

Panel 3: How to Get More Dredged Material



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HOW TO GET MORE DREDGED MATERIAL

Stu Townsley
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US Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
October 18, 2022



US Army Corps
of Engineers®



ASK A MORE DETAILED QUESTION:



- How should we minimize deep ocean disposal aka “SF-DODS” and
- How can we maximize beneficial use?

Constraints:

- Federal Standard → least cost, environmentally practicable
- Dredging Window → June-Nov
- Dredging equipment → mostly clamshell in the bay, cutterhead/pipeline in the Delta
- Logistics → decouple dredging from beneficial use



FEDERAL STANDARD

- SF Bay is the most expensive dredging market
- More dredge material will require cost reductions or cost-share partners
- Reset Federal Standard base costs





DREDGING WINDOW

- Dredge equipment is expensive
- Skilled labor is expensive
- SF Bay costs reflect low utilization
- Current regulation allows for dredging outside of the window IF beneficially used





DREDGE EQUIPMENT

- Mostly clamshell in the bay, cutterhead/pipeline in the Delta
- Clamshell to scow to pump-out is the most expensive method





LOGISTICS

- Aquatic transfer decouples dredging from beneficial use placement
- Increased equipment utilization will reduce costs





SOLUTIONS?

- Under sea-level rise, restoring SF Bay to pre-European conditions is not possible
- Regulatory largely driven by site specific evaluation, need a Bay-wide solutions and updated regulations
- Require improved science to address environmental concerns and sediment management
- Need to act now!





