

**GOVERNING BOARD
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES**

**September 16, 2026
8:30 a.m.**

Hybrid Teleconference Public Meeting Agenda

This public meeting will be conducted as a hybrid meeting. Written testimony can be submitted in advance, but no later than 1:40 p.m. on the meeting day to lori.calarruda@dogami.oregon.gov. Written comments received will be distributed to the Board.

Dial: 1-253-215-8782

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The Board makes every attempt to hold strictly to the sequence of the distributed agenda. Times and topics may change up to the last minute. This agenda is available on the DOGAMI website: www.oregon.gov/dogami.

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| 8:30 a.m. | Item 1: | Call to Order – Chair Anne MacDonald |
| 8:35 a.m. | Item 2: | Introductions |
| 8:40 a.m. | Item 3: | Review Minutes of June 22, 2026 Board Meeting and July 22, 2026 Special Board Meeting

Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 8:45 a.m. | Item 4: | Confirm 2027 Board Meeting Dates

Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:00 a.m. | Item 5: | Financial Report – Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer

Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:20 a.m. | Item 6: | Strategic Plan Review – Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Briefing: The Board may be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:35 a.m. | Item 7: | Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs) Annual Update – Laura Stimely, KPM Coordinator and Coastal Field Geologist

Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 10:35 a.m. | Break | |
| 10:50 a.m. | Item 8: | Civil Penalties –Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, and Cari Buchner Mining Compliance Coordinator

Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:20 a.m. | Item 9: | EO 25-26 Workplan Presentation – Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator and Geologist

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:40 a.m. | Item 10: | Legislative Update – Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator and Geologist

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:50 a.m. | Item 11: | MLRR Update – Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |

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| 12:05 p.m. | Item 12: | GS&S Update – Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 12:15 p.m. | Item 13: | Director’s Report – Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 12:25 p.m. | Break | |
| 12:40 p.m. | Item 14: | Working Lunch - Oregon’s Geologic History Presentation – Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 1:25 p.m. | Item 15: | Confirm Time and Date for Next Quarterly Meeting
Board Action: The Board may be asked to take an action on this item |
| 1:35 p.m. | Item 16: | Public Comment
Only <u>written comments</u> received prior to or by 1:40 p.m. on the day of the meeting will be accepted |
| 1:40 p.m. | Item 17: | Board Adjourn |

PLEASE NOTE

AGENDA

The public portion of the Board meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. and proceed chronologically through the agenda. Times listed on the agenda are approximate. At the discretion of the Chair, the time and order of agenda items—including addition of intermittent breaks—may change to maintain meeting flow.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Only written comments will be accepted.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION OF DISABILITIES

Please contact us at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to let us know if you need reasonable accommodations. Contact the Director's Office at (971) 673-1555 to make your request.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Lori Calarruda, Executive Assistant

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 3 – Review Minutes of June 22, 2026 Board Meeting and July 22, 2026 Special Board Meeting

Attached are draft Board Minutes from the June 22, 2026 Board Meeting and July 22, 2026 Special Board Meeting.

Proposed Board Action: The Board Minutes of the June 22, 2026 Board Meeting and July 22, 2026 Special Board Meeting be Approved/Approved as Amended/Not Approved.

**GOVERNING BOARD MEETING MINUTES
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES**

Monday, June 22, 2026

8:30 a.m.

Teleconference Public Meeting

1) Call to Order: (Linda Kozlowski, Board Chair)

Chair Kozlowski called the meeting to order at 8:31 a.m.

2) Introductions: (Linda Kozlowski, Board Chair, and Staff)

Chair Anne MacDonald, Vice-Chair Tiffany Thomas, Board Members Ruth Dittrich, Mary Faith Bell, and Paul Edison-Lahm were all in attendance via Zoom video/phone.

