NOV 2025

FY 2023–2024 Delta Crosscut Budget Report

Transparency in Science and Restoration Funding

Delta Plan Interagency Implementation Committee

DELTA STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

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The Delta Science Enterprise

State and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions fund and implement a wide variety of science programs and activities across the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Together, these activities constitute the Delta science community and inform a network of regional managers and interested parties.

Delta Plan Interagency Committee (DPIIC)

The Delta Reform Act of 2009 charged the Delta Stewardship Council (Council) with "establish[ing] and oversee[ing] a committee of agencies responsible for implementing the Delta Plan. Each agency shall coordinate its actions pursuant to the Delta Plan with the Council and the other relevant agencies." (CA Water Code Section 85204)

The Council established the DPIIC after adoption of the Delta Plan in 2013 and continues to coordinate and oversee its activities as required by the Delta Reform Act.

DPIIC strives to facilitate Delta Plan implementation through collaboration in support of shared national, statewide, and local goals for the Delta. The collaboratively developed 2022-2026 Science Action Agenda (SAA) endorsed by DPIIC is a four- to five-year science agenda for the Delta that prioritizes and aligns science actions to inform management decisions and fill critical knowledge gaps. More information is available online on the SAA webpage [https://scienceactionagenda.deltacouncil.ca.gov/] and on the Delta Science Tracker [https://sciencetracker.deltacouncil.ca.gov/]. DPIIC explores opportunities to align agencies' actions in the Delta watershed, showcases DPIIC agencies' achievements, and guides actions to address pressing issues affecting Delta Plan implementation. These agencies are vital to making progress on achieving the coequal goals through four key elements: water supply reliability, Delta ecosystem health and restoration, Delta as a Place, and best available science in support of "One Delta, One Science."

Coequal goals refers to the two goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem. The coequal goals shall be achieved in a manner that protects and enhances the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place. (CA Water Code Section 85054)

Foreword

How much money is currently being spent on Delta science and restoration? That question drives the analysis herein. State and federal agencies, along with public water agencies, fund and implement science and restoration programs and activities across the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. For the past six years, the Delta Crosscut Budget Report has aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of this funding.

In 2018, the Delta Science Funding and Governance Initiative was launched with the support of the Delta Plan Interagency Implementation Committee (DPIIC) to coordinate an examination of funding within the Delta science enterprise. This effort was led by the Delta Stewardship Council and included representatives from federal and state agencies, environmental organizations, and water users. This report – now in its sixth iteration and expanded to include restoration – continues to implement these key recommendations and improve our understanding of how we're funding science in the Delta.

This effort is intended to encompass all of the Delta and represents contributions from many DPIIC agencies. DPIIC collects and reports this information annually, making improvements and adapting the process as needed. With the collection and reporting of multiple years of expenditures, the information is now analyzed to track changes and trends.

The Delta Stewardship Council and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – the DPIIC agencies coordinating this effort – are pleased to continue spearheading the development of Delta Crosscut Budget reports and our collective understanding of science and restoration funding in the Delta in order to continue to advance progress in these areas. Our sincere gratitude goes out to all of the DPIIC leaders and staff who make this report possible, and who believe in the power of science to inform Delta decision-making.

