STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

MEETING DATE: September 11, 2024

ITEM: 5

Executive Officer's Report

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Former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, San Francisco – Successes and Challenges (Mary Snow)

Background

The Navy is the lead agency responsible for the investigation and cleanup of the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund). The Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989, and the base was permanently closed in 1991. In 1992, the Regional Water Board entered into a Federal Facilities Agreement with the Navy, USEPA, and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to establish a procedural framework and schedule for regulatory oversight.

The Navy recently completed the Fifth Five-Year Review, which provided an opportunity to evaluate the implementation and performance of the remedies selected to address environmental cleanup and assess if the remedies remain protective of human health and the environment. Although the Regional Water Board differs in position from the Navy with respect to the protectiveness determination for a few of the sites, we are generally in alignment on the path forward, and we are encouraged by the progress that has been made.

The former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was originally divided into five parcels in 1992 (Parcels A through E) and a sixth parcel encompassing the offshore area was added in 1996 (Parcel F); the parcels were subsequently subdivided to assist with site cleanup and property transfer (see table and figure below).

Original Parcel	Subdivided Parcels
Parcel A	Parcel A-1 Parcel A-2
Parcel B	Parcel B-1 Parcel B-2 Installation Restoration (IR) Site 07 IR Site 18
Parcel C	Parcel C Parcel UC-2
Parcel D	Parcel D-1 Parcel D-2 Parcel G Parcel UC-1
Parcel E	Parcel E Parcel E-2 Parcel UC-3
Parcel F	Not subdivided.

Figure 1: Map of Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in San Francisco Bay

Challenges

Radiological Retesting – The Navy had to prioritize the radiological retesting due to data uncertainty and suspected falsified radiological data. This cleanup reprioritization for radiological concerns meant that environmental cleanup was delayed at the sites with non-radiological constituents. This resulted in slowed/stalled progress.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) – Because PFAS is an emerging contaminant that was not previously evaluated at the site, the Navy conducted preliminary site investigations to determine the presence of PFAS. The Navy detected

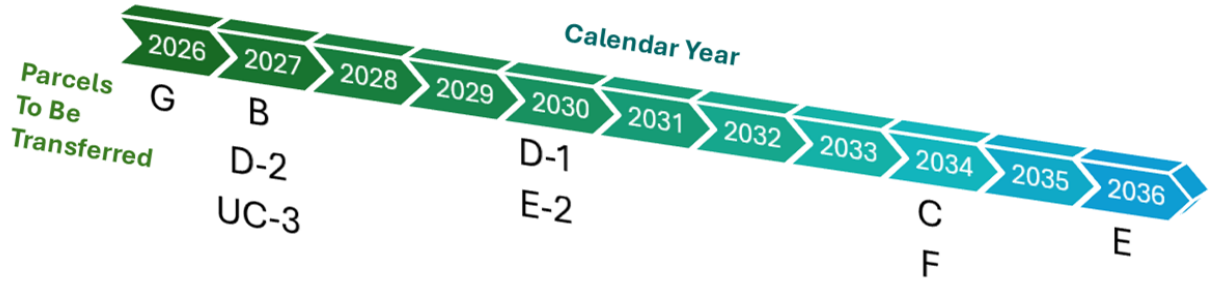
PFAS in groundwater and soil, so it determined that it was appropriate to move forward with the next phases of environmental cleanup. We expect the Navy to submit a Draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan for base-wide PFAS in November 2024. This is only one step in the multi-step process to determine appropriate cleanup actions for PFAS.

Climate Change – A preliminary evaluation of climate change was conducted during the Fifth Five-Year Review as a Climate Resilience Assessment attachment. According to the Navy, this was the first Climate Resilience Assessment incorporated into a five-year review. The Climate Resilience Assessment considered climate-related hazards, their potential impacts, and whether identified vulnerabilities might impact the protectiveness of the remedies. The Climate Resilience Assessment determined that limited impacts are projected to occur by 2035 in Parcel D-1 and Parcel E-2 due to permanent groundwater emergence. By 2065 more parcels would be impacted by permanent groundwater emergence. The Navy has recommended that more detailed parcel-specific studies should be prioritized for Parcel D-1 and Parcel E-2, with additional parcel-specific studies to be prioritized in consultation with the regulatory agencies. These parcel-specific studies will provide an opportunity to assess the vulnerability of remedy components and evaluate the potential need for changes to the remedy.