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Staff in attendance:

Ruarri Day-Stirrat – Director/State Geologist
Lori Calarruda, Recording Secretary/Executive Assistant
Alex Lopez, Public Affairs Coordinator
Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager
Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager
Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator and Geologist
Mike Kennedy, MLRR Reclamationist Geologist
Katie Fry, MLRR Energy Resource Geologist

Others in attendance:

Diane Lloyd, Department of Justice (DOJ)
Ali Webb Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO)
Adison Rowe, DAS Office of the Chief Financial Officer

New DOGAMI Board Members:

Mary Faith Bell is a Tillamook County Commissioner and the liaison for emergency management for the county. She has worked on tsunami preparedness and resilience for the community with previous Board Member Linda Kozlowski. She is working to build the culture of preparedness in the coastal communities in Tillamook County.

Paul Edison-Lahm is a retired attorney and educator. He is the Communications Director with the Geological Society of the Oregon Country (GSOC), and was on the Oregon State Board of Geological Examiners (OSBGE) for 6 years. He has a love of geology, and is also involved with earthquake resilience and preparedness.

4) Review Minutes of March 10, 2026 Board Meeting:

Chair MacDonald asked if there were any changes to the minutes as presented. No changes.

Board Action: **Edison-Lahm moved to approve the minutes of March 10, 2026 Board Meeting as submitted. Thomas seconded. Yes Votes: MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Abstained: Bell; Edison-Lahm. Motion carried.**

5) Financial Report:

Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer, presented the DOGAMI FY2025 Budget Status Report, as of April 30, 2026, end of the 2023-25 Biennium results for the Geological Survey and Services (GS&S) and Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) programs. The Board Packet contained the financial actuals, graphs, and projections.

Dahlberg explained, for the new Board Members, that projections are the sum of actuals currently through April and the forecast through the remainder of the biennium. He briefly reviewed the Biennium Comparison – Actual results from 2015-2025 with the 2025-27 LAB Budget chart, which is a high level agencywide overview. The current biennium reflects the original budget that had a number of POPs that had impacts on the General Fund and MLRR program. The next slide broke the comparison down by program and funding source. The MLRR program is fee-based and shown as Other Funds, and the GS&S program has General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds. The current biennium reflects General Fund for the MLRR ePermitting project and a large spike for GS&S related to the Subsurface Geology and Mapping program.

The General Fund expenditure budget is \$8.9M, which includes the updated biennium salary adjustment (SALPOT) for staff's Steps and COLAs. The actual expenditures through April 2026 is \$3.5M, with the expected projection to be \$8.8M, resulting in being \$60,000 underbudget. The GS&S Other Funds Expenditure Limitation is \$12.8M, \$10.2M more than last biennium due to the Subsurface and Geology and Mapping POP. The actual expenditures through April 2026 is \$345,000, with the expected projection to be \$10M, resulting in being \$2.85M under the Expenditure Limitation. MLRR is an Other Funds fee-based program, the Expenditure Limitation is \$7.65M, \$1.5M more than last biennium. The actual expenditures through April 2026 is \$2.4M, with the expected projection to be \$6.8M, resulting in being \$825,000 under the Expenditure Limitation, which is good because the Program needs an operating balance with a target of \$1M. Dahlberg explained that General Fund is an allotment allocated quarterly for the Agency to spend but not go over the biennium's budgeted amount, where Federal Funds and Other Funds are an Expenditure Limitation that permits the Agency capacity to spend up to that amount, but does not mean it actually has that amount.

Day-Stirrat explained the information on the 2019-2029 GS&S Grants – Revenue, Awards, Balance – Actuals + Forecast graph. He stated this graph is keeping track of the Federal Funds the Agency is bringing in. It checks the financial health of DOGAMI, and it shows that without raising any more Federal Funds there is about 2 years before the Agency runs out of money. He told the Board to look in the packet at the GS&S Update to see what is on deck for grants the Agency is either going for or are in award negotiations. There is another system used that tracks staff time against grants and awards, which is another tool the Agency uses to keep track of where it is financially. The Expenditure Limitation is not a barrier, if the Agency projects it will spend over that it will go back to the legislature and ask for approval on a higher amount. Dahlberg added the Agency is only using the known grants it has repeatedly applied for and consistently received to calculate the projections, as he wants to present the best possible projection of what is coming.

