



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

# Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project EIS

Scoping Summary Report



US Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
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## **Mission Statements**

The Department of the Interior conserves and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information about natural resources and natural hazards to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Phrase
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CSZ	Cascadia Subduction Zone
EIS	environmental impact statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PST	Pacific Standard Time
Reclamation	US Bureau of Reclamation
ROD	Record of Decision
US	United States

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# Chapter I. Introduction

## I.1 BACKGROUND

The US Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) intends to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project in the Tualatin Basin, Oregon. Scoggins Dam is an earthfill embankment dam located on Scoggins Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River, about 25 miles west of Portland, Oregon. Construction of this 151-foot-high, 2,700-foot-long dam was completed in 1975. The dam's reservoir, Henry Hagg Lake, is the primary source of water for the Tualatin Basin, storing nearly 60,000 acre-feet (active 53,600 acre-feet), providing water for municipal and industrial uses, irrigation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and flood control. The facility is operated and maintained by the Tualatin Valley Irrigation District. There are roughly 11 miles of shoreline around the lake at full pool; recreation facilities and trails in this area are managed by Washington County as Scoggins Valley Park.

The area of Scoggins Dam and its reservoir have high potential for severe loading initiated by an extreme seismic event from identified active faults, primarily the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), a 600-mile fault stretching from northern California to northern Vancouver Island in Canada. At its closest, the CSZ is 118 miles to the west of the dam. The principal concerns for Scoggins Dam are uncontrolled releases or dam breaches (dam failure) caused by severe loading from a CSZ seismic event. The dam could also experience less severe loading from local crustal fault earthquakes, the closest being the Gales Creek fault zone.

Around 2007, after completing general investigations of potential seismic hazards at the dam, Reclamation recognized the potential impacts of a CSZ seismic event to Scoggins Dam. Reclamation continued field data collection and evaluation and risk analyses updates through 2011 to improve the understanding of seismic risk to the dam. Since 2011, Reclamation has looked at various structural and non-structural options to reduce seismic risk, including options that would increase reservoir storage. In 2022, following completion of a Dam Safety Advisory Team review, Reclamation began furthering design of a dam-safety only structural option that would reduce risk in accordance with Reclamation's public protection guidelines. This alternative, along with the No Action alternative and other action alternatives formulated following public scoping, will be evaluated in the EIS.

## I.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the project is to improve the performance of Scoggins Dam during extreme seismic events and to reduce public safety-related concerns, while continuing to meet authorized project purposes. The need for action is to prevent the potential loss of life, property, water storage, and other project benefits due to a seismically induced dam failure.

## I.3 PROPOSED ACTION

Reclamation proposes to reduce the risk to Scoggins Dam in the occurrence of a CSZ seismic event by improving the loadings response performance of the facility. This would be accomplished by raising the dam crest, constructing a downstream shear key, creating a new spillway, and placing additional berm material over the existing dam. This project would not create additional reservoir storage in Henry Hagg Lake.

These modifications would be performed primarily on the downstream (dry side), with limited activities on the upstream (wet side) of the dam. Overall, project construction would take approximately 6 years (2029 to 2035). Reclamation will coordinate with utility companies to relocate or install new utility locations prior to and during construction. The proposed order of construction is as follows (though not in absolute chronological order):

1. Prepare and use the construction staging areas; construct new temporary roads and rerouted roads; and prepare and use borrow areas.
2. Excavate the downstream slope of the embankment.
3. Dewater the foundation prior to foundation excavation.
4. Excavate the downstream foundation soils for the shear key.
5. Place a filter within the excavation, build the rockfill shear key, and remove the dewatering systems.
6. Construct the final embankment, including the filter, drain, and stability berm, and raise the crest by approximately 7 feet.
7. Demolish the existing spillway, a portion of the existing outlet works, and the existing outlet works control building.
8. Construct the new spillway, bridge, outlet works, outlet works control house, and permanent access road.
9. Construct the new two-lane dam crest road.
10. Reclaim areas disturbed by construction (including replacement of trails).

The existing road across the dam would be closed during construction. An alternative road would be constructed to provide safe public transport. In addition to work on the dam, the project would include modification to structures around the reservoir such as culverts and recreation trails. Materials for construction would be excavated at one or more borrow areas on the east side of the reservoir, requiring the removal of large trees.

During the scoping period, Reclamation welcomed comments on design elements as well as suggestions for modifications to the proposed action.

#### **I.4 OVERVIEW OF THE SCOPING PROCESS AND SCOPING REPORT**

Public involvement is a vital and legally required component of the planning process. Public involvement vests the public in the decision-making process and allows for full environmental disclosure. Guidance for implementing public involvement under NEPA is codified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1506.6. This guidance ensures federal agencies make a diligent effort to involve the public in the NEPA process.

Scoping is an early and open process that helps Reclamation determine the scope of issues to be addressed and extracts the overarching issues that may be added to those addressed during the planning process. These issues help define the scope of the analysis for the EIS; they may also be used to further develop the EIS alternatives.

In accordance with 43 CFR 1610.2, Reclamation must document the public scoping results. This scoping report summarizes the scoping process and the comments received during the formal scoping period.



## **I.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPING PROCESS**

As defined in Title 43, Subtitle A, Part 46, Subpart C 46.235(a)(b) of NEPA, scoping is a process that continues throughout the planning and early stages of preparation of an EIS. For an EIS, bureaus must use scoping to engage state, local, and tribal governments, and the public in early identification of concerns, potential impacts, relevant effects of past actions, and possible alternative actions. Scoping is an opportunity to introduce and explain the interdisciplinary approach and solicit information as to additional disciplines that should be included. Scoping also provides an opportunity to bring agencies and applicants together to lay the groundwork for setting time limits; expediting reviews, where feasible; integrating other environmental reviews; and identifying any major obstacles that could delay the process.

In scoping meetings, or by other communication methods appropriate to scoping, the lead agency must make it clear that the lead agency is ultimately responsible for determining the scope of an EIS and that suggestions obtained during scoping are only options for the agency to consider.

### **I.5.1 Notice of Intent**

The scoping period began with the publication of the Notice of Intent (see **Appendix A**), titled “Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project” in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 89, No. 4989, pages 4989–4991) on January 25, 2024.

The notice also served to provide notice and request public input on potential effects on historic properties from the project in accordance with the Section 106 process as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.2(d)(3)).

### **I.5.2 Schedule for the Decision-Making Process**

Reclamation will provide additional opportunities for public participation consistent with NEPA, including a 45-day comment period on the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS is anticipated to be available for public review in spring 2025. An approved EIS is expected in fall 2025.

### **I.5.3 Project Websites**

Reclamation maintains a project website at <https://www.usbr.gov/pn/programs/sod/scoggins/scoping.html>. Additionally, during the scoping period, a virtual public meeting website was also available as a forum to learn about the project, ask questions of Reclamation, and submit public comments (<https://www.virtualpublicmeeting.com/scoggins-sod-eis>).

### **I.5.4 Public Outreach and Public Scoping Meetings**

As part of the ongoing planning for the Scoggins Dam Safety Modification project, Reclamation hosted four public meetings during the public scoping period. Two in-person meetings were held on February 8, 2024, from 5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Pacific Standard Time (PST) and from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. PST at the Community Auditorium (915 Main Street, Forest Grove, Oregon). These meetings began with a public open house period where attendees could ask questions of Reclamation staff. Reclamation then provided a PowerPoint presentation describing the planning process, the proposed project, and ways to provide public comment. The presentation was followed by a verbal public comment session.

Two virtual public meetings were also held via the Zoom platform on February 13, 2024, from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. PST and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. PST. Participants were able to register for the virtual public meetings online, and they received a meeting invitation once registration was complete. The meeting began

with a PowerPoint presentation describing the purpose of the EIS. The presentation was followed with a question-and-answer session and verbal public comment session. The same presentation was given at all four public meetings (see **Appendix B**).

### **I.5.5 Cooperating Agencies**

Reclamation is working to formalize agreements with cooperating agencies. Cooperating agencies are those that Reclamation has agreed have the requisite jurisdiction by law or special expertise necessary to participate in the preparation of the EIS.

As of December 2023, the following agencies have agreed to participate as cooperating agencies during this NEPA process:

- Tualatin Valley Irrigation District
- Washington County
- Clean Water Services
- Joint Water Commission
- Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
- US Army Corps of Engineers

Reclamation held a meeting with cooperating agencies on January 31, 2024, and discussed the proposed project and schedule, National Historic Preservation Act consultation, Endangered Species Act consultation, water permitting, and potential project alternatives.

### **I.5.6 Tribal Consultation and Coordination**

Reclamation will invite sovereign tribal nations to consult on a government-to-government basis in accordance with Executive Order 13175 and other Department of the Interior policies. Tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets and potential impacts on cultural resources, will be given due consideration.

## **I.6 METHOD OF COMMENT COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

Reclamation evaluated all written and verbal comment submissions that were received on or before February 26, 2024; these submissions are documented in this scoping summary report. Comments were accepted via the project's virtual public meeting website, postal mail, verbal comment at a public scoping meeting, comments at the cooperating agency meeting, and email.

Comment analysis is used to compile and combine similar public comments into a format that decision-makers can use to identify alternative management actions in a NEPA document. It assists the team in organizing, clarifying, and addressing technical information, in accordance with NEPA regulations. It also aids in identifying the topics and issues to be evaluated and considered throughout the NEPA process.

The process includes five main components:

- Developing a comment coding structure.
- Using a comment database for comment management.
- Reading and coding public comments into discrete categories.

- Interpreting and analyzing the comments to identify issues and themes.
- Preparing comment summaries.

Reclamation developed a comment coding structure to help sort comments into logical groups by topics and issues. The coding structure was designed to capture all comment content, rather than to restrict or exclude any ideas.

It is important to note that analyzing identical comments as a group does not reduce the importance of the comment. The NEPA regulations on scoping are clear that the scoping process is not a vote; instead, it is an opportunity to determine the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS and to identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not significant or that have been covered by prior environmental review(s).

**Table I-1** provides information on the affiliation of comment submissions. During the public scoping period, Reclamation received 51 letter submissions; 13 of these submissions were nearly identical submissions from a form letter campaign and 38 were unique submissions. Three verbal comment submissions were received during the in-person public scoping meetings. Substantive comments were also identified from an internal cooperating agency scoping meeting. In total, 76 unique substantive comments were identified from all comment submissions.

**Table I-1: Unique Comment Submissions by Affiliation**

<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Number of Submissions</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Submissions</b>
Individuals	26	68.4
Organizations and industry groups	8	21.1
Local agencies	1	2.6
Federal agencies	3	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Substantive comments received during the public comment period do one or more of the following:

- Raise issues that Reclamation has not considered or reinforce issues that Reclamation has already identified.
- Present information that can be used when Reclamation considers the impacts of alternatives.
- Raise concerns, with reasoning, regarding public land resources in the planning area.
- Question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in an existing report

The results of the comment analysis effort are described in **Chapter 2**. In this report, a *comment submission* refers to a unique letter, email, website entry, verbal comment, or hardcopy comment received by Reclamation during the public comment period. A *comment* refers to a substantive statement identified within the comment submission. All substantive comments identified were grouped by similar issue topics; those comments are summarized in **Chapter 3**.