<u>Successes</u>

Despite challenges, there has been a lot of progress. Parcels A-1, A-2, D-2, UC-1, and UC-2 have been investigated and cleaned up and then transferred out of federal ownership to the City and County of San Francisco Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure. The transferred parcels have been redeveloped in some cases, are in the process of being redeveloped, or are being used without improvements. Additionally, portions of the property retained by the Navy are in use, including the artist studios in Parcel B and the San Francisco Police Department in Parcel E.

Based on the Navy's most recent projections the next parcel to transfer will be Parcel G with cleanup complete and/or remedy in place at the "operations and maintenance" phase in 2026. Parcel E is anticipated to be the last parcel to transfer with cleanup complete in 2036.



Other successes are that 82 Petroleum Program Sites have been investigated, cleaned up, and closed at the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, which includes underground storage tank and spill sites, and the Navy has agreed to consider climate change, including sea level rise and groundwater rise, in the Petroleum Program closure process. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board is the lead regulatory agency overseeing the Petroleum Program.

Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo – Preventing Wetlands Destruction (Ciroos Liaghat)

Last month, Eileen M. White our Executive Officer signed an Explanation of Significant Differences for Investigation Area F1 ("the site") at the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard. The Explanation of Significant Differences documents a change to the remedy selected in the 2019 Record of Decision as part of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA; also known as Superfund) cleanup process. The Explanation of Significant Differences represents a win for the environment and is the result of collaboration among the Regional Water Board, United States Navy, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Background

The Mare Island site consists of seven subareas: six upland subareas and one wetland subarea. In 2012, the Navy conducted a remedial investigation, human health risk assessment, and screening-level ecological risk assessment for each subarea. The Navy concluded that residual levels of metals (mostly lead) in soil and sediment at two of the upland subareas (Subareas 4 and 5) and in the wetland area (Subarea 6) posed an unacceptable risk to human or ecological receptors. This necessitated further evaluation of remedial alternatives in a feasibility study. Subarea 6, characterized as a coastal salt marsh wetland, largely pickleweed and salt grass, is a key habitat for the federally and state-listed endangered salt marsh harvest mouse.

In 2015, the *Final Feasibility Study* further evaluated the risks and identified barium, copper, lead, and zinc as the final chemicals of ecological concern posing an unacceptable risk to the salt marsh harvest mouse within the wetland area.

In 2019, the *Final Record of Decision/Final Remedial Action Plan* selected excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 3,600 cubic yards of sediment in the northern portion of Subarea 6, where elevated concentrations of chemicals of ecological concern were identified. The excavation volume was estimated based on a contaminated area of 38,350 square feet excavated to a depth of 2.5 feet below ground surface.

Figure 1: Mare Island Subarea 6 wetlands – Excavation Area

Data Support Reevaluation of Selected Remedy

During the remedial design phase, surface and shallow sediment samples were collected from approximately 30 locations within the northern portion of Subarea 6 and analyzed for chemicals of ecological concern. While preparing for excavation, Regional Water Board staff noticed that the concentrations of chemicals of ecological concern in these pre-excavation samples were generally lower than those documented during the remedial investigation. Furthermore, the extent of chemicals of ecological concern exceeding remedial goals in surface sediments was significantly less than previously interpreted.

Regional Water Board staff calculated chemical-specific 95% upper confidence limits on the more recent data and met with the DTSC risk assessor to discuss whether the new data were sufficient to change the remedial approach at Subarea 6 and prevent unnecessary damage to the wetland from remedial excavation. DTSC generally supported the approach, which led to multiple meetings with the Regional Water Board, Navy, and DTSC.

Decision to Change Selected Remedy

During a May 26, 2021, meeting, the Regional Water Boad, Navy, and DTSC collectively agreed that the planned excavation of wetland sediments at Subarea 6 should not proceed. The decision was based on the potential for habitat loss and displacement of the salt marsh harvest mouse, combined with the new assessment that the remaining chemicals of ecological concern do not pose a widespread risk to the environment. The Regional Water Board and DTSC requested that the Navy conduct additional risk evaluations to support and document that leaving the Subarea 6 wetlands intact would be protective of the salt marsh harvest mouse. This additional evaluation was submitted as a technical memorandum and was approved in 2023.