Dahlberg briefly discussed the 2025-27 General Fund – Utilized Budget graph, explaining it reflects the burn rate of General Fund through the biennium. He explained the fund summary recap slides from the packet that reflect the breakdown of each funding type that includes the difference between the projection and the budget, and the information he provided at the last Board Meeting.

Edison-Lahm asked what the levers and ways are, that had been mentioned several times with regards to when adjustments needs to be made. Dahlberg explained by shuffling what people are working on, for MLRR staff working on project work can be charged back to operations, and for GS&S staff can be moved around from working on one grant to another grant. As for General Fund, it could mean postponing technology replacement until the next biennium. Day-Stirrat added that federal grants require a range of matching dollars from 0 to 50% of the grant, which is where a majority of the General Fund that is allocated towards technical staff is used.

Dahlberg wrapped up by saying the Agency has a good handle on where it is going and how much it costs, and Leadership works closely with the LFO and CFO Analysts, Governor's Office and DAS to create a positive working relationship.

Edison-Lahm asked with the differences are between the LFO, CFO and Governor's Office, and what sort of advice does each give. Day-Stirrat explained it is a mechanism in which the Agency's cards are put on the table, creating a two-way street of information sharing and problem solving, such as with grants being applied for that may need to go in front of the legislature for approval.

Edison-Lahm asked how the prospective grants figure into the budget calculations. Day-Stirrat explained that grants received consistently or the probability of receiving is very high are factored in, but newer grants are not projected in until they are under contract. The information in the GS&S Update reflects a very healthy amount of funding the Agency is going after. The entire focus of GS&S is to keep that federal fund stream alive that is aligned with the Agency mission. Dahlberg added he also looks at staff resources, their capacity, and what grants they typically work on. It is a blend of resources, what they are working on, and what is coming in the future, so grants may be for 2 or 3 years instead of 1 year to help smooth out the staffing resource while still getting the work done.

Bell said the budget looks healthy but had a question about what happened to the Lidar contract. Dahlberg explained that the Lidar Consortium pulled resources together with multiple people, agencies and entities to make it more cost-effective. FEMA does not have a need for it now and the USGS went out and collected their own Lidar based on their needs. McClaughry added DOGAMI has accomplished its job of collecting 100% coverage in Lidar statewide at the highest quality it wanted. The Agency is still looking at additional collections to fill in gaps or projects to look at landscape change over time.

Chair MacDonald asked why the \$100,000 Capital Outlay has been zeroed out, and if it is related to the scientific equipment and technology upgrade discussed earlier. Dahlberg said that is what primarily drove the adjustment, but also the State has changed what is considered a capital asset from \$5,000 or more with a useful life of more than 2 years to \$10,000, which has changed how some of the equipment is considered.

Board Action: **Bell moved to accept the Budget Status Report as presented. Thomas seconded. Yes Votes: MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich; Bell; Edison-Lahm. Motion carried.**

6) Governor's Natural Resources Team Update:

Geoff Huntington, Senior Natural Resources Policy Advisor; Chandra Ferrari, Natural Resources Advisor; and Amy Schlusser, Climate and Energy Policy Advisor.

Huntington stated the stage was set 2 years ago to bring together the 14 Natural Resource agencies to create a cohesive focus to meet the Governor's priorities. They have worked with the Governor and cultivating materials from different agencies to center around the theme of resilience and resiliency being a cornerstone for natural resource management. What will count in the next 10 years regarding the challenges facing the working and natural landscapes and the energy demands of the state. This includes rethinking what has been done in the past may not be as important going forward. The Executive Orders (EOs) create a framework that allows agencies to do what their core mission is about but look at how to do it better and maybe a little differently going forward by looking at the statutes and regulations that are implemented and agencies discretionary authority to determine the best way to contribute. Today's presentation is to bring clarity and purpose around the pathway for implementation. This is now in the implementation stage.

