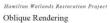


Hamilton/Bel Marin Keys Wetlands Restoration

Sam Schuchat
State Coastal Conservancy

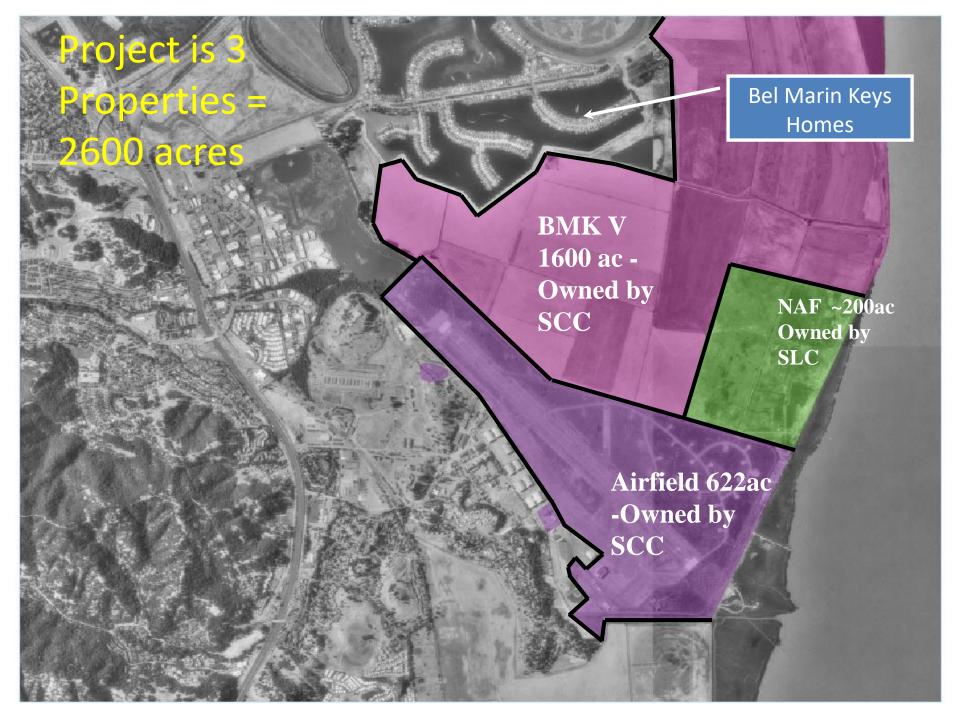
What does it take to convert an abandoned military base airfield into a tidal wetland?