Jessica R. Pearson

Executive Officer

Delta Stewardship Council

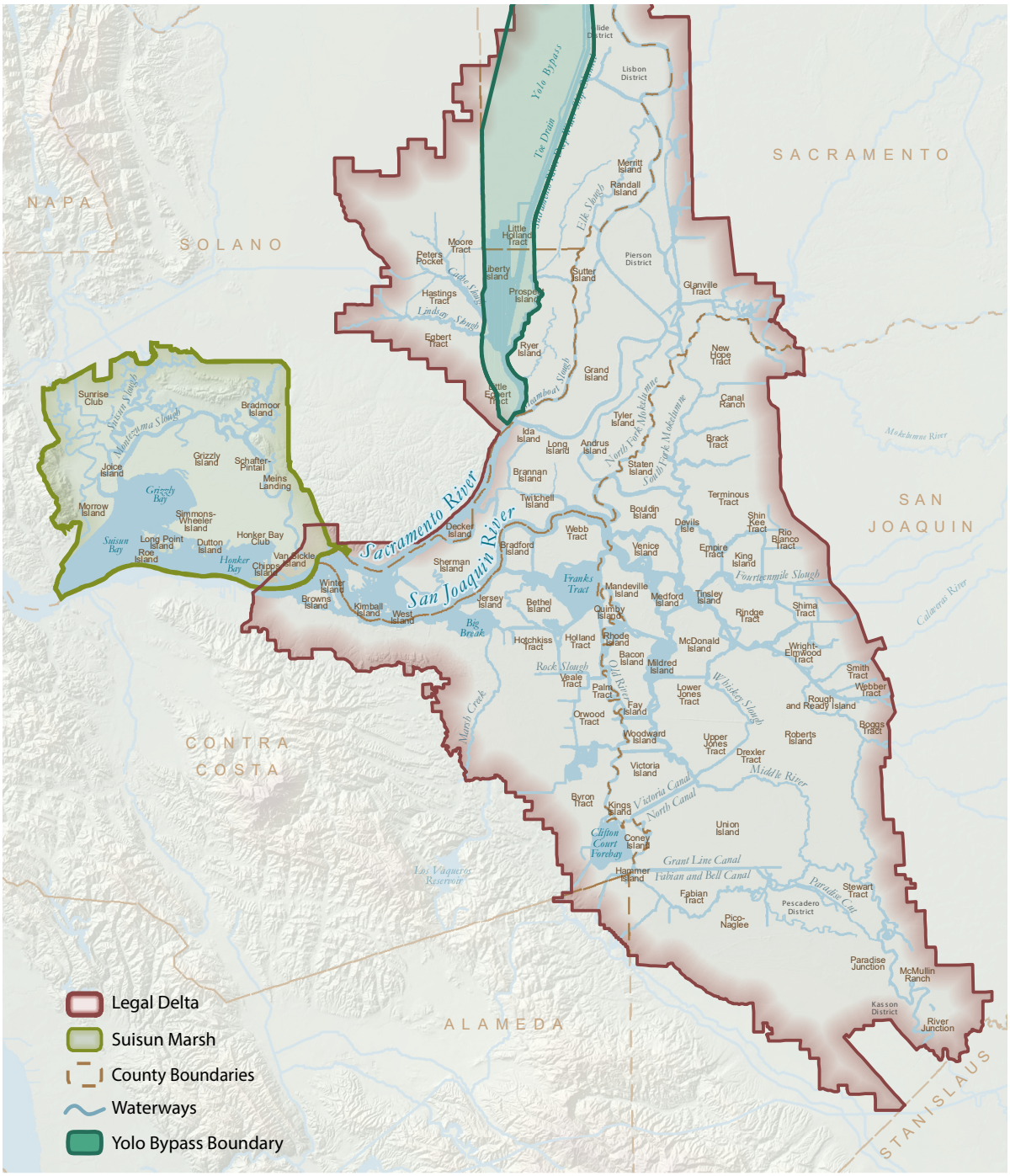
Adam Nickels

California-Great Basin Regional Director, Acting

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Mid-Pacific Region)

Map of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

The geographic boundary for the Delta Crosscut Budget is the legal (CA WC §12220) Delta, Yolo Bypass, and Suisun Marsh. This is the area referred to as the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta or simply, the Delta, throughout the report. Source: DSC 2013 (image modified for accessibility).



FY 2023–24 Delta Crosscut Budget Reporting

This Delta Crosscut Budget Report provides a summary of State, federal, and local investments in science and restoration activities in the Delta during the State Fiscal Year (July 2023 – June 2024). The Delta Crosscut Budget Report replaces the Interim Federal Action Plan (IFAP). Eight agencies reported funding activities for this fiscal year (see table below for agencies and water contractors with their associated acronyms).

Table 1 | Funding Agencies and Their Associated Acronyms

Acronym	Agency
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Council	Delta Stewardship Council
Delta Conservancy	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
Reclamation	United States Bureau of Reclamation
SWC	State Water Contractors
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Science Funding Accomplishments

The report features green boxes with project highlights from participating agencies that showcase results of science funding and habitat work being done throughout the Delta.

Delta Crosscut Budget Science Investment Reporting FY 2023–24

The funding analysis and reporting that follows focuses on science activities by category (i.e., monitoring, research, or synthesis), reporting total expenditures, funding sources, and reimbursability. Science expenditures come from contracts, grants, and staff labor. The reporting template used by the agencies who submitted funding data included other metrics. However, those were omitted from the analysis because reporting in those categories was inconsistent across agencies; partial information on those metrics is available from the raw data files. Data was rounded to the tenth decimal point.

Science Activities Definitions

Core Monitoring: Monitoring that provides information on a seasonal and daily basis to inform specific decisions on operations for water supply and fish species status. Core monitoring is conducted almost entirely to fulfill requirements for regulatory compliance.

Status and Trends Monitoring: Monitoring that contributes to long-term datasets used to compare environmental conditions (e.g., species populations, water quality) over time. Information improves system understanding and can be applicable to a variety of management decisions rather than a specific action. Status and trends monitoring is primarily required for regulatory compliance, although it may also be associated with non-regulatory efforts.

Synthesis: The combining of diverse information from multiple sources into one concept, model, finding, or report.

Targeted Foundational Research: Science efforts that provide the knowledge and context to inform long-term management and policymaking, while also identifying and understanding emerging issues so that natural resource managers can be better prepared for future challenges. This is not typically supported by funds allocated for science efforts linked to regulatory requirements.

Targeted Immediate Research: Science efforts that answer current management questions by providing evidence to support or refute hypotheses. This is not typically supported by funds allocated for science efforts linked to regulatory requirements.

Some of this science is required under existing regulations and some investments are voluntary, in that the science is conducted by agencies to provide additional information not required under regulation but that expands understanding of the system's dynamics. While any of these categories can be regulatory or non-regulatory, core monitoring, status and trends monitoring, and targeted immediate research are most often activities required under existing regulations, and targeted foundational research and synthesis activities are most often voluntary science investments.

Figure 1a | Total FY 2023–24 Science Expenditures by State Agencies, Federal Agencies, and Water Contractors (in percent of total funds and millions of dollars)

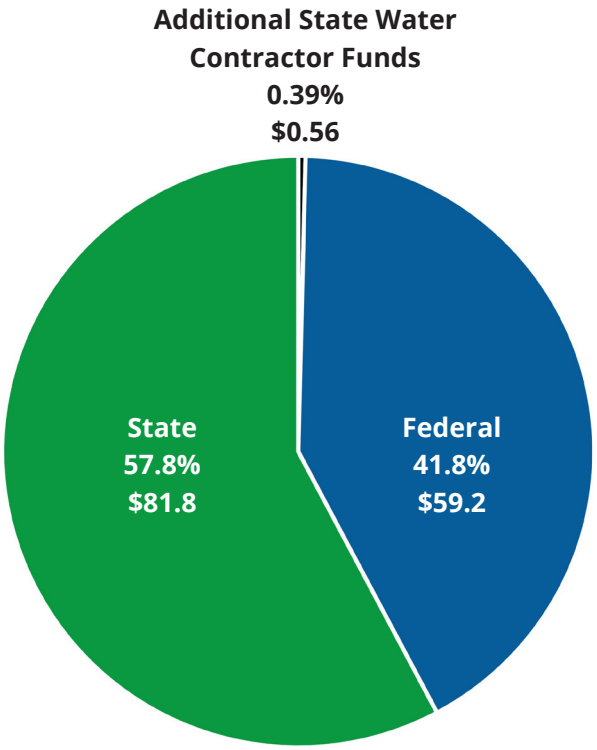


Figure 1a illustrates how the total reported $141.6 million science expenditures were funded:

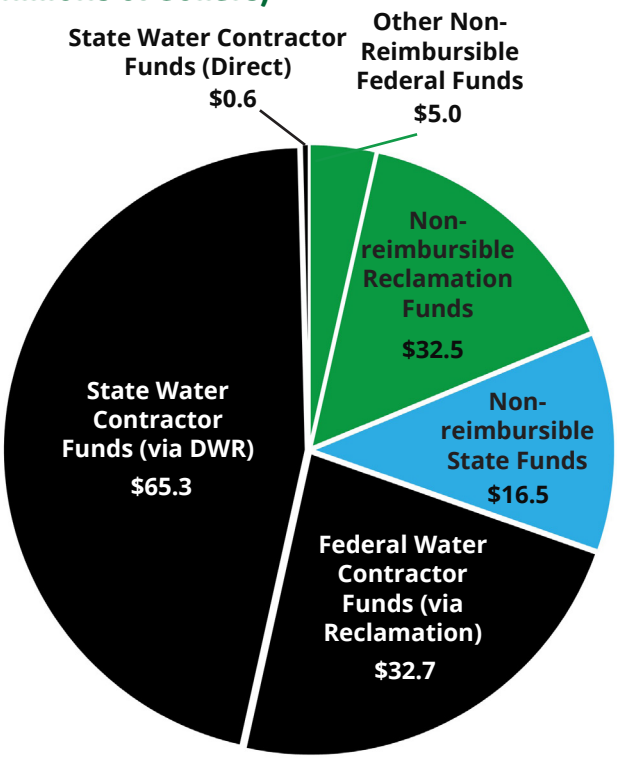
- **State agencies** funded 57.8% or $81.8 million of expenditures;
- **Federal agencies** funded 41.8% or $59.2 million of expenditures;
- **Additional state water contractor funding** contributed 0.39% or $0.56 million of expenditures.

Water contractors contribute to both DWR and Reclamation expenditures, as well as funding science directly (i.e., "additional water contractor funds" above). However, the figure does not reflect what proportion of the expenditures reported by the DWR and Reclamation are paid for by the contractors (i.e., reimbursable) and what proportion comes from other State and federal funding sources. Figure 1b provides the total amount contributed by water contractors.

Figure 1b | Total FY 2023–24 Science Expenditures, highlighting funding provided by State & Federal Water Contractors (in millions of dollars)

Figure 1b illustrates how much of the total reported $141.6 million science expenditures originated from State and federal water contractors and how much came from other State and federal sources:

- **State & Federal Water Contractor Funds (in black)** accounted for 69.6% of total expenditures or $98.6 million;
- **Non-reimbursable Federal Funds (in green)** accounted for 18.8% or $26.6 million; and
- **Non-reimbursable State Funds (in blue)** accounted for 11.6% or $16.5 million.



Note: Percentages may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding. Individual dollar amounts may not add up exactly to the total due to rounding.

Figure 2 | Total FY 2023–24 Science Expenditures by Science Activity Category (in percent of total funds and millions of dollars)

Figure 2 illustrates how $141.5 million in expenditures this fiscal year are distributed across categories:

- **Core monitoring** received the largest share of funding, accounting for 43.2% or $61.1 million of total expenditures;
- **Status and trend monitoring** accounted for 17.7% or $25.0 million;
- **Targeted immediate research** accounted for 15.2% or $21.5 million;
- **Targeted foundational research** accounted for 17.6% or $25.0 million; and
- **Synthesis** accounted for 6.3% or $8.9 million.

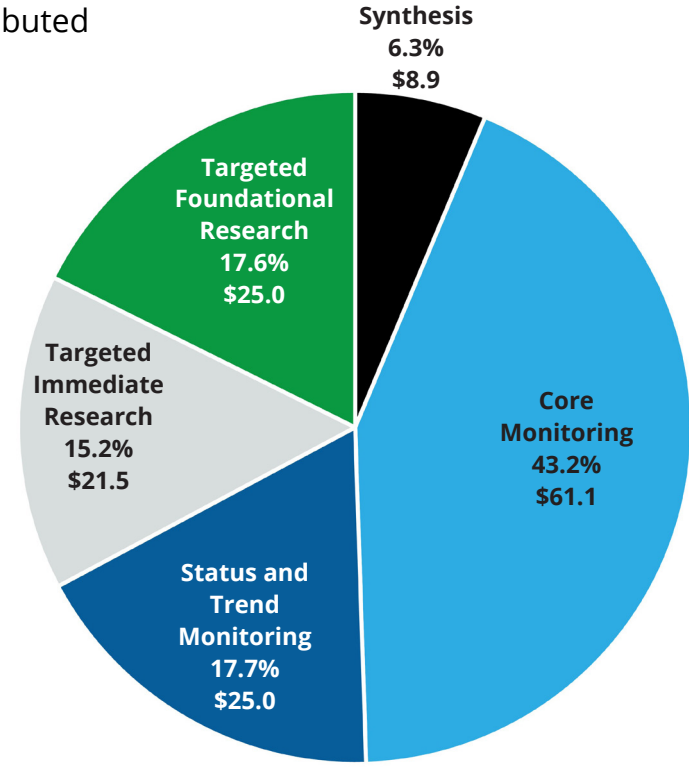


Figure 3 | Comparison of Science Expenditure by Science Activity and FY (in millions of dollars), for FY 2018–24