Chair MacDonald asked Huntington to name the 14 agencies in the Natural Resource Cabinet for the new Board Members. Huntington stated that the 14 agencies together take 2.8% of the General Fund budget for the State of Oregon, and occupy a good chunk of the heart and soul and spirit of Oregon. The following Natural Resource agencies were listed in no particular order:

- Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Department of State Lands (DSL)
- Department of Forestry (ODF)
- Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
- Department of Energy (ODOE)
- Public Utility Commission (PUC)
- Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)
- Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)
- Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)
- Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)
- Marine Board (OSMB)
- Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD)
- Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

The Natural Resource Commissions mentioned are:

- Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC)
- Columbia River Gorge Commission (CRGC)
- Northwest Power and Conservation Council (formerly Northwest Power Planning Council)

Schlusser said Executive Order 25-29 (EO 25-29), generally referred to as the Climate and Clean Energy Executive Order, sets out the Governor's vision and direction for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and for advancing the transition to an affordable clean energy future. There are three broad categories of actions: 1) directs agencies to prioritize implementation of the Oregon Energy Strategy Least Cost Pathways; 2) directs agencies to help get clean energy projects built; and 3) directs agencies to help build a resilient clean energy economy for Oregon.

There are five Least Cost Pathways: 1) advance cost-effective energy efficiency in new and existing buildings; 2) support investment in and deployment of clean electricity infrastructure; 3) increase cost-effective strategic electrification of vehicles and building technologies without sacrificing affordability and reliability; 4) increase the supply and use of low-carbon fuels; and 5) strengthen resilience across all levels of the energy system. These directives specifically apply to a group of agencies named in the Executive Order, of which DOGAMI is not one of them, but the overarching intent is that the Agency would be supporting those actions as well.

The second category is focused on getting clean energy projects built and is intended to support deployment by calling on agencies to develop and implement coordinated approaches to streamline land use and environmental reviews, siting and permitting requirements, and interconnection processes. There are several directives within this category that do not apply to DOGAMI, but there is one for DOGAMI to work with the Oregon Department of Energy, DEQ, the Public Utility Commission, and the Climate Action Commission to evaluate and recommend actions to streamline clean energy siting for projects that benefit Oregon ratepayers or support deployment of clean energy resources or transmission infrastructure in existing rights-of-way. The agencies are directed to identify opportunities for siting and permitting reviews to occur simultaneously to increase efficiency and reduce permitting timelines.

The third category is centered around building a resilient clean energy economy. DOGAMI is required to work with Department of Energy, DEQ, the Public Utility Commission, and Business Oregon to align programs, investments, and decisions to advance the State's interest in growing a resilient clean energy economy through the development of public-private partnerships and by evaluating opportunities to support emerging clean energy technologies. This is the primary directive that applies to DOGAMI and the Board's work, as there are several clean energy technologies and resources that have been identified to advance the State of Oregon that require DOGAMI permits. DOGAMI must work with other agencies to explore those opportunities and identify ways to advance the development of those technologies in Oregon. DOGAMI must develop implementation work plans and deliver transparent and accurate reporting to the public to maintain accountability. The EO also directs DOGAMI to bring their work plans before the Board to get input and ensure the Board is very aware of the work the Agency is doing to implement these directives.

Ferrari said Executive Order 25-26 (EO 25-26) is about taking action to promote the resilience of Oregon's natural lands and waters, and working lands and waters of its communities. It is a valuable vehicle to prioritize and coordinate the 14 Natural Resources agencies and 30+ boards and commissions on a very small slice of the budget to do the work in the natural resource arena. The Governor acknowledges the fact that natural and working lands are immensely valuable for many reasons and their being resilient is a component of resilient communities. Oregon is experiencing immense change with reduced snowpack, water availability, precipitation patterns, and air and water temperatures. There is an urgent need to protect the State's highest functioning areas by prioritizing and leveraging limited resources.

First, it was determined that the agencies needed to have a common understanding of what was trying to be achieved before implementation began. The agencies were asked to work with content experts to define key resilience attributes and put the information together to allow everyone to understand and get on the same page.

Second, use the defined resilience attributes to guide the agencies' work going forward to help secure and protect the highest resiliency natural working lands and waters. This will be performed through four ways of actions.