For these reasons, an Explanation of Significant Differences was prepared to document the change to the selected remedy for the Subarea 6 wetlands. United States Fish and Wildlife Service was also consulted and reviewed the Explanation of Significant Differences. The regulatory agencies worked together to protect the environment and water quality and effectively adapted as available information changed about the extent and risk of contaminants in the environment.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Team Update (David Tanouye and Jeff Melby)

Following is an update on the Sustainable Groundwater Management Team FY 2022-24 accomplishments. The team's last report to the Board was in May 2021. Our dedicated multi-division team continues to coordinate with local water agencies as they address requirements of the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) water.ca.gov/SGMA and develop sustainability plans that account for groundwater quantity *and* quality.

Our team supports local water agencies with groundwater grant applications and permitting. Examples include the Alameda County Water Agency's brackish groundwater reclamation in the Niles Cone groundwater basin near Fremont, the Zone 7 Water Agency's per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) groundwater treatment in the Livermore Valley, and the Sonoma County Water Agency's aquifer storage and recovery project in the Sonoma Valley to capture and store winter water underground.

The team tracks the formation and operational strategies of local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies as mandated by SGMA. The table below shows the seven medium and high priority basins in our Region that are subject to SGMA, and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) approval status of each plan. Our team provided comments and input on the draft plans before they were submitted to DWR.

Basin Name	SGMA Priority	GSP Status of DWR Approval
East Bay Plain	Medium	Approved 2023
Livermore Valley	Medium	Approved 2024
Napa Valley	High	Approved 2021
Niles Cone	Medium	Approved 2019
Petaluma Valley	Medium	Approved 2023
Santa Clara	High	Approved 2019
Sonoma Valley	High	Approved 2023

Most recently, the team completed five new fact sheets for groundwater basins in the Region. These "quick looks" summarize information about groundwater use, quality, and local agency management plans for each basin. The new quick looks are for the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands, and the Novato, San Rafael, Suisun-Fairfield, and Sunol Valleys. Figure 1 is an example for the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands. This brings the total to 21 of the 33 groundwater basins in our Region and covers the basins with the vast majority of municipal, domestic, and agricultural groundwater use in our Region. The quick looks are accessible from our Groundwater webpage. Navigate to the "Groundwater Basins" tab to access a comprehensive map and table detailing information on each basin.

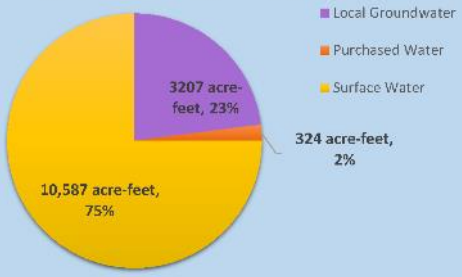
Napa-Sonoma Lowlands Groundwater Sub-Basin (2-2.03)

GROUNDWATER

Use

As of 2017, the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) permitted about 16 water supply wells within the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands.[1] According to the Department of Water Resources (Basin Prioritization), groundwater from the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands accounted for approximately 3,207 acre-feet, or 23%, of the total of 14,117 acre-feet of water supplied to the distribution system in Fiscal Year 2016 - 2017.

2016 - 2017 Water Supply Sources

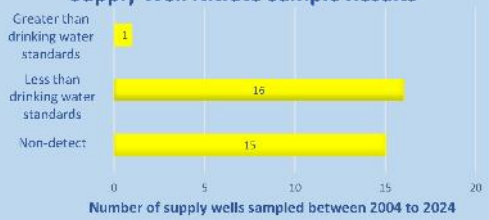


1: The majority of supply wells are municipal/community wells that are typically deeper than private irrigation or domestic wells

Quality

Department of Water Resource's Basin Prioritization, states groundwater of the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands is generally usable but may be locally unsatisfactory due to salt concentrations and salt inflow from irrigation. Of the 26 wells tested for industrial contaminants [2, 3], no contaminants were detected at concentrations greater than drinking water standards. The 32 wells that were tested for nitrate are described in the figure below.

