Permitting for a resilient shoreline Program updates

BCDC Rising Sea Level Commissioner Working Group June 5, 2025

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Today's discussion

- Update on permitting improvements
- Deeper dive on concepts for regulation updates to expand use of administrative permits for habitat projects

Update on permitting improvements

What we're setting out to do

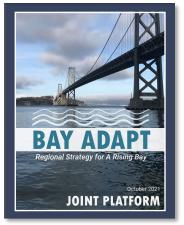
Goals

- Permitting that's more effective, efficient, and transparent
- Greater capacity to implement the region's resilience vision

Implement recommendations from





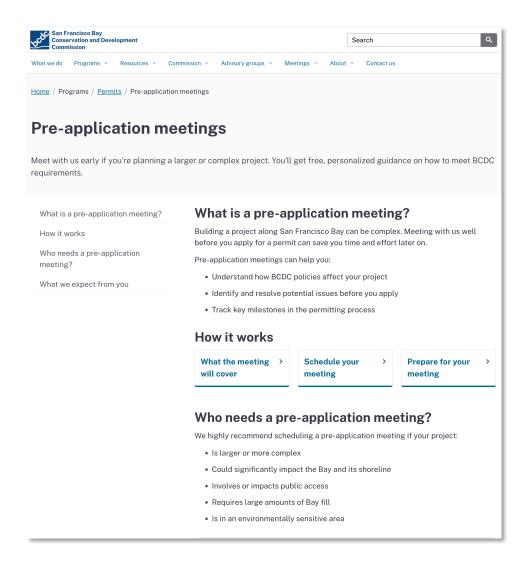




MBR UPDATES

Preparing to launch new pre-application process

- Standardized process replaces ad hoc approaches
- Shared expectations between staff and applicants
- Set milestones and work toward earlier decisions on key issues
- Launch-and-iterate approach, with more tools in development
- Applicant feedback shapes ongoing improvements

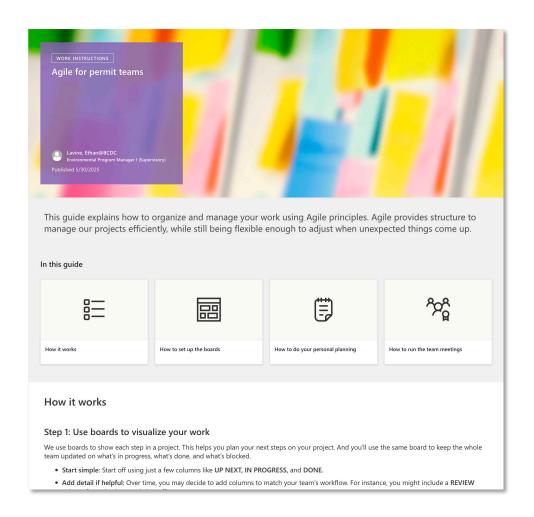


MBR UPDATES

Piloting Agile methods for permit teams

Agile is a flexible, iterative approach to project management focused on collaboration and rapid delivery.

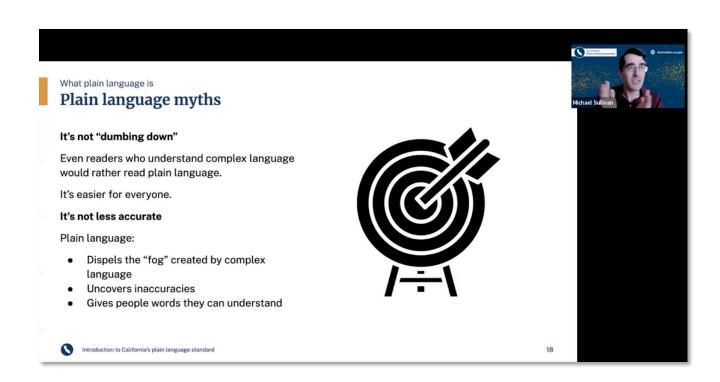
- Breaks complex permitting work into manageable steps
- Makes priorities and progress visible to keep teams aligned
- Surfaces issues early so they can be resolved quickly
- Supports faster, more consistent decision-making



MBR UPDATES

Staff training and capacity building

- Regulatory staff training series on regional goals for ecosystems and habitat
- Training and support for accelerating adoption of Nature-based Solutions
- Agency-wide training on writing in plain language



What's next?

