MINUTES OF MEETING
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, August 20, 2025

A meeting of the Colorado River Board of California (CRB or Board) was held on Wednesday, August 20, 2025, San Diego County Water Authority, 4677 Overland Ave, San Diego, CA 92123.

Board Members and Alternates Present:

Gloria Cordero (MWD)
Gina Dockstader (IID Alternate)
Dana B. Fisher, Jr. (PVID)
John B. Hamby, Chairman (IID)
Jordan Joaquin (Public Member)
Jeanine Jones (DWR Designee)
Delon Kwan (LADWP Alternate)
Jim Madaffer, Vice Chairman (SDCWA)
Peter Nelson (CVWD)
Brad Robinson (PVID Alternate)
Frank Ruiz (Public Member)

Board Members and Alternates Absent:

Michael Camacho (MWD Alternate)
Castula Estrada (CVWD Alternate)
Christopher Hayes (CDFW Designee)
Eric Heidemann (SDCWA Alternate)
David R. Pettijohn (LADWP)
David Vigil (CDFW Alternate Designee)

Others Present:

Steve Abbott
Nick Bahr
Linda Bahr
Dee Bradshaw
Daniel Bunk
Michael Cohen
Dennis Davis
Tommy Drennan
JR Echard
Craig Elmore
Genevieve Johnson
Eric Katz
Neal Meyer
Yuanyuan Myint
Jessica Neuwerth
Rick Paul
Meggan Quarles
Alexi Schnell
Peter Silva
Sally Spener
Zach Stevens
Joseph Vanderhorst
Cherie Watte
Meena Westford
Jerry Zimmerman

CALL TO ORDER

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

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Chairman 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.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Bureau of Reclamation: Lower Colorado Regional Overview

Chairman Hamby introduced Genevieve Johnson, the Acting Regional Director of the Reclamation Lower Colorado Basin (LCB) Region and Dan Bunk, Chief of the Reclamation Boulder Canyon Area Office.

Ms. Johnson provided an overview of the LCB Region and the work that it does. She reviewed the current leadership team, noting that there are many vacant positions currently filled by acting staff, and the major projects and activities of the LCB Region's Area Offices. For the Yuma Area office, Ms. Johnson noted that storage optimization studies are underway to try to identify additional storage options to capture excess flows, especially during precipitation events.

Mr. Bunk provided an update on the latest hydrologic conditions in the Colorado River Basin, reservoir storage conditions of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, and planned annual operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead for Water Year 2026, noting that Lake Powell is planned to operate at the Mid-Elevation Release Tier (7.48 MAF release in 2026) and Lake Mead at the Level 1 Shortage Condition. Mr. Bunk discussed the 2024 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) Record of Decision, noting that a consultation process would be triggered to determine whether releases from Lake Powell could be reduced to below 7.48 MAF in 2026, in addition to drought response operations under the 2019 Drought Contingency Plan, if Lake Powell is projected to be at elevation 3,500 ft or less during any period through 2026. Mr. Bunk also noted that Reclamation is implementing water saving measures of up to 3.0 MAF for WY-2024 through WY-2026, as defined in the 2024 SEIS. Mr. Bunk reviewed major federal actions in the basin since 2008 and system conservation and efficiency programs in the Upper and Lower Colorado Basins. Mr. Bunk then reviewed conservation by Mexico for Calendar Years 2024-2026 under Minute 330.

Member Nelson asked Ms. Johnson about whether new ideas for projects to capture excess flows would extend to beyond the Yuma Area Office service area. Ms. Johnson replied that Reclamation is open to exploring a wide range of options to both capture excess flows and in general tighten up operations in the Yuma area. Ms. Johnson encouraged Member Nelson to connect with her and Member Nelson agreed, noting that non-structural options, such as trading water, could also be explored.

Member Nelson asked Mr. Bunk what the natural flow is for 2025, noting that there have recently been negotiations around allocating water between the Upper and Lower Basins based on natural flow. Mr. Bunk responded that he would need to consult with Reclamation's natural flow experts, but that he thought it is around seventy percent of a 14.6 MAF long-term average and followed up with additional s commentary.