Supply Well Nitrate Sample Results[2]



2: Data source: State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW), Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA), and GeoTracker GAMA

3: Industrial contaminants analyzed include: tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,4-dioxane, perchlorate, methyl tert-butyl ether, and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

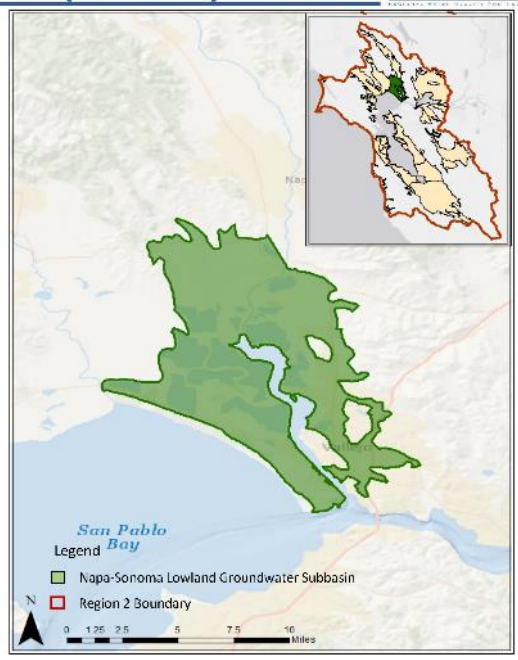
Disclaimer: Contaminant detections are from supply wells on specific dates during the past 20 years. They are not necessarily representative of water quality throughout an aquifer or the basin.

Recharge

Groundwater recharge within the Lowlands occurs primarily through infiltration and deep percolation of rainfall and applied irrigation water from the Napa Valley (Napa County).

RESOURCES

San Francisco Bay Water Board - Groundwater
State Water Board Division of Drinking Water
Department of Water Resources
State Water Resources Control Board GAMA
US Geological Survey



MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)	Very Low Priority
Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)	Napa and Solano Counties
Groundwater Management Plan (GMP)	There is no GMP for this Basin
Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP)	There is no SNMP for this Basin.
Basin Monitoring	Voluntary groundwater level monitoring comprises 3 wells in Napa-Sonoma, measured biannually. Water quality levels in 9 wells are measured annually.

Water Board Groundwater Protection Actions [4]	
Active Site Cleanups [5]	**40**
Landfills, Mines, and Compost Facilities	**0**
Regulated wastewater discharges (dairies, confined animals, wineries, WWTPs, etc.)	**10**
Permitted recycled water projects (including discharge to land WRR and WDR)	**3**
Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment	**2018**

4: As of May 2021. Includes all actions within the basin's watersheds.
5: Includes Cleanup Program Sites, Underground Storage Tank Sites, and Military Sites managed by the Water Board. Data available on GeoTracker.

Figure 1: Example fact sheet of the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands groundwater basin.

The team is in the process of completing fact sheets for the remaining basins in the Region and is developing a tool that compares groundwater use, recharge, and sustainability plans across the basins and identifies priority groundwater areas. This is intended as a resource to support management decisions in our cleanup and permitting programs.

Drinking Water Spill in Diablo (Cleet Carlton, Debbie Phan, and James Parrish)

On Sunday, August 25, the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) reported a spill of around 150,000 gallons of chlorinated drinking water that discharged into the East Fork of Green Valley Creek in Contra Costa County. EBMUD reported that the spill occurred from a break in a water main serving the census designated place of Diablo, resulting in an estimated fishkill of around 1,000 California roach and a temporary increase in creek turbidity. Per EBMUD, its responders stopped the spill within 20 minutes of being notified, estimating a total spill duration of about 1 hour based on a resident at the scene. We were notified of this spill on August 26. Cleet Carlton, Engineering Geologist in our Enforcement Section, visited the discharge site the day we received the spill notification to confirm that there were no additional impacts. While some areas of the creek appeared slightly cloudy, there were no obvious signs of erosion or sediment buildup. Dead fish were present at the scene. We are continuing to investigate this discharge.

In response to the spill, EBMUD reported that its responders deployed dechlorination tablets and a gravel bag in the main flow path of the discharge to remove chlorine and prevent sediment discharge into the creek. Additionally, EBMUD installed a leak detection sensor in the vicinity of the main break to add leak detection coverage to the area, which was not covered in its leak detection network of over 2,800 sensors prior to this spill.

