

Minutes of Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, May 10, 2023

A meeting of the Colorado River Board of California (Board) was held on Wednesday, May 10, 2023, at the Monterey City Hall Council Chambers, 580 Pacific Street, Monterey, CA. 93940.

Board Members and Alternates Present:

David De Jesus (MWD Alternate)	Jeanine Jones (DWR Designee)
Gloria Cordero (MWD)	Jim Madaffer, Vice Chairman (SDCWA)
John B. Hamby, Chairman (IID)	Peter Nelson (CVWD)
Eric Heidemann (SDCWA Alternate)	Frank Ruiz (Public Member)
Jordan Joaquin (Public Member)	Jack Seiler (PVID Alternate)

Board Members and Alternates Absent:

Gina Dockstader (IID Alternate)	Delon Kwan (LADWP Alternate)
Castulo Estrada (CVWD Alternate)	David R. Pettijohn (LADWP)
Dana B. Fisher, Jr. (PVID)	David Vigil (DFW Alternate)
Christopher Hayes (DFW Designee)	

Others Present:

Heather Baez	Rich Juricich
Brian Brady	Robin Madaffer
Melissa Baum-Haley	Jessica Neuwerth
Dennis Davis	Abby Schneider
Dan Denham	Alexi Schnell
JR Echard	Rodney Smith
Chris Harris	Sara Tucker
Bill Hasencamp	

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Hamby announced the presence of a quorum and called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Chairman Hamby invited members of the audience to address the Board on items on the agenda or matters related to the Board. Hearing none, he moved on to the next item on the agenda.

ADMINISTRATION

Chairman Hamby asked for a motion to approve the March 15, 2023, Board meeting minutes. Mr. Madaffer moved that the minutes be approved, seconded by Mr. Seiler. By roll-call vote, the minutes were unanimously approved.

Executive Director Harris read aloud a Board resolution honoring Mr. Glen Peterson for his service as a Board member of the Colorado River Board of California. Mr. Nelson moved that the resolution be approved, seconded by Ms. Cordero. By roll-call vote, the resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. Harris presented the draft Colorado River Board of California budget for Fiscal Year 2023-2024.

Mr. Harris presented the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Accomplishment Report and the FY-2023-2024 Planned Activities Report.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION: MONTEREY ONE WATER

Mr. Sciuto, General Manager at Monterey One Water, reported on the various aspects of the agency's wastewater and water reuse services. He stated that Monterey One Water was formed in 1972 and later consolidated into a Joint Powers Agency with a ten-member board. He stated that Monterey's population is about 265,000 people. He noted that the region has scarce water supplies and Monterey One Water has been actively participating in recycled water efforts for 25 years. He explained that the recycling plant processes 17 million gallons a day (MGD) of wastewater, but the plant has a capacity closer to 30 MGD. He explained that the plant also receives agricultural drainage, packaging produce wash water (from bagged salads), and urban

and stormwater runoff from the Salinas Valley. He stated that 4 MGD of water is used to pre-wash vegetables which, historically has gone to ponds to either evaporate or percolate into the ground.

Mr. Sciuto explained that the agency also has a second treatment plant that has been producing Title 22 non-potable water for the benefit of 12,000 acres of cropland in the Salinas Valley. He explained that the water mitigates the effects of encroaching saltwater intrusion in the region. He stated 25 years ago, irrigating cropland with recycled water was unique but the agricultural community has come to rely on it.

Mr. Sciuto stated that eight years ago, Monterey's local water purveyor, California American Water, received a Cease-and-Desist order to stop its pumping of the Carmel River due to overuse. He stated that to address this issue, the agency began construction of an advanced water purification plant to process indirect potable water reuse water which is injected into the seaside groundwater aquifer called Pure Water Monterey. He stated the program has been in operation for a little more than three years and produces one-third of the potable water demand on the Monterey Peninsula. He stated that the plant is undergoing an expansion which will create 60% of the region's potable water demand by the end of 2025. He added that with the additional water supply, he hopes Monterey Peninsula's building moratorium will be lifted so that new housing can be added, and citizens can remodel their homes.

Mr. Sciuto stated that the agency is partnering with the local landfill to optimize its renewable energy resources. He explained that the Monterey Microgrid Project will bring in organics from the landfill into the Monterey One Water facility to increase the amount of energy it produces. The first phase is currently under construction and will be completed in five to ten years. He stated that the Pure Water facility will be 100% powered by renewable landfill gas.