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# Chapter 2. Substantive Comment Summary

**Table 2-1** summarizes the distribution of substantive comments by issue category. A more comprehensive list of issue categories was developed by Reclamation to represent the full suite of potential concerns at this stage; however, not all categories received substantive comments. These issue categories are outlined further in **Chapter 3**.

**Table 2-1: Substantive Comments by Issue Category**

<b>Issue Category</b>	<b>Number of Comments</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Comments</b>
<b>NEPA</b>	—	—
Coordination and Collaboration	2	2.6
Public Outreach	1	1.3
Range of Alternatives	28	36.8
Cumulative Impacts	1	1.3
Mitigation	5	6.6
<b>Resource Topics</b>	—	—
Noise and Vibration	2	2.6
Geology and Soils	1	1.3
Public Health and Safety	2	2.6
Public Service Utilities	3	3.9
Recreation	17	22.4
Seismicity	1	1.3
Socioeconomics	3	3.9
Terrestrial Wildlife	2	2.6
Vegetation	4	5.3
Visual Resources	1	1.3
Water Resources	3	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

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# Chapter 3. Issue Statements and Comment Summaries

For the purpose of Reclamation’s NEPA analysis, an “issue” is a point of disagreement, debate, or dispute with a proposed action based on some anticipated environmental effect. Reclamation will use the issues and other information collected in the early planning and scoping phases to help formulate a range of reasonable alternatives for the EIS that will be analyzed during the NEPA process.

The issue statements and concerns presented below are preliminary and are based on the best information known to date. Issues are separated by which resource areas, uses, or processes Reclamation should consider. Reclamation has also developed a summary of the comments received that apply to each issue or concern.

The process of developing the EIS will afford opportunities for collaboration with local, state, federal, and Tribal governments; land management agencies; public interest groups; and public land users. As a result, Reclamation may need to refine these issues and concerns to reflect additional public input.

The substantive comments identified in the submissions received during scoping are summarized in the sections below. The substantive comments have been grouped into issue categories and summarized to reflect how they become part of Reclamation’s issues or concerns to address during the NEPA process.

## 3.1 NEPA

### 3.1.1 Coordination and Collaboration

***Issue 1: What agencies and organizations will be consulted during the development of the EIS to help address potential project impacts?***

*Comment Summary*

A commenter urged Reclamation to work with the state agency that administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program for the State of Oregon to provide perspective on potential impacts to LWCF projects.

Another commenter urged Reclamation to collaborate with the Northwest Trail Alliance to provide perspective on recreation trails.

### 3.1.2 Public Outreach

***Issue 1: How does Reclamation plan to reach out to members of the public with project updates and opportunities for public involvement?***

*Comment Summary*

The level of public outreach related to the public scoping meetings was lacking. Reclamation needs to do more comprehensive outreach with local neighborhoods and communities to alert them of opportunities for public involvement.

### 3.1.3 Cumulative Impacts

#### ***Issue 1: What projects will be considered in the cumulative impacts analysis?***

##### *Comment Summary*

There are two LWCF-assisted projects occurring at Henry Hagg Lake that should be considered in the cumulative impacts analysis.

### 3.1.4 Range of Alternatives

#### ***Issue 1: How will the range of alternatives address the absence of safe travel lanes for bicycle and pedestrian traffic across the dam?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Multiple commenters noted that traveling across the Scoggins Dam as a pedestrian or cycling is unsafe because there is no dedicated bicycle lane or pedestrian path. They urged Reclamation to consider adding a separate bicycle lane and pedestrian path as part of the road over the dam in the development of the alternatives. Adding a more dedicated lane for bicycle and pedestrian traffic would help improve safety and improve transportation access across the dam.

#### ***Issue 2: How will the range of alternatives address management strategies to mitigate visual and recreation impacts stemming from the proposed project?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Recreation users value the scenery surrounding the dam and recommended that Reclamation implement a 200-foot buffer of forest vegetation between the high-water mark of the lake and the borrow areas to mitigate potential visual impacts to recreation users. They reasoned that large scale deforestation of several hillsides would destroy the visual aesthetic of the natural area that people come to the park to enjoy and would take generations for the forest to regrow and look like it does today.

#### ***Issue 3: Will Reclamation evaluate alternatives for borrow areas and the haul route, in addition to the proposed action?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Commenters noted that Reclamation should consider alternatives related to borrow areas and the haul route that would mitigate impacts to the landscape and recreation uses. It was suggested that Reclamation use a dredge to collect material for the dam from the lake edges and use a barge to transport the materials to the dam site as an alternative to constructing a haul road. Additionally, dredging fill material from the bottom of the lake should be considered as an alternative to the proposed borrow areas. Other borrow area locations, with fewer potential recreation impacts, should be considered. Other borrow area locations could potentially allow the use of small dump trucks to haul fill to the dam site. Formerly utilized borrow areas should be considered, as these areas were closer to the dam which would reduce potential impacts from construction vehicles on local landowners and recreators.

Commenters were curious what types of activities would occur at the borrow areas during construction, and wondered if explosives would be allowed. Commenters would also like to know how many borrow areas would be needed to obtain the necessary volume of fill for the dam. Finally, commenters would like to know if the borrow areas would be graded flat after they were finished being used.



Regarding the haul route, Reclamation should consider a route on the east side of Scoggins Valley Road (i.e., the uphill/non-lake side of Scoggins Valley Road). Commenters felt that locating the haul route on the east side would have fewer potential impacts on recreation (particularly the campground), views from around the lake, and necessary dam operations and maintenance activities.

As part of the analysis of alternatives, Reclamation should compare cost differences between constructing a new haul road and using the existing Scoggins Valley Road.

***Issue 4: How will the range of alternatives address modifications to existing and future recreation experiences?***

*Comment Summary*

Commenters maintained that the proposed project would have significant impacts to recreation resources, including opportunities, experiences, event organization, and the finances of Washington County for 5-10 years. A primary concern is the proposed closure or removal of area trails. If existing trails cannot be kept open during project construction, then Reclamation should investigate constructing a trail of comparable character and nature as a permanent reroute before project construction begins or consider replacing existing trails in the same location and condition they exist today when construction is complete.

Reclamation should also consider staging construction activities to maintain safe trail access around the lake to prevent unsafe situations for trail users and park staff. Recreation users will find their own trail access if one is not provided, potentially resulting in unsafe situations. One specific example noted the replacement of the trail between the Dam Overlook drive aisle and the dam should be implemented once project construction is finished; a link between that trail and a bike/pedestrian lane over the dam should be maintained.

Reclamation could use the proposed project as an opportunity to work with partners and create a new recreation amenity at Scoggins Valley Park. It was suggested that a road-accessible, 10-acre area of Borrow Area B or F be left graded, recontoured, and bare (with grass seed) so that a bike park or other amenity could be developed at the location.

***Issue 5: How will the range of alternatives address the potential loss of revenue for Washington County Parks during construction?***

*Comment Summary*

Washington County Parks is heavily dependent on revenue produced by the sale of parking passes for operations and maintenance. Because the proposed temporary public access road to connect Scoggins Valley Park would bypass the existing fee booth, a new fee booth should be constructed along the temporary public access road so that Washington County Parks can capture parking pass revenue. Specific suggestions for a fee booth included:

- locate the booth separate from the travel lanes so as not to disrupt travel at the main entrance.
- have multiple pay lanes so as to not create traffic jams.

- utilize Ventek ticket machines (the exact kind currently employed at the park) so that they can connect to Washington County Park's existing systems.
- reproduce the existing fee booth (i.e., drive aisle, lanes, ticket sales machines, fee booth staff space)

Reclamation should also consider that a second fee booth would increase Washington County Parks' staffing expenses and credit card transaction fees. Reclamation should pay these costs during the life of the project.

### **3.1.5 Mitigation**

#### ***Issue 1: How will Reclamation mitigate potential noise, air, recreation, and sound impacts resulting from construction activities?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Commenters noted that if the proposed haul road is constructed, a construction impact mitigation structure such as a sheet pile or a 15-foot-high earthen berm should be built between the haul road and the campground to minimize noise, dust, and vibrations. After construction, the haul road in this location would need to be restored to the greatest benefit for the campground users.

If the proposed haul road proceeds as planned, traffic control measures should be implemented at key locations such as Dam Overlook, the campground, and Eagle Point Recreation Area to prevent traffic congestion on Scoggins Valley Road and to assist Washington County employees in crossing the haul road to access park buildings and recreation areas.

## **3.2 RESOURCE AND USE ISSUE STATEMENTS AND COMMENT SUMMARIES**

### **3.2.1 Noise and Vibration**

#### ***Issue 1: Will the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project create noise impacts for residents and recreationists?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Concerns were raised about noise impacts resulting from construction activities, specifically if there would be 24-hour operations at the borrow areas. Reclamation should consider potential noise impacts for local residences as well as recreation users.

### **3.2.2 Geology and Soils**

#### ***Issue 1: Does the proposed haul route traverse an area susceptible to landslides?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Reclamation should consider potential impacts on the proposed haul route resulting from landslides.

### **3.2.3 Public Health and Safety**

#### ***Issue 1: How will the proposed project impact resident access to critical emergency services and infrastructure?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Reclamation should consider the need to keep the current paved road beyond Stimson Mill open for residents due to its critical role in facilitating emergency services such as 911, police, ambulance, and fire

response. Commenters argued the potential alternative routes via Patton Valley Road, Dundee Road, or Lee Road would be unacceptable for the aging residents, creating significant health and safety impacts.

***Issue 2: Are there areas of contamination that Reclamation should consider during construction?***

*Comment Summary*

Reclamation should identify whether there are previous or existing contamination issues resulting from Stimson Mill that should be considered in project design.

**3.2.4 Public Service Utilities**

***Issue 1: How will the septic, potable water, and other nonelectrical and electrical utility infrastructure be impacted during construction?***

*Comment Summary*

The proposed project should prevent damage to underground pipes for septic, potable water lines, and utilities. Disruptions could cause impacts to recreation areas and amenities, such as bathrooms and drinking fountains, which could pose health and safety risks. The project should identify areas of potential conflict and mitigate potential impacts (e.g., causing power loss or breaking water lines). If damage to utility systems is expected to occur, new systems should be designed, built, and operational before existing lines are affected. Reclamation should prioritize quick resolution to any existing utility or infrastructure damage resulting from project construction.

**3.2.5 Recreation**

***Issue 1: How will the proposed project affect recreation areas and trails in Scoggins Valley Park?***

*Comment Summary*

Commenters expressed concerns about potential impacts to the 14-mile loop trail around Henry Hagg Lake from the construction of the proposed project. Maintaining use of all trails, and a fully connected loop trail, throughout the entire construction period is extremely important to hikers, runners, and mountain bikers that utilize the system. The trail system is one of the most popular draws for the public. Many special events, such as triathlons, mud runs, and cycling races utilize the trail system for their programs. Commenters requested that Reclamation locate borrow areas to minimize impacts on recreational trails, and to leave a buffer of forest at the water's edge for the trails to be routed through.

