



A Unique Partnership for Contaminated Sediment Management: The Port of Hueneme Confined Aquatic Disposal Project

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AAPA H&N Meeting, January 15-16, 2013, Oxnard, California



Overview

- Port and project history
 - Confined aquatic disposal (CAD) concept
 - Construction sequencing
 - Partnership strategy and cost allocations
 - Permitting and design
 - Post-construction monitoring
 - Project benefits
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Port of Hueneme



Port of Hueneme History

- Oxnard Harbor District (OHD) formed in 1937 with 322 acres
- Harbor constructed and operations began in 1940
 - Constructed harbor is not on state lands
- USN acquired harbor by paying off bonds in May 1942
- USN agreed to lease 16 acres to OHD in 1947, commercial operations began again

Current Uses

- OHD (Port of Hueneme)
 - Produce import/export
 - Roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) automobile import/export
 - Liquid bulk fertilizer import
 - Break bulk cargo
 - Offshore oil platform support vessels
- USN (Naval Base Ventura County)
 - Construction Battalion Center
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center
 - Pacific Missile Test Range

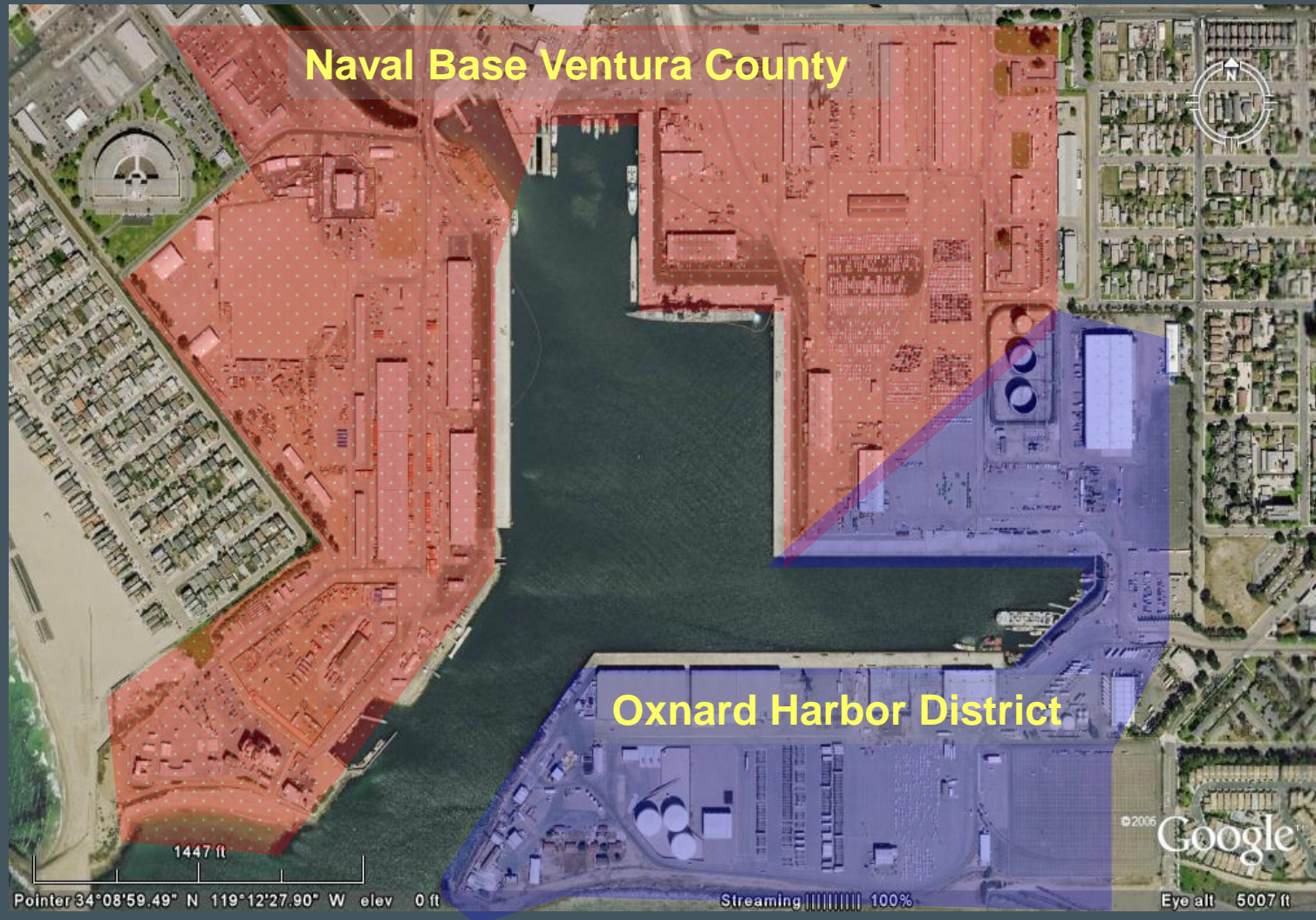
OHD Operations



USN Operations



Port of Hueneme: Joint Use



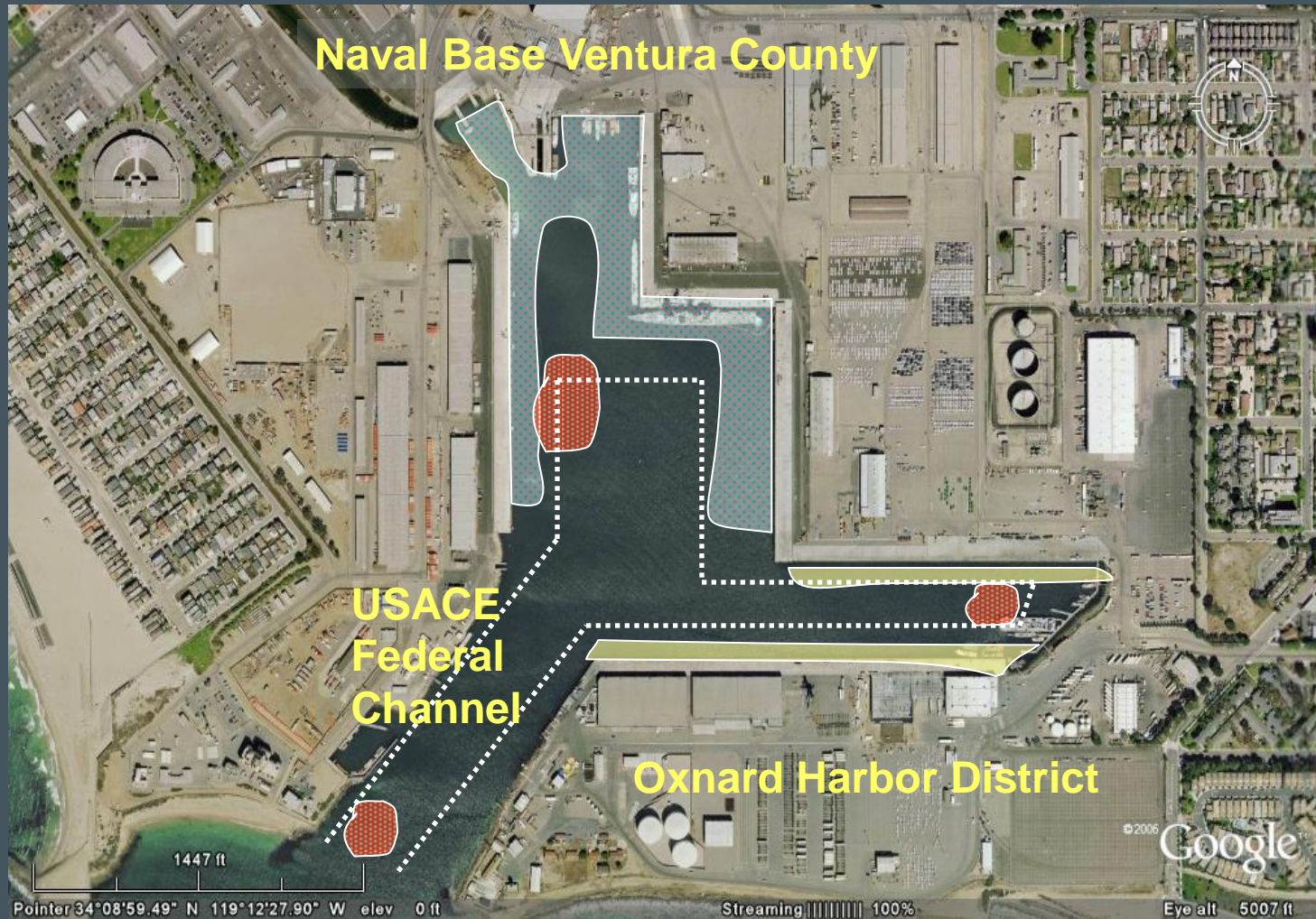
Project Team

- Oxnard Harbor District
- USACE, Los Angeles District
- U.S. Navy (USN)
 - Naval Base Ventura County
 - Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Division
- Anchor QEA LLC
 - Everest International Consultants, Inc.
 - iLanco Environmental

Multiple Sediment Issues in Harbor

- Federal Channel had accumulated approximately 200,000 cubic meters of mostly clean maintenance material
- USACE had authority to deepen Federal Channel by approximately 1.5 meters
- OHD wharves or USN berths had not been dredged in decades, resulting in operational constraints
- Contaminated sediments existed within much of Port of Hueneme Harbor

Contaminated Sediment



Sediment Contamination

- Approximately 220,000 cubic meters to be dredged
 - 60% from OHD wharves and USN berths
 - 40% from Federal Channel
- Chemicals of concern included PAHs, PCBs, DDT, and TBT
- Sediments composed mostly of fine sands, silts, and clays with low organic carbon



