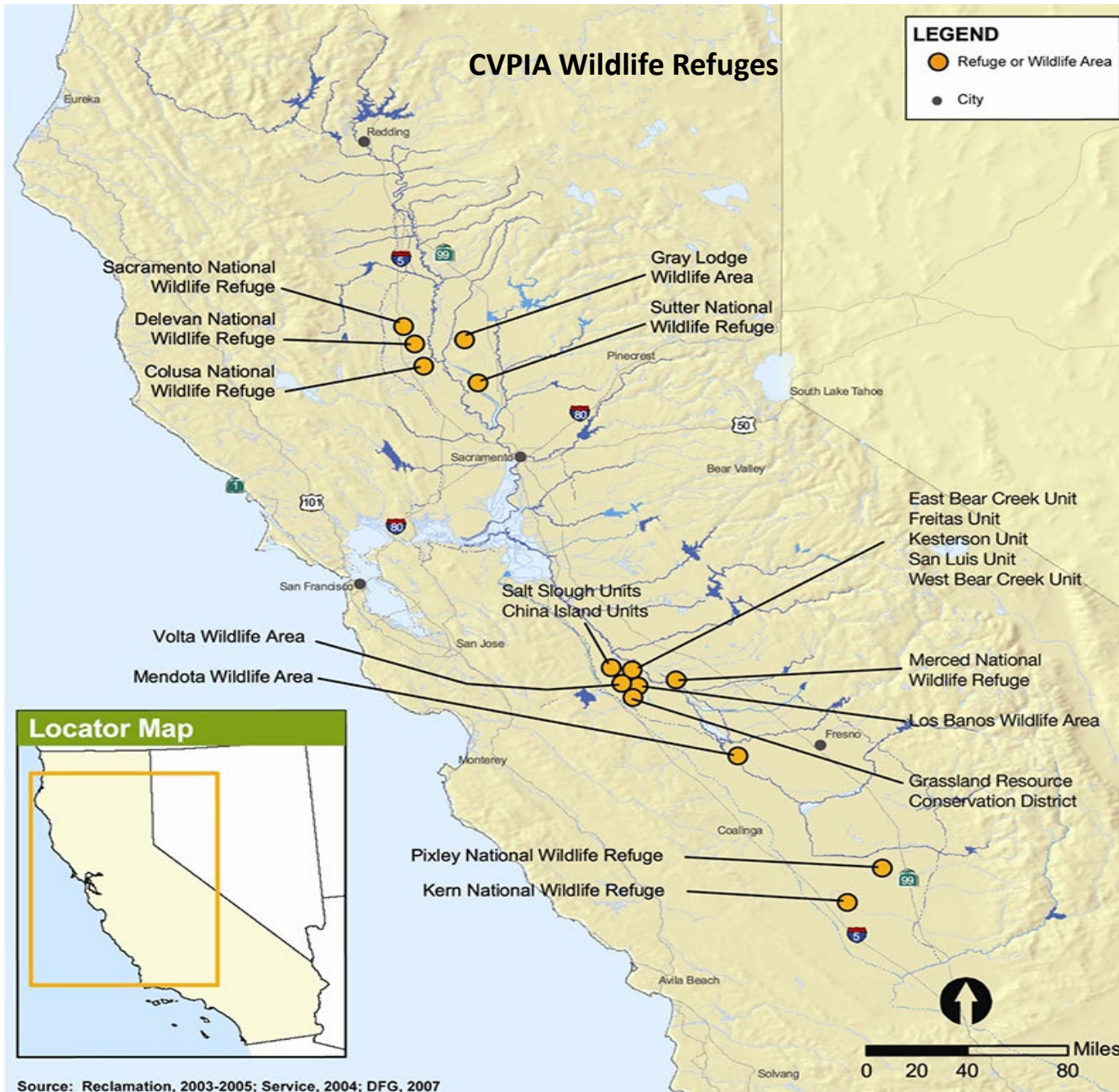


Disappearance of Central Valley wetlands © Central Valley Historic Mapping Project, California State University, Chico, Geographic Information Center, 2003

CVPIA (1992)

- Mitigation for construction and operation of the CVP.
- Established a firm & reliable water supply to 19 wildlife refuges.
- Refuge Water Supplies:
 - Level 2: Historic demand, from CVP yield (422 TAF)
 - Level 4: Optimal habitat demand, acquired (133 TAF)
- What would you do with 555 TAF out of 12 MAF managed by the CVP?





T&E Terrestrial: Giant Garter Snake, Western Pond Turtle, Tri-Colored Blackbird, Sandhill crane.

Managed wetlands provide critical food, overwintering and breeding habitat.