We oversee over 60 drinking water purveyors under the Statewide NPDES Permit for Drinking Water Discharges (Order WQ 2014-0194-DWQ). This involves receiving and reviewing discharge notifications, evaluating the implementation of best management practices to prevent or minimize receiving water impacts from planned or emergency discharges (e.g., placing dechlorinating tablets in impacted waters), assessing corrective and preventative actions in response to emergency discharges, and exercising our enforcement discretion. We also work closely with some water purveyors with more frequent spills to ensure that their asset management programs adequately prioritize system rehabilitation and repair to prevent emergency spills and discharges, like the one described above, from reoccurring.

Figure 1: This photograph by Cleet Carlton on August 26 shows evidence of a fishkill from a drinking water spill that occurred on August 25 in Diablo. EBMUD reported that the spill resulted in a fishkill of about 1,000 California roach in the East Fork of Green Valley Creek, a narrow, naturally lined channel with some concrete-lined sections, as seen above.

State Budget Update (Eileen M. White)

On May 10, 2024 Governor Newsom unveiled the revised state budget which closes this fiscal year's remaining $27.6 billion budget shortfall and next fiscal year's projected $28.4 billion deficit.

Governor Newsom's revised balanced state budget cuts one-time spending by $19.1 billion and ongoing spending by $13.7 billion through fiscal year 2025-26. This includes a nearly 8% cut to state operations and a targeted elimination of 10,000 unfilled State positions. The State Water Board is evaluating alternatives to achieve the nearly 8% cut to operations.

Since there are about 225,000 state employees throughout California, the Governor's proposal would mean the elimination of roughly 4.4 percent of statewide positions. The State Water Boards collectively have about 2,700 full-time employees.

On July 29, 2024, the Department of Finance directed all state departments to achieve savings in personnel services through permanent reductions of vacant positions. The 2024 Budget Act assumes $1.5 billion in savings relative to vacant positions beginning in 2024-2025 and ongoing, and that approximately 10,000 vacant positions will be permanently eliminated in 2025-2026. Each organization was required to achieve a target dollar amount reduction by selecting vacant permanent positions for elimination by August 16, 2024.

The Water Boards overall needed to eliminate $23 million from the labor budget. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board's targeted reduction was $1.18 million. We achieved this reduction by selecting six of our vacant, permanent positions for elimination, distributing them as equitably as possible across divisions. The outcome includes the elimination of 3 environmental scientists, 2 engineering geologists, and 1 water resources control engineer.

Currently, there are no layoffs or furloughs proposed. We will continue to review our priorities to ensure our staff are focused on the highest priority work to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of the San Francisco Bay Region's water resources for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial water uses.

Staff Updates (Eileen M. White)

We have a couple of important retirements to share with you this month. First, on July 31, 2024, Adriana Constantinescu retired from the Water Board. For over 23 years, Adriana worked as an Engineering Geologist in the Toxics Cleanup and Groundwater Protection divisions where she oversaw the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil, groundwater, and soil vapor sites in the Site Cleanup and Department of Defense programs. She effectively managed many complex military cleanup sites, including Travis Air Force Base, Moffett Field, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Military Ocean Terminal Concord, and Point Molate. Her dedication, technical expertise, and exceptional project management skills will be greatly missed.

Among her accomplishments, she prepared ten site cleanup requirement orders that were adopted by our Board, successfully closed numerous cases, provided testimony in legal proceedings, and acted as a technical advisor for the contested Hillview Cleaners order. Her strengths in communication, negotiation, and collaboration with regulatory agencies, dischargers, their representatives, and the public were invaluable.

We celebrated Adriana's retirement on August 1, 2024, in downtown Oakland, and below are some photos.

Laurent Meillier, Senior Engineering Geologist who presented to the board during our July 2024 board meeting, retired at the end of August. Laurent joined the SF Bay Water Board in 2001 and has been a Section Leader and underground storage tank cleanup program manager in the Toxics Cleanup Division since 2014.