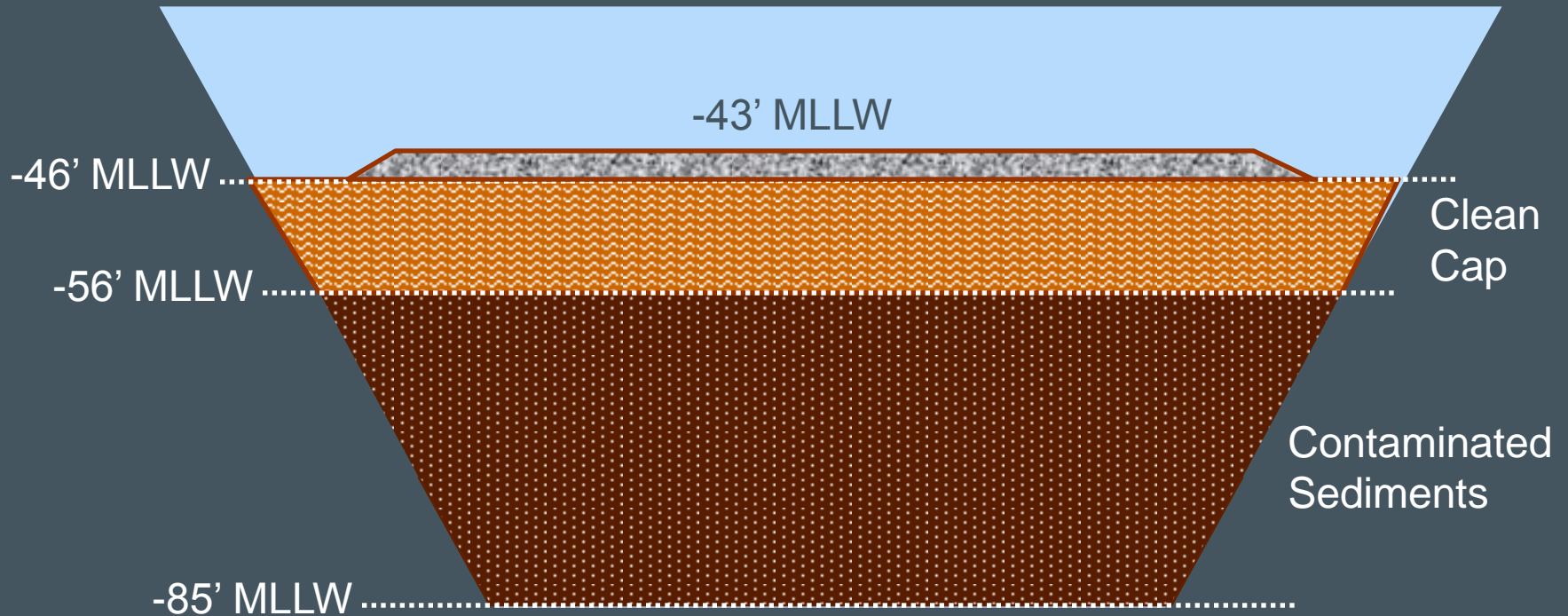
Sediment Management Alternatives

- Landfill disposal
- Beneficial reuse
- On-site nearshore confined disposal facility (CDF)
- Port fill site at Port of Los Angeles or Port of Long Beach
- **On-site CAD**