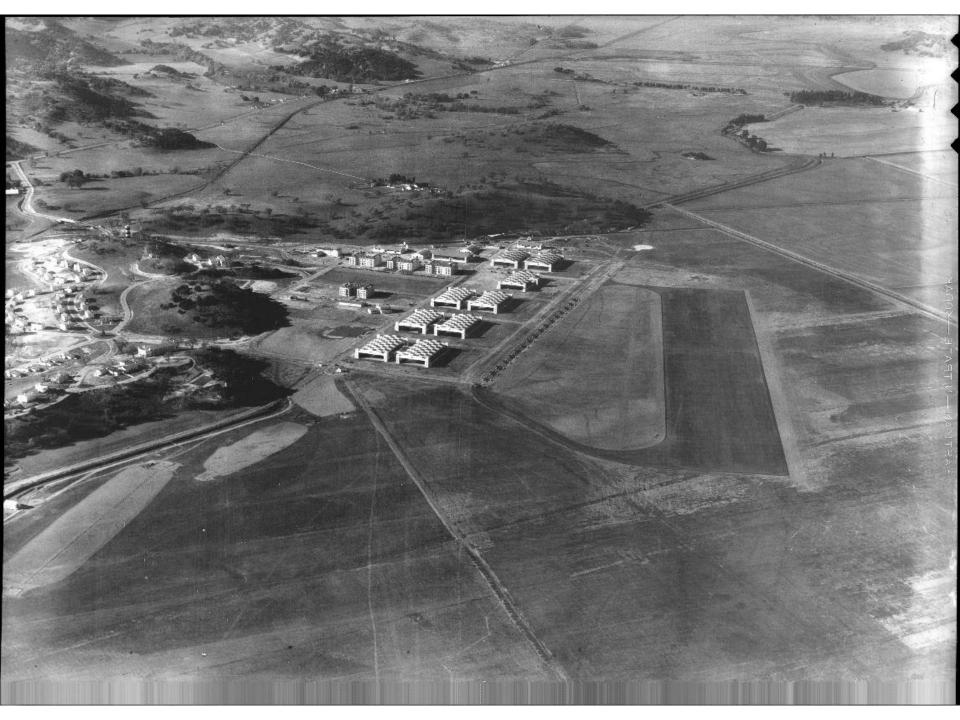










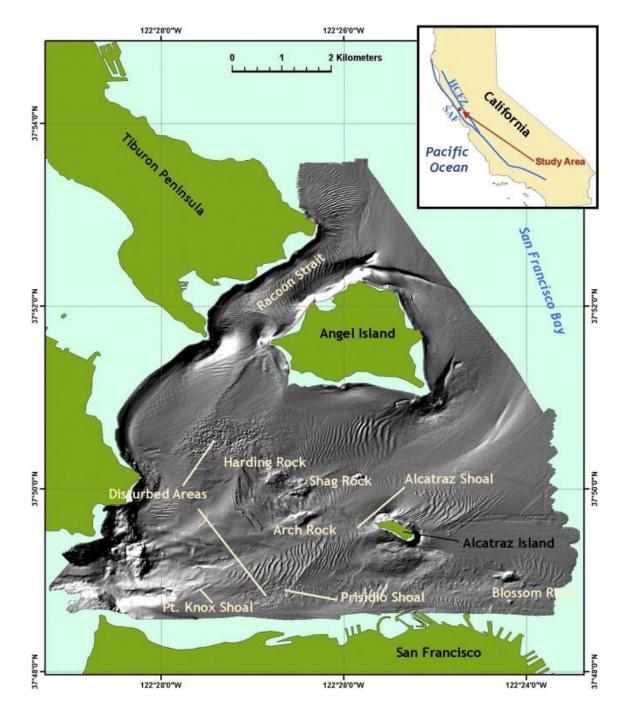


Chronology of Hamilton/Bel Marin Keys

•	1980's	Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC); debate in Novato and Marin County over future of the property.
•	September 19, 1996	SCC accepts grant from USEPA for project planning (\$75,000).
•	September 18, 1997	SCC grants Pre-Project Feasibility (\$200,000).
•	February 19, 1998	SCC Cost Sharing Agreement with Corps to Study Feasibility (FCSA) (\$615,000)
•	April 22, 1999	Certification of EIS/EIR, Approval of the Feasibility Study; MOA with Army (signed November 10, 1999)
•	1999	Hamilton authorized by Congress in WRDA!
•	September 28, 2000	SCC accepts title to Bel Marin Keys Unit V; authorize purchase and SRF loan (\$16M)
•	June 25, 2001	Authorize EO to sign agreement with Corps (PCA); provides local cost-share (\$13.7M). PCA signed April 22, 2002.
•	April 2003	Supplemental EIS/R and General Reevaluation Report completed for BMK.
•	August 14, 2003	SCC certified SEIR for BRAC soil cleanup on Airfield parcel; Environmental Insurance purchased for \$900,000; State of CA Public Works Board authorizes acquisition of the Airfield.