1. Focusing on working lands and waters and looking at ways for improvement of promoting stewardship of them.
2. Building resiliency by having agencies support and further actions that will protect, connect, restore, or conserve 10% of the lands and waters within 10 years. It is called the 10 by 10 Goal, which is focused on areas that are most likely to withstand climate-related impacts going forward, and also includes innovative mitigation solutions.
3. Leading by example, for state agencies that own or manage lands and waters and how they can implement and execute climate resilience strategies in addition to their current management objectives.
4. A broad category directing agencies to build community and wildfire resiliency. The defined actions include focusing on the State's 20-year Resiliency Strategy led by the Oregon Department of Forestry for scaling up the restoration treatments on lands, and the Plan for Resilient Oregon which is an effort led by the Resilience Officer to work with community partners to help communities adapt to changing climate conditions and the increased risks of natural disasters.

Ferrari said the Executive Order also provides directions about how the agencies are going to do the work, and there will be the establishment of an interagency leadership team to lead the execution of the work to make sure all the agencies are in one place and coordinated around the different deliverables. They have been asked to put together work plans on how their agency is going to execute the different deliverables that will be shared with their boards and commissions. It also asks that a technical team be put together to look at resilience attributes to help guide implementation of the EO, and having continuing conversations with boards around the execution of the Executive Order. There are also accountability pieces for the agencies to look at their key performance indicators and metrics to consider adjustments to better track progress of the EO implementation.

Ferrari stated the Executive Order was issued in December of 2025, and a lot of progress has been made in implementing it. The Interagency Leadership Team meets monthly and DOGAMI is included in that team. Draft work plans have already been put together and are on track to be shared with boards and commission in the fall. A technical team has been put together, the attributes report has been completed and is available on the OWEB website. The Natural Resource Advisors have met with all the boards and commission and will continue having a dialogue going forward.

Huntington said Day-Stirrat is putting together DOGAMI's Workplan of how the Agency fits into the architecture. There are a lot of areas not applicable to DOGAMI, but there are a number of pivot points and opportunities for the Agency to lean into. He told the Board he hopes there is a collaboration between them and agency leadership, and they put their fingerprints all over the Agency's Workplan.

Chair MacDonald stated she is looking forward to seeing where this goes and the whole scheme working. The Natural Resource Advisors have highlighted areas where the Board is going to need to take action related to the Workplan and the Key Performance Measures (KPMs).

Vice-Chair Thomas asked what the initial target deadlines are for implementation and rollout of the Executive Orders. Ferrari said for EO 25-26 the only timeline is around the 10 by 10 Goal, and the

Technical Team is working on the exact baseline for achieving the deliverable to be executed completely 10 years from now. The Workplans are biennial and the initial one is expected to be completed by this fall/end of year, and then updated to show how the agency is progressing in 2-year intervals. The resilience attributes were the first things asked to be completed within 3-4 months, which were recently completed to serve as the benchmark for the rest of the work.

Vice-Chair Thomas asked if the Workplans include individual target dates for their specific action items. Ferrari replied yes that agencies are being asked to paint a bigger picture of what they are trying to achieve with the actions. Schlusser said EO 25-29 identifies several agencies with deadlines this year to do some analysis to identify implementation strategies moving forward. DOGAMI is contributing to an evaluation of emerging technologies that will be incorporated into the Oregon Department of Energy's Biennial Energy Report due out by November 1, 2026. The EO intends that agencies will develop Workplans with their own implementation timelines based on available resources and existing authorities. Huntington added the EOs are not directing what has to be in the Workplans, but it is an exercise about agencies prioritizing areas that would make the most difference and what the agency wants to get done on a biennial basis.

Dittrich asked how priorities have shifted related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Huntington said on the resiliency side for him is cold water refugia for fisheries is important for salmon populations and the health of watersheds, which can be an anchor point for building out from. Ferrari said by taking more focused action in certain areas where benefits can be maximized by investing in areas to get co-benefits; investments that make sense for the long haul. As for mitigation, having conversations on whether the systems created make sense for the current needs and trajectories, that may make some people uncomfortable. Huntington added the Oregon will never have a Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which is an umbrella single agency that every agency then becomes a department of. He believes what is being asked of by the Governor is for a more cohesive systemic approach to natural resource management, so the agencies work more as a cabinet and as a DNR in disguise. The goals of both EOs is to have the agencies thinking in a more interdepartmental integrated systemic approach than as 14 agencies, to the larger question of how to address the pace and scale of change being seen on landscapes and the demands on the energy infrastructure.