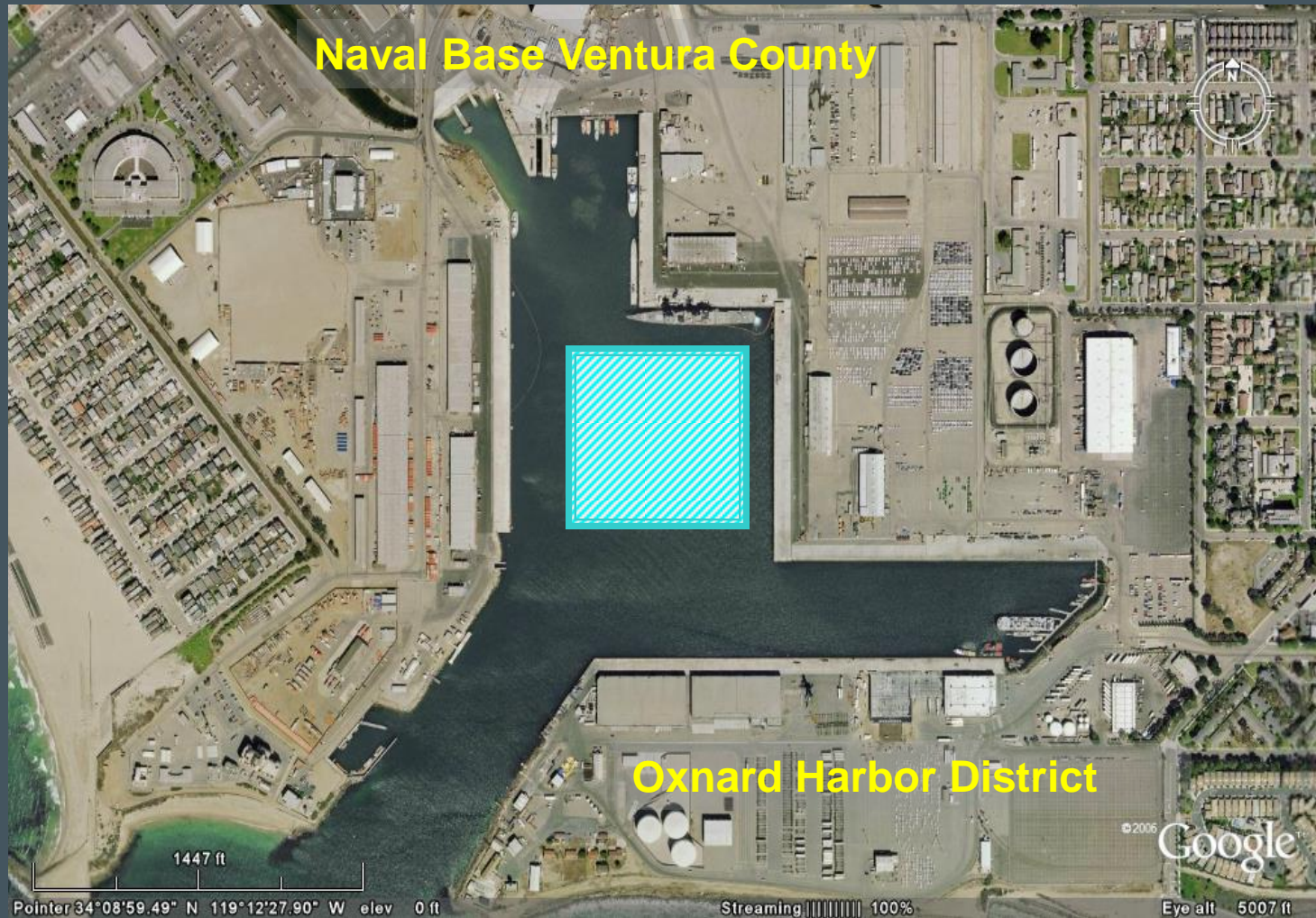
Rationale for CAD Approach

- Provided an on-site solution
- Not tied to other development or funding
- Provided environmental protection
- Provided local beach nourishment
- Allowed for future Port of Hueneme Harbor deepening to advance
- Restored 100% use of OHD wharves and USN berths