Responding to a question from Vice Chairman Madaffer about Title 22 water, Mr. Sciuto stated that the water is provided in partnership Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The cost of the water is close to \$430 per acre foot and 12,000 AF of recycled water is delivered to cropland in the Salinas Valley. He stated that they also use an inflatable dam in the Salinas River to bring in river water to supplement the recycled water.

Responding to a question from Board member Nelson about whether Monterey's groundwater basin has been over drafted, Mr. Sciuto stated that the groundwater basin is experiencing a deficit and water from the Pure Water Project is injected into the basin. He stated that the groundwater basin is adjudicated. He explained that the groundwater basin under the agricultural lands is separate and is critically over drafted. He reported that the Groundwater

Sustainability Agency is working very hard to get into balance, but it is over drafted by many tens of thousands of acre feet.

STATE AND LOCAL REPORTS

Ms. Jones, representing the California Department of Water and Power (CA DWR) reported that the State's wet and rainy season the State has been has ended. She stated that compared to the previous dry water years, precipitation for Water Year-2023 fared very well. She added that some areas in the state received better precipitation than others.

Ms. Jones stated that reservoir storage for the San Luis and Shasta reservoirs was above the historical averages. She stated that DWR conducted a snow survey in May, which in previous years has not occurred because there is usually no snow. The survey showed that there is still a substantial amount of snow. She concluded that she hopes that the warming weather does not create additional problems related to rapid snow melting in areas where that is not desirable.

Ms. Cordero, representing The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), stated that as of May 1st, MWD's reservoir storage was about 71% capacity, and the Colorado River Aqueduct will be on a five- pump flow through July. She added that the 2023 diversion target is 827,000 AF, and as of May 4th, MWD has diverted 318,000 AF. She stated that deliveries for the first three months of 2023 were 62% average to date. She stated that the 2023 delivery target for the Desert Water Agency and Coachella Valley District is at 350,000 AF.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER REPORT

Mr. Harris reported that Mr. Juricich would be retiring from State service after thirty years. He stated that Mr. Juricich is the Board's Principal Engineer and has been a critical part of the Board's activities and operations for the past four years. He stated that Mr. Juricich will be missed and acknowledged him for all of his good work. Mr. Juricich thanked Mr. Harris for his comments and stated that he will be looking for part-time work in the private sector.

Mr. Juricich reported that as of May 8th, the water level at Lake Powell was 3,530.67 feet with 5.88 million-acre feet (MAF) of storage, or 25% of capacity. The water level at Lake Mead was 1,050.55 feet with 7.72 MAF of storage, or 30% of capacity. The total system storage was 20.41 MAF, or 35% of capacity, which is 0.09 MAF more than system storage at this time last year.

Mr. Juricich reported that as of May 4th, for Water Year-2023 (WY-2023) the forecasted unregulated inflow into Lake Powell is 14.17 MAF, or 148% of normal. He reported that the forecasted April to July inflow into Lake Powell is 11.0 MAF, or 172% of normal. He stated that observed inflow into Lake Powell for April was 155% of normal and the May inflow forecast was 193% of normal.

Mr. Juricich reported that the snow water equivalent (SWE) above Lake Powell was 144% of median. He stated that SWE conditions throughout the Colorado River Basin were above normal, more than 150% of median, particularly in the Colorado Rocky Mountains. He reported that snowmelt has begun and there are elevated stream flow conditions across much of the Colorado River Basin.

Mr. Juricich reported on the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) April 24-Month Study. He stated that the most probable Lake Powell release is 9.5 MAF for Water Year-2023 and a 7.48 MAF release in Water Year-2024. He stated that April's most probable inflow is 14.47 MAF, or 151% of average.

Mr. Juricich reported that through the end of April, the Brock and Senator Wash regulating reservoirs captured 30,399 AF and 29,312 AF, respectively. He also reported that the excess deliveries to Mexico were 14,541 AF, compared to 1,068 AF this time last year. Finally, the total amount of saline drainage water bypassed to the Cienega de Santa Clara in Mexico was 36,146 AF through April 4th.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN STATES ACTIVITIES

Minute 323 Implementation

Mr. Harris reviewed activities related to Minute 323. He noted that activity around the Minute 323 process is ramping up after several quiet months. He noted that a Minute 323 oversight group meeting was held in San Diego in late April and that the work groups, particularly the projects and desalination work groups, will be meeting over the next couple of months.