Ferrari said Day-Stirrat and DOGAMI have been really leaning into this effort, and have been amazing and creative thought partners on how DOGAMI supports the science-based decision-making and where the potential is to go from here. Day-Stirrat said DOGAMI is leaning into the EOs, and the Board has seen the Agency's connection to EO 25-29 in the last three meetings with the geologic carbon sequestration discussions, the external speaker on geologic hydrogen, and today's external speaker on geothermal. Christina Appleby has been doing most of the work on EO 25-26.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

7) Presentation on Geothermal:

Dr. James E. Faulds, Professor of Geosciences, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG), University of Nevada, Reno.

Day-Stirrat teed up the presentation by stating DOGAMI issued two geothermal drilling permits on Friday around the Newberry area.

Dr. Faulds gave a presentation on “Geothermal Energy: Promising Renewable Energy Resource and Key to the Energy Transition”.

Vice-Chair Thomas asked what sort of private-public partnerships does he foresee being necessary to extend the grid to some of the more remote areas and have they been factored into the development models. Dr. Faulds responded for the higher temperatures producing electricity, the main item is the proximity to a transmission corridor, and the lower temperature direct use need to be closer to developed areas. They have developed a lot of private-public partnerships and worked with the geothermal industry. A recent funding opportunity with US DOE led to collaborations between State Geological Surveys and industry, where industry could provide the match and do the drilling and the Surveys could provide the scientific knowledge to complement the industry perspective.

Dittrich asked why is there a need to combine a solar or wind farm and geothermal together, what has been the change to moving to geothermal, and what are the risks from developing geothermal energy. Dr. Faulds explained for geothermal energy is needed to drive the pumps/system called the parasitic load, it allows energy from geothermal, which is 24-7, to go directly to the grid. It also reduces the impact of development by concentrating it in certain areas. With respect to hidden systems, they do not drill in areas with natural hot springs, as there could be flora or fauna that have adapted to those conditions or endangered species that only live in that area. There are still impacts that can happen. The technology associated with finding the hidden systems helps locate them and more efficiently balance the injection and production. He believes geothermal is poised to ramp up rapidly in the next decade.

Edison-Lahm asked what is DOGAMI’s current role in geothermal in both GS&S and MLRR, and also in terms of various funding sources. Day-Stirrat said MLRR handles the regulatory and permitting process for drilling, which is fee based. For GS&S geothermal has been dormant for the last 15 years. More recently, there is a small community outreach engagement study with Idaho National Labs to look at barriers to geothermal uptake in the community, and a new project called WestGIN for all of the Western states to work together under US DOE funds to get all of the data into a consistent format and have a forward-facing viewer. US DOE also put a request for proposals, and Oregon will have several around drilling.

Edison-Lahm asked if there is a map layer that shows the transmission corridor in relationship to the existing map of wells and potential wells. Day-Stirrat answered yes in part, it is a stranded asset at the moment and goes back to what Schlusser discussed about bringing these stranded assets into the grid. Chair MacDonald stated there is more to come on geothermal.

Lopez asked about the social considerations of geothermal developments in comparison to other renewable resources in his work. Dr. Faulds said it is very important to consider, and geothermal in Nevada’s rural areas is an important from of economic development and is more favorable due to the smaller footprint on the land. With respect to Native American reservations, it is looked upon favorably with respect to the hidden systems, but do not want them developed on sacred lands.