U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission: Binational Water Delivery

Ms. Sally Spener, U.S. Secretary of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) provided an overview of the commission, the 1944 Water Treaty provisions related to the Colorado River, as well as activities undertaken by the commission over the last decade to enhance its cooperation with Mexico. Ms. Spener stated that she will also discuss cooperative actions that will be anticipated for post-2026 operations.

Ms. Spener stated that the mission of the IBWC is to apply the boundary and water treaties between the United States and Mexico and to settle differences that arise henceforth. She explained that the modern-day commission was established in the 1944 Water Treaty, although its history dates back to the mid-1800s. She stated that the IBWC is an independent federal commission and there is a Mexican section of the IBWC. She explained that Mr. Chad McIntosh is a presidential appointee and IBWC operates under the foreign policy guidance and budget from the Department of State.

Ms. Spener explained that IBWC Minutes are agreements of the IBWC that are intended to implement the 1944 Treaty. Ms. Spener added that the Minutes are binding when approved by the U.S. Department of State and Mexico's ministry of Foreign Relations. There are 332 minutes to date.

Ms. Spener stated that U.S. delivers 1.5 MAF of Colorado River Water per year to Mexico, as required by the 1944 Water Treaty. She explained that when there are surplus waters, Mexico could receive up to 1.7 MAF and during extraordinary drought, Mexico's delivery can be reduced in proportion to the reductions implemented within the United States. Ms. Spener stated that the treaty does not define extraordinary drought, so the IBWC has developed cooperative mechanisms for Mexico to share in shortage through its Minutes.

Ms. Spener stated that to deliver water to Mexico, Reclamation operates the upstream infrastructure. The United States delivers water near Yuma, Arizona, Mexicali, and Baja California at the Northern International Boundary. She explained that the IBWC works with Mexico to transmit its water orders to the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), stating that Mexico diverts its water at Morelos Dam, along the international boundary. Ms. Spener stated that water delivered to Mexico must adhere to salinity limits that were established in Minute 242 which establishes a differential to ensure that the water deliveries have similar quality to the water utilized in the United States.

Ms. Spener reported that the Colorado River Joint Cooperative process was kicked off with a joint statement by Interior Secretary Kempthorne and Mexico's Ambassador Sarukhan in 2007. She reported that during the following year, four work groups were formed with broad stakeholder involvement to work on future agreements between the two countries, noting that this framework was formalized in 2010 for Minute 317. Ms. Spener stated that in 2010, Mexico experienced a magnitude 7.2 earthquake in the Mexicali Valley that caused significant damage to its water conveyance infrastructure, particularly the irrigation canals. Ms. Spener explained that Minute 318 was created to allow Mexico to store water in the US until it could fix its infrastructure.

Ms. Spener stated that Minute 319 was developed in 2012 as a five-year pilot project that allowed Mexico to defer certain volumes of its annual delivery. Ms. Spener stated that Minute 323 was signed in 2017 to expand and extend some of the actions outlined in Minute 319 through 2026. Ms. Spener explained that Minute 323 is in effect from 2017 to 2026 and includes a provision for creation of Mexico's Water reserve to store water in the United States for the environment. She stated that numerous Minute 323 work groups were created involving 200 members from the United States and Mexico.

Ms. Spener reported that one of the key aspects of Minute 323 was establishment of Mexico's water reserve. Ms. Spener explained that the water reserve allows Mexico to defer water deliveries due to earthquakes, emergencies, or conservation. Ms. Spener stated that the water will be available for subsequent delivery and gives Mexico flexibility in water management. Ms. Spener added that Mexico's stored water has boosted Lake Mead's elevation, benefiting all users.

Ms. Spener reported on the binational Minute 323 Hydrology work group. Ms. Spener stated that the work group includes technical experts from both countries that work together to exchange data as well as technical and modeling expertise. Ms. Spener stated that on a fundamental level, the work group has helped deepen understanding and trust between the two countries, especially as it relates to managing future water supply challenges.