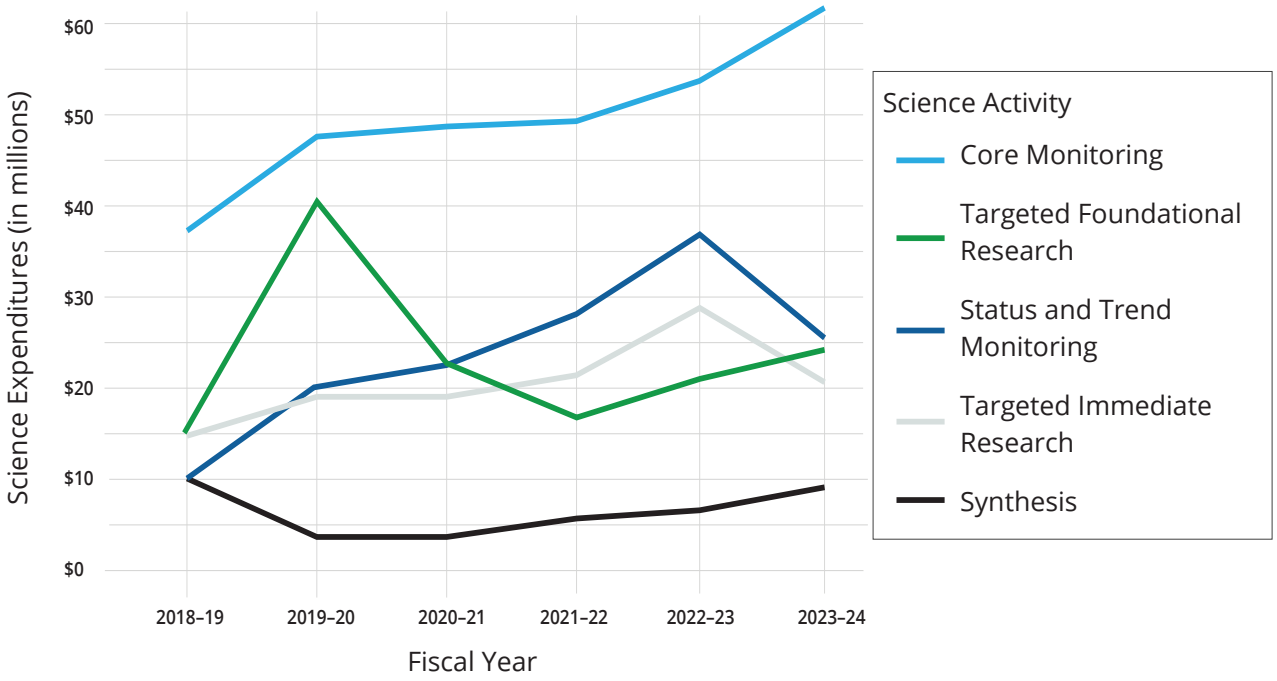


Figure 3 illustrates the differences across the spending categories from FY 2018–19 to FY 2023–24. Over the past six years, there has been year-over-year growth in expenditures for **core monitoring**, which received $37 million in FY 2018–19, $47 million in FY 2019–20, $48 million in FY 2020–21, $50 million in FY 2021–22, $54 million in FY 2022–23, and $61.1 million in WY 2023-24 (36.4% to 42.3% of total expenditures).

Expenditures directed toward status and trend monitoring, targeted foundational research, targeted immediate research have varied year-by-year. Synthesis has gradually increased after an initial drop between FY 2018–19 and 2019–20.

- **Targeted foundational research** fluctuated, with $16 million in FY 2018–19, $40 million in FY 2019–20, $20 million in FY 2020–21, $16.9 million in FY 2021–22, $22.3 million in FY 2022–23, and $25 million in FY 2023–24 (13.9% to 17.3%).
- **Status and trend monitoring** increased overall, from $10 million in FY 2018–19 to $19 million in FY 2019–20, $22 million in FY 2020–21, $28 million in FY 2021–22, and $32 million in FY 2022–23, before declining to $25 million in FY 2023–24 (11.3% to 17.4%).
- **Targeted immediate research** followed a similar pattern, rising from $15 million in FY 2018–19 to $18 million in FY 2019–20, $19 million in FY 2020–21, $22 million in FY 2021–22, and $28 million in FY 2022–23, before dropping to $21.5 million in FY 2023–24 (14.2% to 14.9%).
- **Synthesis** funding was $10 million in FY 2018–19, $4.4 million in FY 2019–20, $4 million in FY 2020–21, $5.5 million in FY 2021–22, $6.2 million in FY 2022–23, and $8.9 million in FY 2023–24 (3.4% to 6.2% of total expenditures).

Two important notes for understanding the limits of the report's multi-year comparisons:

- Although these comparisons do provide some insight into changing expenditures, total expenditures by category (Figure 3) and by agency (Figures 4a & 4b) are not directly comparable. The reporting for most funding agencies reporting has varied across years, though the two largest funding agencies consistently reported expenditures for this report. In addition, some spending may have gone unreported in the first years of the report due to different interpretations of the geographic scope (e.g., projects in the Yolo Bypass or Suisun Marsh may have been excluded).
- This reporting is focused on expenditures, not obligations. Because funds obligated in a given year are not necessarily spent that year, an annual increase or decrease in expenditures does not necessarily indicate budget growth or contraction.

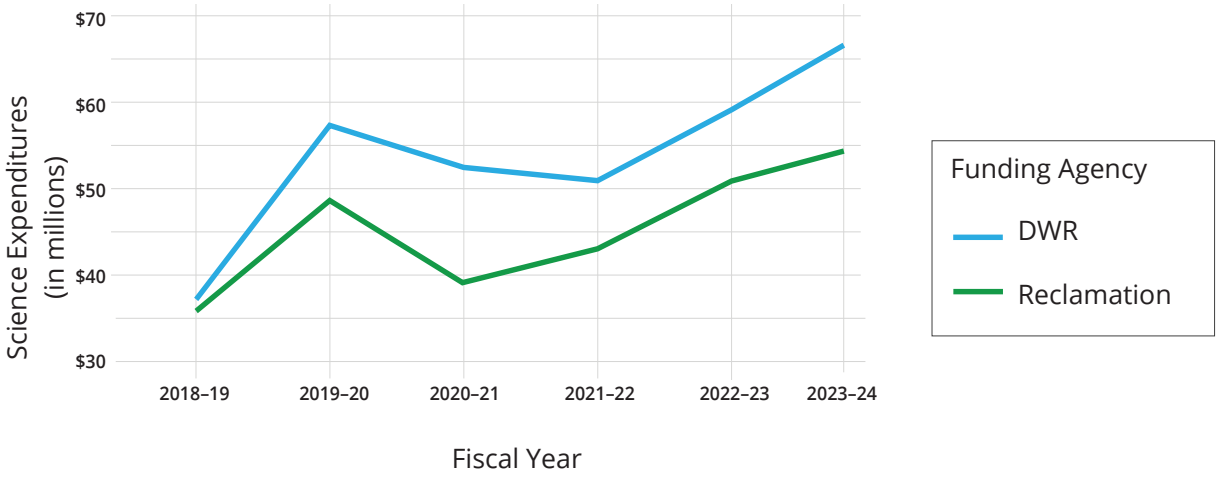
Table 2 | Funding Agencies and Their Associated Acronyms

Table 2 illustrates that all agencies except for Reclamation and DWR reported science funding from a single source for this year's report.