Science to inform beneficial reuse

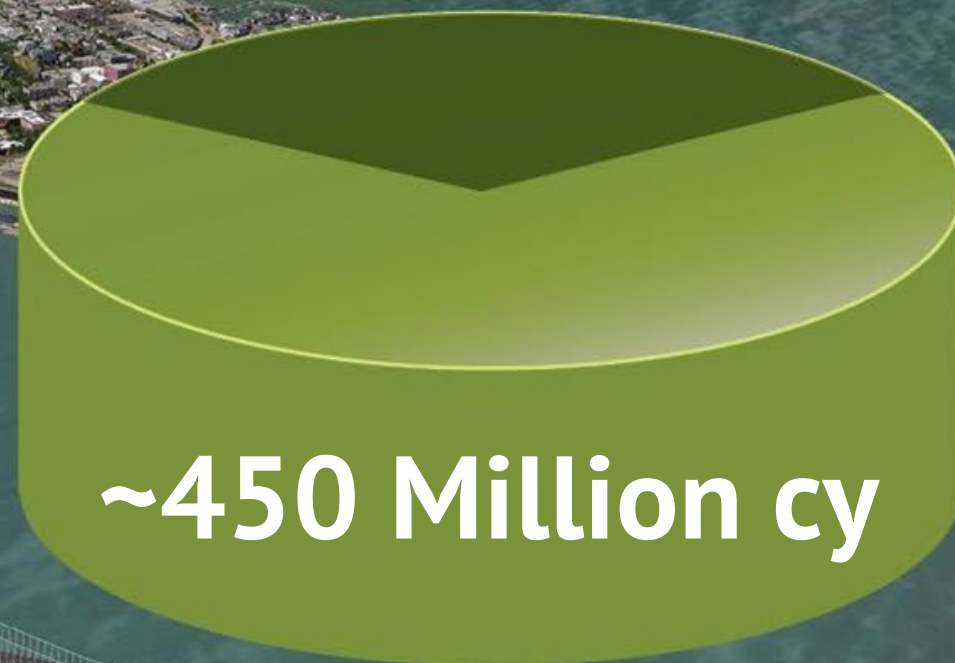


Melissa Foley

RMP Manager & Science Director

Clean Water & Resilient Landscapes Programs

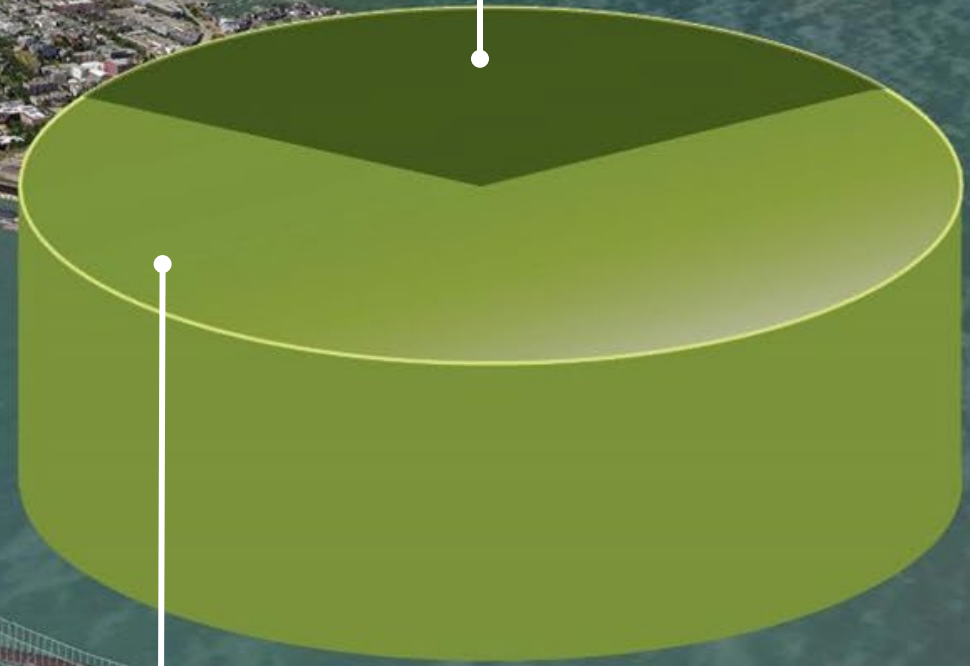
**Volume of
sediment** needed for
tidal marshes and tidal
flats by 2100



Volume of sediment needed for tidal marshes and tidal flats by 2100

Current landscape and management approaches

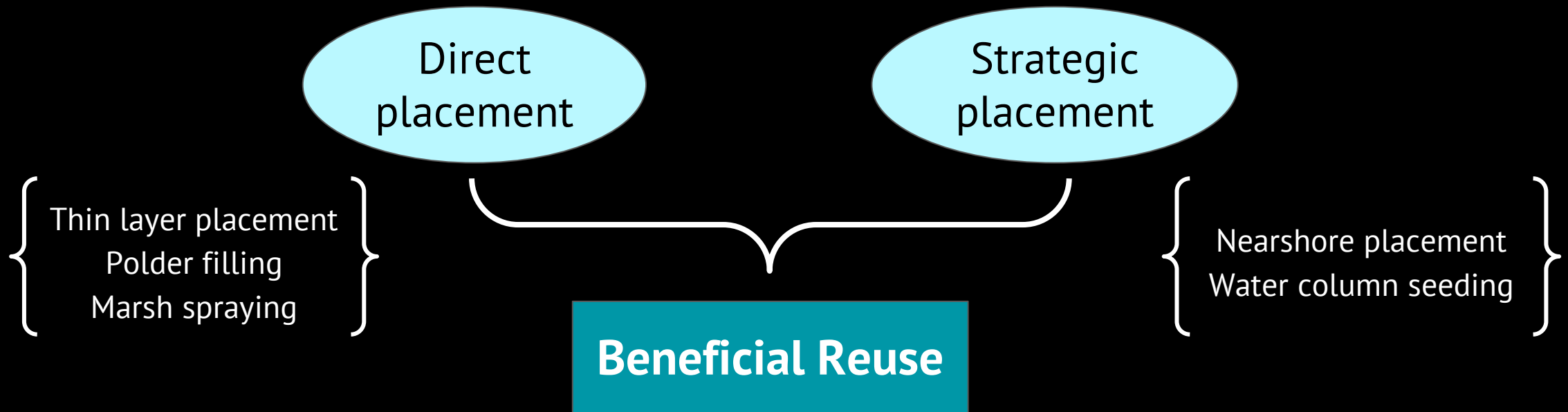
- natural deposition
- dredged sediment in subsided areas



New management approaches to access more in-bay and watershed sediment

- upland excavated sediment
- upland reservoir sediment
- additional dredged sediment

Science to support beneficial reuse



Science to support beneficial reuse

Where is
sediment
needed?

How much
sediment is
needed?

How much
sediment is
suitable?