Interagency coordination

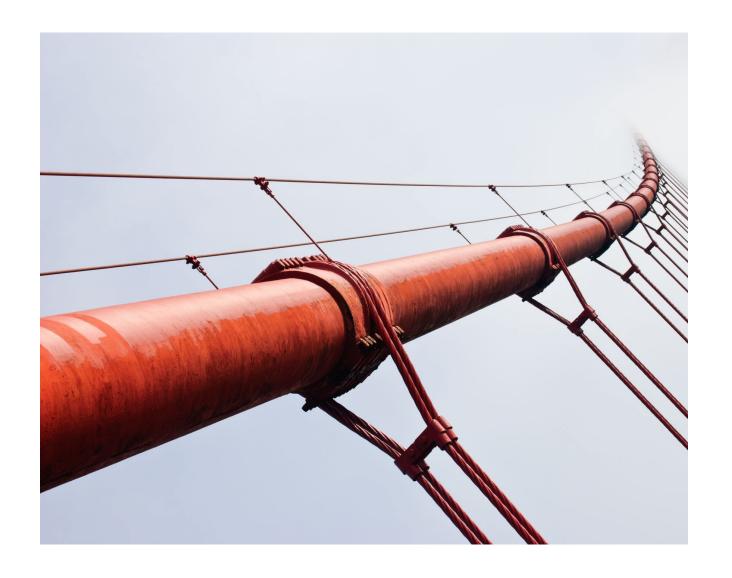
Improve alignment with state and federal partners

Technology upgrades

Online application system, public-facing permit portal, and integrated project management tool

Additional regulation updates

Streamline the application, major permit, and administrative permit processes



Deeper dive on proposed regulation updates

To expand use of administrative permits for habitat projects



Overview of proposed regulation updates

At the May 15, 2025, Commission meeting, staff proposed following concepts:

- 1. Streamline and improve the regionwide permit program
- 2. Expand the use of administrative permits for habitat projects
- Reduce permitting burdens for straightforward and routine activities
- 4. Make additional updates to clarify and improve the regulations

What are administrative permits?

Administrative permit

- For activities defined as "minor repairs and improvements"
- To approve, must be consistent with law and policies
- 90-day processing timeline
- Listed for Commission before ED takes action
 - No hearing and vote unless Commission votes to do so
- Lower application fees

Major permits

- For activities not defined as "minor repairs or improvements"
- To approve, must be consistent with law and policies
- 90-day processing timeline
- Require public hearing and Commission vote
- Higher application fees

How do the current regulations work?

The following activities are considered "minor repairs or improvements" that qualify for an administrative permit:

In the Bay and certain waterway jurisdictions

- Up to ~½ acre (20,000 square feet) of fill for habitat restoration or enhancement
- Extraction or dredging of up to 10,000 cubic yards of materials to enhance tidal connectivity or restore habitat or the disposal of such materials within an existing site for such purposes
- Shoreline protective works up to 10,000 square feet

In the 100-foot shoreline band

- No size limitations provided no significant adverse impact on the environment
- In salt ponds and managed wetlands
 - Up to 50 acres of habitat restoration or enhancement
 - Extraction or dredging of up to 10,000 cubic yards of materials to enhance tidal connectivity or restore habitat or the disposal of such materials within an existing site for such purposes

Concept to expand use of administrative permits for habitat projects

Proposed amendment: New regulation Section 10601(e)(5)

Expand the use of administrative permits to any habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment project up to 1,000 acres in total area that will result in a net increase in habitat resources or functions.