Ms. Spener provided an overview of Minute 323 projects, reporting that the United States provided $31.5 million for conservation projects in Mexico. She stated that Reclamation provided $16.5 million in exchange for 70,000 AF of water for the environment and 50,000 AF for system storage water. Local funding agencies such as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District provided $15 million in exchange for 109,100 AF of conserved water.

Ms. Spener reported on the work of the Binational Desalination work group. Ms. Spener stated that a Phase 1 Feasibility study for a binational desalination plant in the Sea of Cortez was completed in May 2020. Ms. Spener explained that the study determined that the project was feasible, would consider up to 200,000 AF per year and cost about $2,000/AF. Phase 2 of the study's scope of work has been drafted but Mexico paused work and shifted its focus on developing desalination on the Baja California coast at Rosarito.

Ms. Spener reported that key aspect of Minute 323 is water sharing during high-elevation reservoir conditions, starting at elevation 1,145 feet but remarked that the last time Lake Mead reached this elevation was in 2012. Ms. Spener reported that Mexico also agreed to shortage sharing, adding that this was a key component of Minute 319. Ms. Spener stated that Mexico takes annual reductions based on the three low-elevation tiers at Lake Mead and that is based on the August 24-Month Study projections for the next year. Ms. Spener stated that Mexico has the ability to use of some of its stored water to offset shortage, but there are limitations. Ms. Spener stated that for 2025 and 2026, Mexico's shortage reduction is 50,000 AF.

Ms. Spener reported the Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan (BWSCP) is the Mexican component of the U.S. Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan. She explained that the plan required water savings earlier to shore up drought-affected reservoirs. In addition, Mexico commits to reducing water orders at certain reservoir elevations and that those water savings could be delivered in the future when the reservoirs recover. Ms. Spener explained that the BWSCP requires a reduction of 30,000 AF when Lake Mead's elevation is between 1,075 feet and 1,050 feet.

Ms. Spener explained that Minute 323 has worked to address salinity and flow variability of delivery of water to Mexico. Ms. Spener explained that Minute 323 addresses salinity spikes at the Southernly International Boundary with improved salinity monitoring. Minute 323 identified measures that will address flow variability in deliveries to Mexico to provide more consistent daily deliveries. Ms. Spener explained that that flow variability work group has also considered regulating reservoirs in Mexico; however, Mexico is satisfied with the operational changes that have already been implemented.

Ms. Spener reported that Minute 323 provides 210,000 AF of water for the environment, with the goal of developing more if conditions allow. Ms. Spener explained that that the U.S. investment in Mexico is covering one-third of the volume of water created and Mexico and NGOs are providing the rest. Ms. Spener stated that efforts have focused on providing water for habitat restoration sites and on conducting associated monitoring.

Ms. Spener reported that, in March 2024, Minute 330 was enacted to address the sustained drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin. Ms. Spener explained that despite the best efforts encompassed in the 2007 Guidelines and the Drought Contingency Plan and Minute 323, the Colorado River Basins was presented with very alarming projections for Lake Powell and Lake Mead reservoirs elevations that triggered additional consultation within Mexico. The Binational Emergency Response Group (BERG) was formed to begin negotiations with Mexico that ultimately resulted in the creation of Minute 330. Ms. Spener explained that Minute 330 called for the Lower Basin States to conserve an additional volume of 3 MAF from 2023 to 2026, with Mexico conserving an additional 400,000 AF over the same period. In addition, the U.S. invested $65 million for additional conservation in Mexico.

Ms. Spener reported that a new Minute will be needed to address post-2026 operations. Ms. Spener stated that the goal is to develop a Minute that is complementary to the domestic guidelines and that can be completed around the same time as the Post-2026 Record of Decision that will be signed next August. Ms. Spener explained that the Minute is expected to build upon the Minute 323 agreement. Ms. Spener remarked that it took two and half years to negotiate Minute 323 and that formal negotiations for the Post-2026 Minute have not started yet. Ms. Spener also explained that there is a lack of Basin State consensus and clarity on the post-2026 alternatives Reclamation is considering. She stated that the IBWC and Reclamation have been meeting every few months to get an update on alternative development. In addition, Reclamation has solicited Mexico's input on modeling assumptions.