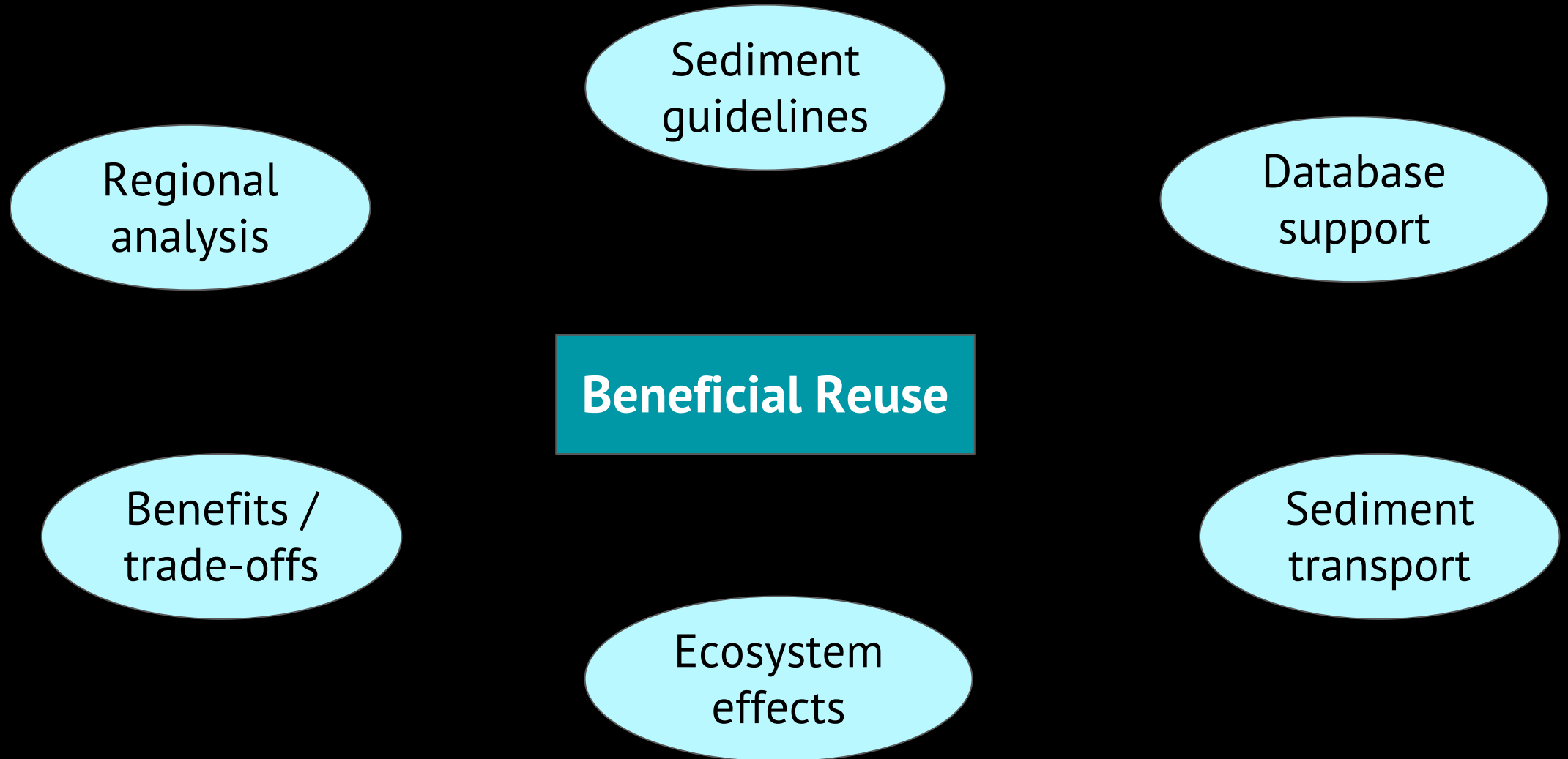
Beneficial Reuse

What are the
benefits?

What are the
effects?

How much
sediment reaches
the intended
habitat?

Science to support beneficial reuse



Science to support beneficial reuse - RMP

Work supported by the Regional Monitoring Program for Water Quality in San Francisco Bay

Sediment guidelines

- Sediment monitoring in deep Bay and margin areas
- Review of current sediment guidelines
- Alternate methods for deriving sediment thresholds

- DMMO database maintenance and improvements
- SediMatch web tool

Database support

Sediment transport

- Sediment Conceptual Model
- Bay to marsh sediment transport
- Watershed sediment loading

Science to support beneficial reuse - USACE

Work supported by the USACE RDMMP and Strategic Shallow Water Placement Pilot (1122)

- Regional maps and narrative highlighting key locations (RDMMP)

Regional analysis

Sediment transport

- Focused sediment transport modeling (1122)
- Post-project monitoring (1122)
- Expanded sediment transport modeling (RDMMP)

- Before and after monitoring of sediment and benthic habitats (1122)
- Ecosystem effects modeling at key sites (RDMMP)

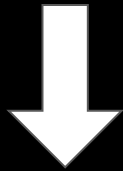
Ecosystem effects

Benefits & trade-offs

- Cost-benefit analysis of beneficial reuse options (RDMMP)

