

Sediment and Beneficial Reuse Commissioner Working Group Meeting

April 7, 2026



Agenda Item 2: SWAP Overview

Outline

- Sediment system
- Status of beneficial reuse in the Bay
- Project description

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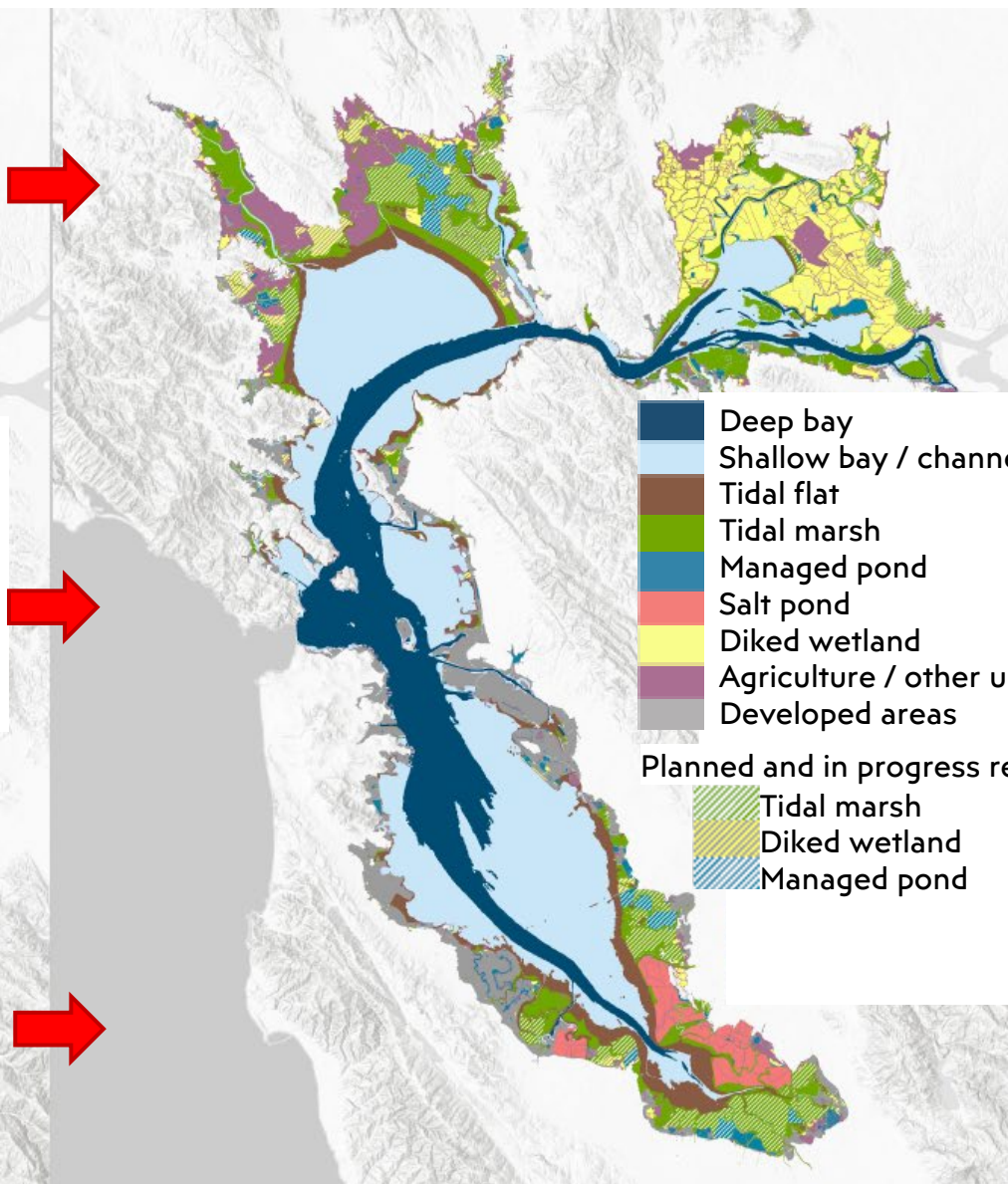
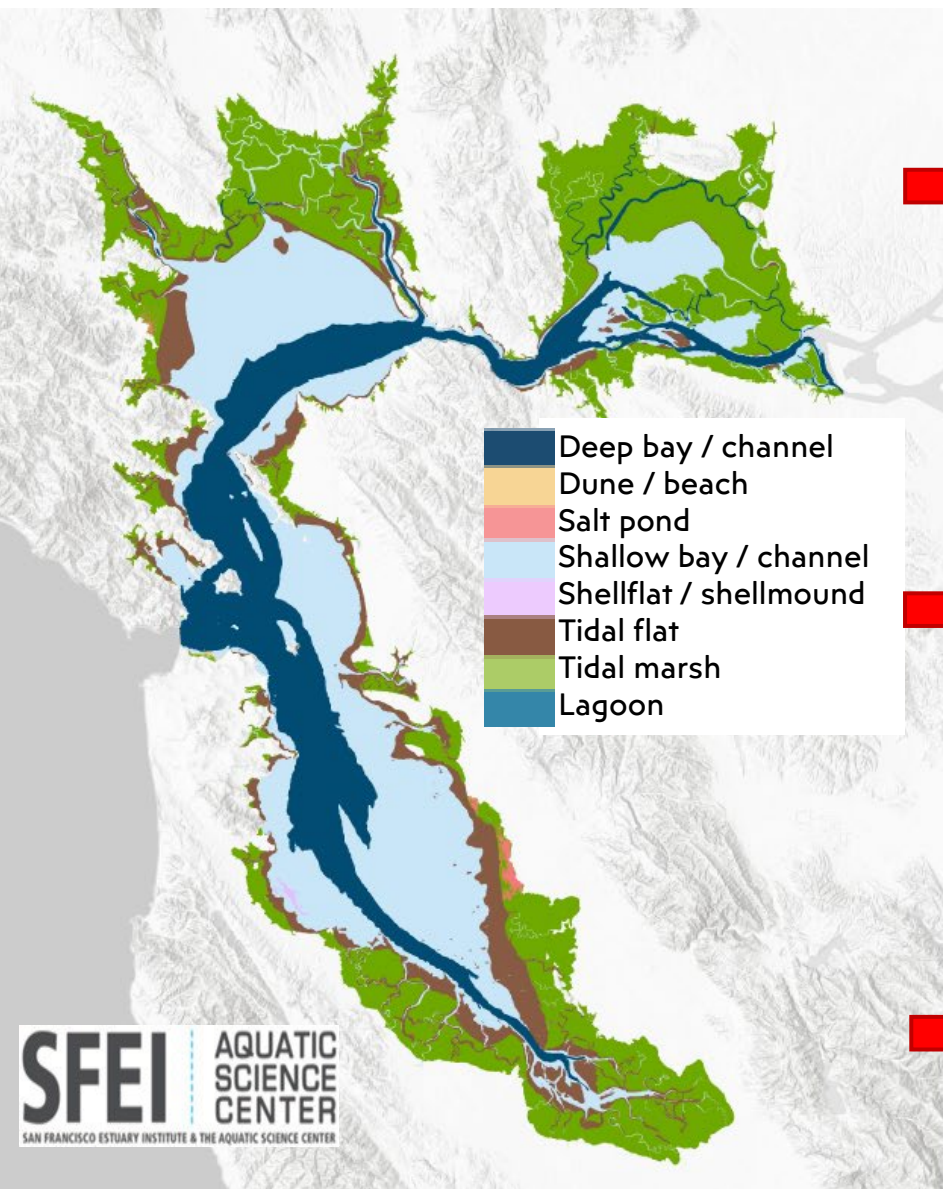
415-352-3661