Goals of proposed change



Accelerate implementation of projects designed to achieve regional habitat goals and ensure successful adaptation of Bay habitats.



Expedite permitting with a clearer, more predictable, and less burdensome process.



Align BCDC's permitting program with other regulatory agencies that have undertaken streamlining efforts for habitat projects.

Concerns we heard on May 15

- Is 1,000 acres the right threshold?
- Is an administrative permit review process robust?
- Would problematic projects qualify for expedited review?
- Does the administrative process provide adequate transparency and opportunities for public engagement?

Issues to explore

How do we...

... increase the number of habitat projects that qualify for administrative permits?

• Is 1,000 acres the right threshold?

... establish standards that expedite appropriate, well-designed projects?

• How can we create guardrails to ensure successful outcomes?

... ensure a robust and transparent public process?

• How do we allow for meaningful public participation within an administrative process?

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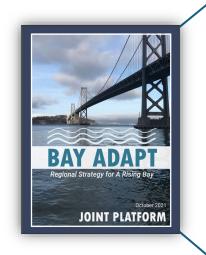
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Accelerating permitting is needed to successfully adapt Bay habitats



ACTION 7

Refine and accelerate regulatory approvals processes.

Goals:

- Less time and fewer resources spent on permitting adaptation projects so they can be constructed ahead of sea level rise.
- Updated laws, regulations, and policies that reflect the changing shoreline.

Other agencies are taking steps to fast-track habitat projects:

- Water Board Statewide Restoration General Order
- Army Corps' Nationwide Permit 27
- CDFW Restoration Management Permit
- Streamlined CEQA

Additional drivers

- Habitat projects are eligible for BCDC administrative permits at lower rates than other projects
- Increasing experience in the region with restoration projects and techniques

If concept had been in place in the past...

		Under the 1,000 acre concept		
Project (Year Issued)	Total area (Acres)	Remains Major	Becomes Major	Becomes Administrative
Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Project (2005)	4,500	<		
South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Phase 2 (2018)	2,400	✓		
South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Phase 1 (2000)	2,270	<		
Montezuma Wetlands Restoration Project (2001)	1,800	✓		
Bel Marin Keys Unit V Expansion (2018)	1,600		✓	
Bair Island Restoration Project (2007)	1,400	✓		
Hill Slough Tidal Marsh Restoration (2017)	950			✓
Chipps Island Tidal Restoration Project (2025)	900			✓
Bradmoor and Arnold Restoration Projects (2021)	609			✓
Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project (2016)	420			✓
Lower Walnut Creek Restoration Project (2020)	279			✓
Bay Point Restoration (2018)	31			✓

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Major and administrative permits are reviewed by same standards

- Fill projects must:
 - Thoroughly evaluate impacts
 - Limit fill to purposes that provide substantial public benefits, and only if no feasible alternative to fill
 - Design to minimize, and if possible avoid, harmful effects
 - Scale fill appropriately to meet projects objectives, including considering long-term adaptability
- Habitat projects must:
 - Include clear specific goals, a monitoring program, and an adaptive management plan
 - Provide thorough analysis of design, including its resilience to climate change
 - Level of design, extent of monitoring, and complexity of adaptive management consistent with purpose, size, impact, level of uncertainty and lifespan of project
- Size, design, and management of pilot and demonstration projects must minimize project's potential to negatively impact Bay habitats and species

Projects that wouldn't qualify

- Multi-benefit projects where habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment is not the main goal
 - Projects focused mainly on flood protection
 - Projects focused mainly on recreation

Existing regulations can focus on details that miss the bigger picture

- Categorize projects based on discreet elements (e.g., amount of fill and dredging) in BCDC jurisdictions
- Focus on individual elements might not always reflect overall significance or potential impacts of projects