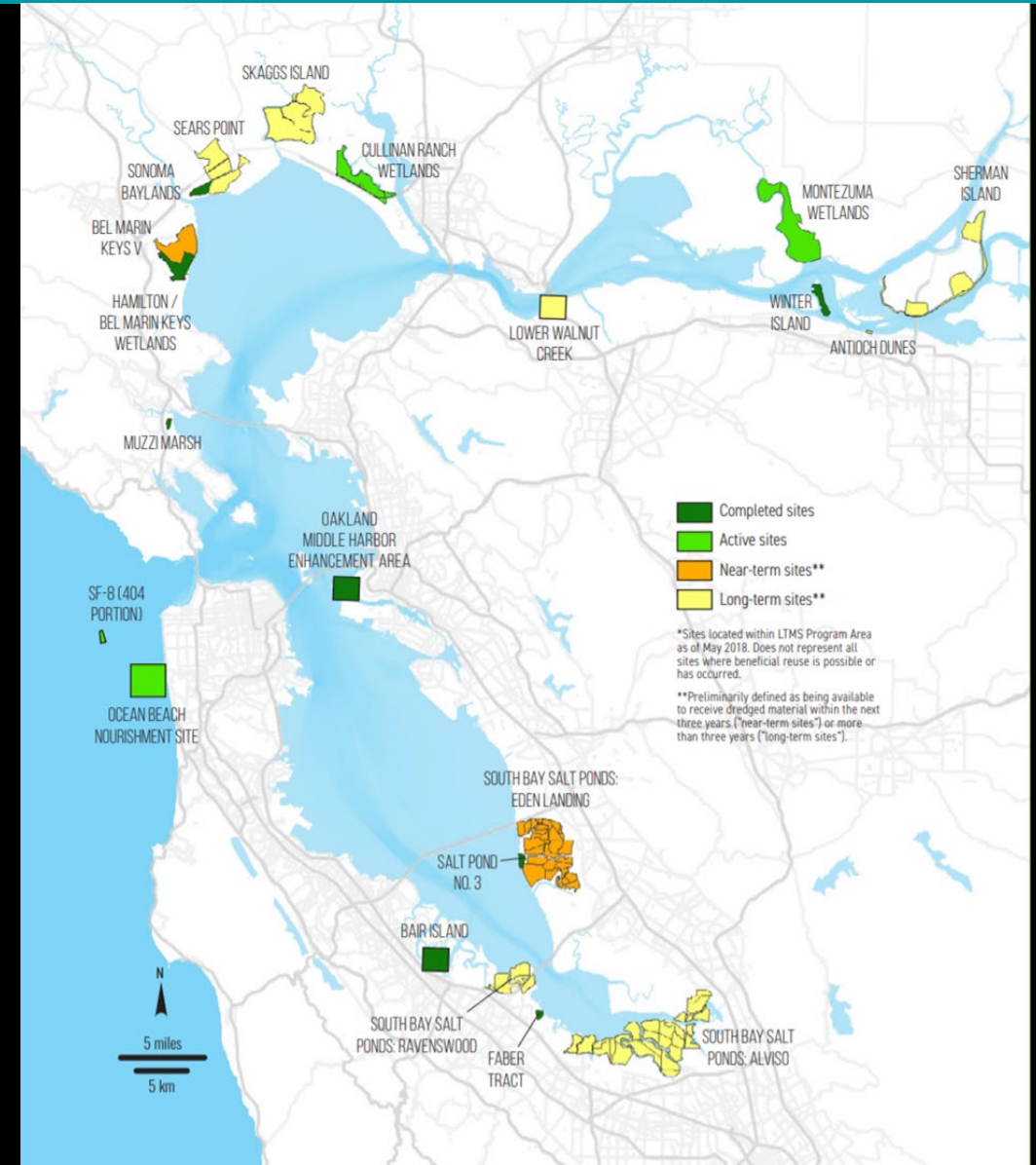
Beneficial reuse - Today

Direct
placement