Vice Chairman Madaffer inquired about the Tijuana River. Ms. Spener stated she would be giving a presentation about the Tijuana River to a community group later that day. Ms. Spener stated that there is a lot of momentum around coming up with a solution for the San Diego/Tijuana pollution problem. Ms. Spener explained that the Tijuana River flows from Mexico into the United States through southern San Diego and the City of Imperial Beach and carries both treated wastewater, untreated wastewater, and rainwater to the beach in southern San Diego County causing significant health impacts on that community. She stated that the river creates odors from hydrogen sulfides gases. Ms. Spener explained that the beaches were closed for most of last year, with the southernmost areas closed for three years. Ms. Spener stated that in 2022, a Minute was developed to invest about $500 million between the United States and Mexico to develop sanitation infrastructure. Ms. Spener stated that U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Zeldin and Mexico's Environmental Secretary Barcena signed a

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in Mexico City to accelerate several of the sanitation projects. Ms. Spener stated that one of the projects is to expand the International Wastewater Treatment Plant in San Ysidro to double its capacity. Ms. Spener stated that in May it was announced that a one-hundred-day acceleration was enacted to treat at the advanced primary level an additional ten million gallons per day. The project is expected to be completed by August 28th. Ms. Spener explained that with the additional treatment capacity the wastewater treatment plant we will be able to eliminate the dry weather flows in the Tijuana River that are coming into the United States. Ms. Spener added that the IBWC is also accelerating its timeline for completion for the full 50 MGD expansion.

Ms. Spener reported that Mexico completed construction of a new wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana that discharges into the Pacific Ocean. Ms. Spener explained that depending on the ocean currents, contaminated water impacts shorelines in San Diego County. Ms. Spener stated that Commissioner McIntosh has been accelerating projects to mitigate this issue.

REPORTS

Water Supply and Operations Report

Executive Director Neuwerth remarked that Dan Bunk provided most of the Colorado Water Supply updates during his presentation. She reported that the August 24-Month Study was released last Friday and determined that Lake Mead will operate under a Tier 1 shortage for the Lower Basin and Mexico. Executive Director Neuwerth stated that there will be cumulative reduction of 613,000-acre feet from the Lower Basin and Mexico, and Lake Powell release will be set as 7.48 MAF for this year, pending some potential adjustments under the 2024 SEIS. She stated that this will be the third consecutive 7.48 within the last five years. Executive Director Neuwerth noted that Lake Mead's elevation has remained at a relatively steady level despite multiple 7.48 MAF releases from Lake Powell and it is a testament to the volume of conservation that has occurred in the Lower Basin.

Colorado River Basin Programs Report

Colorado River Basin Programs

Executive Director Neuwerth reported on highlights from a memo included in the meeting packet providing a report on activities and updates pertaining to programs in the Colorado River Basin.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that Reclamation completed an epoxy recoating of the river outlet works at Glen Canyon Dam. Reclamation noticed cavitation in the river outlet

works in 2023. The recoating fixed damage from the earlier cavitation but is not expected to resolve longer-term concerns about cavitation in those facilities. Executive Director Neuwerth added that the lower the elevation of Lake Powell, the higher the chance of cavitation.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP) has been focused over the past couple of years on preventing the establishment of smallmouth bass below Glen Canyon Dam. The stretch of the river in the Grand Canyon area is one of the few remaining areas of the Colorado River that has a largely native population of fish. The GCDAMP found that smallmouth bass presence below Glen Canyon Dam increased in 2022 or 2023. Since that time, the GCDAMP has been working to prevent those fish from spreading downstream where there are a lot of native fish.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that there are ongoing projects to limit the spread of smallmouth bass. There was a slough about two miles below the dam, twelve miles from Lees Ferry, that was a known hot spot for smallmouth bass. That slough has been modified to make it more of a pass-through with an island, rather than a backwater, in an effort to cool down the water temperature and make it less hospitable for warmwater invasive fish.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that cool mix flows have been approved for the second consecutive year. In the late summer, the temperature of the water released from Glen Canyon Dam reaches its peak for the year. In order to cool the river, about two-thirds of the water is being released through the power plant, which draws higher from the reservoir, and about one-third of the water is being released through the river outlet works, which draws lower, cooler water from Lake Powell. Some power generation is being sacrificed to cool the water and prevent warmwater invasive fish from spawning.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the cool mix flow was successful last year; however, the experiment last year entailed a more expansive version of the cool mix flows. In response to concerns regarding hydropower generation at Glen Canyon Dam, the experiment has been scaled back. There will be monitoring to verify that the experiment still has the desired effect.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the cool mix flow was successful in preventing spawning of smallmouth bass in 2024. It is expected to result in an approximately $5 million impact to hydropower generation from Glen Canyon Dam, approximately a third of the cost of the flows last year. By pairing back the experiment, the impact to hydropower has been reduced; however, it is still an expensive experiment for the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) customers.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that Reclamation is working on a long-term study of the feasibility of installing a thermal curtain in the forebay above Glen Canyon Dam, which