Additional concern was raised about analyzing construction, staging, and road modification activities could temporarily or permanently impact public access to recreation sites, including those at Dam Overlook, the campground, and Eagle Point Recreation Area.

Reclamation should consider how the proposed project could create new recreation opportunities. For example, borrow areas could be repurposed as future trails or campgrounds, or a children's bicycle park.

It was also noted that Reclamation should consider potential impacts on the disc golf course resulting from the proposed project, including moving baskets or trees if necessary, so that the course remains playable.

Reclamation should ensure that interpretive signage is utilized at several locations around Scoggins Valley Park to explain the project, the need for it, and the construction timeline. Additionally, sufficient signage for recreationists should be posted to help users understand how to navigate the park during construction.

### **3.2.6 Seismicity**

#### ***Issue 1: How will anticipated seismic episodes affect project design?***

##### *Comment Summary*

One commenter questioned how seismically active the project area is currently, and why this is a project driver.

### **3.2.7 Socioeconomics**

#### ***Issue 1: How will the proposed multi-year construction timeline impact the budget of Washington County Parks?***

##### *Comment Summary*

The proposed project would likely result in a decrease in park attendance due to the noise, dust, inconvenience, and other detriments during project construction, and there is concern that park attendance would not rebound until years after the project is complete. A decrease in revenue from parking pass sales, facility and kayak rentals, campground rentals, and recreation program fees would have a significant negative effect on Washington County Parks' ability to operate and maintain the park.

Reclamation must produce a way to track the financial impact on Washington County Parks and pay to offset the impacts until they are alleviated. At a minimum, current revenue derived from visitations should be secured through the life of the project, even if visitations drop due to construction. Reclamation could average the three years of parking pass and rental revenues prior to construction, use that average as a benchmark, and each year during and after construction, Reclamation would contribute funding to fill the gap between then-current revenue and the pre-construction benchmark.

#### ***Issue 2: How will the proposed multi-year construction timeline impact the local economy?***

##### *Comment Summary*

The Hagg Lake disc golf course is home to large tournaments that bring economic boosts to the City of Gaston. The course and events held there are important to preserve.

### **3.2.8 Vegetation**

#### ***Issue 1: How will proposed project construction impact forest habitat and native vegetation?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Construction around borrow areas and existing recreation trails would include removal of trees and native vegetation. The forested aspect of the recreation trails is a major contributor to their popularity; removal of vegetation around the trail should be minimized for the health of the flora and fauna in the area.

Upland prairie, wet prairie, and Oregon white oak habitats are found around the lake and project area; each are listed in the Oregon Conservation Strategy as native habitats of conservation concern. Potential impacts to these habitat types should be identified prior to the start of construction, and specific mitigation measures and restorative actions should be developed separately from broader reforestation actions.

Some of the current forested habitat may be better restored as oak savannah or upland prairie habitat. The planned construction and disturbance of forested areas could create an opportunity to restore areas to the habitats they were before human management converted them to Douglas-fir dominated forest.

Revegetation efforts should utilize locally sourced native seed, collected from native plant populations on-site prior to constructions. If on-site collection is not possible, then plant materials used for revegetation efforts should be sourced from within the Willamette Valley ecoregion (e.g., Heritage Seed and Liners, or SevenOaks Native Nursery).

A commenter emphasized the importance of considering impacts of the project on Kincaid's lupine and urged Reclamation to prioritize the protection of the species and its habitat.

***Issue 2: How will proposed project construction prevent and mitigate the spread of invasive species?***

*Comment Summary*

Commenters expressed concern that Scoggins Valley Park and Hagg Lake are already under pressure from invasive vegetation species, such as Scotch broom, tall oatgrass, tall fescue, reed canary grass, other annual grasses, and oxeye daisy. Reclamation should consider how the proposed construction could spread invasive plant seed which could further decrease diversity and abundance of native plants.

### **3.2.9 Visual Resources**

***Issue 1: How will visual resources be impacted by the deforestation resulting from road construction?***

*Comment Summary*

The proposed deforestation along Scoggins Valley Road to the edge of Hagg Lake for several borrow areas poses significant visual impact and blight, which would affect the recreational experience of park users for many years. These clearcuts would be visible from most areas of the park and directly across from the proposed new visitor center (particularly so for Borrow Area F). These views could potentially deter public interest in reserving the new visitor center for events, leading to adverse economic effects on Washington County Parks. The large-scale deforestation of several hillsides would erode the natural area's visual appeal that attracts visitors to the park.

### **3.2.10 Terrestrial Wildlife**

***Issue 1: How will the proposed project affect threatened and endangered species?***

*Comment Summary*

A commenter emphasized the importance of considering impacts of the project on Fenders blue butterfly habitat and urged Reclamation to prioritize the protection of the species and its habitat.

***Issue 2: How will the proposed project impact wildlife species in the area?***

*Comment Summary*

It was noted that there are elk herds, cougars, bears, and other wildlife in the project area. Reclamation should analyze whether the proposed project would impact wildlife species in the area.

### **3.2.11 Water Resources**

#### ***Issue 1: How will the proposed project impact water quality and runoff?***

##### *Comment Summary*

Concern was raised about potential water quality declines and increased erosion into the Hagg Lake due to the loss of surrounding vegetation from the proposed project. Reclamation should analyze potential impacts to water quality resulting from vegetation loss and increased erosion.

#### ***Issue 2: How will the proposed project impact No Name Creek?***

##### *Comment Summary*

A commenter would like Reclamation to provide additional details and analysis of how the proposed project would impact No Name Creek.

# Chapter 4. Future Steps in NEPA Process

The next phase of Reclamation's EIS process is to refine the alternatives based on the issues presented in **Chapter 3**. These alternatives will address issues identified during scoping and will meet the goals and objectives to be developed by Reclamation's interdisciplinary team, in coordination with cooperating agencies. In compliance with NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and Reclamation regulations and guidance, alternatives should be reasonable and implementable. Reclamation will also meet with cooperating agencies to seek their input on the development of the alternatives.

The analysis of the alternatives will be documented in the Draft EIS. Although Reclamation welcomes public input at any time during the environmental analysis process, the next official public comment period will begin when Reclamation publishes the Draft EIS, which is anticipated in early 2025. Reclamation will announce the availability of the Draft EIS via a notice of availability in the *Federal Register*, and a public comment period of at least 45 days will follow. Reclamation will hold public meetings during the Draft EIS comment period.

At the conclusion of the public comment period, Reclamation will revise the Draft EIS, which will be followed by publication of the Final EIS. Reclamation will announce the availability of the Final EIS in a notice of availability in the *Federal Register*. The date that the notice appears in the *Federal Register* will begin the required 30-day waiting period before a Record of Decision (ROD) may be issued.

Reclamation will prepare the ROD to document the selected alternative and any accompanying additional mitigation measures, and the approving official will sign it. No action concerning the proposal will be allowed until the ROD has been issued, except under conditions specified in the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations at 40 CFR 1506.1.

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# Appendix A

## Notice of Intent

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Preservation Offices, Federal agencies, preservation professionals, and preservation organizations.

From 2011 to 2013, the NPS' National Register Program in Washington, DC, sponsored, attended, and participated in numerous meetings and workshops to solicit suggestions from the nation's preservation community on how to improve the guidance provided by the TCP Bulletin. As a result of this effort, the NPS received many verbal, written, and email comments about the TCP Bulletin from Native American Tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, national and regional preservation organizations, and preservation professionals throughout the country. The purpose of this effort was to ensure that an updated edition of the TCP Bulletin addressed the needs of the preservation community to the greatest possible extent. A draft document was prepared and readied in 2017 for issuance for comment, but was not released for comment.

In 2021, the NPS revived its efforts to revise and reissue the TCP Bulletin. The 2017 draft was further revised and titled National Register Bulletin: Identifying, Evaluating, and Documenting Traditional Cultural Places. In October 2022 the National Register Bulletin: Identifying, Evaluating, and Documenting Traditional Cultural Places (Draft TCP Bulletin) was publicly shared through the Draft TCP Bulletin project website at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/TCPBulletin>, from which the Draft TCP Bulletin could be downloaded and comments could be uploaded. As noted on the project web page, comments could also be submitted to the Draft TCP Bulletin Outlook email box at [nr\\_tcp@nps.gov](mailto:nr_tcp@nps.gov).

From January through April 2023 the NPS conducted eleven (11) webinars directed to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Federal agencies, national and regional preservation organizations, preservation professionals, and the public, to present the Draft TCP Bulletin content, and answer questions regarding the revisions, and the revision and reissuance process. The webinars were attended by 402 individuals from 185 organizations. The NPS conducted government-to-government consultation through five (5) webinars, to present the Draft TCP Bulletin content, receive comments, and answer questions regarding the revisions, and the revision and reissuance process: four (4) for Native American Tribes; and one (1) for Native Hawaiian Organizations. These Tribal consultations reached individuals from 42 Tribes. The NPS further

conducted consultation through one (1) webinar for Alaska Native Corporations.

The Draft TCP Bulletin was released for comment from November 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023. Eighty-five (85) submissions were received via letter, email, and the project website, totaling approximately 900 comments.

From May through October 2023 the NPS reviewed all written comments and revised the Draft TCP Bulletin accordingly, as follows:

Defined "living community" (pp. 22–23).

Clarified the difference between "family," "extended family," and "living community" (p. 22).

Expanded the discussion of cultural beliefs, customs, and practices (pp. 23–25).

Expanded the discussion of community history and community identity (pp. 25–26).

Clarified required TCP characteristics (p. 27).

Added an analysis of a listed TCP nomination (pp. 30–32).

Added an analysis of an unsuccessful TCP request for determination of eligibility (pp. 32–33).

Moved "Section III. Terminology" to a new subsection within Section II "What Is a Traditional Cultural Place," titled "Notes on Terminology" (pp. 33–37).

Added discussion of adequacy of documentation submitted in a nomination, and the role of the Keeper in evaluating that documentation (p. 37).

Added discussion regarding the listing animals (pp. 12, 53).

Revised language regarding plants and animals as character-defining features (p. 53).

Corrected language regarding the reach of Criterion D to ethnographic, archeological, sociological, folkloric, or other studies (p. 66).

Added example to illustrate that information potential under Criterion D is not exclusive to archaeological data (p. 70).

Expanded guidance regarding assessing the level of significance for a place (pp. 105–106).

Clarified confidentiality issues and protections (pp. 39–45, 98–100).

Additional information added, old example removed, and new example added regarding determining a place's boundary (pp. 113–116).

Clarified definitions as used within the Draft TCP Bulletin for "Native Americans" and "Native American Tribe" (p. 125).

Technical edits correcting grammar and punctuation, and for clarity and readability, were made throughout.

(Authority: 54 U.S.C. 302103; 36 CFR 60.4)

**Sherry A. Frear,**

*Chief and Deputy Keeper, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program.*

[FR Doc. 2024–01401 Filed 1–24–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

**[RR01021200; 23XR0680A5; RX.15470004.00118T0]**

### Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) intends to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project in the Tualatin Basin, Oregon. The purpose of the project is to improve public safety by reducing risk associated with severe seismic loadings while continuing to meet authorized project purposes. Reclamation is seeking public comments to identify significant issues or other alternatives to be addressed in the EIS.