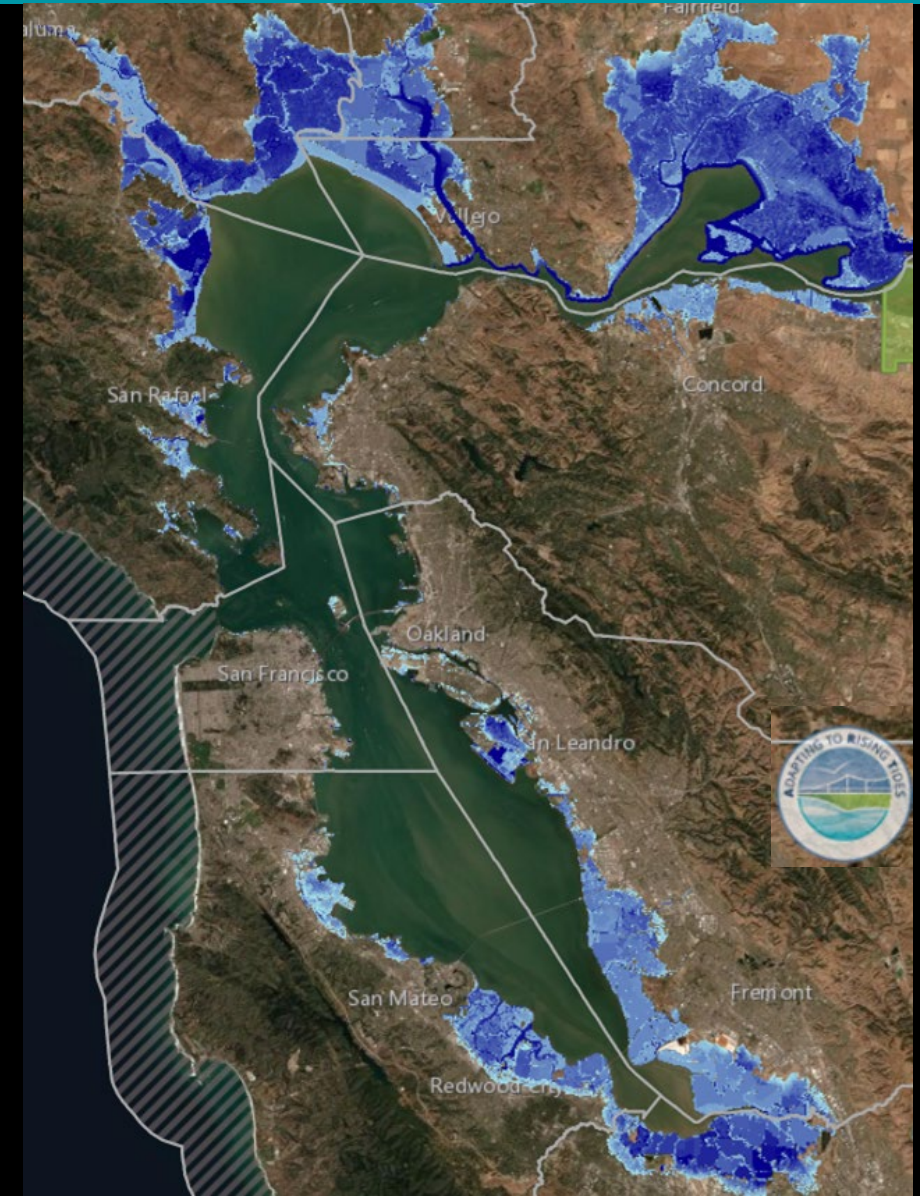
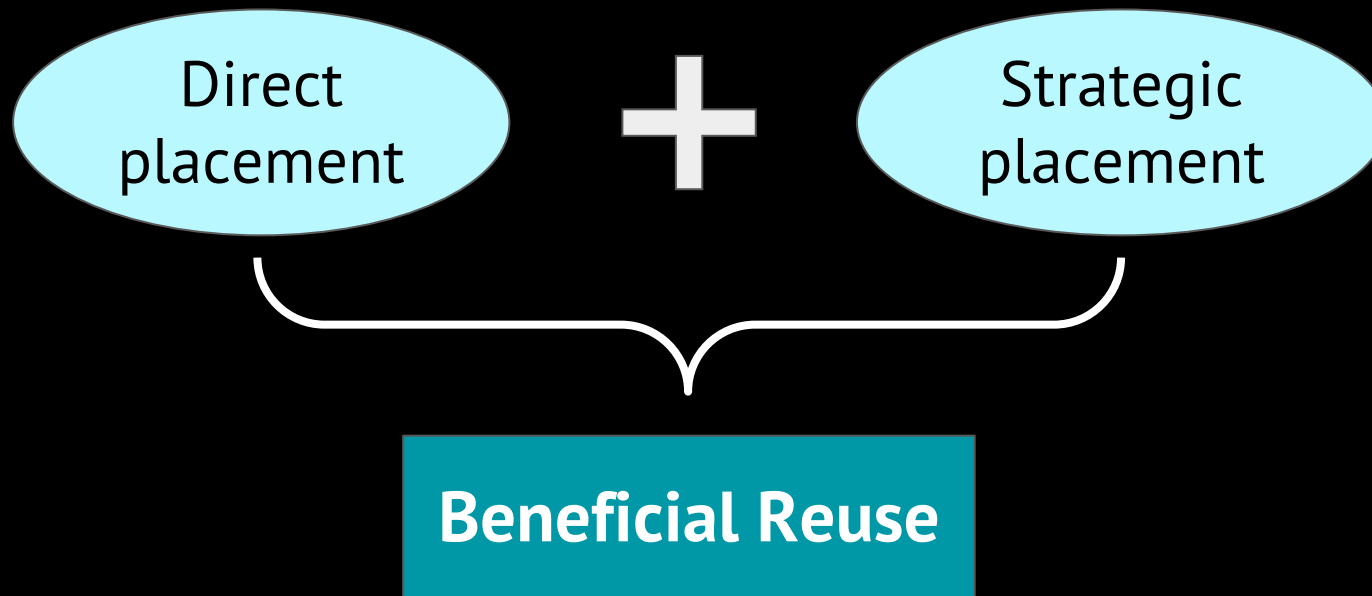