Historical Baylands Circa 1800

Modern Baylands Circa 2009

**Between 1880 – 1998,
~90% of wetlands
were lost due to
human activities**



Sediment in service

- Wetland Environmental Services

- Carbon sequestration
- Nutrient and mineral source
- Water quality
- Storm buffer
- Biodiversity

- Sediment supports Bay Ecosystems

- Plants and microbes in soil are the building blocks of the food web
- Stabilization and growth
- Promotes ecosystem diversity



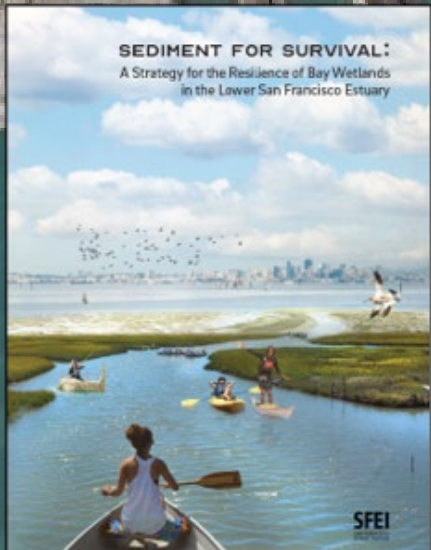
VOLUME OF SEDIMENT NEEDED FOR TIDAL WETLANDS AND MUDFLATS BY 2100

450–650 million metric tons

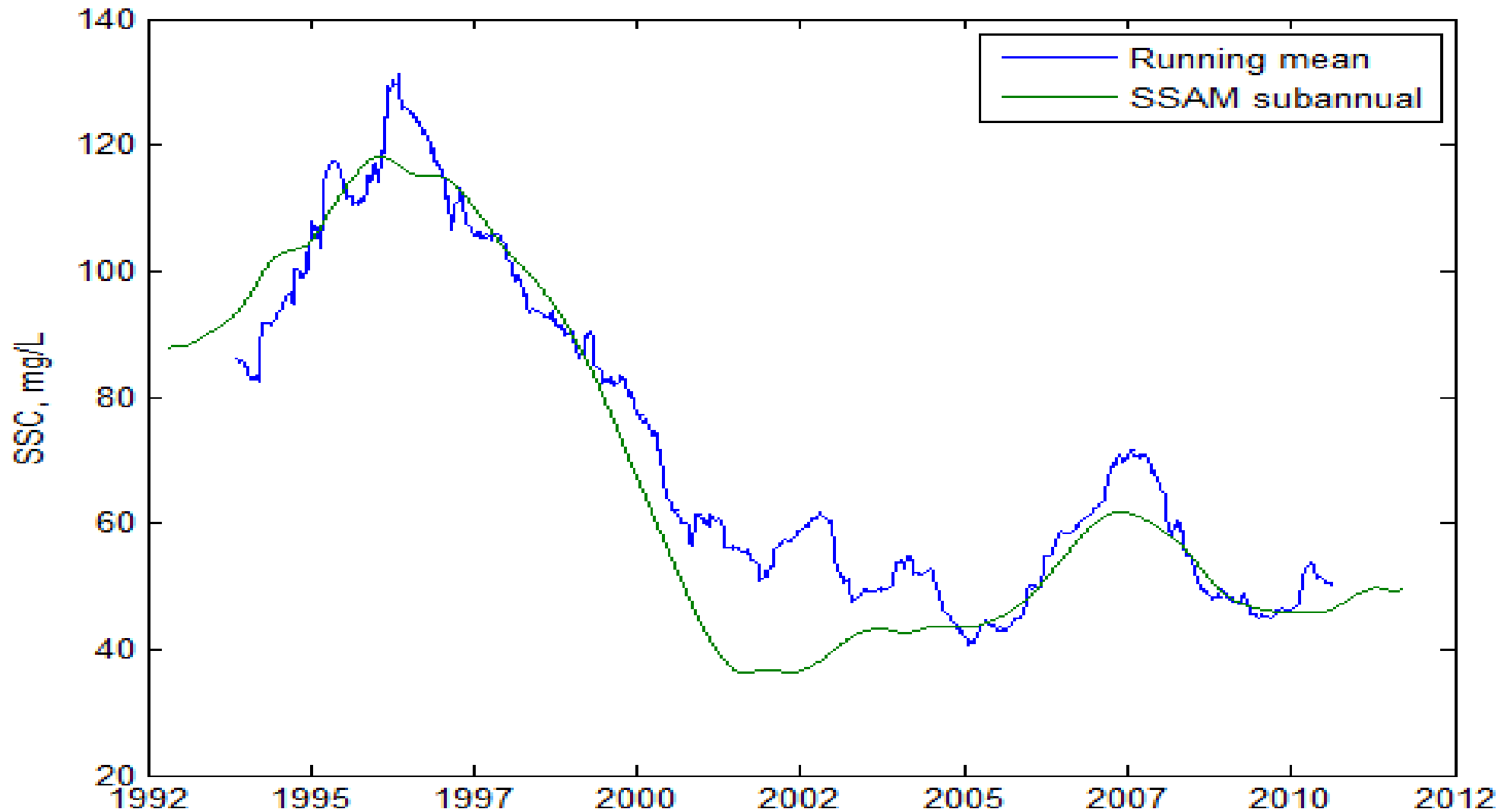
Amount of sediment that can be
supplied by nature and current
management approaches