- Provided *complete* solution for all three parties
- Shared resources allowed cost effectiveness

Port Hueneme CAD Cross Section



Construction Sequence



CAD Excavation



CAD Excavation (Dec 15 to Jan 23)



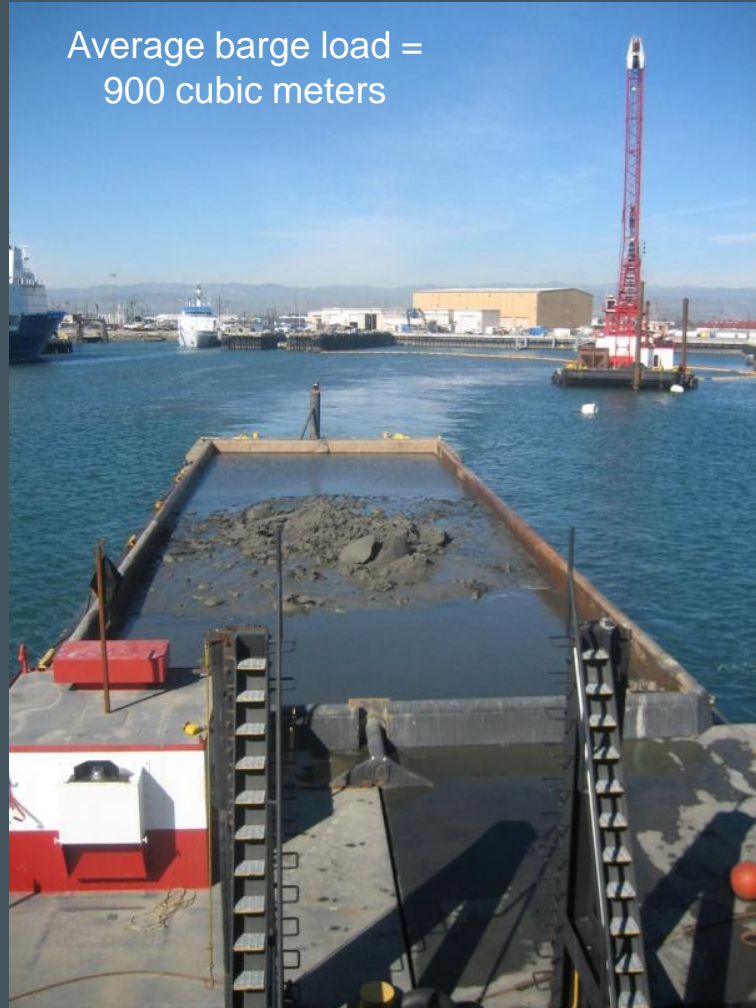
Contaminated Sediment Dredging



Contaminated Sediment Dredging (Feb 4 to May 4)