Beneficial Reuse

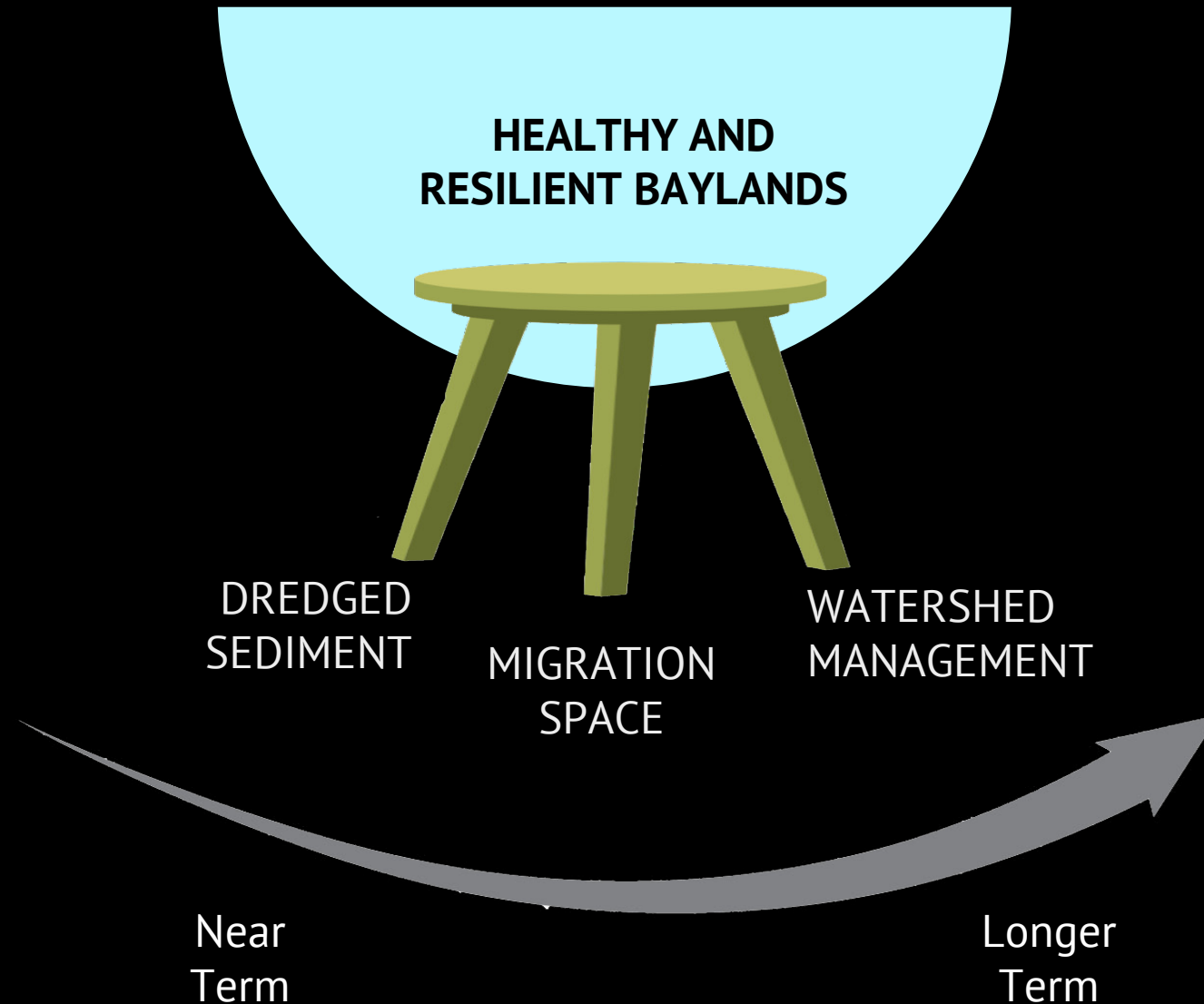
To date, ~25 million cubic yards of dredged sediment have been used to restore over 7,500 acres of wetlands



