mexico.

Review Status of the Salinity Control Forum, Workgroup, and Advisory Council

Lindia Liu provided an update regarding the program's Work Group meeting. Ms. Liu reported that the injection pressure at the Paradox Valley Unit has not increased much since July of 2013 when it was around 4,740 psi. The maximum permitted pressure is 5,350 psi. There were no indications of any issues with the well operations.

Ms. Liu also reported that the Paradox EIS alternative study is still anticipated to be completed in 2018. The EIS is looking at three alternatives: the evaporation pond, a new injection well, and commercial use of the brine. Reclamation has awarded a contract

to do the four studies recommended by the Evaporation Pond Consultant Review Board. The studies were the hydrogen sulfide management study; salt disposal options, which would answer if there is a market for the by-products, pond optimization study; which would determine if there is a need to do a pilot pond; and an ecological risk assessment for the migratory bird issue. These studies are underway and should be completed by July of this year without affecting the EIS schedule.

Ms. Liu reported that Reclamation has put contracts in place and is in the process of evaluating surface infrastructure, drilling, and ranking of potential sites for the new injection well alternative. They are looking at several factors that will come into play in identifying a suitable location, such as good subsurface geology, minimizing seismicity impacts, and be operationally feasible. Reclamation hopes to have feasibility study on surface infrastructure in place by early next year. Ms. Liu reported that Reclamation is also looking at potential technologies of brine crystallization. Reclamation has received about seven responses so far from companies with such technology and will see whether any of these will work. Brine crystallization eventually leaves a smaller footprint than an evaporation pond but may require more energy use. This effort came out of looking for commercial use of the salt, which did not get responses but receive responses from companies that have brine crystallization technologies. The next cooperating agencies meeting will be in the June/July timeframe when Reclamation will be getting back some draft reports from the different studies going on with the EIS process.

Reclamation reported good responses from this last summer's Funding Opportunity Announcement. There were 30 applications, of which 15 projects were selected for funding out of total of $40 million available for the program. The projects average about $50 per ton of salt removal and will have removed approximately 35,000 tons of annual salt control over the next few years. The projects will start the NEPA and design process this year.

Ms. Liu reported that the Work Group is in the process of updating the 2017 Review of Water Quality Standards for Salinity in the Colorado River System, which is updated every three years and sets the numeric criteria for salinity levels in the Basin and identifies a plan of implementation for meeting the standards. A subcommittee was formed to review and update the Forum's NPDES permit policies. The Subcommittee has drafted a questionnaire to be answered by each state's permit writers to review the efficiency of the policies.

The Salinity Economic Impact Model subcommittee continues to work with Reclamation on updating the model with better data and making it more user-friendly. MWD is assisting in restructuring the model for users to navigate more easily around it, and they hosted a webinar on February 22 to present their effort on that. The Board staff continues to work with Reclamation on including non-MWD service areas within California in the damages calculations.

The Work Group is creating a short video that explains the Salinity Control Program and concepts such as the importance of the Colorado River as a water supply,

causes of salt load increase in the River, impacts of high salt levels, and the success and the need for this program. A draft video will be produced for the June Forum meeting. Ms. Trujillo asked the Board for images and footages either in the municipal or agricultural context associated with salinity damages that may be used in the video.

Ms. Liu reported that the next Work Group meeting is in Salt Lake City, Utah from April 11-13. And the Forum and Advisory Council will meet in June 8-9 in Keystone, Colorado.

Review Status of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group and Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan EIS

Board staff Jessica Neuwerth reported that the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group met February 24-25 in Tempe, Arizona. Ms. Neuwerth noted that the group heard stakeholder presentations from the Hopi Tribe on tribal monitoring and the Upper Colorado River Commission. The group also received an update on the expansion of endangered razorback suckers in the Western Grand Canyon. Ms. Neuwerth reported that a spring high flow experiment (HFE) is possible this year but unlikely to occur due to low inputs of the sediment needed to trigger the high flow.

Ms. Neuwerth provided an update on the Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) EIS, which was released for public comment on January 8, with the comment period closing on April 7. Ms. Neuwerth reported that a series of public meetings and webinars had been held on the EIS and that the Basin States were working in concert with the Department of the Interior to address issues of importance to the states.

Finally, Ms. Neuwerth noted that the next meeting of the Technical Work Group would be April 19-20 in Phoenix, Arizona.

Review Status of Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) had a Financial Workgroup conference call on February 25 to discuss the FY15 expenditures and the budget for upcoming years. The FY15 expenditures were approximately $2 million less than budgeted, primarily due to lower-than-expected construction costs. Ms. Neuwerth noted that the FY16 budget is $30 million, with an $8.3 million withdrawal from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase the Planet Ranch property as a new conservation area. The FY17 budget is estimated to be $30.9 million.

Additionally, Ms. Neuwerth reported that the Steering Committee of the LCR MSCP would meet April 27 in Las Vegas, Nevada, with a Work Group meeting on May 11-12 in Phoenix, Arizona.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Department of National Resources established a website for its Salton Sea Management activities. Ms. Trujillo also reported that the Department of Water Resources will be releasing a report regarding the "shovel-ready" projects at the Salton Sea by the end of the month.

Ms. Trujillo reported that several funding opportunities are currently being offered by the Bureau of Reclamation. A total of $13 million would be available for water efficiency or drought responsive projects. Ms. Trujillo reported that $5 million in funding will be available for the next phase of the System Conservation Pilot Program. Ms. Trujillo also reported that Congressional hearings have begun to examine the FY16-17 budget that was released on February 9, 2016.

Ms. Trujillo reported that the Board will be tracking the licensing program process anticipated in April concerning the Lake Powell Pipeline Project in Utah.

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. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Pettijohn, and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned at 3:36 P.M.