**DATES:** Submit written comments on the scope of the EIS on or before February 26, 2024.

Reclamation will hold two in-person and two web-based virtual public scoping meetings on the following dates:

1. February 8, 2024, 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. (PST), Forest Grove, OR.
2. February 8, 2024, 6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (PST), Forest Grove, OR.
3. February 13, 2024, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (PST), Virtual (Zoom webinar).
4. February 13, 2024, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. (PST), Virtual (Zoom webinar).

**ADDRESSES:** Send written scoping comments, requests to be added to the project mailing list, or requests for other special assistance needs via email to [BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov](mailto:BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov).

The in-person meetings will be held at the Community Auditorium, 1915 Main Street, Forest Grove, OR 97116.

The web-based virtual meetings will be accessible at: <https://www.virtualpublicmeeting.com/scoggins-sod-eis>.

To view more information regarding this project, go to: <https://www.usbr.gov/pn/programs/sod/scoggins/index.html>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Rebecca Thompson, Bureau of Reclamation, Columbia-Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 1150 Curtis Road, Suite 100, Boise, Idaho 83706–1234; telephone (208) 600–2134; email [BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov](mailto:BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov).

Individuals who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services to contact the above individual during normal business hours or to leave a message or question after hours. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This **Federal Register** notice provides the public with information regarding Reclamation's intent to prepare an EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Reclamation will hold public scoping meetings to solicit comments on the scope of the EIS and the issues and alternatives that should be analyzed. Additionally, this notice serves to provide notice and request public input on potential effects on historic properties from this project in accordance with the Section 106 process as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800.2(d)(3)).

**Background**

Scoggins Dam is an earthfill embankment dam located on Scoggins Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River, about 25 miles west of Portland, Oregon. Construction of this 151-foot-high, 2,700-foot-long dam was completed in 1975. The dam's reservoir, Henry Hagg Lake, is the primary source of water for the Tualatin Basin, storing nearly 60,000 acre-feet (active 53,600 acre-feet), providing water for municipal and industrial uses, irrigation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and flood control. The facility is operated and maintained by the Tualatin Valley Irrigation District. There are roughly 11 miles of shoreline around the lake at full pool; recreation facilities and trails in this area are managed by Washington County as Scoggins Valley Park.

The area of Scoggins Dam and its reservoir have high potential for severe loading initiated by an extreme seismic event from identified active faults, primarily the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), a 600-mile fault stretching from northern California to northern Vancouver Island in Canada. At its closest, the CSZ is 118 miles to the west of the dam. The principal concerns for Scoggins Dam are uncontrolled releases or dam breaches (dam failure) caused by severe loading from a CSZ seismic

event. The dam could also experience less severe loading from local crustal fault earthquakes, the closest being the Gales Creek fault zone.

Around 2007, after completing general investigations of potential seismic hazards at the dam, Reclamation recognized the potential impacts of a CSZ seismic event to Scoggins Dam. Reclamation continued field data collection and evaluation and risk analyses updates through 2011 to improve the understanding of seismic risk to the dam. Since 2011, Reclamation has looked at various structural and non-structural options to reduce seismic risk, including options that would increase reservoir storage. In 2022, following completion of a Dam Safety Advisory Team review, Reclamation began furthering design of a dam-safety only structural option that would reduce risk in accordance with Reclamation's public protection guidelines. This alternative will be evaluated in the EIS.

**Proposed Action**

Reclamation proposes to reduce the risk to Scoggins Dam in the occurrence of a CSZ seismic event by improving the loadings response performance of the facility. This would be accomplished by raising the dam crest, constructing a downstream shear key, creating a new spillway, and placing additional berm material over the existing dam. This project would not create additional reservoir storage in Henry Hagg Lake.

Proposed dam structure modifications include:

- Excavate and backfill portions of the crest and existing embankment.
- Construct a downstream shear key.
- Install a downstream rock filter and drain.
- Install a stability berm over the shear key and downstream slope of dam.
- Raise the dam crest by ~7 feet.
- Demolish the existing spillway, bridge, and ancillary features.
- Construct a new spillway, bridge, and ancillary features and extend outlet works.
- Construct a new two-lane road across the dam.

The existing road across the dam would be closed during construction. An alternative road would be constructed to provide safe public transport. The project may also require permanently rerouting a portion of the Stimson Mainline Road to accommodate the expanded stability berm.

In addition to work on the dam, the project would include modification to structures around the reservoir such as culverts and recreation trails. Materials

for construction would be excavated at one or more borrow sites on the east side of the reservoir, requiring the removal of large trees. Alternatives for accessing and transporting materials from the borrow sites will be investigated in the EIS and may include a combination of constructing a temporary haul route and using the existing Scoggins Valley Road.

**Previous Water Supply Studies**

In 2001, the Tualatin Basin Water Supply Feasibility Study was initiated to evaluate a range of water supply options in the basin, including raising Scoggins Dam (publication in the **Federal Register** on December 13, 2001, 66 FR 64454). A draft EIS was prepared in 2007, but never published, due to the need to further evaluate the seismic risk of the CSZ to the dam. During 2013, some of the partners in the feasibility study began separately pursuing other water supply options that did not include Scoggins Dam or Reclamation participation. In 2017, following receipt of a Joint Project Authority secured in amendments to the Safety of Dams Act in 2015, Reclamation began working jointly with Clean Water Services, analyzing the feasibility of three options (dam safety only modification, dam raise, and new downstream dam); all options would have reduced seismic risk at the dam, and two would have increased water supply in the basin. In 2021, a determination was made to forego further development of increasing reservoir storage and to support development of a dam safety only modification.

**Statutory Authority and Anticipated Permits**

NEPA [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*] requires Federal agencies to conduct an environmental analysis of their proposed actions to determine whether the actions may significantly affect the human environment. The EIS will analyze the environmental effects of implementing the proposed action and alternatives, and a no action alternative. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tualatin Valley Irrigation District, Washington County, Joint Water Commission, Clean Water Services, and Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon have accepted invitations to participate as cooperating agencies for the EIS. Other entities will be considered, as necessary, during the EIS process. In addition to NEPA, various other Federal, state, and local authorizations may be required for the proposed action. Applicable Federal laws include, but are not limited to, the Endangered Species Act, National

Historic Preservation Act, and Clean Water Act.

### Public Disclosure

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal, identifying information in your comment submission, please be advised that the entire submission, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While a commenter may request that Reclamation withhold personal identifying information from public review, Reclamation cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.

### How To Request Reasonable Accommodation

For special assistance at one of the scoping meetings, please contact Rebecca Thompson or the TDD line (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice) at least 5 working days before the meetings. All meeting facilities are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Information regarding this project is available in alternate formats upon request.

#### Jennifer Carrington,

*Regional Director, Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Reclamation.*

[FR Doc. 2024-01410 Filed 1-24-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4332-90-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

[RR040U2000, XXXR4081G3, RX.05940913.FY19400]

### Public Meeting of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is publishing this notice to announce that a Federal Advisory Committee meeting of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) will take place. The meeting is open to the public.

**DATES:** The meeting will be held in-person and virtually on Wednesday, February 28, 2024, from 9:30 a.m. to approximately 5 p.m. (MST); and Thursday, February 29, 2024, from 8:30 a.m. to approximately 3:30 p.m. (MST).

**ADDRESSES:** The in-person meeting will be held at the Hilton Garden Inn,

Phoenix Tempe University Research Park, 7290 S Price Road, Tempe, AZ 85283 in the Ballroom.

The virtual meeting held on Wednesday, February 28, 2024, may be accessed at <https://rec.webex.com/rec/j.php?MTID=ma0fe40fdac47cd7320a08ec42e37fce1>;

Meeting Number: 2764 950 7827, Password: AMP28.

The virtual meeting held on Thursday, February 29, 2024, may be accessed at <https://rec.webex.com/rec/j.php?MTID=m3269f42e176cf9a4fa9fe53881e3a0ee>;

Meeting Number: 2763 074 1381, Password: AMP29.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. William Stewart, Bureau of Reclamation, telephone (385) 622-2179, email at [wstewart@usbr.gov](mailto:wstewart@usbr.gov). Individuals who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP) was implemented as a result of the Record of Decision on the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam Final Environmental Impact Statement to comply with consultation requirements of the Grand Canyon Protection Act (Pub. L. 102-575) of 1992. The AMWG makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning Glen Canyon Dam operations and other management actions to protect resources downstream of Glen Canyon Dam, consistent with the Grand Canyon Protection Act. The AMWG meets two to three times a year.

**Agenda:** The AMWG will meet to receive updates on: (1) current basin hydrology and water year 2024 operations; (2) experiments considered for implementation in 2024; (3) the status of threatened and endangered species; (4) long-term funding considerations. The AMWG will also discuss other administrative and resource issues pertaining to the GCDAMP. To view a copy of the agenda and documents related to the above meeting, please visit Reclamation's website at <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/progact/amp/amwg.html>.

**Meeting Accessibility/Special Accommodations:** The meeting is open to the public. Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodations. We

ask that you contact Mr. William Stewart (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice) at least seven (7) business days prior to the meeting to give the Department of the Interior sufficient time to process your request. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

**Public Disclosure of Comments:** Time will be allowed on both days for any individual or organization wishing to make extemporaneous and/or formal oral comments. Depending on the number of persons wishing to speak, and the time available, the time for individual comments may be limited. Interested parties should contact Mr. William Stewart (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) for placement on the public speaker list for this meeting. Members of the public may also choose to submit written comments by emailing them to [wstewart@usbr.gov](mailto:wstewart@usbr.gov). Due to time constraints during the meeting, the AMWG is not able to read written public comments. All written comments will be made part of the public record and will be provided to the AMWG members.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

*Authority:* 5 U.S.C. ch. 10.