Mr. Harris noted that there is revived interest in the All-American Canal turnout workgroup to look at the potential feasibility of routing Mexican treaty delivery water through the All-American Canal and into the Tijuana Aqueduct. He noted the rationale for this is to increase long-term urban water supply reliability in Baja California due to concerns about reliability of the Tijuana Aqueduct.

Mr. Harris noted Mexico's interest in considering the feasibility of desalination from the Sonora Coast of the Gulf of California for the Pacific coast in Baja California. Mr. Harris noted a particular interest in exploring potential binational opportunities for a desalination facility in Rosarito. He noted the rationale for this is to provide potential supply to San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and MWD, in addition to improving urban water supply reliability in Baja California. He noted that a lot of environmental permitting has been done in the Rosarito area for the plant and that some want to build on this previous progress.

Mr. Harris responded to a question about whether the Colorado River water makes it as far south as Rosarito. He responded in the affirmative and explained how Colorado River water is moved in Mexico. He followed up by noting that the Mexican delegation to the workgroup is primarily interested in desalination facilities on the Pacific coast rather than the Sonora coast (i.e., the Gulf of California), that the Minute Oversight Group is receptive to this, and that it will look at this potential in more detail.

Mr. Harris discussed water conservation activities related to the Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan, Mexico's drought plan related to the U.S. Drought Contingency Plan (DCP), as specified in Minute 323. He noted that the U.S. and Mexico sections of the International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC) are proposing to identify opportunities for additional water conservation in the Mexicali Valley and other areas that could result in additional conserved water stored in Lake Mead, in parallel with activities in the U.S. He further noted the desire for a new minute to be completed by July 2023.

Mr. Madaffer asked about how much water is allocated in Lake Mead for Mexico. Mr. Harris responded there is a cumulative cap on how much water can be withdrawn by Mexico and that he needed to check on the precise amount.

Salinity Control Program

Mr. Juricich provided an update on the Salinity Control Forum (Forum). He noted that the Forum's Workgroup (Workgroup) held a meeting at the end of April, and that the Workgroup is busy preparing a draft update to the Colorado River salinity standards for the Forum. He further noted that the Workgroup is trying to prepare the first draft for the Forum meeting in early June, followed by a draft for public comment later in June or July, followed by adoption in the fall.

Mr. Juricich noted, with a slide, that there were high flows in the Dolores River near the Paradox Valley Unit and pointed out where salinity measurements are taken for that project, but

that Reclamation assumed him that there is no damage to the measurement facilities due to the high flows.

Mr. Juricich described how the Workgroup discussed concerns about the longevity of the Paradox Valley control project as its deep injection can induce seismic activity. He noted that the last injection-induced earthquake, in 2019, shut down the project for two years and that it is now running at two-thirds capacity. He noted that the Forum is interested in finding a long-term replacement for the existing injection well and that Reclamation will seek requests for information about ideas for salinity control in the Paradox Valley. He noted that the request for information would likely be a three-month process and that the next step would be a request for proposals. Mr. Juricich explained that the general idea would be for someone to take the water from the collection wells and treat it, potentially with evaporation ponds or utilizing thermal evaporation. He noted that the Workgroup spent several hours discussing the process with Reclamation.

Finally, Mr. Juricich noted that the Workgroup toured the area around Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where the meeting was held. Mr. Juricich showed photos from the tour. He noted in particular that they visited saline hot springs that currently discharge into the Colorado River and that are of potential interest for a future salinity control project.

Mr. Harris pointed out that the saline hot springs in Glenwood was one of the original potential salinity control projects identified in the 1974 Salinity Control Act legislation, the others being Paradox Valley, Pah Tempe hot springs, and LaVerkin hot springs, and that a salinity control project in Glenwood should be actively considered over the next few years.

Status of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the Technical Work Group (TWG) of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP) held a meeting in Phoenix, AZ from April 12 to 13.