Agency	Funding Source
CDFW	California Proposition 1 (Prop 1)
Council	General Fund
DWR	State Water Project Fund
DWR	General Fund
Reclamation	California Bay Delta Restoration Fund (CBDRF)
Reclamation	Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF)
Reclamation	Water and Related Resources (W&RR)
Reclamation	State Water Project Fund
SWRCB	General Fund
SWC	State Water Contractor's Board of Directors (SWC Board)
USGS	Congressional Appropriations

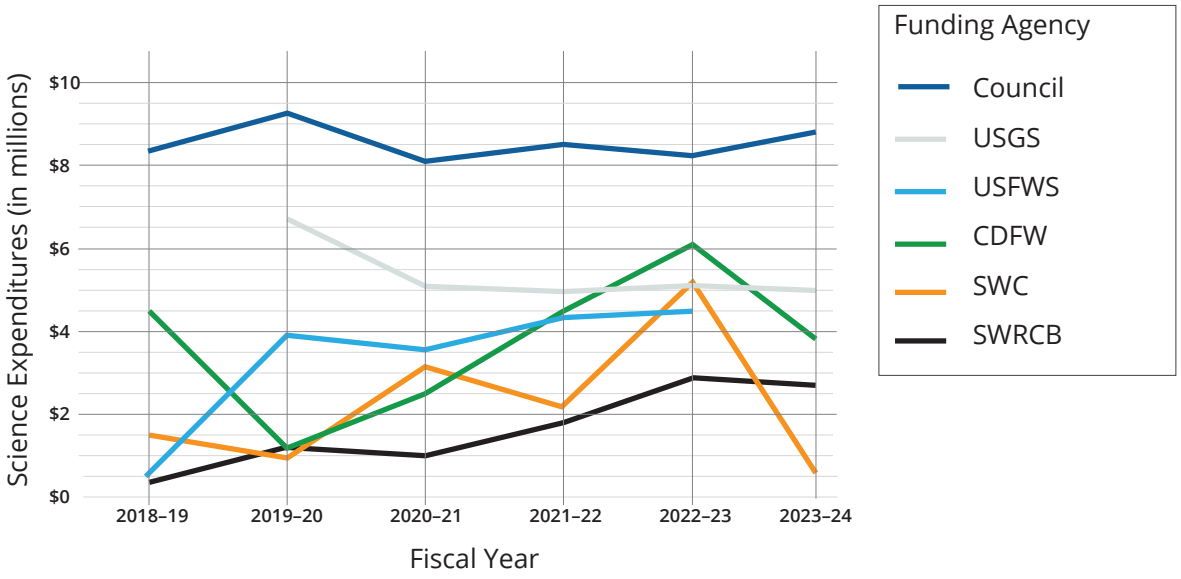
Figures 4a and 4b represent science expenditures by agency across the six years of reported data. The data is split into two graphs: Figure 4A shows the two largest funding agencies (with expenditures above $10 million annually) and Figure 4B shows the other six agencies (with expenditures less than $10 million annually).

Figure 4a | Total Science Expenditures (in millions of dollars) by Funding Agency (agencies reporting expenditures above $10 million) and FY, for FY 2018–24



DWR and **Reclamation** are consistently the first and second largest spenders on science, respectively. Their expenditure totals follow similar trends, with both reaching a high point in FY 2019–20 (DWR at $57 million and Reclamation at $48.9 million), then decreasing and remaining moderately steady across FY 2020–21 and FY 2021–22 (DWR at $52.7 million and $52.1 million; Reclamation at $39.4 million and $43.0 million). Spending increased again in FY 2022–23 (DWR to $59.2 million and Reclamation to $50.3 million), and both agencies reached their highest expenditure levels to date in FY 2023–24, with DWR at $66.4 million and Reclamation at $54.2 million.

Figure 4b | Total Science Expenditures (in millions of dollars) by Funding Agency (agencies reporting expenditures below $10 million) and FY, for FY 2018–24



The **Council** and **USGS** have reported relatively consistent expenditures across the five-year period:

- The **Council** has consistently been the third-largest spender, reporting between $8.1 million and $9.3 million annually. In FY 2023–24, expenditures totaled $8.8 million.
- **USGS**, which did not submit data for FY 2018–19, has reported between $5 million and $6.7 million in subsequent years. For the last four fiscal years, expenditures were estimated at $5 million, rather than resulting from a formal accounting like the other agencies.

USFWS, **CDFW**, **SWC** and **SWRCB** expenditures have varied year-by-year.

- **CDFW** reported a decrease in spending between FY 2018–19 and FY 2019–20, and then consistently increased year-on-year expenditures the following three fiscal years However, spending decreased to $3.9 million in FY 2023–24, down from $6.1 million the previous year.
- The **State Water Contractors** (via Additional Water Contractor Funds, beyond those contributed through DWR) have had variations in their expenditures with $0.6 million reported in FY 2023–24, which in part reflects their funding cycle and staff capacity in which obligations and expenditures do not always occur in the same year.
- **USFWS** saw a sharp increase between FY 2018–19 and FY 2019–20 ($0.4 million to $3.9 million), followed by more gradual increases. They did not report expenditures for FY 2023-24.
- **SWRCB** expenditures rose steadily, reaching $2.7 million in FY 2023–24, slightly down from $2.8 million the year prior.

Delta Science Award and Fellowship

2021 Delta Research Award

The Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Science Program supports research to inform water and environmental decision-making in California's Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. All funded research addresses science actions identified in the Science Action Agenda, which was developed by and for the Delta science community to ensure that management-relevant research is prioritized and implemented.