Contaminated Sediment Placement (Feb 4 to May 4)



CAD Cell Capping



CAD Cell Capping (May 5 to June 13)



CAD Cell Armor Rock (June 13 to July 15)



GBA
ENGINEERS ★ SURVEYORS

Port Hueneme CAD site - 2009

Funding Strategy

- Challenges

- Raising funds (total project cost ~ \$14 million)
- Coordinating budget schedules
- Negotiating and scheduling with contractor

- Opportunities

- All participants had some funds allocated for smaller individual projects
- Project partners committed from the top down
- Significant project momentum



Cost Sharing Approach

- Break project into components (e.g., CAD cell excavation, USN berths, OHD wharves, cap armor placement, long-term monitoring)
- Estimate costs associated with each component
- Assign components to partners based on either ownership or limitations in authority


Cost Sharing Approach (cont.)

- Fine tune cost components to accommodate secondary cost sharing strategies and funding schedules
 - Financial balancing to make project more equitable among all partners
 - Recognize previous agreements between partners
 - Account for contaminated sediment ownership allocation

Cost Sharing Approach Responsibilities

Project Feature	Responsibility		
	USACE	USN	OHD
Project Development			
- CEQA/NEPA Permitting		X	X
- Engineering Design		X	X
Contracting			
- Contract Management	X		
Construction			
- Equipment Mobilization	X		
- CAD Cell Excavation		X	X
- Dredging USN Berths		X	
- Dredging OHD Wharves			X
- Dredging “Hotspots” within O&M Channel	X		
- Capping	X		
- Placing Armor Rock		X	X
- Water Quality Monitoring	X	X	X
- Sediment Confirmational Sampling	X	X	X
- Construction Management	X	X	X
Post-Construction Activities			
- Long-Term Monitoring		X	X

Contracting Approach

- USACE had an existing contract with Manson Construction for O&M dredging in Port of Hueneme and Channel Islands harbors
 - Contract modification issued for additional work
 - OHD/USACE signed Cost Sharing Agreement
 - USACE/USN Cost Sharing Agreement for dredging was already in place
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Contracting Approach (cont.)

- OHD/USN signed Cost Sharing Agreement for CAD construction and long-term monitoring/liability
- All funds transferred to USACE for overall contracting and construction management

Permitting Strategy

- Project subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations
 - Joint NEPA/CEQA document to streamline processes
- Also subject to Clean Water Act and other environmental regulations

Permitting Strategy

- Separate regulatory components
 - USACE O&M dredging and disposal (NEPA)
 - Supplemental NEPA document for CAD disposal
 - USN berth dredging and disposal (NEPA and CWA)
 - OHD berth dredging and disposal (CEQA and CWA)
 - CAD cell construction and beach nourishment (NEPA, CEQA, and CWA)
- Joint USN/OHD application for permits to construct the CAD and dredge respective wharves and berths

Initial Design Elements

- Contaminated sediment removal
 - Total of approximately 220,000 cubic meters
 - Mechanically dredged using clamshell
 - Restricted dredging required for some berths
- CAD cell construction and contaminated sediment disposal
 - Hydraulic excavation of CAD cell
 - Clean sand pumped to beach
 - Contaminated sediment placed via bottom-dump SCOW

Initial Design Elements (cont.)