Ms. Neuwerth reported on the ongoing smallmouth bass issue. Ms. Neuwerth reported that the National Park Service used electrofishing previously and this tool may be utilized again during the upcoming summer. Ms. Neuwerth stated that electrofishing is energy intensive, taking a lot of man hours.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that Reclamation is looking at installing a fish exclusion device, likely a net, in Lake Powell to prevent more fish from passing through the dam and moving downstream. The target date is 2024; however, that may be ambitious.

A question was asked regarding if the zapping was going on downstream of Powell. Ms. Neuwerth replied that yes, the electrofishing is taking place downstream with boats that go back and forth across the river below the dam all the way down to Lees Ferry, covering an approximately 14-mile stretch of the river.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that Reclamation has been working on an Environmental Assessment (EA) to change the way the dam operates in order to disadvantage smallmouth bass. Options being considered included spike flows to disrupt smallmouth bass spawning and utilizing the bypass tubes as they would intake lower elevation water that is cooler. Ms. Neuwerth reported that use of the bypass tubes is difficult because it sacrifices hydropower production.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that Reclamation received a lot of feedback on the draft EA and is now moving to an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. The timeline for the EIS is unclear.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the first spring high flow experiment (HFE) has been conducted at Glen Canyon Dam since 2008. A spring experiment worked out this year partly because of the release change from Glen Canyon Dam during the year from a 7 MAF release to a 9.5 MAF release, resulting in a lot of water to moving in the summer months. Ms. Neuwerth reported that the thought behind the experiment was to move sediment up on to the banks to rebuild beaches so that when they erode it's not quite as detrimental. The HFE was held at the end of April.

Status of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) met virtually on April 26.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the program recently released their annual report looking back at what happened in the previous year, what is occurring this year, and what is being planned.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the LCR MSCP spent \$27 million in 2022. The majority of the spending was on habitat creation and maintenance. More than 7,000 acres of habitat have now been established, 87% of the total habitat requirement for this program. Habitat replacement for the program is ahead of schedule.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that total habitat for the LCR MSCP is targeted at a little over 8,000 acres. The LCR MSCP aims to have this habitat built prior to 2026 when the budget starts decreasing.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the LCR MSCP is having great luck with yellow-billed cuckoos which are showing up or getting nests every year.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that the southwestern willow flycatcher is not doing as well. The LCR MSCP's habitat metric meets the needs of the southwestern willow flycatcher; however, they exhibit site fidelity where they return to previous habitat regardless of the condition.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that one of California's LCR MSCP permittees, the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), is considering withdrawing from the program. LCR MSCP permittees get water or power from the Colorado River and participate in the program to compensate for the impact of that activity. SCPPA does not have any current Hoover Dam contracts, however their member agencies have contracts.

Ms. Neuwerth reported that SCCPA would potentially withdraw as a permittee and their individual member agencies would join the program. This may require an amendment to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) permit to remove SCPPA and add the new permittees as well as an amendment to the California's funding agreement that dictates how California's LCR MSCP members pay for the program.

Ms. Neuwerth stated SCCPA's withdrawal from the LCR MSCP will probably take place over the next six months to one year.

MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS

Imperial Irrigation District (IID)

Mr. Seiler spent several minutes, with two slides, discussing the condition of some unlined canal sections in IID's service area, the challenges associated with repairing them, and the costs associated with not repairing them, emphasizing that water is lost for use even if accounted for as return flow credit. He concluded by noting the importance of lining IID's canal system to save water.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

Board member Gloria Cordero from MWD introduced Adán Ortega, president of MWD's board and thanked him for appointing her to the CRB. She prompted Mr. Ortega to speak, and Mr. Hamby agreed and welcomed him.

Mr. Ortega noted the strong agriculture-urban partnerships in Southern California as "we face some critical questions with the federal authorities." He expressed gratitude for Ms. Cordero's appointment to the CRB, noting her shared commitment to partnerships with tribal nations and understanding of issues of other MWD member agencies, including those sitting on the CRB (i.e., SDCWA and LADWP). He noted that MWD values Mr. Jim Madaffer (of SDCWA) as CRB's Vice Chairman as MWD tries to stay informed of ongoing issues and strategic matters. Finally, Mr. Ortega noted that the region, including agricultural water users, represents the majority of California's poorest residents who would bear the job, health, and quality of life impacts from potential federal actions. He thanked Mr. Hamby for his leadership and concluded with positive remarks related to future collaborations.