#### William Stewart,

*Adaptive Management Group Chief, Upper Colorado Basin—Interior Region 7.*

[FR Doc. 2024-01384 Filed 1-24-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4332-90-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

### Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint regarding *Certain Network Equipment Supporting NETCONF*, DN 3718; the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the

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# Appendix B

## Scoping Meeting Presentation

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— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

# Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project EIS Scoping Meeting Agenda

5:00-5:30pm: Open House

5:30-6:00pm: Reclamation  
Presentation

6:00-6:30pm: Public Comment  
Session

6:30-7:00pm: Open House

7:00-7:30pm: Reclamation  
Presentation

7:30-8:00pm: Public Comment  
Session

February 8, 2024, 5-8pm PT



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

# Environmental Impact Statement for Scoggins Dam Safety Modifications Project: Scoping Meeting

February 8, 2024

5-8pm PT

# Staff Introductions

**Rebecca Thompson**

Reclamation

Project NEPA Lead

[rthompson@usbr.gov](mailto:rthompson@usbr.gov)

**Ben Miller**

Reclamation

Project Manager

[bjmiller@usbr.gov](mailto:bjmiller@usbr.gov)





# Presentation Outline

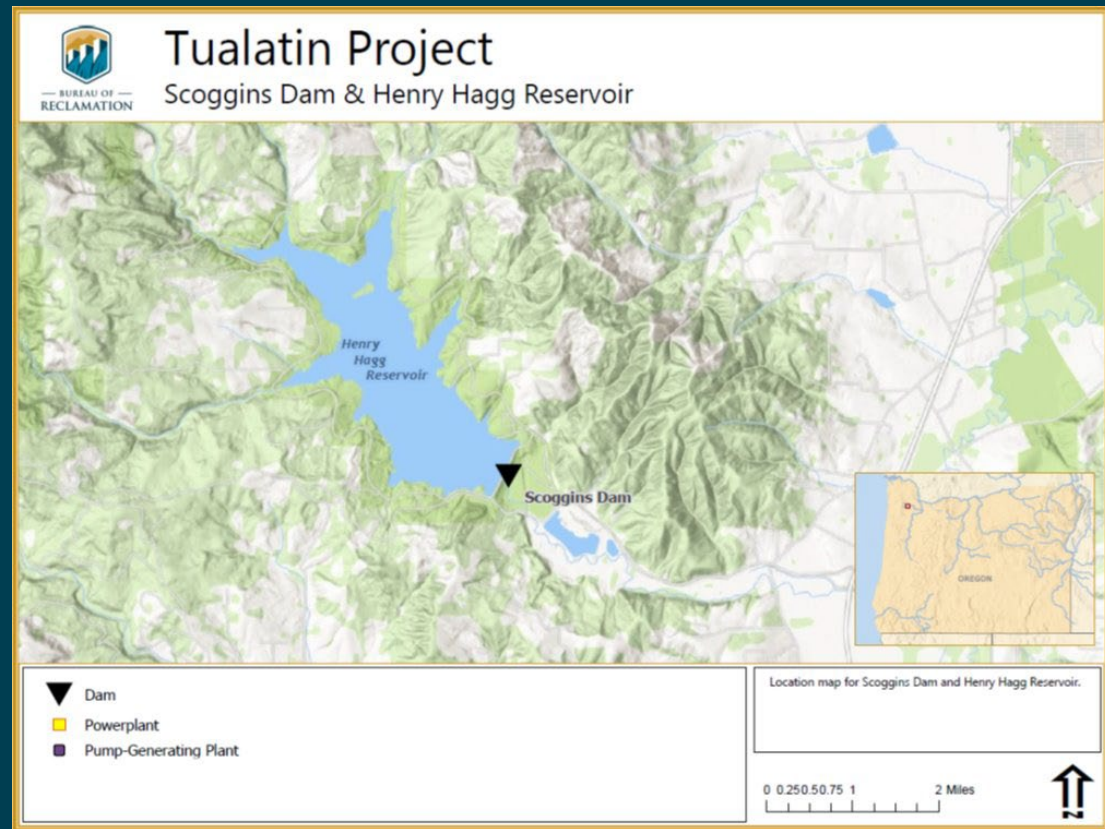


- Scoggins Dam Overview
- Proposed Project
- Project Timeline
- Public Comment Session



# Facility Overview

- Earth-fill embankment dam
- Approximately 35 miles west of Portland, Oregon
- Constructed in 1975
- Impounds Henry Hagg Lake
- Full reservoir covers 1,132 acres and stores 59,950 acre-feet



# Scoggins Dam Purposes

- Irrigation
- Water supply
- Water quality
- Flood risk management
- Recreation
- Fish and wildlife



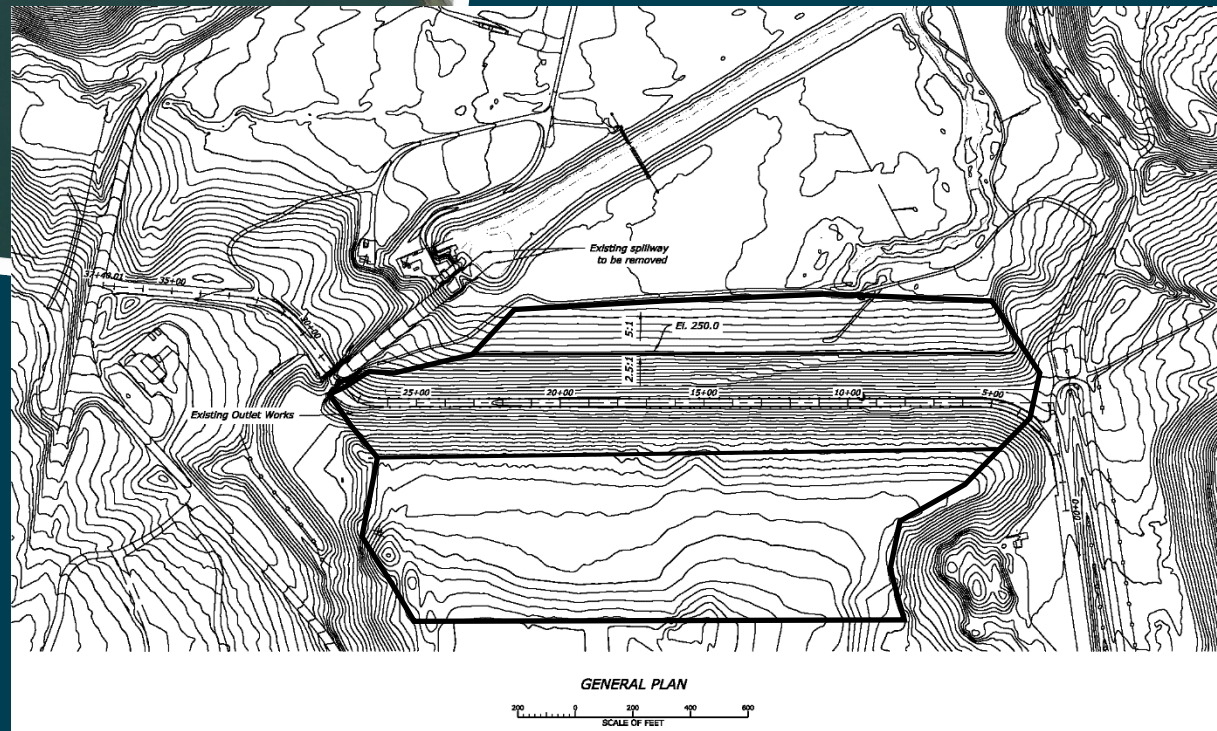
# Ownership and Operation

- **Ownership of Scoggins Dam**
  - Reclamation owns the facility
- **Operation and Maintenance of Scoggins Dam**
  - Tualatin Valley Irrigation District operates and maintains the facility
- **Recreation Facilities and Trails**
  - Managed by Washington County as Scoggins Valley Park