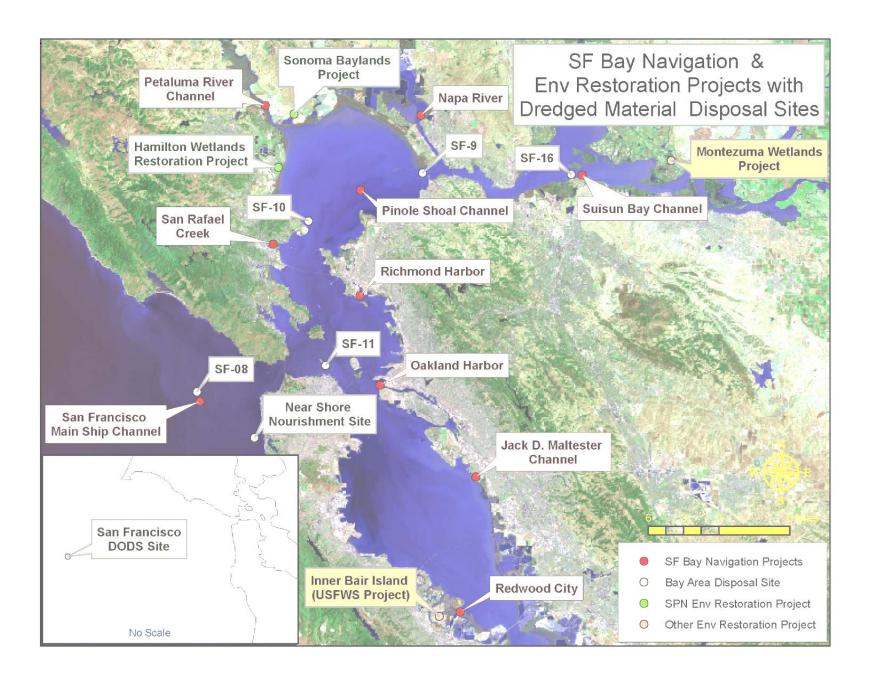
Chronology Continues

•	Oct. 2003	Title to Hamilton Airfield transferred to SCC.
•	Sept. 2004	Grant to Novato Sanitary District to study relocation of Dechlor facility (\$400,000); Funding for BMKV planning (\$1.1M)
•	Sept. 2004	Chief's Report signed adding BMK to Hamilton Project.
•	March 2005	Grant to NSD to relocate Dechlor Plant (\$1.3M)
•	June 2005	Certify SEIR for Bel Marin Keys addition to Hamilton federal project, includes some CEQA changes e.g. diesel offloading.
•	2007	First dredge material from Oakland 50' arrives. Congress authorizes Bel Marin Keys in WRDA; ACOE cost estimates for BMK soars to \$600 million.
•	April 2014	Hamilton levee breached, restored airfield reconnected to SF Bay.



Long Term Management Strategy

- Set of policies of BCDC; RWQCB; USEPA; Corps of Engineers
- Reduce in-bay disposal
- 40% Deep Ocean Disposal; 40% Upland and Habitat Restoration and 20% In-Bay Disposal
- LTMS limited funding for special studies
- Relies on Hamilton and other projects for implementation of policy.



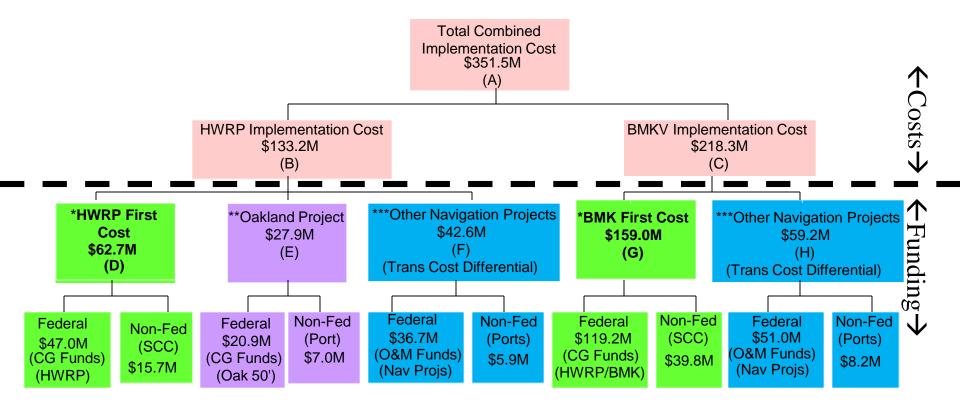


Sonoma Baylands



Hamilton/BMKV Project Costs

(October 2005 Price Level)



 Costs for Other Navigation Projects based on present estimates of dredged material deliveries to the HWRP.