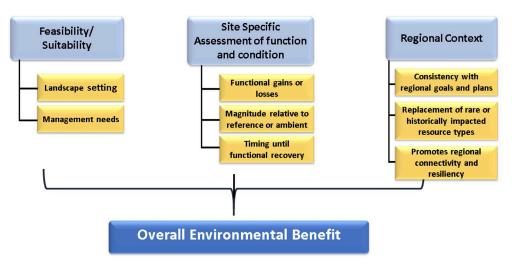
Existing regulations don't have clear standards on what projects qualify

- The existing regulations have ambiguous standards around what habitat projects qualify for administrative permits
 - No "significant adverse habitat conversion impacts"
 - No "significant adverse effect...on the environment"

Create clearer standards on what projects qualify

- Require potential applicants to submit results of Aquatic Resource Type Conversion Evaluation Framework Version 2.0 or equivalent evaluation
- Same evaluation can be utilized by other reviewing agencies

TYPE CONVERSION EVALUATION: CONCEPTUAL APPROACH



Aquatic Resource Type Conversion Evaluation Framework, v 2.0

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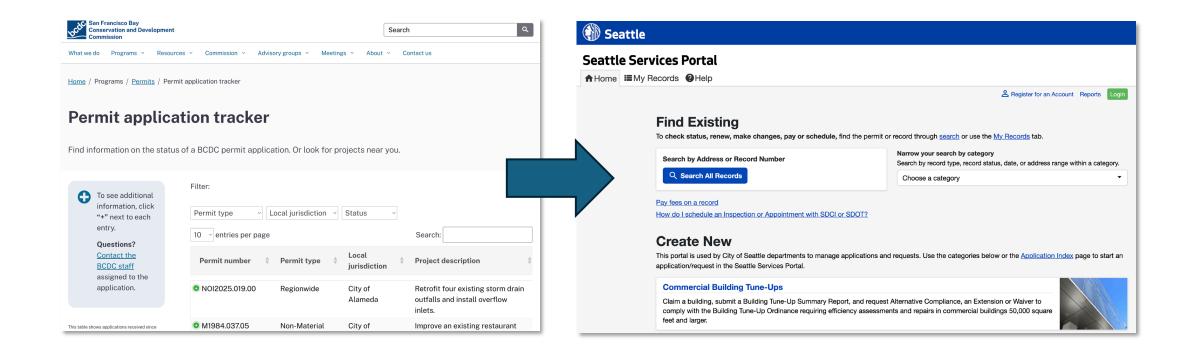
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For projects that would become administrative under this concept

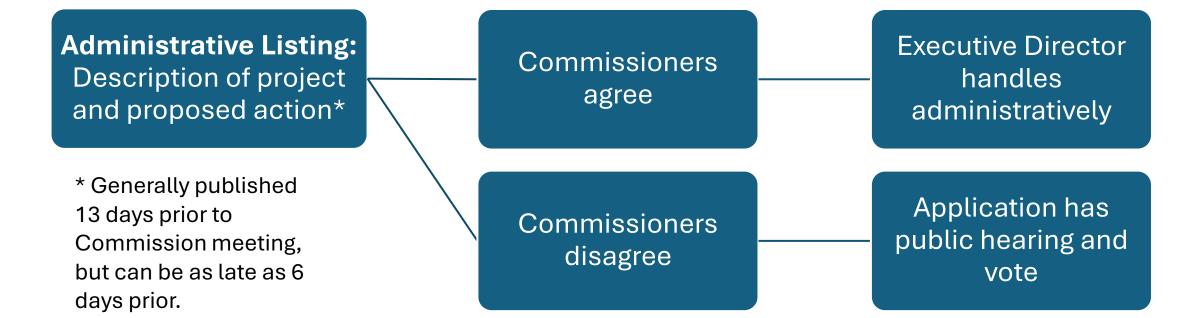
- Patterns observed in recent public hearings:
 - Unanimous Commission votes to approve
 - No modifications to staff recommendation
- Close interagency coordination
 - BCDC one of last approvals
 - Often BRRIT projects

Working toward better online public portal



How the administrative listing works now

Project is a "minor repair or improvement" eligible for an administrative permit?



Questions for Commissioners

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