What Decisions are Needed?

A partial list:

1. Default operational rules
2. Sharing future export/storage capacity increases
3. Sharing of pumping above default rules
4. Environmental priorities for existing facilities
5. Decision making authority
6. Regulatory certainty
7. Who pays
8. Carryover of ecosystem credits from year to year
9. Other uses of ecosystem credits
10. Initial funding and type of ecosystem credits

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DEFT SCENARIO EVALUATION

	Type		
	I (A&B)	II (C&D)	III (E)
Fish Protection	Moderate to Good (up front actions or rapid phasing as water supply is developed)	Moderate to Good (Phased)	Fair to Moderate (includes other non-salvage related measures)
ESA Assurances	Immediately provides a good level of assurance. or if standards are phased. timing may be affected by ability to develop new water supply if new standards are keyed to water supply.	Requires generation of more water to achieve the same level of assurance as Type I.	Ability to grant assurance dependent on demonstrating effectiveness.

DEFT SCENARIO EVALUATION

	Type		
	I (A&B)	II (C&D)	III (E)
Ability to provide Multi-species Benefits	Maximizes multispecies benefits on average every year. The degree of benefits may be tied to developing new water supply.	Annually varying multispecies benefits with benefits focused on ESA species.	Initially limited: potential benefits increase as water supply is developed.
Capacity for Adaptive Managem-ent	Low to medium inherent flexibility with adaptive management more likely in Stage 2 of Program. Flexibilty could be used for experimental purposes if standards development keyed to new water supplies.	High inherent flexibility for adaptive management experimentation. As more water supply is developed ability to test hypotheses increases.	Adaptive Management of high value is limited primarily to experiments related to entrainment effects.

	DEFT SCENARIO COMPARISON		
	TYPES OF SCENARIOS		
FEATURES	I	II	III
Basic form of fish protection at export pumps	Achieved through new more restrictive standards.	Achieved through environmental water account and eco-manager.	Achieved through export reductions using fish triggers.
Means of balancing water supply	Relaxations of standards.	Strict accounting of water from relaxing standards.	Sharing of water supply balance after employing export restrictions and relaxations.
Timing of balancing water supply	Gradually balanced in Stage I as new water supply are developed..	Always balanced by strict accounting or contract allocation.	Short term deficits and surpluses may occur. but balanced over long term.
Sharing of new water supply	New water supplies allocated to water users, but application of new standards couldn't be tied to water supply development..	Always balanced by strict accounting or contract allocation.	Short term deficits and surpluses may occur. but balanced over long term.

Development of Scenarios

DEFT

DNCT

Stage I Scenarios

- Common Programs
- Habitat
- Facilities
- Operations
  - -Non-structural
  - -Biological Criteria

NoName

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