*Typical Funding Sources

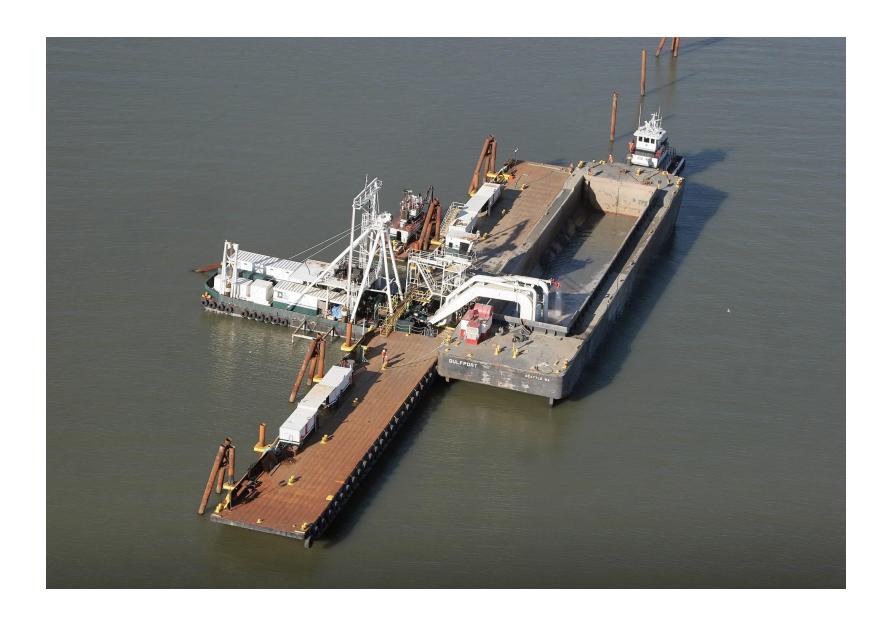
**Atypical Funding Sources

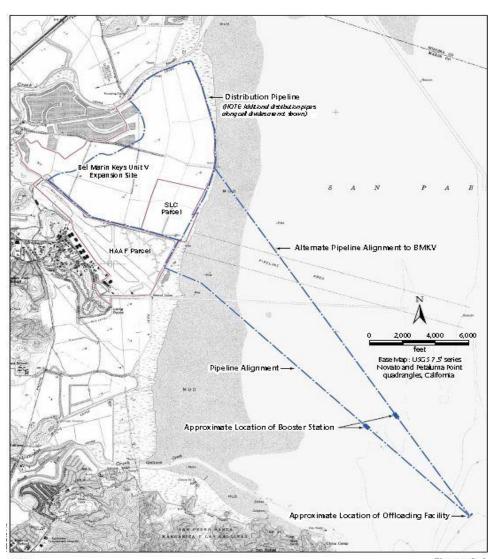
Financing

- Conservancy is Non-Federal ("local") sponsor
- Provides 25% of total project cost –beginning of each federal FY.
- Receives credit for real-estate related work ("LERRs")
- Can perform work in-kind and receive credit.*

*But the ACOE prefers cash and often will try to avoid in-kind credit.







Main Jones & Stokes

nhc northwest hydraulic consultants

Figure 3-4 Approximate Location of Offloading Facility













State Coastal Conservancy

Hamilton Wetland Restoration Project





























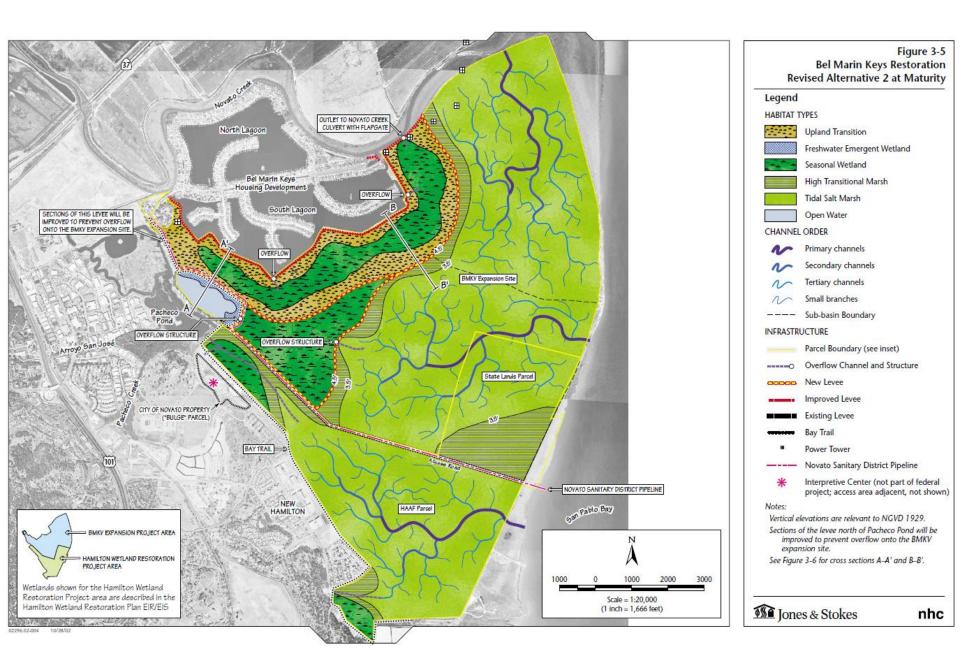














State Coastal Conservancy

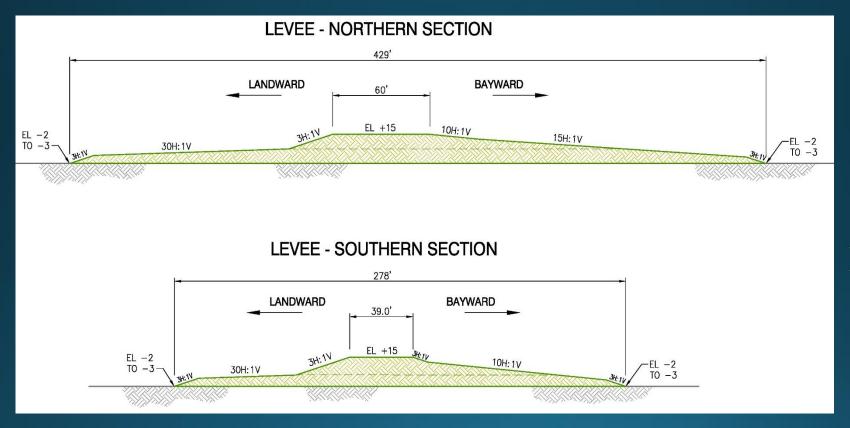
BMKV Phase 1 Restoration Action – Levee Construction



Levee Design:

- 11,800-ft long
- 1,300,000 cubic yards
- Bayside borrow

BMKV Phase 1 Restoration Action – Levee Construction



13.5

hamiltonwetlands.scc.ca.gov