Laurent's experience spans 4 of our 5 technical divisions and two different Regional Water Boards (SF Bay and South Lake Tahoe), which helps explain the breadth of his technical and policy expertise. As a procedure writer and efficiency expert, Laurent developed many of the screening tools Water Board and local agency staff use today to prioritize underground storage tank cleanups and evaluate when cases should be reopened due to changes in property use or discovery of new contaminants. In addition to his day job, Laurent has also co-organized the statewide Geosym Conference for 20 years, bringing state-of-the art geological and hydrogeological knowledge to our staff.

Personally, Laurent is one of the nicest people you will ever meet. In a recent poll to describe him staff used words like caring, curious, dedicated, efficient, ethical, grounded, helpful, integrity, inclusive, and passionate. Laurent's peers also honored him with Manager of the year in our most recent presentation of this internal award. Laurent is an excellent geologist with many talents and interests outside the Water Board. Here are just a few of the many hats he's worn: pilot, skydiver, undersea diver, soldier, spelunker, skier, explorer, marathoner, and Artic Games official. We will miss Laurent and wish him the very best in his road ahead.

Shifting to hiring and promotions, we are thrilled to announce the promotion of Rebecca Nordenholt to Senior Environmental Scientist in the Watershed Management Division. She will be managing the Board's Clean Water Act municipal stormwater program, as well as the 401 Water Quality Certification program staff working on projects in Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties. Rebecca has both a bachelor's and master's degree in environmental science from the University of Missouri and has worked at the Water Board since 2014. She began as a Watershed Stewards Program Corpsmember with our Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program team—first sampling and then leading a team and conducting community outreach—and subsequently has worked across a range of programs, including Total Maximum Daily Load work to clean up impaired water bodies, as our Regional Board's liaison to the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the lead of our internal Recruiting for Racial Equity team. She has trained staff and most recently coordinated our agency's response to harmful algae blooms in the Bay in 2022 and 2023. Rebecca's interests include gardening, cooking, painting, and trivia.

Michelle Thompson joined our team in 2022 as an Environmental Scientist in our Site Cleanup Program. In her new role as a Water Resources Control Engineer, Michelle will oversee underground storage tank cases in the North Bay section of the Toxics Cleanup Division. Michelle earned a bachelor's degree in marine biology from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), a master's degree in public administration in environmental science and policy from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs, and a doctorate of environment in environmental science and engineering from UCLA. Prior to joining the Water Board Michelle worked as a regulatory analyst for the California Public Utilities Commission.

Demir Worthington joined the Water Board in 2018 as a scientific aid in the Planning Division. In 2020, Demir was hired in the NPDES enforcement section as a staff Engineering Geologist where he drafted enforcement orders, oversaw emergency response actions for spills (including responding to the 2022 bay algae bloom) and inspected industrial, construction, and restoration sites. In his new role as a staff Engineering Geologist in Section 4 of the Toxics Cleanup Division, Demir will oversee investigation and cleanup of dry cleaner spills, shoreline petroleum fuel leaks, and other cases involving vapor intrusion and threats to groundwater beneficial uses. Demir earned a bachelor's degree in earth sciences from the University of California at Santa Cruz.

And finally, please welcome Zsofia Adamkovics Larson to the Water Board. Zsofia is joining the Agricultural Lands Program in the Planning Division as a Scientific Aid. She recently received her B.S. in Environmental Engineering at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, and is now pursuing her Environmental Policy and Management master's degree at UC Davis. As an undergraduate, Zsofia assisted with research on biofilm reactors for agricultural wastewater treatment. She also worked on research to decrease rates of fouling for reverse osmosis membranes, in addition to other projects applying stormwater best management practices. Zsofia grew up in Oakland, which inspired her current specialization in environmental justice. In her free time, she enjoys surfing, reading, and trying new recipes.

Enforcement Actions (Brian Thompson and James Parrish)

On behalf of the Board, the Executive Officer approved the following settlement since July's report:

Discharger	Violation(s)	Imposed Penalty	Supplemental Environmental Project
ExxonMobil Environmental and Property Solutions Company	Discharge limit violation	$3,000	-

401 Water Quality Certification Applications Received (Abigail Smith)

The table below lists those applications received for Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from June 13 through August 13, 2024. A check mark in the right-hand column indicates a project with work that may be in the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) jurisdiction.

