

Criteria and Scenario Matrix

Based on discussion in last four meetings

Dark gray shading
Light gray shading

denotes scenarios mentioned in task four, but not yet discussed
 denotes scenarios not in task four, brought up during a meeting, not yet discussed

Criteria	Cost/who pays	Socio-economic & public acceptance	Legal/ownership aspects	Does it provide enough water/efficacy	Information needs mentioned during discussion
Scenario ↓					
Modifications to reservoir operations new construction	new construction is very costly	environmental opposition is building toward construction	either buy into a new project or contract to purchase water	will not improve quantity of water but could help on timing of flows	graphs on distribution needs of flows
return flows to basin of origin	very expensive as it requires pumping water and pipelines		question remains re: who is responsible; supplier or user	amount of water supplied is questionable	monitor Corpus Christi pilot project

Criteria → Scenario ↓	Cost/who pays	Socio-economic & public acceptance	Legal/ownership aspects	Does it provide enough water/efficacy	Information needs mentioned during discussion
reallocation of flood storage				not relevant due to no flood storage projects in this area	
required pass throughs		could result in decrease of water supplies if passed through during drought	pass through not a requirement for existing reservoirs; is required for new reservoirs	timing of pass through is important	model to judge effectiveness of pass throughs
water master program	TNRCC administrative costs				
enforce water rights					
Voluntary dedication of water rights	could be expensive to purchase rights; most will not donate; need incentives	some people do not want to sell water for use as environmental flows	could impact upstream and downstream junior rights	might not produce much water; might not work under drought conditions	

Criteria →	Cost/who pays	Socio-economic & public acceptance	Legal/ownership aspects	Does it provide enough water/efficacy	Information needs mentioned during discussion
Scenario ↓					

Cancellation of unused rights					Do WAMs have a cancellation for non-use scenario?
Move the diversionary point of water right upstream					
Interbasin trade					
Invoke Public Trust Doctrine					
Dedication of return flows			recc. to Region H to reuse 90mgd out of a return of ~400mgd,		

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Scenario ↓					

Spatial re-distribution of return flows			could affect downstream rights holders	does not provide more water, but dedication of future water might get water to Trinity Bay; currently 60% of r.f. are earmarked for San Jacinto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already in existence for new permits. May already be in existence for major amended permits. Need to know. • What is the review process for an amended right? What agencies are involved? How can outsiders get involved? • Types of water right amendments; major vs. minor
Special conditions on new or amended permits					

Criteria → Scenario ↓	Cost/who pays	Socio-economic & public acceptance	Legal/ownership aspects	Does it provide enough water/efficacy	Information needs mentioned during discussion
Interbasin transfers					
Apply for right to be used in drought periods	less expensive for acquisition but more expensive for legal fees		would act as a placeholder to prevent unappropriated water being negatively used	do not need to apply for 100% of permitted amount; unknown how much it would yield	How will water supplies be affected?
No Action					
Promote Conservation					
landscaping					
Variable pricing					
other conservation					

Criteria → Scenario ↓	Cost/who pays	Socio-economic & public acceptance	Legal/ownership aspects	Does it provide enough water/efficacy	Information needs mentioned during discussion
Reallocation of water rights for environmental flows					
purchase water rights	expensive for purchaser; might require fees or taxes if bought by public entity	provides income for holders of surplus water w/o disrupting junior/senior relationship	potential permitting pitfall if senior rights become junior when purchased	depends on quantity; location and seniority of rights available	WAM should be used to identify available water
lease water rights	less expensive than purchase	if lease is with a reservoir, potential negative impact on upstream recreation		anticipate that more water available for lease than purchase; efficacy depends on quantity, location and seniority; leases expire	WAM needs to identify available water