PORT OF OAKLAND

Dredging Regulations: Past, Present and Future

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Port of Oakland

CMANC Fall Meeting
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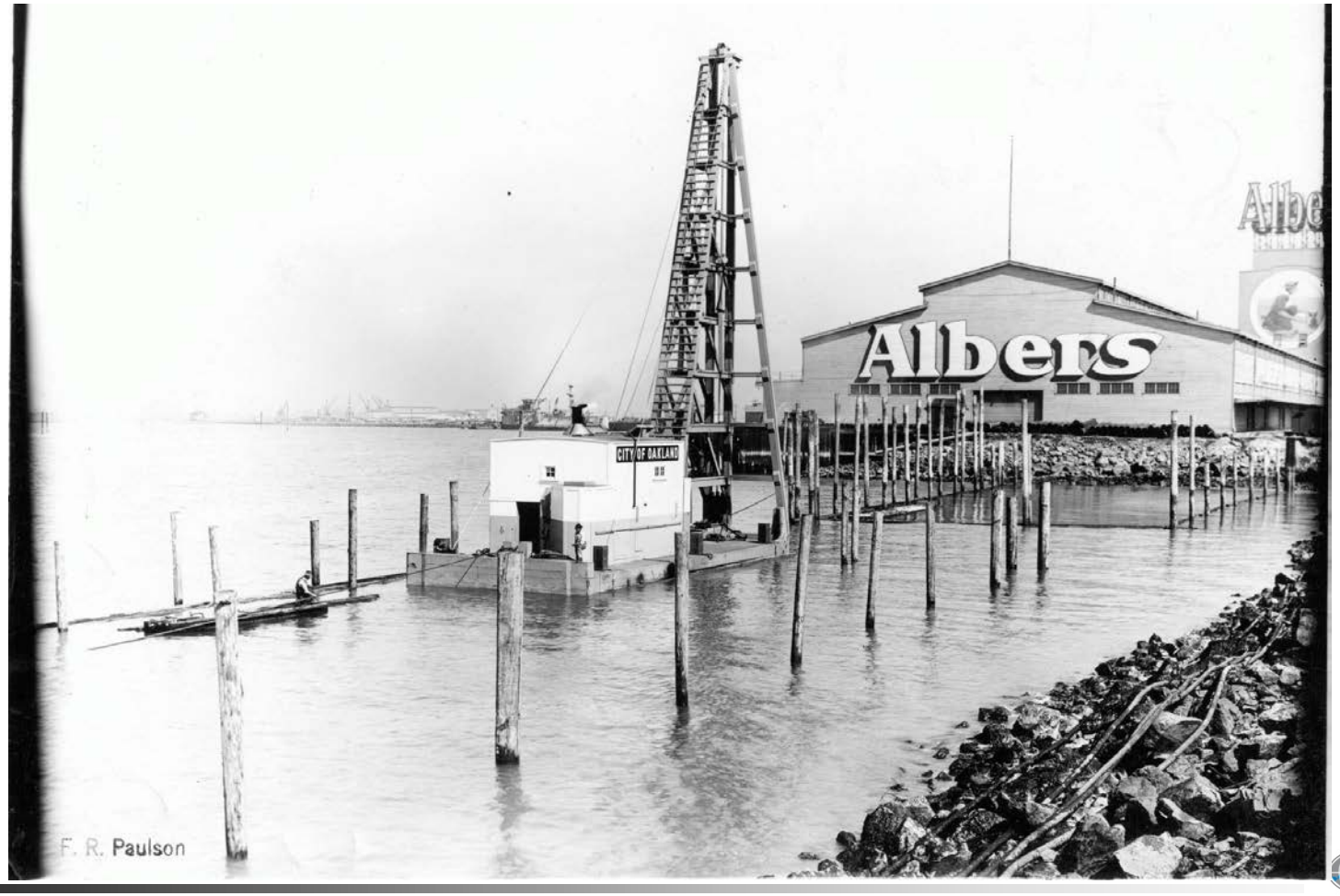
Dredging Regulations – Past

A long time ago (1920): What regulations?



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Dredging Regulations – Past

1968: US Army Corps of Engineers permit guidance, sample letter

1147 B Street, Freeport, Maine,
_____ 19___

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER.
_____(address)

DEAR SIR:

We request a permit for dredging a slip as shown on the attached map alongside Wheeler Pier at Freeport Harbor. This is the second pier south of the city pier. The depth to be made is 15 feet at mean low water and we estimate that about 3,000 yards will be removed. We desire to deposit the material on the public dumping ground off Freeport Harbor. We have closed an agreement with Mr. Wheeler for this dredging. The adjacent property owners are Robert Hamilton, 1145 B Street, and Richard Adams, 1149 B Street, Freeport, Maine.

Sincerely yours,
WIMMER DREDGING CO.,
CHARLES E. MCCAIN, *General Manager.*

Dredging Regulations – Past

c. 1968 – a single application for dredging in San Francisco Bay was introduced

- BCDC – Commission vote for 100,000+ cy
- SLC – 6 months to review
- RWQCB – sediment analysis, standardized 2 page Sampling & Analysis Plan

Dredging Regulations – Present

2001 – Long Term Management Strategy for the Placement of Dredged Material in the San Francisco Bay Region, Management Plan

- Minimize unnecessary dredging
- Reuse dredged material, with step-down reduction of in-bay disposal (20% in 2013)
- Established dredging windows (4 months for Oakland)

Dredging Regulations – Present

2001 – Dredged Material Management Office

- Review and approve Sampling and Analysis Plans and Tier I requests
- Review sediment test reports and make suitability determinations for disposal
- One-stop shopping for permitting (almost)
- Improvements over time (e.g., 5 year alternatives analysis)

Dredging Regulations – Future

My goals:

- Coordinated approach to health of S.F. Bay (endangered species, essential fish habitat, water quality, turbidity)
- More options for cost-effective sediment management (i.e., beneficial reuse sites)
- Better integration with other environmental goals and regulations (e.g., air quality)

Questions?

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