The Board thanked Dr. Faulds for the presentation.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

334
335 **8) MLRR Update:**

336 Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, provided the MLRR program update. The Board Packet
337 contained the standard summary tables and figures.
338

339 Lewis explained for the new Board Members that the summary tables and figures in the Board Packet
340 demonstrate the productivity and types of things the Program does. The Mine Site Activity map
341 shows the current surface mining activity, but does not include geothermal or gas wells, or chemical
342 process mine applications. Surface mining is about 90% of MLRR's workload. She stated the Permit
343 Status column titles were incorrect and should be August 2025; October 2025; February 2026 and
344 June 2026, which are snapshots of the active permits at that time.
345

346 Lewis reviewed the different types of surface mining permits, the Operating and Exploration Permit
347 Application Workload graph, and the Application Processing Status flowchart. The time for an
348 application to be reviewed right now is between 18-24 months, and applicants are waiting 8-12
349 months for a technical review once there is a complete application, due to the workload. There are
350 no public comments on DOGAMI's permits, with one exception, but they are circulated to the other
351 natural resource agencies and to the land use authority for comments, this is a mandatory 35 days.
352 DOGAMI does not pick where permitting happens, it just makes sure the permit meets the
353 environmental regulations. MLRR can handle approximately 30-35 applications with current staffing.
354

355 Lewis said the tables for applications received and decisions issued will be provided to the Board
356 every quarter as a way to monitor the work MLRR is doing. Some of the decisions might say denied
357 or withdrawn, she explained that if an application has been with MLRR for more than a year without
358 a response from the applicant showing forward progress, the application is withdrawn and removed
359 from the queue.
360

361 Lewis briefly discussed the compliance activity, stating the Program will come to the Board with
362 requests for Civil Penalties around things like mining without a Permit (MWOP). Non-payment of
363 fees is the largest category for Civil Penalties, which the Board did delegate authority to approve
364 those fees to the State Geologist in June of 2021. A list of Civil Penalties for Late Fees levied in the
365 last quarter was included in the Board Packet for awareness.
366

367 Lewis quickly touched on recruiting, stating six positions were approved by the legislature, five have
368 been filled and the last one will be recruited for this summer. Two of the new employees were on
369 the Zoom meeting, Katie Fry, the Energy Resource Geologist, and Mike Kennedy, who will work in the
370 Surface Mining Program. Two positions that recently finished recruitment are for the field specialists
371 that will start later in the summer.
372

373 Lewis stated during Legislative Days DOGAMI and other agencies gave short presentations on
374 permitting challenges and opportunities to the House Committee on Rules.
375

376 Lewis stated MLRR has been undertaking a long-term IT modernization project for ePermitting, now
377 called DEPS. The project was launched a year ago and is on time and budget to go live in November
378 and complete in spring of 2027. The project received Stage Gate 3 approval and has moved into
379 execution phase where they are doing system configuration and user acceptance testing. This
380 project continues to take a significant amount of staff's time to develop. Lewis thanked the core

project team, steering committee, project champions, the staff doing double duty, and all MLRR staff for their dedication to develop this long-overdue IT modernization.

Lewis briefly touch on Division 37 projects, Consolidated Applications for Chemical Process Mining, which do require public comments. Rules were established by the legislature in the 1990s around environmental protections for chemical process mining, where DOGAMI is the umbrella agency that oversees the consolidated process meant to streamline and have processes across different agencies move forward in parallel, rather than sequential so all approvals are in the place at the end so nothing is held up. MLRR is in the final stages of permit issuance for the Grassy Mountain Project in Malheur County, and the final permit is expected to be issued in late summer early fall.

MLRR received a new Notice of Intent from the Cracker Creek Project in Sumpter. MLRR staff, Lewis and Day-Stirrat, did an onsite visit earlier in the summer to see the operation. The Program is waiting on the applicant to submit a Notice of Readiness to Collect Baseline Data. Lewis will keep the Board updated on any forward movement. There have been additional enquiries around the Division 37 process from potential applicants.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

9) GS&S Update:

Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager, provided the GS&S program update. The Board Packet contained all of the summarized GS&S activities.

McClaughry stated grants are a major priority for the Program, there are currently 36 active non-Lidar grants. He encouraged the new Board Members to review the list to become familiar with who the Agency receives funding from, the type of work the Program does, and the amounts of dollars being dealt with, as this will help to inform and better understand the financial report. Staff work on multiple projects at a time, and the NRS 4 staff spend a quarter to half their time annually working to keep grants in the pipeline. The longest running grant program the Agency participates in is the USGS STATEMAP Program, since 1992 it has been a main funding source for mapping work. The federal funding disruption in 2024 caused the Program to look for new opportunities for funding. McClaughry discussed the new funding opportunities, saying the Program is adaptable to change and continues to look at new opportunities. There is a constant need to look at priorities and how they change over time.