- CAD cell cap design
 - Chemical isolation modeling to address movement of contaminants within the CAD
 - Hydrodynamic modeling to address scour
 - Geotechnical (i.e., bulking and settling)
 - Bioturbation



Cap Design Critical Elements

- Ship propeller wash scour from USN destroyers
 - Modeled bottom velocities up to 11.4 feet per second
 - Worst-case assumptions capable of producing more than 5 feet of scour
- Chemical flux
 - Some aquifers in region experience artesian conditions
 - Final elevation critical to prevent significant upward flux

Project Timeline

- Conceptual design for project completed in April 2007
- Design and permitting completed in August 2008 (16 months from conception)
- Construction began in December 2008
- Construction completed in July 2009
- Approximately 840,000 cubic meters of dredging

Construction Volumes

- CAD cell construction
 - 540,000 cubic meters
- Contaminated sediment placement
 - 190,000 cubic meters
- CAD cell capping
 - 110,000 cubic meters
- Armor rock
 - 34,000 tons

Monitoring Results

- Three years of monitoring completed
 - Hydrographic surveys, sediment cores, sediment chemistry, sediment porewater samples
- CAD cell performing as designed
 - Sufficient cap thickness
 - Contaminant isolation
 - Scour resistance
- Authorized depths restored to OHD wharves, in USN berths, and to Federal Channel