would both prevent the passage of fish, which are in the upper levels of the lake towards the dam, and force withdrawal of water from a lower elevation, cooling the downstream releases. A thermal curtain would be expensive and any impact a curtain could have to the operation of the dam needs to be evaluated. It will take a while to assess whether a curtain is a feasible option.

Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) is working to prepare for changes to the LCR MSCP after 2026, when the operations of the river could be markedly different than they are today. The program primarily considering what may occur as the Lower Basin uses less water, which would draw down the level in the entire lower Colorado River resulting in effects on existing habitats, existing species, recreation, and a number of other factors.

Currently, the LCR MSCP provides coverage for reduced flow, reduced delivery in the lower Colorado River. The program is preparing for the states to use less water in the future by ensuring that there is coverage for those activities.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that a major step forward in the past couple months is that a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) co-lead agency agreement was executed between the Coachella Valley Water District, Imperial Irrigation District, and the Metropolitan Water District. The three agencies will act as co-lead agencies for the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that is anticipated to accompany an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for post-2026 changes to the MSCP.

Executive Director's Report

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the Minute Oversight Group for Minute 323 met on June 25. Per the terms of Minute 330, Mexico is conserving water in parallel with the U.S. over the interim period leading up to 2026, and reported that it will have conserved 333,000 AF by the end of 2025 and is on target to conserve 400,000 AF cumulatively by the end of 2026. Executive Director Neuwerth also noted that a domestic work group has been established to prepare for binational efforts to evaluate salinity trends and sources associated with operations under Minute 330.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that the recent House Energy and Water Appropriations Bill contained several provisions related to Colorado River operations. It allocated $50 million for Colorado River water conservation and directed Reclamation to brief the committee on the anticipated exposed federal lands at the Salton Sea and any costs associated with obligations at those sites, as well as options to reduce excess deliveries to Mexico.

Executive Director Neuwerth reported that H.R. 831 is moving forward in the House. The legislation would establish an interest-bearing account for non-federal funding contributions to the LCR MSCP, to ensure that these funds maintain their value until needed for program operation. Executive Director Neuwerth noted that the legislation was marked up by committee in mid-July.

Executive Director Neuwerth noted that Colorado's Congressional delegation recently sent a joint letter to the Department of the Interior and Reclamation requesting the release of water project funds announced during the Biden administration. Executive Director Neuwerth reported that Inflation Reduction Act funding was frozen in January 2025 and interests in Colorado were pushing to get those funds moving.

Executive Director Neuwerth presented a summary of conservation occurring in the Lower Basin as part of the 2024 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) and Lower Basin Plan. The reductions are in addition to those required under the 2007 Interim Shortage Guidelines and the 2019 Drought Contingency Plan. Executive Director Neuwerth reported that, based on projections, the Lower Basin is on track to conserve 3.0 MAF by the end of 2025, with conservation totaling 3.7 MAF by the end of 2026.

Member Nelson noted that it would be helpful to have a table presenting similar information for Upper Basin activities over the same period. In response to a question from Mr. Zimmerman on how much of the Upper Basin's conservation reaches a reservoir or is diverted by other users, Mr. Bunk noted that there are initial steps occurring to put such accounting in place.