Dr. Stefan Talke's 2021 Delta Research Award project recovered, digitized, and analyzed over 1,300 station years of 'lost-and-forgotten' water level records from 1857-1982 to uncover tidal and sea level trends and to characterize 'hotspots' of habitat and flood risk sensitivity. This project supports legislation like SB 1 (Atkins, 2021) and the Safeguarding California Plan by revealing that 85% of Delta locations are experiencing faster relative sea-level rise than San Francisco, largely due to vertical downward land movement. These improved estimates equip agencies with local-scale data to prioritize climate adaptation and flood risk management in the most vulnerable regions of the state. This synthesis project addresses Science Action Agenda (2017-2021) action area two.

Photos by Lynn Takata

2022 Delta Science Fellowship

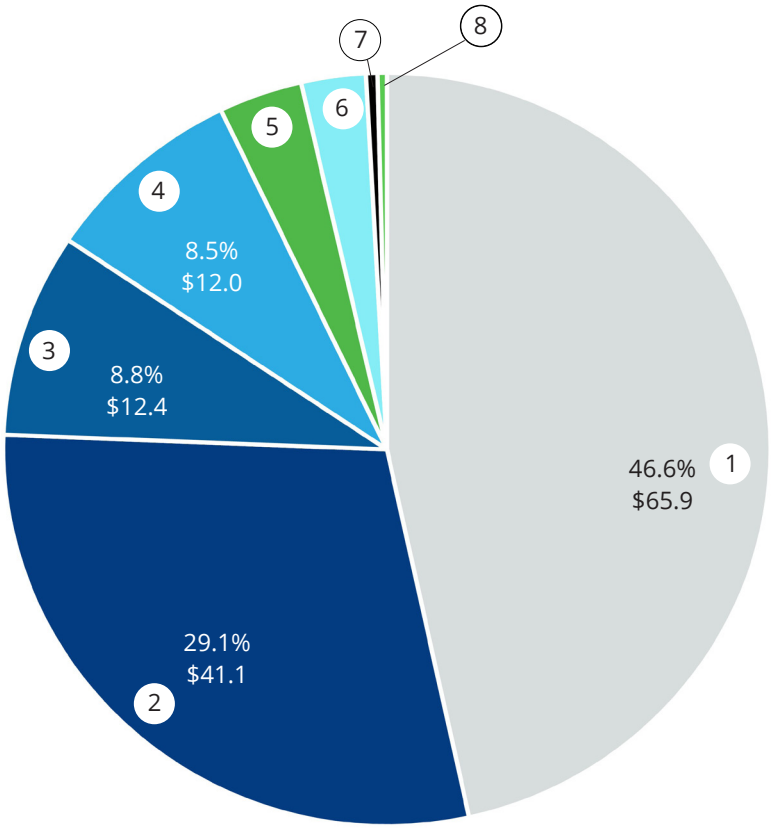
The Delta Science Program oversees the Delta Science Fellows Program, funded by the Council and administered by California Sea Grant. The Delta Science Fellows Program provides up to two years of support to early-career scientists to pursue biophysical and social science research on key topics related to water management and ecosystem health in the Bay-Delta.

Dr. Tara Pozzi's 2022 Delta Science Fellowship project set out to understand how human communities in the Delta are adapting to climate change impacts by investigating the governance system of climate adaptation in the region. Results from this social science investigation are among the first to deliver insights into the human dimensions of managing the Delta's complex social-ecological system. The targeted foundational research project addresses Science Action Agenda (2022-2026) action 6D and key California State Adaptation Strategy priorities.

Figure 5 | Total FY 2023–24 Science Expenditures by Funding Source (in percent of total funds and millions of dollars)

Funding comes from multiple state and federal sources, each with specific purposes – some focus on infrastructure, others on planning or habitat restoration. Over the past two years, the top four funding sources have stayed consistent, though Proposition 1 decreased by about $2.0 million since last year. Another key distinction amongst funding sources is their reimbursability vs. non-reimbursability – with reimbursable sources like State Water Project Fund requiring upfront costs before repayment, while others provide direct funding.

Figure 5 illustrates how much funding was provided by each source proportionally:



1. 46.6% or $65.9 million from the **State Water Project Fund** by DWR;
2. 29.1% or $41.1 million from Reclamation's **Water and Related Resources Fund**;
3. 8.8% or $12.4 million from Reclamation's **CalFED Bay Delta Restoration Fund**;
4. 8.5% or $12 million from the State **General Fund** through DWR, the Council and SWRCB;
5. 3.5% or $5.0 million from **Congressional Appropriations** via USGS;
6. 2.7% or $3.9 million from the **Proposition 1 funds** spent by CDFW;
7. 0.48% or $0.7 million from the **Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**;
8. 0.39% or $0.6 million from the **SWC Board.**

Note: Percentages may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Delta Crosscut Budget Habitat Investment Reporting FY 2023–24

For the fourth year, the Delta Crosscut Budget Report includes habitat restoration project investments. Habitat projects refer to a range of projects, including federal Biological Opinion and State Incidental Take Permit restoration as well as other habitat investments associated with flood and multi-benefit projects.

The Crosscut Budget's primary purpose of providing a better understanding of science funding remains. However, this part of the report provides insight into the cost of habitat projects, which is useful given that the **implementation of these projects is tied to ongoing learning and adaptive management.** This means that they are important to planning for long-term science funding and overall policy direction.

There is interest in **using this data to explore questions** such as whether there is enough investment in science to understand the benefits of habitat restoration, and conversely, whether habitat restoration is occurring at a scale needed to inform scientific understanding of ecological processes. The habitat expenditures reported included acquisition costs, permitting costs, construction costs, and ongoing post-construction costs. Synthesis, monitoring, and research accompanying habitat projects (e.g., pre/post restoration monitoring or research to inform the design of a restoration project) continue to be reported as part of the science investments described in the section above.

Three agencies provided submissions – Reclamation, DWR, and Delta Conservancy. DWR's submittal reflects habitat expenditures made by two of its divisions, the Division of Integrated Science & Engineering (DISE) and the Division of Multi-Benefit Initiatives (DMI).