Project Name	City/Location	County	May have BCDC Jurisdiction
Ardenwood Creek (Zone 5 Line P) Flood Control Channel Improvement Phase 2	Fremont	Alameda	
Hayward Maintenance Complex Phase 2 (BART)	Hayward	Alameda	
Sheep Camp Creek Stream Erosion Repair	Sunol	Alameda	
Calaveras Dam Storm Repair	Unincorporated	Alameda	
Sunol Pond 001 (SNPND001) Restoration	Unincorporated	Alameda	
Lafayette Reservoir Tower Seismic Retrofit Aka (Lafayette Reservoir Outlet Tower Retrofit)	Lafayette	Contra Costa	
Murderer's Creek Reach/Emergency Bank Repairs	Lafayette	Contra Costa	
De-Construction of Timber Pier Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Ozol, CA	Martinez	Contra Costa	✓
Hess Pond Desilt	Unincorporated	Contra Costa	
Wildcat Creek Fish Passage	Unincorporated	Contra Costa	
5 Hilarita Circle, Belvedere Dock Improvement	Belvedere	Marin	✓
17 Boardwalk One Residential Floating Dock Replacement	Larkspur	Marin	✓
35518180 IGNACIO 1104 Overhead Pole Replacement Bachelors Road Novato	Novato	Marin	✓
Fjord Floating Sauna	Sausalito	Marin	✓

Project Name	City/Location	County	May have BCDC Jurisdiction
Culvert Failure and Sinkhole Repair (MRN1 PM8.69)	Unincorporated	Marin	
Trinchero Bank Stabilization	St. Helena	Napa	
Vista Del Valle Family Apartments - Storm Drain Replacement	St. Helena	Napa	
EA 4J990 Ritchie Creek Fish Passage Barrier Removal and Bridge Replacement	Unincorporated	Napa	
Jefferson St Hopper Creek Wall	Yountville	Napa	
Blue & Gold Fleet Pile Replacement	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
Piers 39 To 43½ Sediment Remediation	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
Port of San Francisco Pier 1.5 Public Dock Repair	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
San Francisco East Harbor Marina Dock Removal	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
St. Francis Yacht Club West Pier Replacement	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
Port of San Francisco Maintenance Dredging Program	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
2316 Valdivia Way Bank Stabilization	Burlingame	San Mateo	
Peninsula Crossing	Burlingame	San Mateo	✓
Surfers Beach Slip Out Repair and Stairway Replacement Project EA 04-0X080 0424000028	Half Moon Bay	San Mateo	
2469 Alpine Bank Stabilization	Menlo Park	San Mateo	
1631 and 1633 Ralston Bank Stabilization	San Mateo	San Mateo	
41st Avenue/Pacific Boulevard Trash Capture	San Mateo	San Mateo	✓
Southern Skyline Blvd. Ridge Trail Extension	Unincorporated	San Mateo	
Woodruff Creek Crossing Rehabilitation	Unincorporated	San Mateo	

Project Name	City/Location	County	May have BCDC Jurisdiction
Bear Gulch Upper Fish Ladder Diversion Access Road and Raw Water Main Transmission Pipeline Repair	Woodside	San Mateo	
Permanente Creek Restoration in Cupertino	Cupertino	Santa Clara	
Regnart Creek Bank Stabilization Project at Bubb Road	Cupertino	Santa Clara	
New Chicago Marsh	San Jose	Santa Clara	
Richmond Ranch Reserve Pond 1 De-sedimentation and Restoration	San Jose	Santa Clara	
Webb Canyon Retaining Wall	San Jose	Santa Clara	
Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gates Refurbishment Project-Suction Dredging Activities	Unincorporated	Solano	
116 Hill Road Bank Stabilization	Glen Ellen	Sonoma	
Turkey Farm Culvert Replacement	Glen Ellen	Sonoma	
Lakeville-Ignacio 230 kV Tower IG01/004 Emergency Repairs Boardwalk Replacement	Petaluma	Sonoma	
Oyster Cove Mixed-Use Neighborhood	Petaluma	Sonoma	
Sonoma County Roads to Restoration	Petaluma	Sonoma	
Tubbs Island Emergency Levee Repair 2023	Unincorporated	Sonoma	✓