Ms. Cordero continued with updates from MWD. She noted that MWD's Board approved the installation of twelve in-line flow monitoring stations along the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) conveyance system, which will allow staff to monitor flows remotely and in real time at the locations, instead of with in-person visual observations. She noted that this will provide for better control and regulation of water flows through the CRA, ensuring MWD's efficiency and reliability.

Ms. Cordero described, as one of many Earth Day activities, their first sustainability expo, an in-person event that offered workshops to students and other attendees and included speakers that highlighted MWD's leadership and sustainable practices. She emphasized that this was one of the many things MWD does to advance their commitment to sustainability.

Ms. Cordero noted that as part of MWD's effort to encourage young people to consider careers in water management, MWD provided a cybersecurity internship for high school students to learn about cybersecurity and I.T. strategies that water agencies are increasingly using to manage and protect water supplies. She further discussed MWD's challenge with attracting and retaining young people in water management, at least in her district in Long Beach, and that MWD is continually seeking to address this.

Ms. Cordero noted that MWD General Manager Adel Hagekhalil is in Germany at a global water summit addressing water-related issues facing Southern California, including the Colorado River and climate change, and showcasing MWD's innovative programs including the Pure Water project.

Finally, Ms. Cordero described two MWD hosted tours. First, as explained by Ms. Cordero, MWD hosted fourteen staff members from relevant congressional offices in D.C., including providing a tour of the Colorado River, for them to learn about the system and MWDs interests in the river, supply conditions, and future initiatives. Second, MWD hosted a media tour for reporters from the L.A. Times, Spectrum News, CNN and the Associated Press. She thanked President Joaquin for meeting with the tour and talking to them about their programs and their partnership with MWD.

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)

Board member Jim Madaffer from SDCWA, after casual introductory remarks, stated that SDCWA continues to work with others to provide a unified message to both federal agencies and state leaders. He noted that SDCWA General Manager Sandy Kerl joined with IID (including Mr. Hamby), MWD, and the California Natural Resources Agency (including Secretary of Natural Resources Wade Crowfoot) to deliver a message on May 2nd to the State Assembly Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife. He noted that Ms. Kerl highlighted what SDCWA has done over the last three decades, including where they have invested in conservation and local supply development and the 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement. Mr. Madaffer expressed hope that Arizona in particular will likewise implement conservation programs that support agriculture and urban interests, addressing the current water management environment. He also noted that Ms. Kerl highlighted that new conservation should consider the Salton Sea.

Mr. Madaffer noted that SDCWA joined the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce on its annual trip to Washington, D.C. to discuss several issues. He noted in particular a panel discussion in D.C. to discuss issues, including the need to address the Colorado River. The panel discussion included Reclamation Deputy Commissioner David Palumbo, as well as SDCWA Interim General Manager Dan Denham and SDCWA board member and vice chairman Nick Serrano, who moderated the discussion.

Mr. Madaffer discussed the importance of collaboration and expressed concern about the Federal government telling [Colorado River stakeholders] what to do. He further emphasized that agencies need to work together to show how much California has done and that California can do more, but that the Law of the River must be upheld and that Colorado River management actions must involve the entire basin, not just the Lower Basin and not just California.

Finally, Mr. Madaffer noted that Ms. Kerl will be retiring, and that Mr. Denham will take over as interim general manager.

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD)

Board member Peter Nelson stated that CVWD is continuing their conservation activities. He expressed gratitude for 100% allocation from the State Water Project (SWP) and that CVWD is implementing some new agreements signed in 2019 with MWD, also a SWP contractor, to whom he expressed further gratitude.

Mr. Nelson noted that CVWD is continuing to forgo deliveries to their Thomas E. Levy facility even without a contract and without California concurrence. The water is being saved to help improve lake levels in Lake Mead and Lake Powell. He expressed hope that CVWD will be able to sign a contract with Reclamation for this activity for compensation under “Bucket 1A” of the Inflation Reduction Act.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR)

Board member Jeanine Jones from DWR began by noting that that State Water Project has a 100% allocation from the Tulare River and that the last time that occurred was 2006.

Ms. Jones noted that DWR is continuing to deal with issues surrounding Tulare Lake. She noted in particular that DWR is increasing its effort to provide large scale pumping equipment to districts aiming to divert some flood water that would otherwise flow to Tulare Lake into areas where it can be used to recharge groundwater basins to support activities under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). She noted that many recharge activities include using fallowed or otherwise unplanted fields as temporary recharge locations.