Table 3 Funding Sources by Agency for Habitat Expenditures

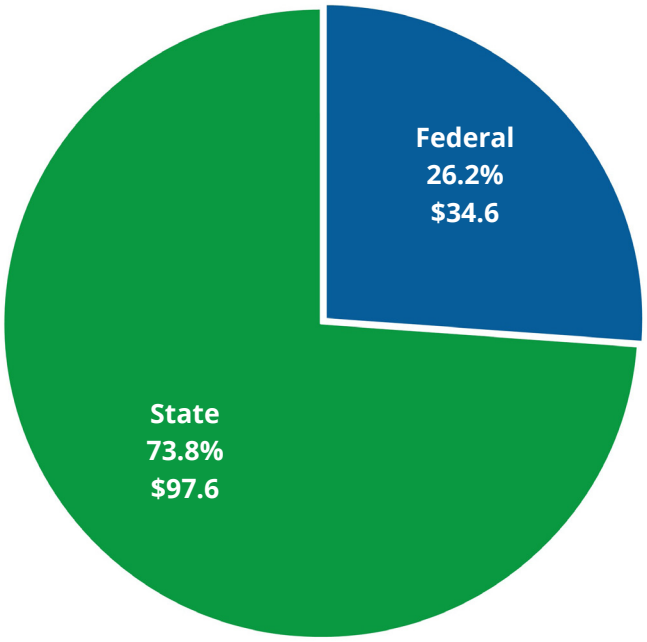
Table 3 lists the funding sources utilized by each agency for habitat expenditures reported this year.

Agency	Funding Source
Delta Conservancy	California Proposition 1 (Prop 1)
Delta Conservancy	General Fund
DWR	State Water Project Fund
DWR	California Proposition 1 (Prop 1)
DWR	General Fund
Reclamation	California Bay Delta Restoration Fund (CBDRF)
Reclamation	Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF)
Reclamation	Water & Related Resources (W&RR)

Figure 6 | Total FY 2023–24 Habitat Expenditures by State Agencies and Federal Agencies (in percent of total funds and millions of dollars)

Figure 6 illustrates how the total $132.2 million in habitat expenditures were funded:

- 73.8% or $97.6 million of reported habitat expenditures were by **State Agencies** (DWR and Delta Conservancy); and
- 26.2% or $34.6 million of reported habitat expenditures were by **Federal Agencies** (Reclamation).



Water contractors contribute to both DWR and Reclamation expenditures. However, the figure does not reflect what proportion of the expenditures reported by the DWR and Reclamation are paid for by the contractors (i.e., reimbursable) and what proportion comes from other State and federal funding sources. This information is available for Reclamation's funding in Figure 9.

Note: Individual dollar amounts may not add up exactly to the total due to rounding.

Proposition 1: Delta Water Quality and Ecosystem Restoration Grant Program

CDFW's Proposition 1 Delta Water Quality and Ecosystem Restoration Grant Program, launched in 2015, recently marked its ten-year anniversary. In FY 23-24, it supported research on Delta fish and wildlife, including acoustic telemetry, contaminant impacts, and habitat use. In FY 24-25, the program awarded its remaining funds to two major restoration projects: Knightsen Landing (East Contra Costa Habitat Conservancy) and Sunset Pumps (Department of Water Resources).

Figure 7 | Total FY 2023–24 Habitat Expenditures (in millions of dollars) by Funding Agency and Funding Source

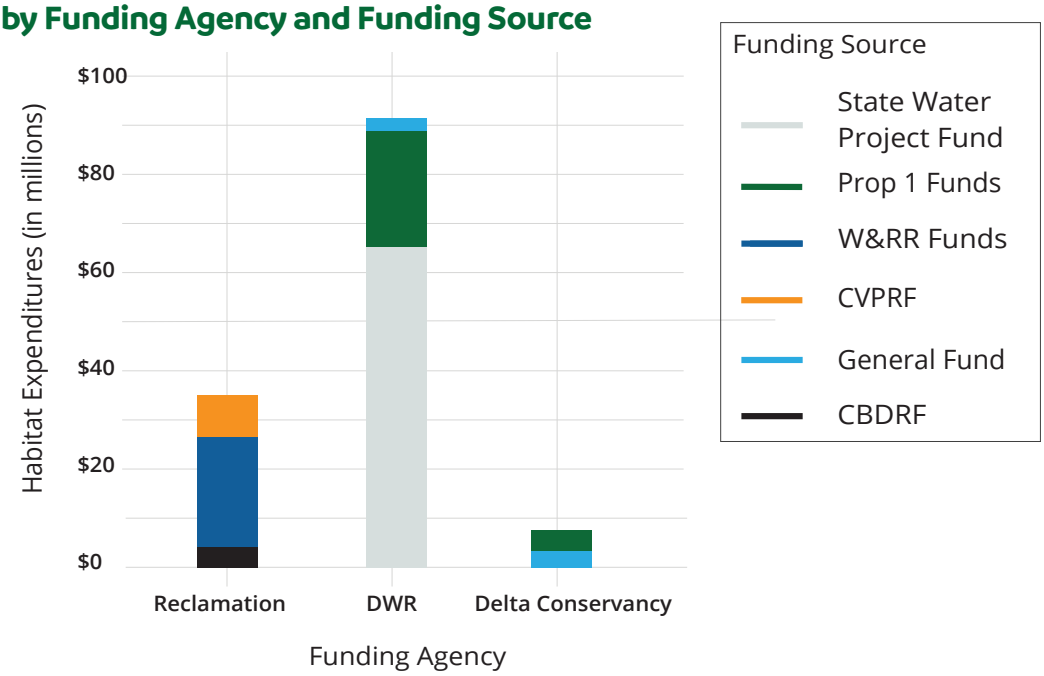


Figure 7 shows habitat expenditures for Reclamation, DWR, and Delta Conservancy broken down by funding source. Altogether, reported habitat expenditures totaled $132.2 million.