Monitoring Results

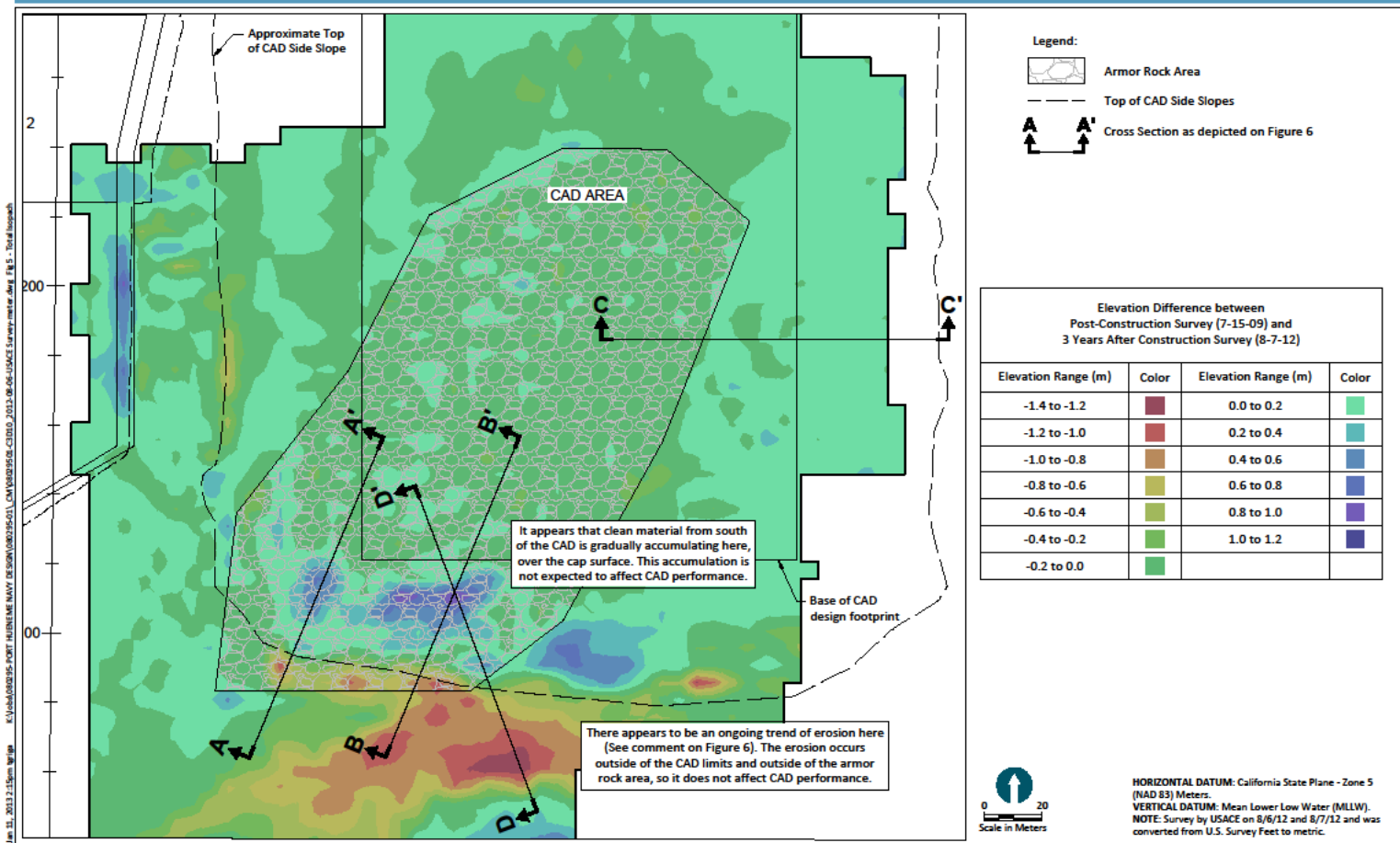
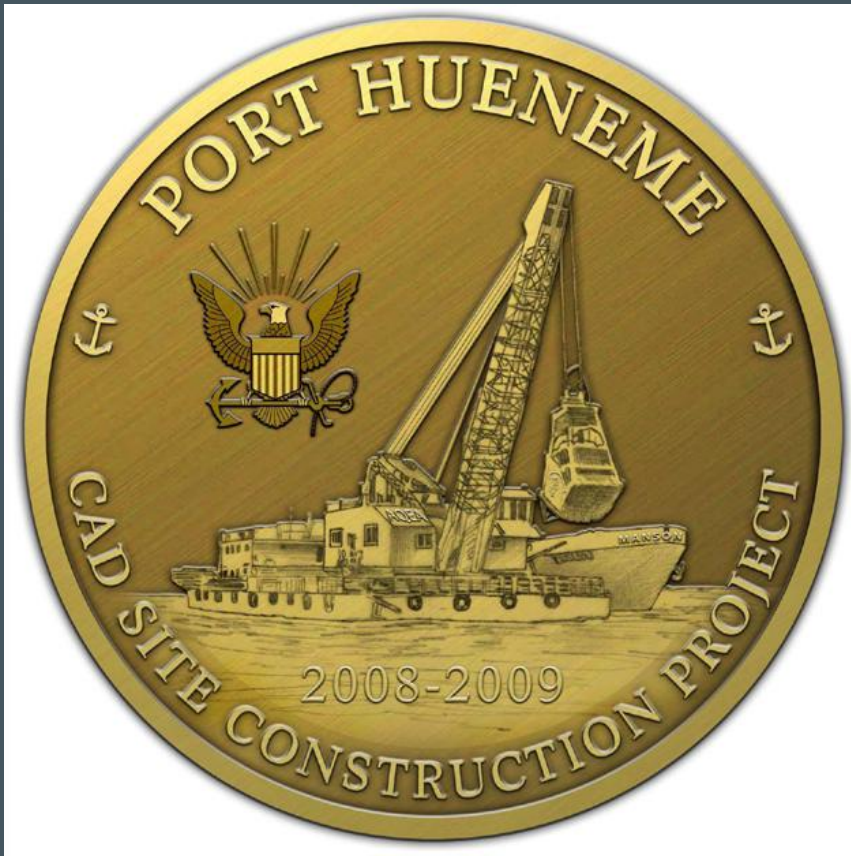


Figure 5
Bathymetric Isopach Plot Comparing Conditions Post-Construction (7-15-09) to 3 Years After Construction (8-7-12)
Port of Hueneume

Project Benefits

- Recreation: restored Hueneme Beach
- Operations: restored full navigation use to Harbor
- Future Growth: provides clear path for Harbor deepening
- Financial: more than \$30 million in benefits achieved for less than \$14 million in costs

Biggest Accomplishment: A Model for a Teaming Approach



Questions?