Beneficial reuse - Future



Bayland Adaptation - Not just dredged sediment



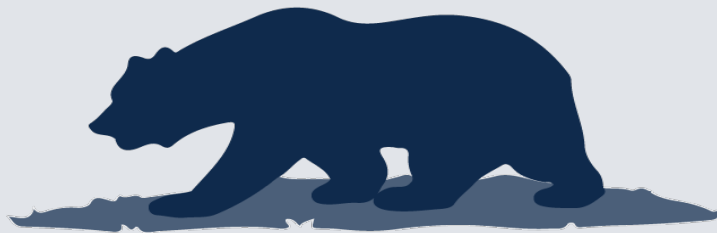


Questions?

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SFEI AQUATIC
SCIENCE
CENTER

Recent State-Level Climate Resilience Activities



Presented to:

Bay Planning Coalition

Dredging and Beneficial Reuse Workshop

October 18, 2022

Sonja Petek

Legislative Analyst's Office

More Climate Action This Year

➤ **New and Expanded Efforts Through...**

- Budget Investments.
- Legislation.
- State Agency Sea Level Rise Action Plan.

➤ **Intent for More Funding in Upcoming Years**

- Will depend somewhat on state's fiscal condition.

Climate Budget Investments Approved in 2021-22 Budget

<i>(In Millions)</i>	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Totals
Water and Drought	\$3,269	\$880	\$500	\$4,649
Zero-Emission Vehicles	2,732	660	515	3,907
Climate Resilience	369	2,090	1,230	3,689
Wildfire and Forest Health	988	—	—	988
Renewable Energy	172	—	—	172
Totals	\$7,530	\$3,630	\$2,245	\$13,405

Additional Climate Budget Investments Approved in 2022-23 Budget

<i>(In Millions)</i>	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Totals
Energy	\$2,250	\$2,902	\$2,426	\$7,578
Zero-Emission Vehicles	619	2,508	1,592	4,719
Drought Response and Resilience	1,932	411	565	2,908
Wildfire and Forest Resilience	80	520	700	1,300
Nature-Based Solutions ^a	—	669	428	1,097
Extreme Heat ^a	—	165	200	365
Totals	\$4,881	\$7,175	\$5,911	\$17,967

^a The Climate Resilience package approved in 2021-22 included much of the 2022-23 and 2023-24 funding for nature-based solutions and extreme heat.

Climate Resilience Package

General Fund (In Millions)

Approved in 2021-22

Program	Department	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Totals
Multi-Benefit and Nature-Based Activities		\$46	\$975	\$350	\$1,371
Multibenefit and nature-based activities and projects	Various	—	\$593	\$175	\$768
Protect fish and wildlife from changing conditions	WCB	\$31	222	100	353
Habitat restoration projects	DWR	—	125	75	200
Protect fish and wildlife from changing conditions	CDFW	15	35	—	50
Community and Regional Activities		\$240	\$325	\$255	\$819
Transformative Climate Communities Program	SGC	\$115	\$165	\$140	\$420
Regional climate adaptation planning and implementation grants	OPR/SGC	25	125	100	250
Resilience projects on state conservancy lands	Conservancies	60	—	—	60
Climate adaptation planning grants	OPR	10	10	5	25
Environmental Justice Initiative	Cal EPA	10	10	5	25
Grants to build local capacity for climate projects (SB 1072) ^a	SGC	10	10	—	20
California Climate Action Corps	Cal Volunteers	5	5	5	14
Develop Vulnerable Communities Platform and enhance Cal-Adapt website	OPR	5	—	—	5
Extreme Heat Activities		\$50	\$325	\$425	\$800
Activities to mitigate extreme heat	Various	—	\$150	\$150	\$300
Urban greening and forestry programs	CNRA	\$50	100	100	250
Community resilience centers	SGC	—	25	75	100
Extreme heat grant program	SGC	—	25	75	100
Low-income weatherization program	CSD	—	25	25	50
Ocean and Coastal Resilience Activities		\$12	\$400	\$200	\$612
Coastal protection projects	SCC	—	\$350	\$150	\$500
Coastal protection activities and projects	OPC	—	50	50	100
Implement Parks sea level rise adaptation strategy	Parks	\$12	—	—	12
Other Climate Resilience Activities		\$22	\$65	—	\$87
Biomass to hydrogen/biofuels pilot project	DOC	—	\$50	—	\$50
Fifth California Climate Assessment	Various	\$22	—	—	22
Fluorinated gas reduction incentive program	CARB	—	15	—	15
Totals		\$369	\$2,090	\$1,230	\$3,689

^a Chapter 377 of 2018 (SB 1072, Leyva).