The sediment need that could be met by
changing management practices to access
more in-bay and watershed sediment



DECLINE IN SUSPENDED SEDIMENT INPUT



Dumbarton Bridge, mid-depth, Dave Schoellhamer, USGS



Excess construction soil



Soil Reuse at South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration



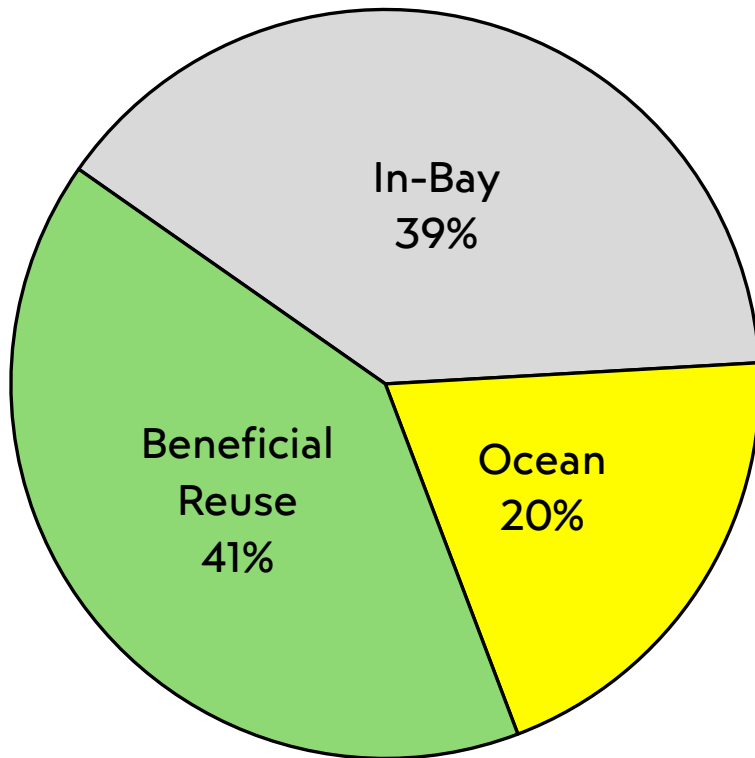
Sediment dredged from Bay, flood control channels