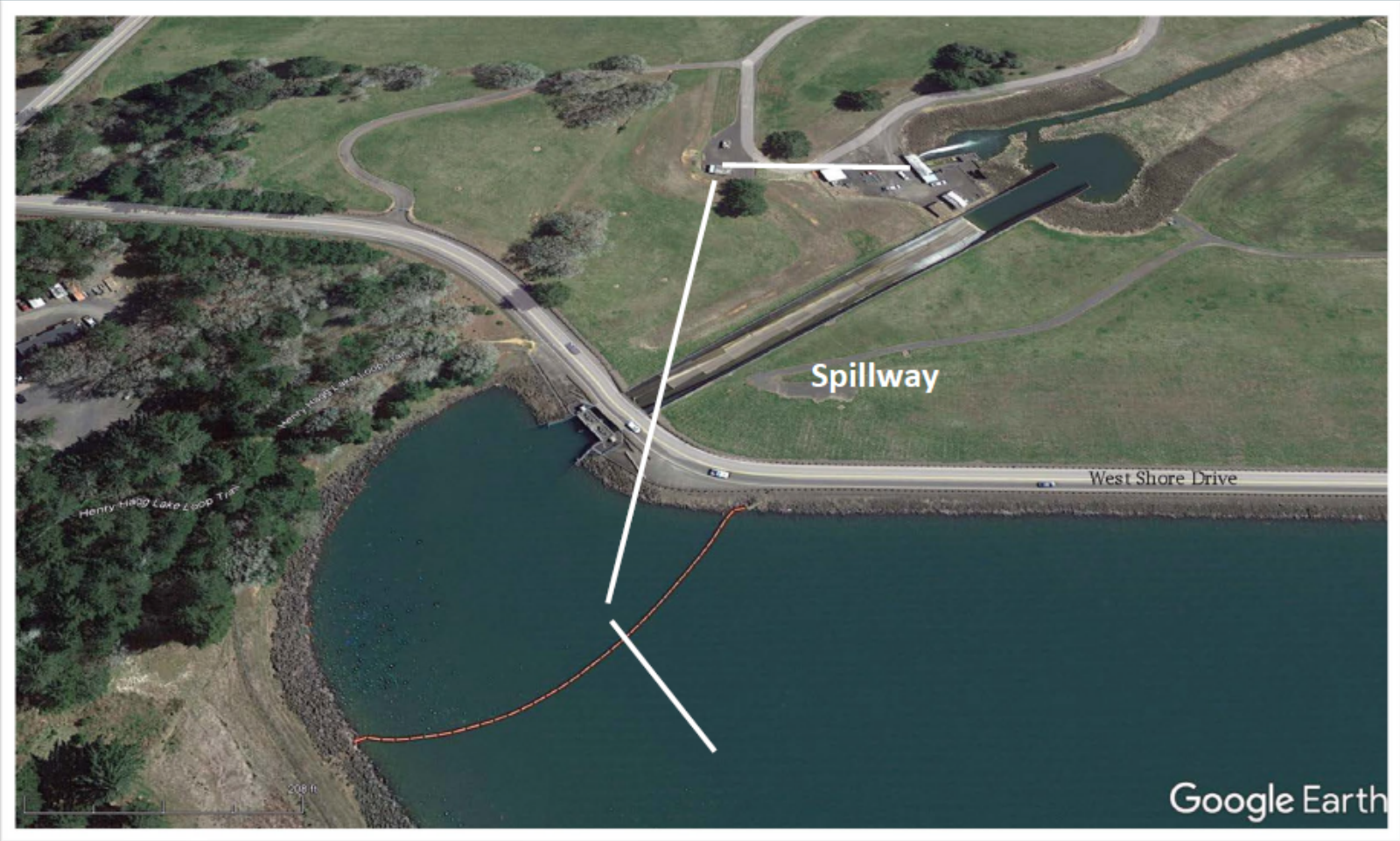


# Existing Conditions

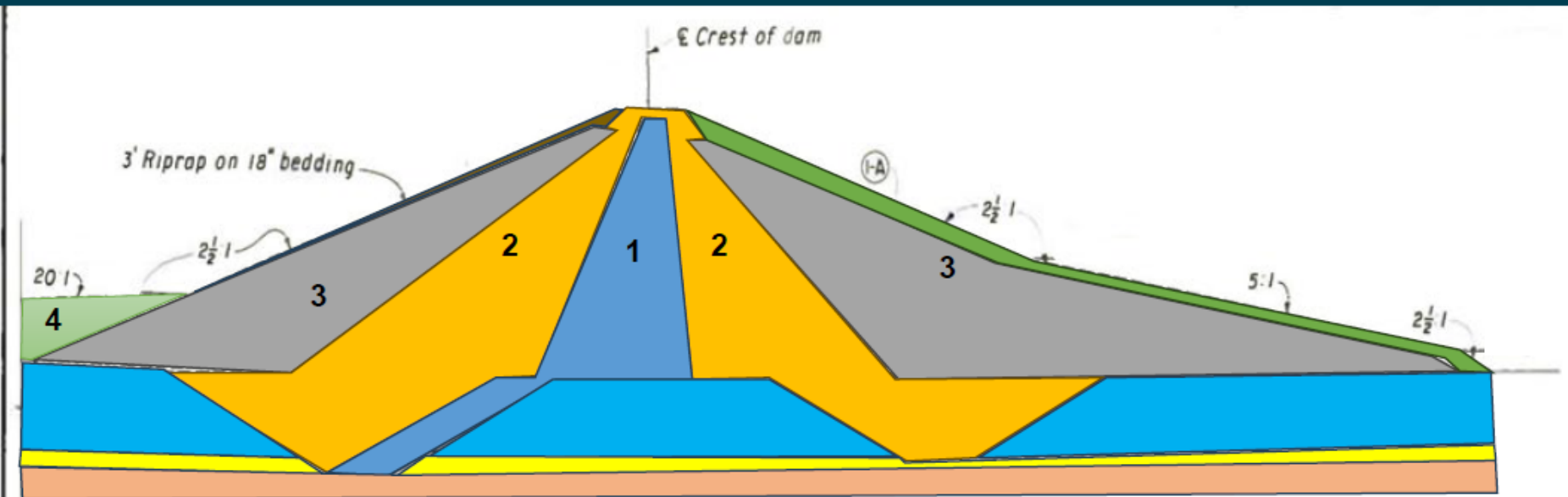




# Spillway and Outlet Works



# Existing Dam Cross Section



*Width of foundation trenches varies depending on characteristics of material encountered*  
**TYPICAL SECTION**



# Study History

- Seismic studies began in 2003
- Issue Evaluation: 2008–2009
- Corrective Action Study (CAS)
  - Safety of Dam only studies: December 2010–2016
    - Developed 5 alternatives
  - Entered Joint Project with Clean Water Services (CWS) to investigate additional benefits: 2017
  - Joint Project feasibility-level studies: 2017–2020
    - Developed 3 project alternatives



# Study History (cont.)

- Interim risk reduction study: 2020–2021
  - No interim measures implemented
- Determination to move forward with Safety of Dams only alternative: December 2021
- Final Design for structural proposal: January 2022–  
Current
  - Option 1, Alternative 1



# Project Driver

- Dam Safety from Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ)
  - Closest potential point of rupture to Scoggins Dam is 118 miles
  - Risk of uncontrolled releases or dam breaches caused by severe loading from a CSZ seismic event
  - Public safety concern in the event of a CSZ earthquake

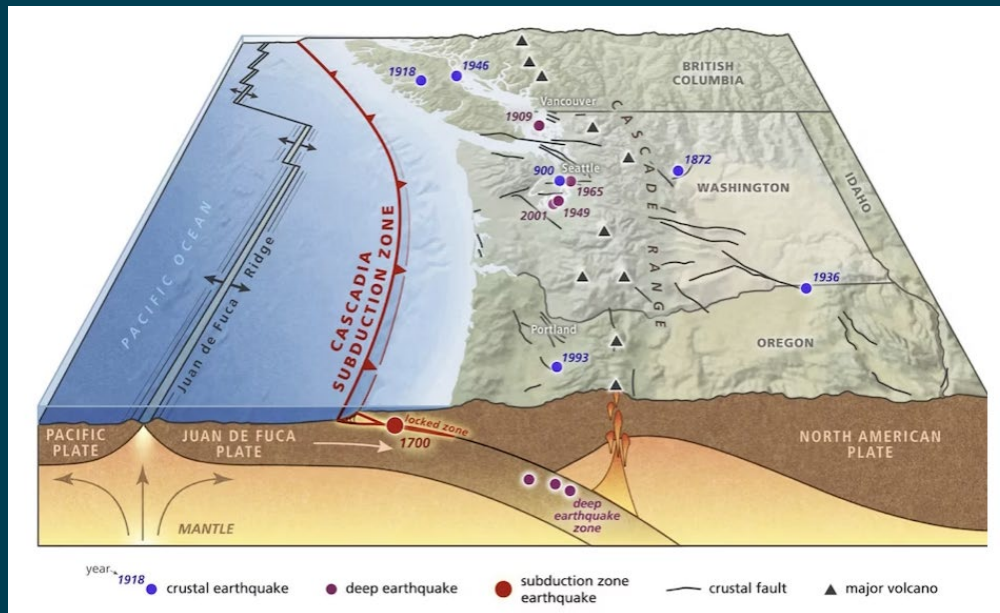


Image credit: Dan Coe Carto



# Purpose and Need

- Improve public safety of Scoggins Dam during a severe seismic event
- Continue to meet authorized project purposes

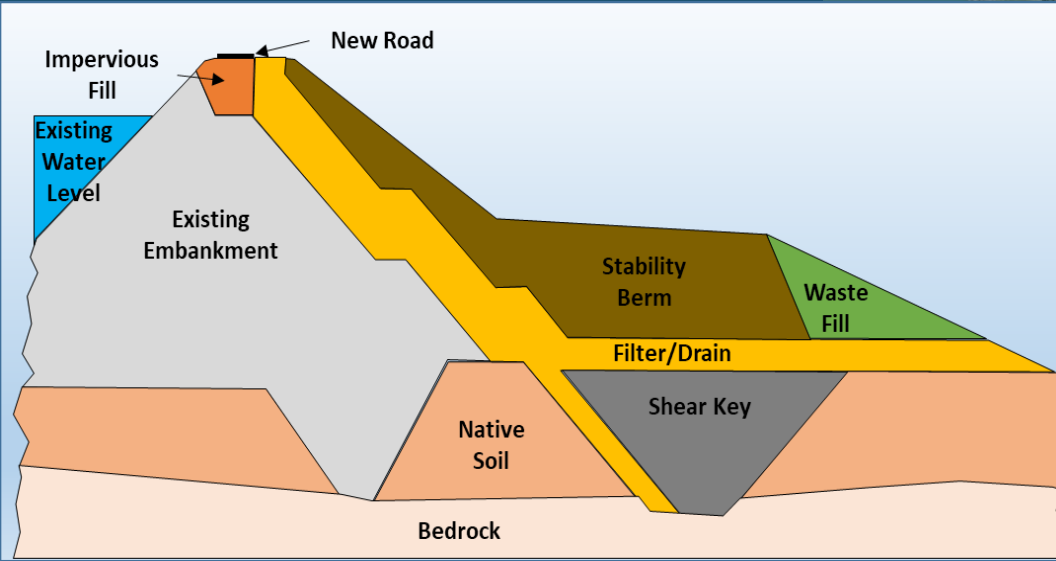




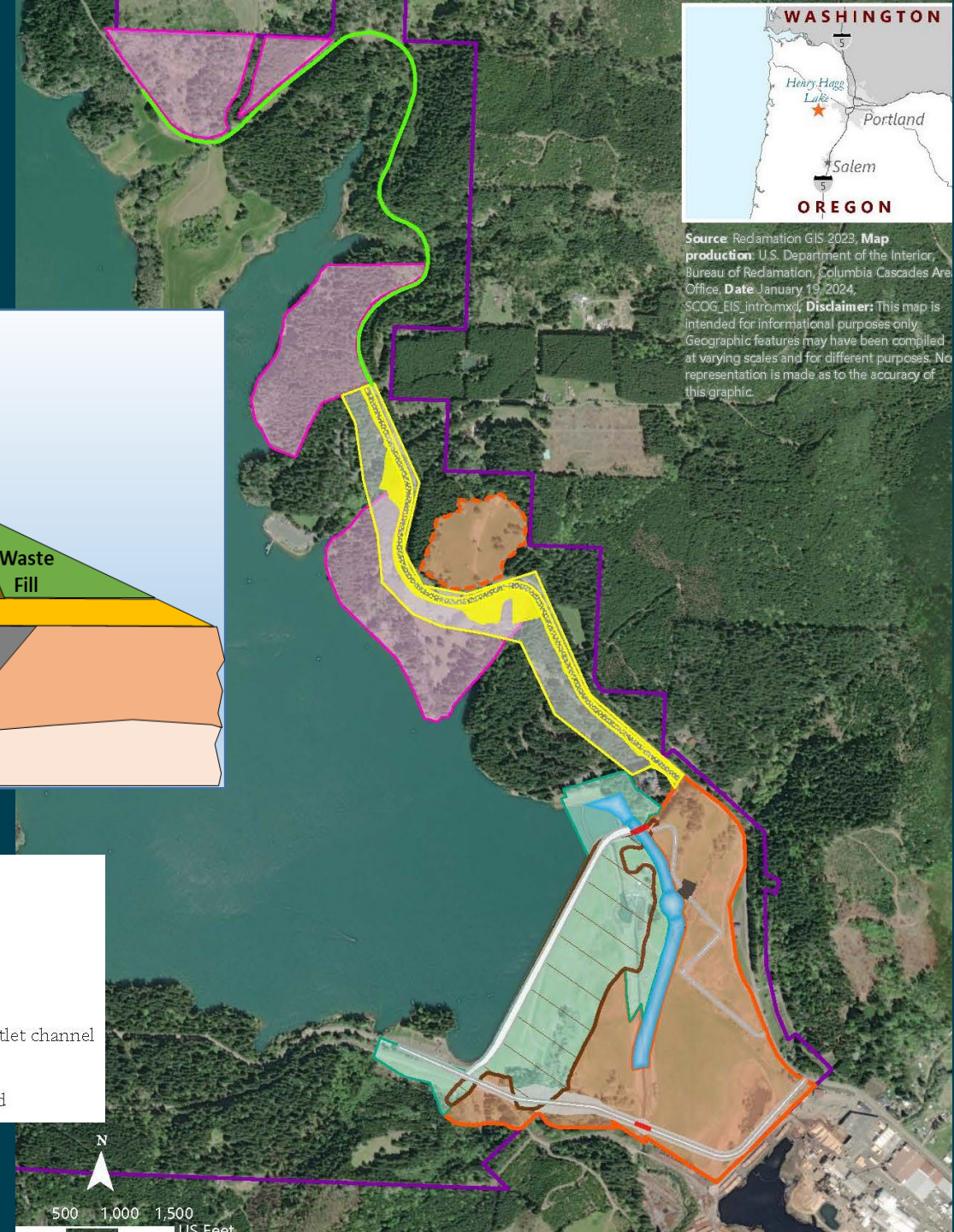
# Proposed Project



Source: Redamation GIS 2023, Map production: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Redamation, Columbia Cascades Area Office, Date: January 19, 2024.  
 SCOG\_EIS\_intro.mxd, Disclaimer: This map is intended for informational purposes only. Geographic features may have been compiled at varying scales and for different purposes. No representation is made as to the accuracy of this graphic.