DISCUSSION/ACTION

Consideration and Approval of Meeting Minutes of the May 14, 2025 Board Meeting

Chairman Hamby asked for a motion to approve the May 14, 2025 Board meeting minutes. Member Fisher moved to approve the minutes, seconded by Vice Chairman Madaffer. By roll-call vote, this item was unanimously approved. Member Kwan and Member Cordero abstained.

Consideration and Approval of Meeting Minutes of the June 11, 2025 Board Meeting

Chairman Hamby asked for a motion to approve the June 11, 2025 Board meeting minutes. Member Fisher moved to approve the minutes, seconded by Vice Chairman Madaffer. By roll-call vote, this item was unanimously approved. Member Kwan and Member Jones abstained.

Consideration and Approval of Meeting Minutes of the June 25, 2025 Board Meeting

Chairman Hamby asked for a motion to approve the June 25, 2025 Board meeting minutes. Member Fisher moved to approve the minutes, seconded by Vice Chairman Madaffer. By roll-call vote, this item was unanimously approved. Member Kwan and Member Cordero abstained.

Member Agency and Public Member Reports

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)

Vice Chairman Madaffer reported that in July SDCWA kicked off its 2026 ten-year capital improvement program financing plan update, which is conducted every five years. Vice Chairman Madaffer noted that the plan helps SDCWA explore ways to monetize its water to help the Colorado River offset the ongoing drought. He reported that the plan will be presented to the SDCWA Board in October and again in November for final approval.

Imperial Irrigation District (IID)

Noting the high temperature in the Imperial Valley, Member Dockstader reported on how IID does operations and maintenance (O&M) during the summer. Member Dockstader reported that IID does concrete lining and canal bank repairs, silt and sediment removal, vegetation control, and safety and access upgrades, showing examples of each of these.

Member Dockstader reported that IID also performs emergency response and water loss prevention work. Member Dockstader also noted that IID has regular canal outages, providing a personal view of what it means when household water use is cut off during the outages and further noting that IID crews are fixing canals during these outages.

Member Dockstader also reported that IID typically has 105 days of planned canal outages for maintenance somewhere in its thirty-three-canal system, noting that IID gives three days of notice for these outages and that farmers plan for this.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

Member Cordero reported on the Casa Loma Siphon Replacement project that replaced a century-old portion of the Colorado River Aqueduct. Member Cordero noted that MWD received a national award for sustainability and resilience for the project from the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure, noting further that the project, a siphon, crosses an earthquake fault line. Member Cordero stated that the siphon will be resilient to standing groundwater and ground movement.

Member Cordero reported on the Sepulveda Feeder Pump Station Project, noting that the pump station would push Colorado River water and stored supplies from Diamond Valley

Lake into northern Los Angeles and southern Ventura County and that MWD approved the project last month. She noted that these areas had to significantly reduce their water consumption during last year's drought because they depended solely on the State Water Project. Member Cordero indicated that the project is one that MWD has been working on to improve connectivity to other water sources in order to improve the resiliency of its water supply. Member Cordero also noted that the project is the first time MWD has used a design-build method for construction since the California state legislature granted the authority to use the method.

Member Cordero lastly reported that three MWD directors engaged on social media to talk about the Delta Conveyance Project, noting that MWD is currently in the process of deciding whether to fully invest in the construction of the project.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Chairman Hamby reserved reports for the Executive Session. Chairman Hamby moved that the Board convene into Executive Session, stating that an open meeting would substantially impair the performance by the Board of its statutory duties. Vice Chairman Madaffer seconded. By roll-call vote, this item was unanimously approved.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Board entered Executive Session at 11:40 a.m.

Pursuant to Section 12519, of Water Code, an Executive Session was held to discuss interstate claims to the use of Colorado River system waters in judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, and/or negotiations with representatives from the other Basin states or federal government.

REGULAR SESSION

The Board resumed the regular session at 1:05 p.m. No action was taken.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Chairman Hamby announced that the next Board meeting is scheduled to be at 10:00 a.m. on October 15, 2025, and location was to be determined.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further items to be brought before the Board, Chairman Hamby adjourned the meeting at 1:05 p.m.