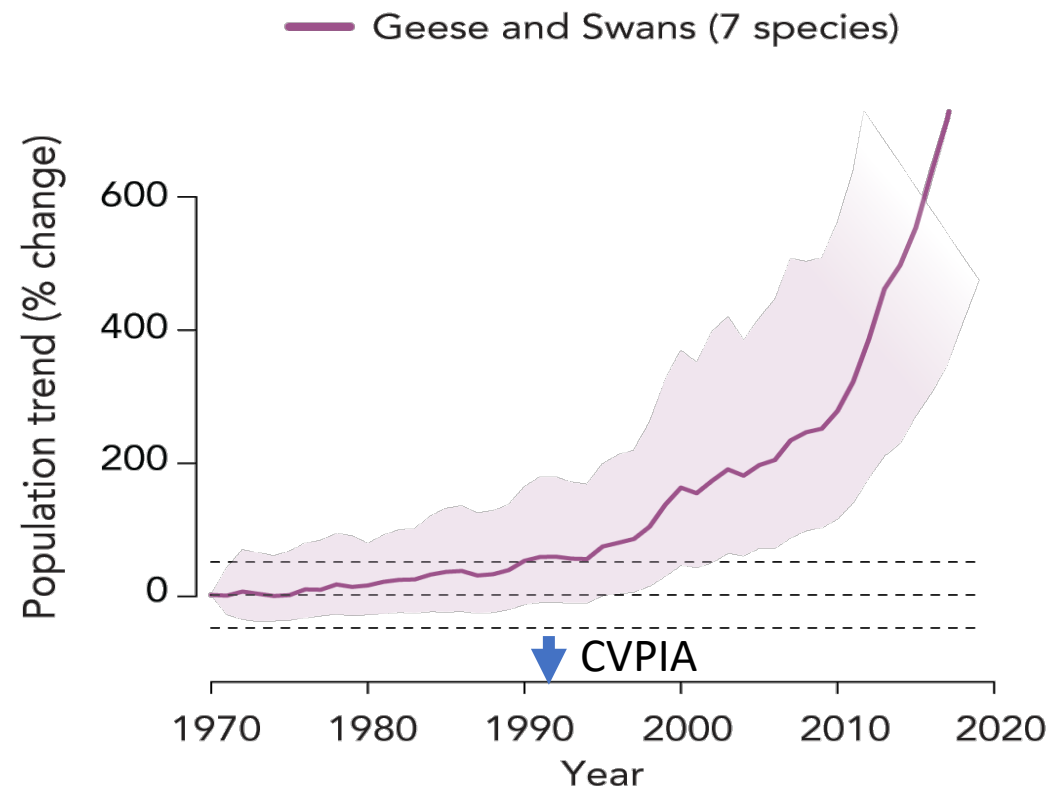
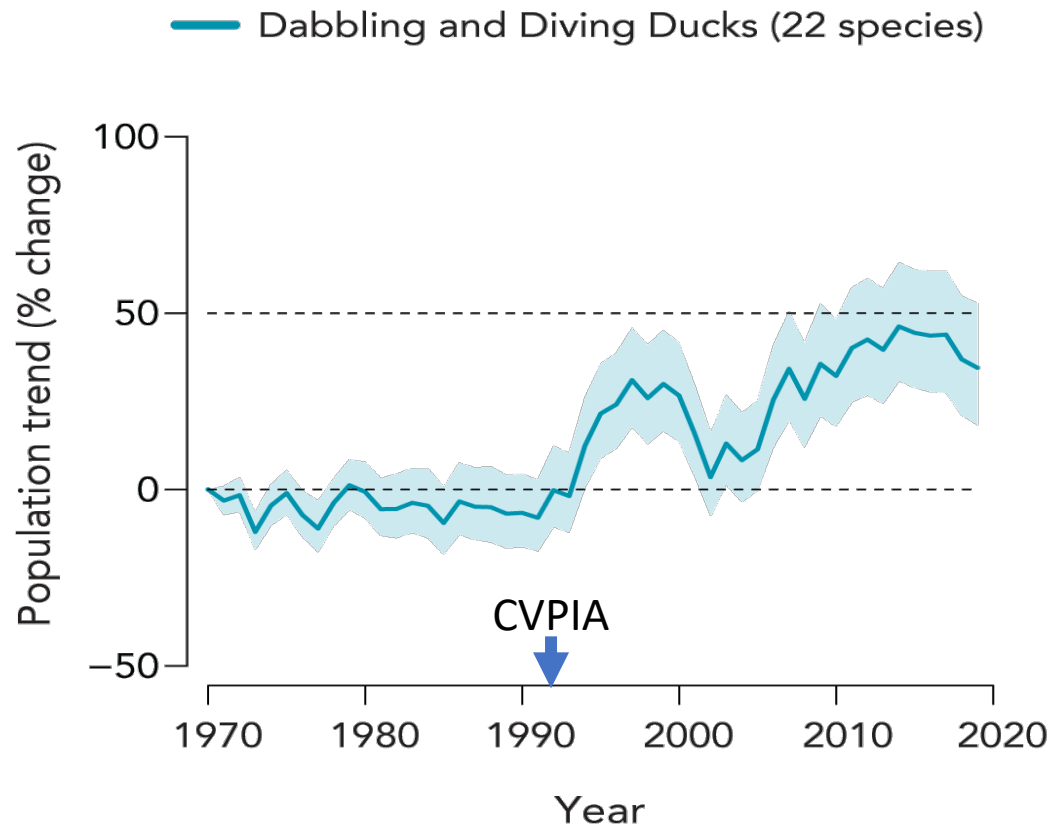
2/3rds of CV wetlands are Private. Private wetlands are intensively managed at great expense to landowners.