Proposed temporary infrastructure	Proposed permanent infrastructure
Haul road	Dam
Haul road construction area	Road
Borrow area	Outlet works facilities
Construction area	Bridge
Construction staging area	Inlet, spillway, spillway pool, and outlet channel
North staging area	Haul route fill
	Fill for temporary public access road
Scoggins Valley Park	
Existing road/temporary haul route	

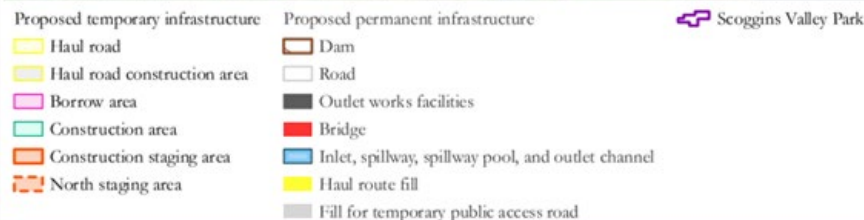




# Proposed Project South View



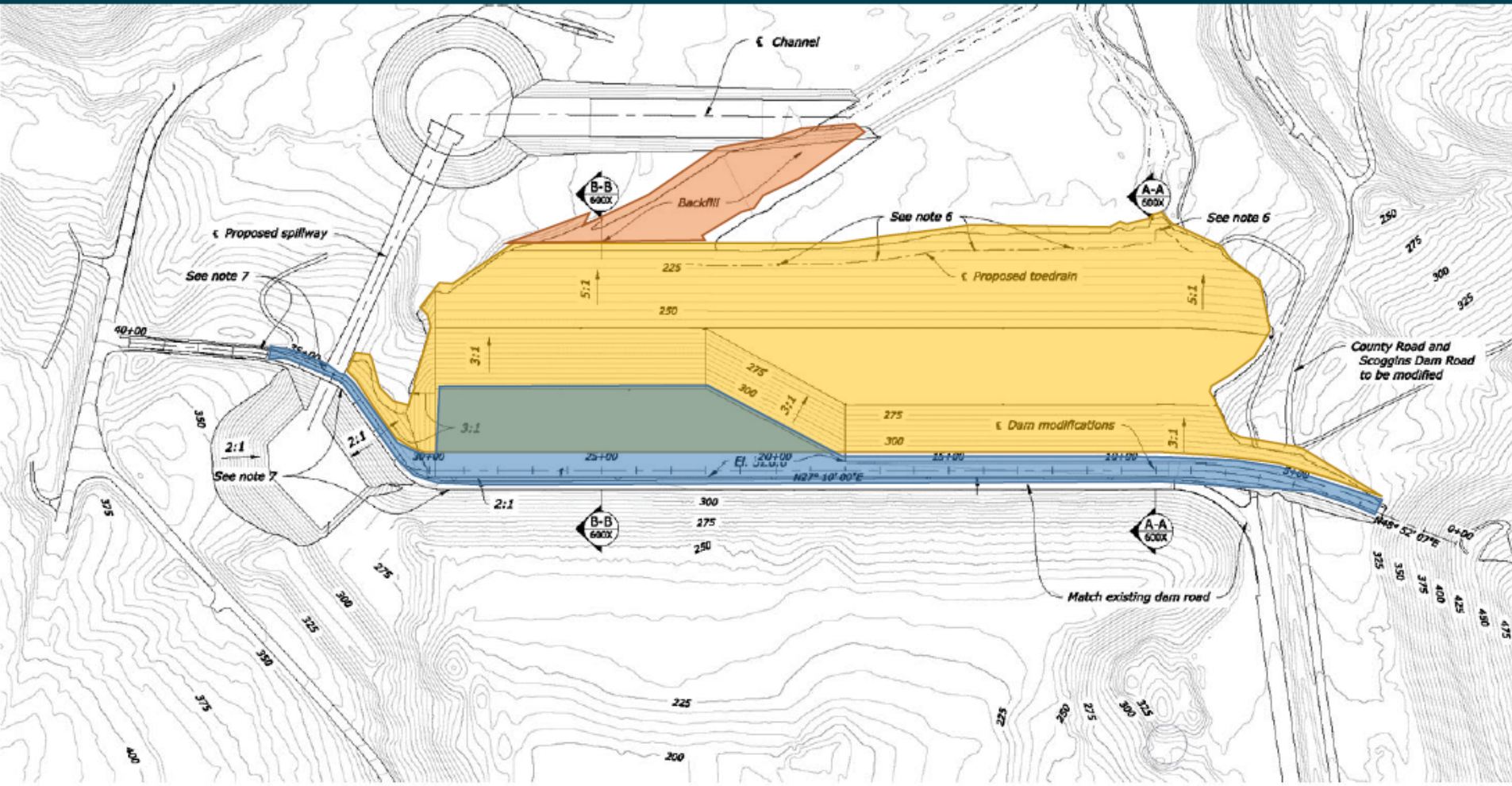
- Modifications to dam face and spillway
- Road across dam closed during construction
- Public access via temporary bypass road





# Structural Proposal

## Embankment and Stability Berm Plan

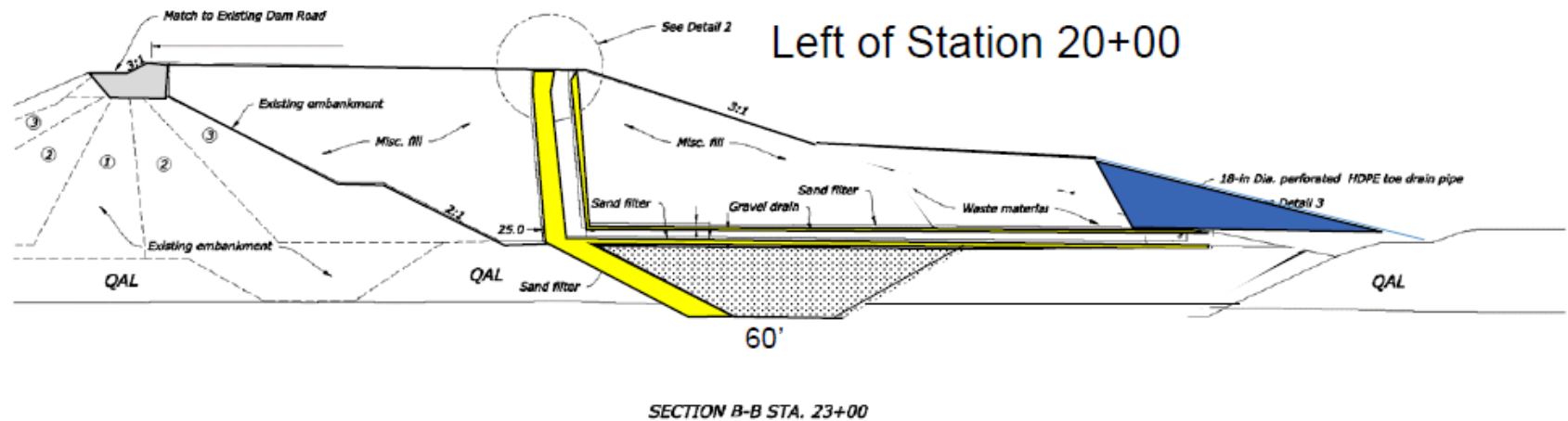
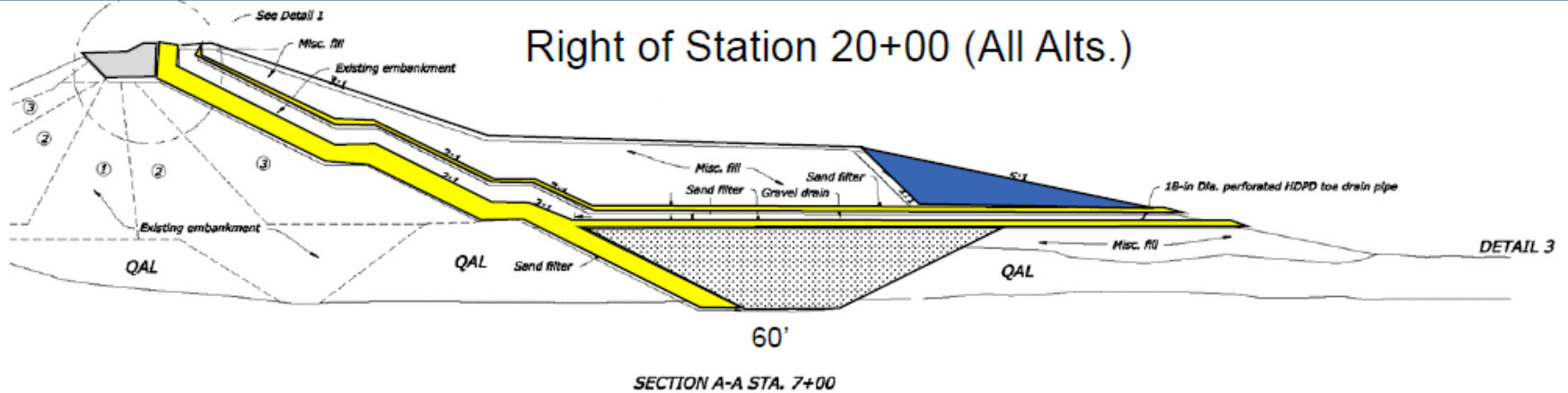