Nature-Based Solutions Package

General Fund, Unless Otherwise Noted (In Millions)

Approved in 2022-23

Program	Department	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Land Acquisition and Management Programs		\$204.0	\$95.0	—	\$299.0
Various WCB programs	WCB	\$150.0	\$95.0	—	\$245.0
Wetlands Restoration Program	CDFW	54.0	—	—	54.0
Regionally Focused Programs		\$271.0	\$129.0	—	\$400.0
Implementation of conservancy programs	Various conservancies	\$70.0	\$100.0	—	\$170.0
Wildlife corridors (Including Liberty Canyon)	CDFW, SMMC	52.0	—	—	52.0
San Joaquin Valley flood plain restoration	WCB	40.0	—	—	40.0
Natural Community Conservation Program Planning and Land Acquisition	CDFW	36.0	—	—	36.0
Wetlands Restoration Program in Delta	DC	36.0	—	—	36.0
Climate Smart Land Management Program	DOC	14.0	6.0	—	20.0
Multibenefit Land Repurposing Program	DOC	—	20.0	—	20.0
San Francisco Bay wetlands support	SCC	11.0	—	—	11.0
Redondo Beach wetlands restoration	CNRA	10.0	—	—	10.0
Resource conservation strategies	WCB	2.0	3.0	—	5.0
Youth and Tribal Programs		\$109.0	\$42.0	\$1.0	\$152.0
Tribal program	CNRA	\$70.0	\$30.0	—	\$100.0
Local and Tribal Nature-Based Solutions Corps	CCC	38.0	11.0	—	49.0
Tribal staffing	CNRA	1.0	1.0	\$1.0	3.0
Sea-Level Rise Programs		\$75.0	\$152.0	\$19.0	\$246.0
Coastal adaptation projects	SCC	\$37.5 ^a	\$97.0	\$9.0	\$143.5
Coastal adaptation projects and efforts	CNRA (OPC)	37.5 ^a	55.0	10.0	102.5
Other Programs		\$9.8	\$10.3	—	\$20.0
Healthy Soils Program	CDFA	—	\$10.0	—	\$10.0
Compost Permitting Pilot Program	CalRecycle	\$7.5	—	—	7.5
Partnerships and improvements	CNRA	2.0	—	—	2.0
California nature support	CNRA	0.3	0.3	—	0.5
Totals		\$668.8	\$428.3	\$20.0	\$1,117.0

^a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.

Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Protection

Funding Approved in 2021-22 and 2022-23 for State Coastal Conservancy and Ocean Protection Council

<i>(In Millions)</i>	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Climate Resilience Package ^a	\$400	\$200	—
Nature-Based Solutions Package ^a	76	152	\$19
Additional Funding Approved	120	300	—
Totals	\$596	\$652	\$19

^a This funding was included in earlier slides, but is shown here to highlight amounts for sea-level rise and ocean protection.

Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Protection

(Continued)

➤ **Budget Statutes Specify Funding Shall Support Projects...**

- “To protect communities and natural resources from sea level rise...priority given to projects that adapt public infrastructure along the coast, including urban waterfronts, ports, and ecosystems.”
- “That conserve, protect, and restore marine wildlife and healthy ocean and coastal ecosystems.”
- “To protect, restore, and increase the resilience of coastal and ocean ecosystems and coastal watersheds.”
 - Including projects “that are consistent with the **San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority Act**...including, but not limited to, projects that address sea level rise, flood management, and wetland restoration.”

Coastal Resilience Legislation: 2021

- **AB 72 (Petrie-Norris): Coastal Adaptation Project Permitting**
- **SB 1 (Atkins): Sea-Level Rise Planning**

Climate Resilience Legislation: 2022

- **SB 852 (Dodd): Climate Resilience Districts**
- **AB 1902 (Aguiar-Curry): Amendments to Law on Resource Conservation Districts**
- **AB 1384 (Gabriel): New Requirements for Climate Adaptation Strategy**

State Agency Sea-Level Rise Action Plan

- **Key Action 5.15:
Address Regulatory
and Financial
Barriers Related to
Reuse of Sediment
and Soil Through a
Policy Amendment to
the Bay Plan**



Key Takeaways

- **Continuing State Focus on Climate Adaptation**
 - Some funding responds to emergency conditions.
 - Many projects in planning phases.
 - Numerous projects provide support through grants.
- **Significant State Funding Available**
 - Big focus on nature-based strategies and coordination across agencies and departments.
- **State-Local Partnerships Will Be Essential**
 - Many of the goals and objectives require buy-in and action by locals.
 - How can the state support and encourage effective local actions?

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