Public refuges provide critical recreation for many disadvantaged communities.

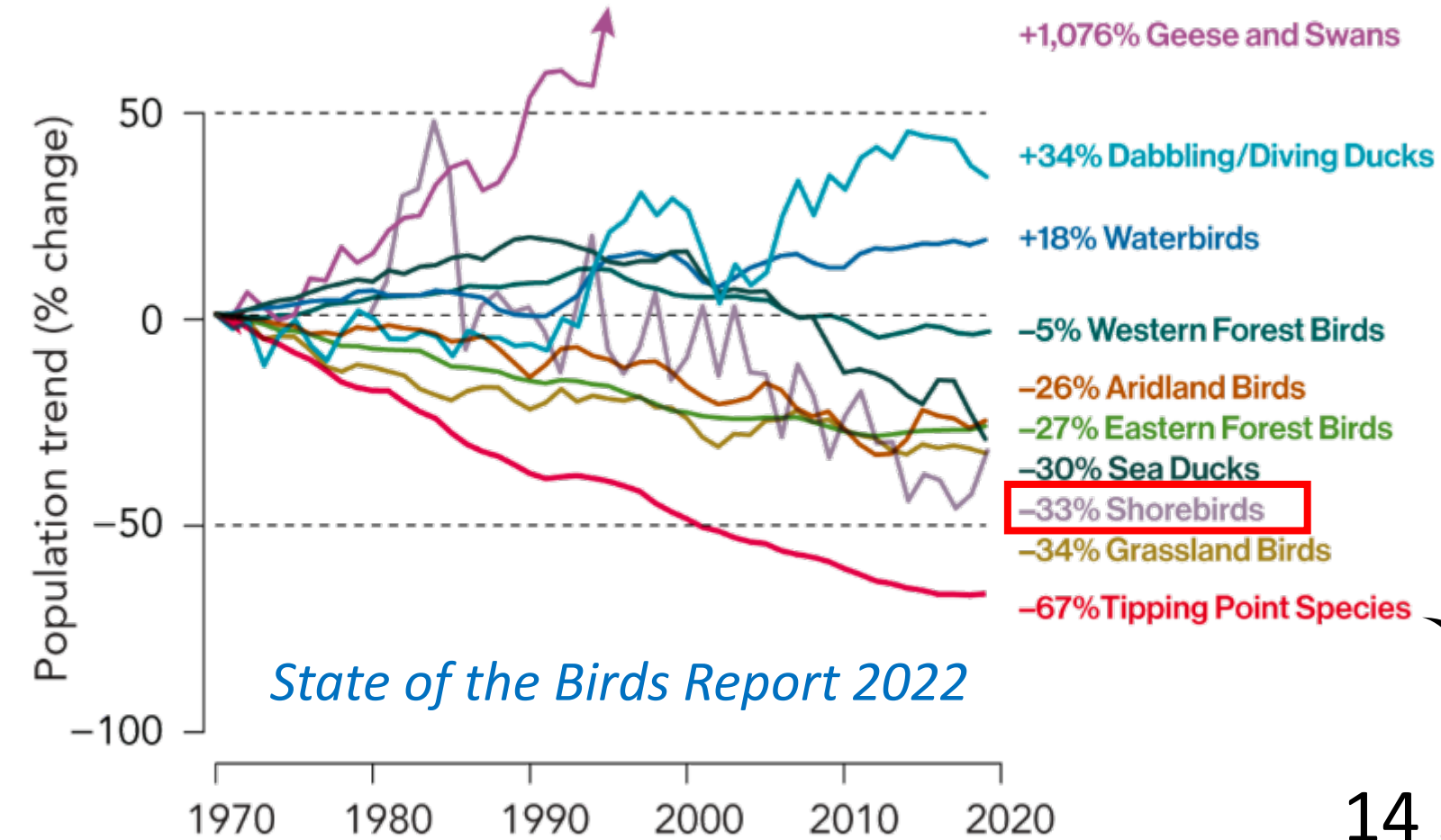


Success of Wetland Conservation

State of the Birds Report 2022



More work to be done...



- 26 of 28 species declining
- More than half have lost >50% of their abundance.
- Rates of decline accelerating

14 shorebird
species

Best Science Recommendations:

1. Maintaining the ecological backbone of reliable Level 2 CVP refuge supplies is paramount for terrestrial species protection. Consider that late-season demand curve for refuge water does not compete with the needs of fish.
2. Analyze impacts to wetland-dependent species and balance any perceived trade-offs between fish and terrestrial wildlife.
3. Investigate current and potential benefits of CVPIA managed wetlands/ floodplains in anadromous fish restoration efforts