- **Reclamation** reported $34.6 million in habitat funding, with $22.2 million from the Water and Related Resources Fund, $8 million from the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, and $4.4 million from the California Bay Delta Restoration Fund;
- **DWR** reported $90.1 million in habitat funding, with $65.6 million from the State Water Project Fund, $22.8 million from Prop 1 funds, and $1.6 million from the General Fund. DWR is reporting projects funded by both the Division of Integrated Science & Engineering (DISE) and the Division of Multi-Benefit Initiatives (DMI); the increase in Prop 1 funds expended by DWR in FY 2023-24 is the result of investment in two DMI projects.
- **The Delta Conservancy** reported $7.5 million in habitat funding, with $3.2 million from the General Fund and $4.3 from Prop 1 funds.

Cyanobacteria Harmful Algal Blooms (CHABs)

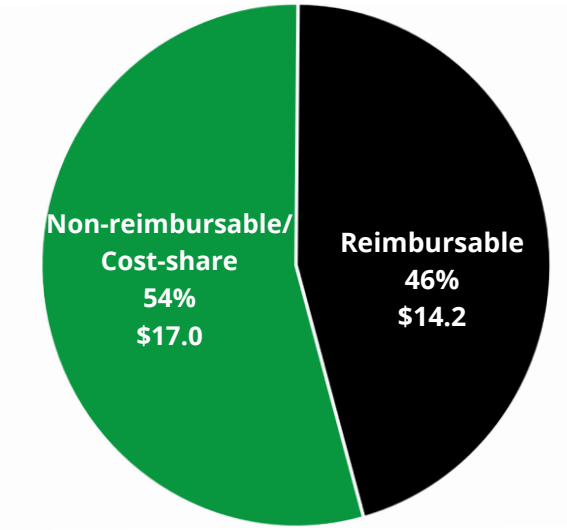
Cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (CHABs) have long affected water quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, but no monitoring framework currently exists. The Delta CHABs Monitoring Strategy – developed by the Delta Stewardship Council, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Environmental Science Associates with public input – provides a community-informed approach to coordinate data collection, share information, and identify mitigation options. This effort is responsive to Science Action Agenda (2022-2026) science actions 2B and 5C.

Figure 8 | US Bureau of Reclamation FY 2023–24 Reimbursability of Habitat Expenditures (in percent of total funds and millions of dollars)

Figure 8 illustrates that:

- 46% or $14.2 million of reported Reclamation's habitat expenditures were **reimbursable**; and
- 54% or $17 million of reported Reclamation's habitat expenditures were **non-reimbursable or cost-shares with the State.**

In general, reimbursable costs are recovered from Central Valley Project water contractors and power customers through existing rate structures.



Longfin Smelt Response to Flow in Low-Salinity Zones

A team of researchers led by International Coaching Federation and San Francisco State University are conducting modeling, field, and laboratory studies directly relevant to the management of longfin smelt, aimed at understanding what makes the smelt more abundant in wet than in dry years. The underlying conceptual model is that the swimming behavior of young longfin smelt interacts with the complex hydrodyamics of the Low-Salinity Zone (LSZ) to result in strong retention in the LSZ at when freshwater flow is high. Springtime sampling in 2024 and 2025 collected 253 samples containing a total of over 10,000 longfin smelt. The conceptual model will be tested using hydrodynamic and statistical modeling to analyze data on distribution, feeding, growth rate, and salinity history of the fish.

Accounting and Reporting Protocols

The following is a summary of the common accounting and reporting protocols used by participants in the Crosscut Budget. These provide participants with a universal and consistent method for accounting and reporting science expenditures for the Delta. All reporting agencies agreed to use the State's fiscal year to provide a common reporting period.

DPIIC representatives from the Council, DWR, DFW, NMFS, Reclamation, USFWS, USGS, and State and Federal water contractors collaborated on the development of these protocols.

The following common accounting and reporting protocols were developed:

- Standard Reporting Template;
- Standard Definitions;
- List of Reporting Participants; and
- Definition of Science Categories for Reporting.

Standard Reporting Template

The standard reporting template includes fields for funding agencies to provide information regarding the following:

- **Project Category:** Primary, secondary categories, and sub-purposes are identified, where appropriate, for those actions that meet multiple needs.
- **Geographic Scope:** Actions are limited to those directly/mainly in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Yolo, and Suisun Marsh.
- **Appropriating Agency:** Actions are only reported by the agency that appropriated the funding to implement the work.
- **Timing of Expenditure:** Expenditures and obligations reported are based on the State fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).
- **Audit Codes & Regulations:** Expenditures and obligations reported are consistent, to the extent practicable, with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 200 (Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit requirements for Federal Awards).

List of Reporting Participants

Over the years, 7-11 agencies have reported science expenditures and 3-5 agencies have reported habitat expenditures. In years when particular DPIIC agencies did not report, it was sometimes because they did not fund any science during that period and other times because they did not have bandwidth to provide the information for the reporting period.

The participating agencies for FY 2023–24 were California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Department of Water Resources, California State Water Resources Control Board, Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Conservancy, State Water Contractors, United States Bureau of Reclamation, and the United States Geological Survey.

Definitions of Categories for Reporting

In 2018, a Delta Science Funding Initiative Workgroup, comprised of participants from water contractors, environmental NGOs, and state and federal water and wildlife agencies, drafted a white paper, "Funding Science to Meet Tomorrow's Challenges" (available in Appendix 3 of linked document), which provided standardized definitions for categories of science activities. These definitions were then adopted into the Delta Science Funding Initiative Implementation Report's template for implementing an annual crosscut budget that was endorsed at DPIIC's November 2019 meeting.

Since expenditures for habitat restoration were not included as part of the science categories or collected as part of the first year of reporting, a DPIIC Subgroup met in Summer 2019 to develop additional categories for the habitat investments to be collected as part of future budget reports (i.e., acquisition costs, permitting costs, construction costs, and ongoing post-construction costs). Those categories will continue to be refined in coming years.

Data Collection and Quality

Process for Data Collection

Council staff worked with DPIIC representatives to collect the data. Participating agencies were asked to complete the standard reporting template. The appropriating agency – not the implementing agency – reported expenditures.

Process for Quality Accuracy and Quality Control (QAQC)

The Council and Reclamation reviewed the data, identifying – where possible – potential inaccuracies, data gaps, and potential double-counting of expenditures.

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