PLAN



# Structural Proposal

## Embankment and Stability Berm Sections



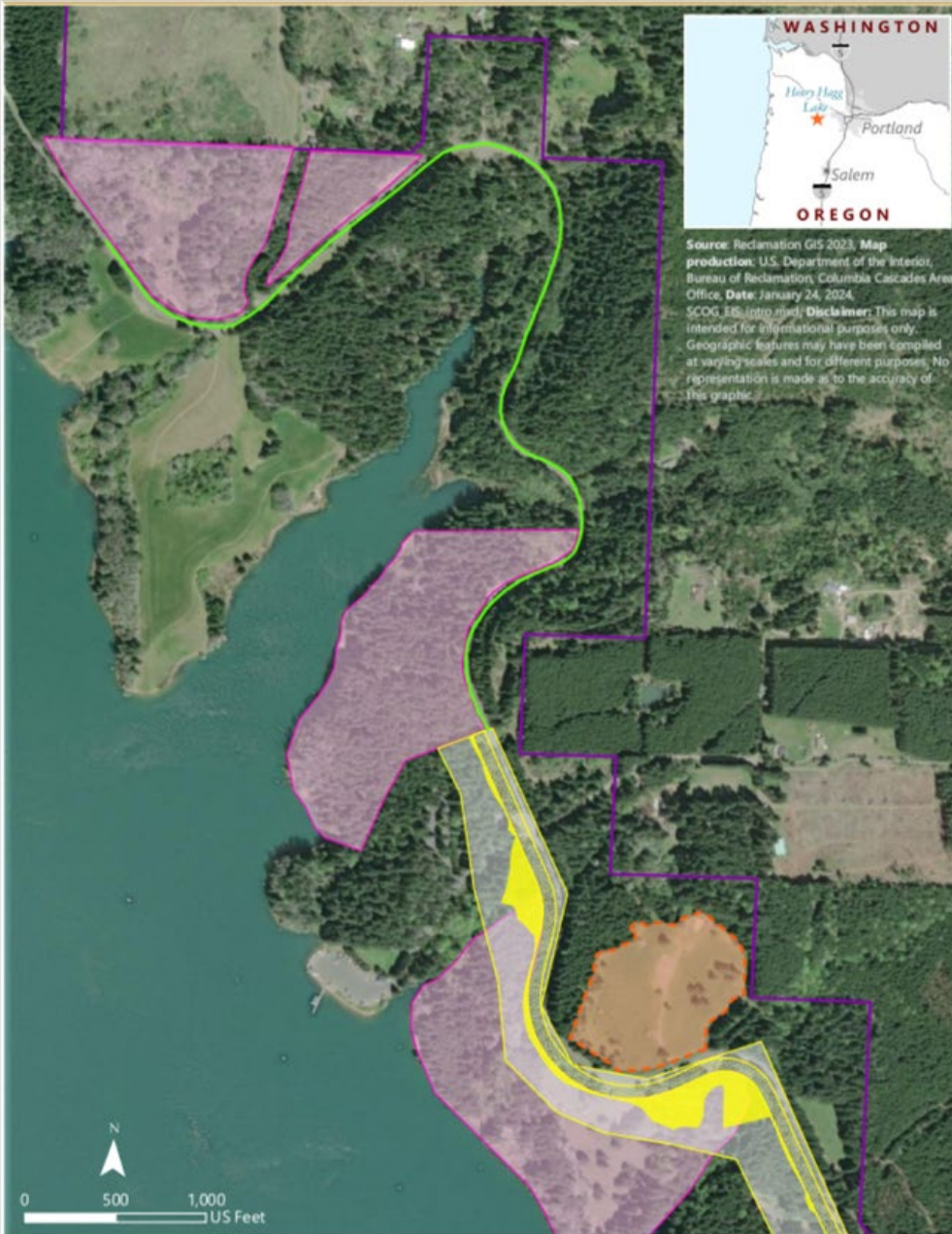
# Structural Proposal

## New Spillway Alignment and Outlet Works Extension

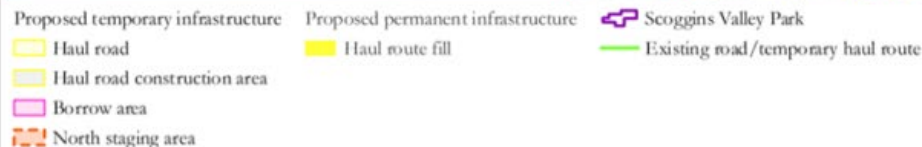




# Proposed Project North View

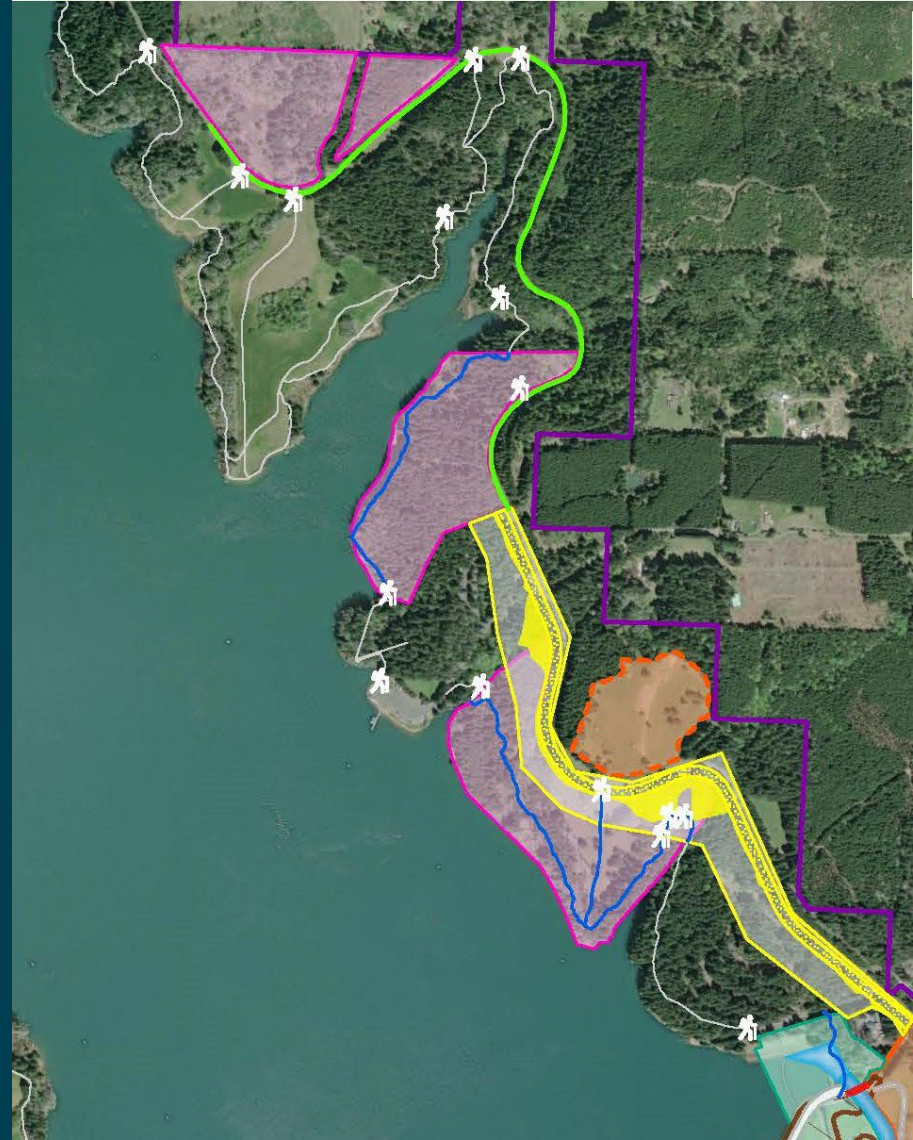


- Up to 3 borrow sites
- Material transport via
  - Constructed haul route
  - County road
- Staging area
  - Storage/parking



# NEPA Alternatives

- Same Structural Dam Safety Design as Proposed Action
- Different methods of accessing borrow-site materials
- Different level of visual screening of cleared borrow sites
- Different protection of trails



Proposed temporary infrastructure		Proposed permanent infrastructure		Scoggins Valley Park	
	Haul road		Dam		Scoggins Valley Park
	Haul road construction area		Road		Existing road/temporary haul route
	Borrow area		Outlet works facilities		Trailhead
	Construction area		Bridge		Trail (near the proposed action)
	Construction staging area		Inlet, spillway, spillway pool, and outlet channel		Trail
	North staging area		Haul route fill		
			Fill for temporary public access road		

# Project Timeline/ Next Steps

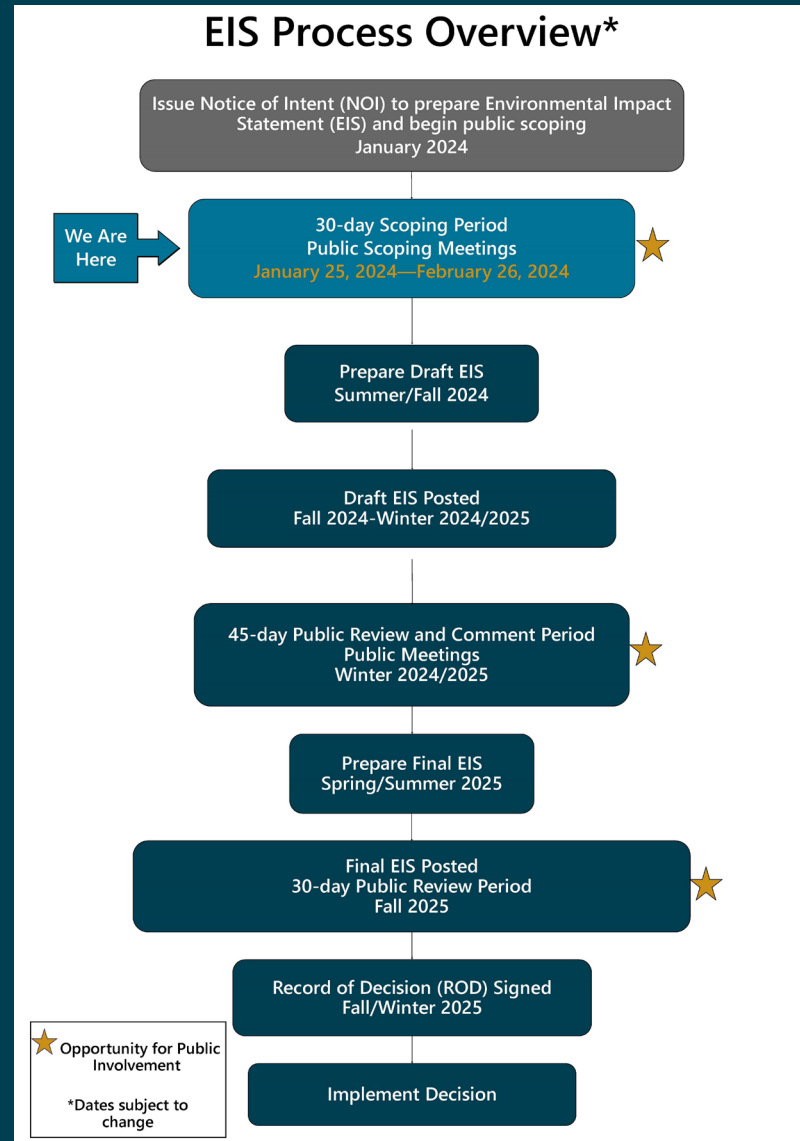
2024	Draft EIS
2025	Final EIS and ROD
2027	Complete final design
2029	Construction initiated
2035	Construction completed

*All times are projected and will be refined as project progresses.*



# Public Involvement Opportunities

- Public Scoping
  - January 25–February 26
- Draft EIS Public Comment Period
  - TBD
  - 45-day duration
- Final EIS Review
  - TBD
  - 30-day duration





# End of Presentation

Thank you for attending! Your time and participation are greatly appreciated.

**Reclamation staff are available to answer questions at the poster boards.**

Comments can be submitted today (verbally or written) or via:

- Virtual Meeting Room

<https://www.virtualpublicmeeting.com/scoggins-sod-eis>

- Email

[BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov](mailto:BOR-SHA-SCNEPA@usbr.gov)

- Mail

Attn: Rebecca Thompson  
Natural Resource Specialist  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region  
1150 Curtis Road  
Boise, ID 83706-1234

*Comments must be submitted or postmarked by **February 26, 2024***

*Please be advised that the entire submission, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time.*





# Public Comment Session

- Verbal public comments will be accepted in the order on sign-in sheets. We will call out your name when it is your turn.
- Please spell out your full first and last name for the record before providing your comment.
- Comments will be recorded by the stenographer and included in the project record.
- To ensure all participants have an opportunity to comment, there will be a time limit for individual comments.
- Please be respectful of others, refrain from profanity, and stay within your allotted time.



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