Responding to a question about whether she knows how big Tulare Lake might become, Ms. Jones noted that that’s to be determined based on the snowmelt pattern, but that it is currently at about 40% of its historical acreage. The questioner followed up asking about the validity of reports of 80,000 acres, to which Ms. Jones noted that the north half and a piece of the southeast corner of the historical lakebed is wet now. She also noted impacts to local communities, including the transportation network. The questioner followed up noting that their valley is 100,000 acres, which puts 80,000 acres in perspective.

Another participant asked whether or not water from Tulare Lake could be pumped into an aqueduct as a water supply or if there are associated water quality issues. Ms. Jones responded by noting many efforts to capture recent excess water. She also noted the flood concern due to anticipated high snowmelt and lack of sufficient channel capacity in some parts of the system.

Responding to this discussion, Mr. Madaffer noted that he has been in discussions with Mr. Pettijohn (of LADWP) to send some excess water from Owens Valley to San Diego, and that SDCWA could potentially provide desalinated water to other parts of the basin, such as in Arizona. Mr. Madaffer suggested that Mr. Harris and Mr. Denham have a conversation about this, as part of broader creative solutions for moving water around the system.

BASIN STATES ACTIVITIES

Mr. Harris reported that the Bureau of Reclamation released for review the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) on potential near-term actions that are being considered to protect critical elevation in Lakes Powell and Mead. He stated that comments on the SEIS are due to Reclamation on or before May 30th.

Mr. Harris stated that the Lower Basin States, Arizona, California and Nevada, are working to put a package together that will influence the development of the final SEIS. He stated that the Lower Basin States are working on a dual track process to formally respond to the draft SEIS.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND UPDATES

Post-2026 Integrated Technical Education Workgroup

Mr. Juricich reported that on May 3rd, Board Staff attended the Post-2026 Integrated Technical Education Workgroup (ITEW) hosted by Reclamation. He stated that the workgroup meeting was one of several planned by Reclamation. He added that there were over one hundred attendees to the meeting in person and virtually. He stated that Reclamation's purpose for hosting the Workgroup meetings is to provide technical support for the review of the different post-2026 alternatives while identifying trade-offs between system performance objectives under a wide range of uncertain future system conditions. The workgroup will also look at the robustness and vulnerability of different policies. Mr. Juricich explained that Reclamation is also developing a web platform for modelers and non-modelers to run various management strategies and policies.

Public Webinars on Draft SEIS for Updating the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lakes Powell and Mead

Mr. Juricich reported that Reclamation is hosting several public webinars on the Draft SEIS. The webinars will discuss current drought conditions in the Basin, provide an overview of

the Draft SEIS project and information on the projected impacts including detailed water supply impacts. The webinars will also include questions and verbal comments from the public.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Chairman Hamby reported that he participated in the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee informational hearing on the Colorado River. He stated that California Secretary of Natural Resources, Mr. Crowfoot, Executive Director of the CRB, Mr. Harris, Ms. Kerl, General Manager of the SDCWA, Ms. Shields, IID's Director of Colorado River, and Mr. Hagekhalil, General Manager of MWD, painted a picture of cooperation within California which has been durable over time.

Chairman Hamby added that he and Mr. Harris have engaged in dialogue with Lower Basin State counterparts, the Department of the Interior and Reclamation to develop a consensus-based preferred alternative for the SEIS using IRA-funded reductions and updated hydrology.

Chairman Hamby concluded his report stating that he and his Lower Basin counterparts have continued to keep their respective Senate offices up to date on Colorado River issues.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Pursuant to provisions of Article 9, commencing with Section 11120, of Chapter 1 of Part 1, Division 3 of Title 2 of the government Section Program 12516 and 12519 of the Water Code, a motion was made by Mr. Madaffer to go into Executive Session, seconded by Mr. Nelson, to discuss matters concerning interstate negotiations with representatives from other states or the federal government. The motion was unanimously approved. The Board entered Executive Session at 11:23 a.m.

REGULAR SESSION

The Board resumed the regular session at 11.52 a.m. No action was taken.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further items to be brought before the Board, Chairman Hamby adjourned the meeting at 12:00 p.m.