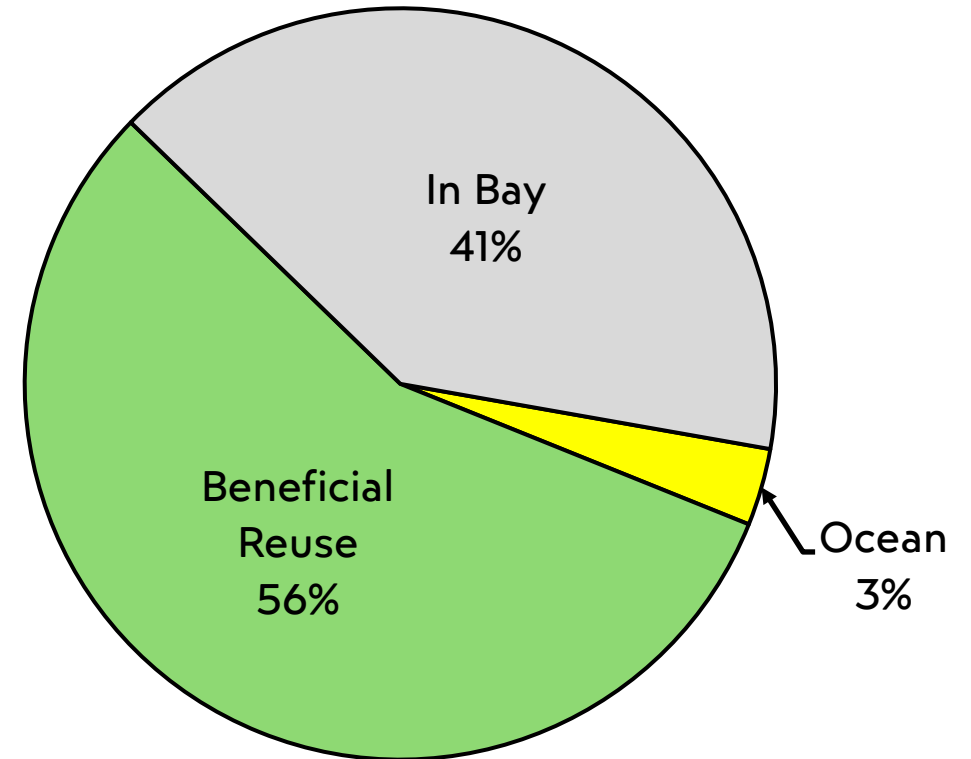
Sediment Reuse in Deer Creek, Novato

Placement and Disposal Status

2000-2024 Dredged Material
Placement & Disposal (Average)



2024 Dredged Material
Placement & Disposal



Beneficial reuse of dredged sediment happens when:

1. Sites are available
2. The dredging community balances its disposal and beneficial reuse proposals through integrated alternative disposal site analysis (meeting the LTMS goals)
3. Dredging occurs outside the environmental work windows (mitigation for impacts)
4. New work dredging projects (mitigation for impacts)
5. Funding is available specifically for beneficial reuse (incremental cost)

Sonoma Baylands: 1993



Image U.S. Geological Survey

Sonoma Baylands: 2024



What is the SWAP?

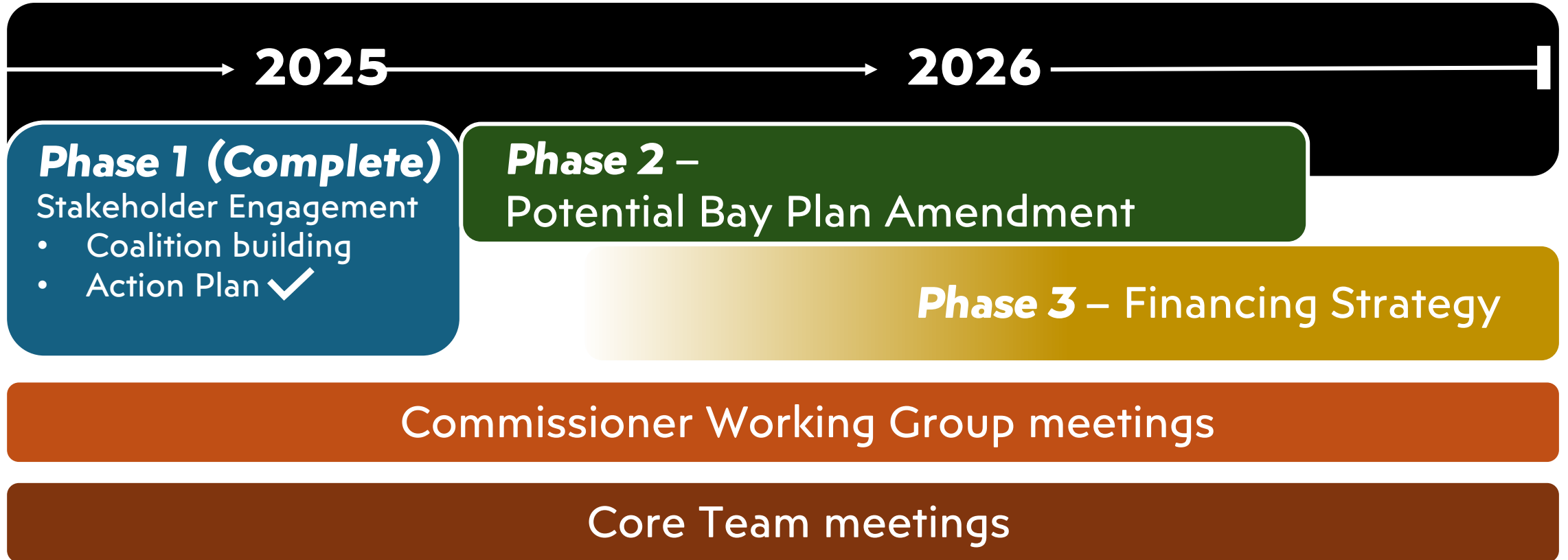
Goal: Increase beneficial reuse of sediment and soil for wetland habitat restoration, resilience, and sea level rise adaptation in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Objectives:

- Increased collaboration ✓
- Beneficial Reuse Action Plan ✓
- Possible policy changes
- Financing Strategy

Funders:  EPA +  CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL

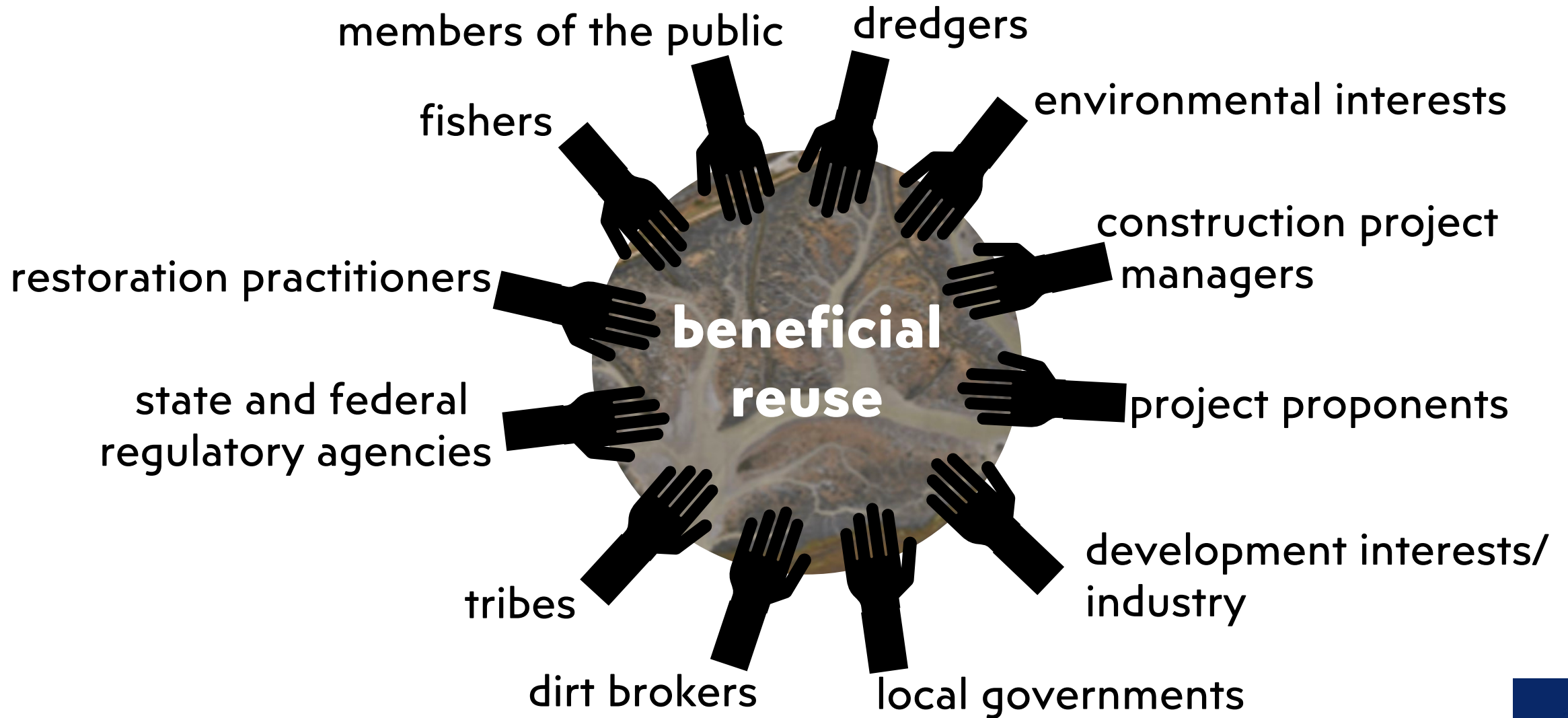
SWAP Timeline



Core
Team:



Stakeholders



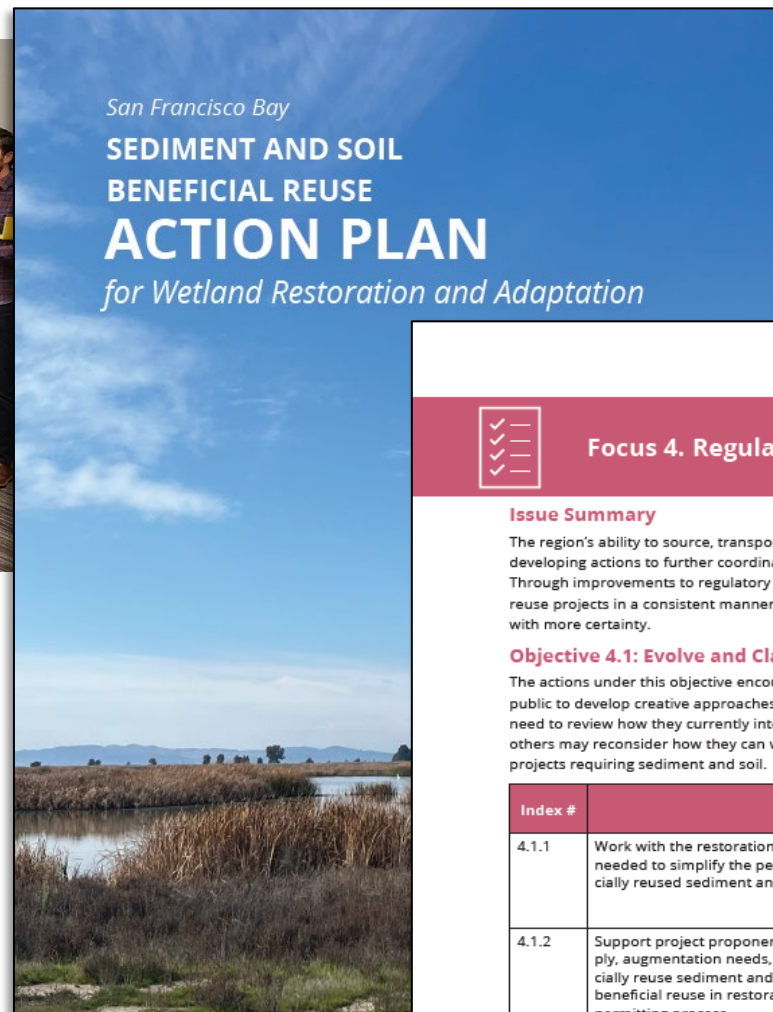


Stakeholder Workshops

- Early 2024

Regional Action Plan

- Released March 2025
- Beneficial reuse challenges
- 70 actions organized into 8 focus areas
- Action prioritization



Focus 4. Regulations and Permitting

Issue Summary

The region's ability to source, transport, store, and place sediment and soil can be improved by developing actions to further coordinate and streamline regulatory and permitting processes. Through improvements to regulatory and permitting processes, agencies can address beneficial reuse projects in a consistent manner, allowing project proponents to plan their restoration with more certainty.

Objective 4.1: Evolve and Clarify Permitting Regulations and Practices

The actions under this objective encourage project proponents, permitting agencies, and the public to develop creative approaches and evolve processes and practices. Some entities may need to review how they currently interpret and apply their legal and regulatory authority; others may reconsider how they can work together to support successful wetland restoration projects requiring sediment and soil.

Index #	Action	Status & Champion(s)
4.1.1	Work with the restoration community to understand what is needed to simplify the permitting process to receive beneficially reused sediment and/or soil.	In process BCDC, Water Board, SCC, USACE, U.S. EPA
4.1.2	Support project proponents in understanding sediment supply, augmentation needs, and how to design sites to beneficially reuse sediment and soil. Develop guidance to support beneficial reuse in restoration site development and the permitting process.	Not yet started
4.1.3	Consider whether beneficial reuse of sediment and/or soil at wetland restoration sites can mitigate for dredging or flood protection project impacts.	In progress National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USACE, Water Board, BCDC, CDFW
4.1.4	Discuss among regulatory agencies appropriate characterization and review of stream maintenance sediment (chemical/contaminant analyses, soil grain size and type, geotechnical properties, etc.).	Not yet started



Questions/ Discussion/ Public Comment

Photo: Seal Beach, Orange County (USFWS)