McClaughry said publications are the outcomes of the grants, and reviewed the publications output chart. The Program produces approximately 15 publications per year, two publications have been released so far this year with 14 more going through external and internal review on their way to release in 2026.

Edison-Lahm asked about the TRC and external reviews. McClaughry explained the TRC is the Program's internal Technical Review Committee composed of all NRS 4 or senior scientists within DOGAMI, and any document that leaves the Agency for public consumption or at scientific meetings has to be reviewed to ensure internal DOGAMI standards and protocols are met.

The staffing report included a brief update on the geologic carbon sequestration project. This is a \$10M joint project with DSL, to look at siting a deep drill hole look at the potential feasibility of

storing carbon dioxide underground. The Program is currently looking at three potential sites. This is part of Oregon's climate change mitigation strategy. He showed a map with potential drilling locations. GS&S is currently recruiting for a Geotechnical Services Leader for the drilling campaign, and drilling could potentially start in October. In advance of that, McClaughry and Lopez are working on public outreach and community engagement, including engaging with the State's Tribal partners.

Day-Stirrat added the RFP for the drilling contract closes in 2 days, and Neyda Maymi presented to the Oregon Water Department Commission at the beginning of June. A number of in-government and external government communications have been done on this project.

Vice-Chair Thomas asked if this drilling project is the same collaboration that was presented to the Board several meetings ago. Day-Stirrat answered yes.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

10) Preliminary 27-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB) Discussion:

Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist, provided an Agency Request Budget (ARB) update.

Day-Stirrat briefly discussed the State Biennial Budget Cycle. This Budget build is Current Service Level (CSL) and must be net neutral, compared to in the past. He discussed the factors the Agency has no control over that move the budget up and down, they include vacancy factor, inflation, technical adjustments, reduction options, and COLAs. The 10% Reduction Option is painful for a small agency like DOGAMI because every dollar counts.

The Current Service Level Budget for 27-29 will be about \$28M, down from \$36M the prior biennium. This is due to the projected spend down of the geologic carbon sequestration project, which was one-time funding. He reviewed the Revenue Neutral Policy Option Packages (POPs):

- POP 101 – Geologic Carbon Sequestration Rollover
- POP 102 – One Landslide Hazards Position from Non-budgeted (limited duration) to permanent
- POP 103 – Reclassification of Positions in response to salary compression (2 Program Managers)
- POP 104 – MLRR Fee Increase for CSL
- POP 105 – Tech Fee limitation increase for ePermitting

The Legislative Concepts (LCs) are pre-step to a bill and will go into the legislature for consideration.

- 63200-01 – Credit Card Payments
- 63200-02 – Current Service Level Fee Increase
- 63200-03 – Regulatory Process Alignment
- 63200-04 – Regulatory Authority of Geologic Hydrogen

Day-Stirrat briefly reviewed the (Yearly) Key Performance Measures (KPMs), stating the proposed changes for KPMs 1, 2, and 3 had been discussed in detail during the March Board Meeting. KPMs 4, 5, and 6 did not change, and KPM 7 is new due to a Budget Note in the 2025 Session. He wrapped up his presentation by stating the CSL Budget is not particularly hard to build, as the Agency does not have much capacity to move things around, so it is very minimal.

Chair MacDonald asked if the KPMs for the Executive Orders will come into the process next year. Day-Stirrat said it could be done through the Governor's Recommended Budget or by the legislature. Edison-Lahm asked how KPMs are used by the Governor and legislature in the budget process. Day-Stirrat answered they are a mechanism to ensure that State agencies are delivering for Oregonians and track progress biennium to biennium, and provided more detail. MacDonald asked if KPMs 4 & 7 needed additional staffing to move forward on them. Day-Stirrat answered yes, that MLRR KPMs have always been extremely challenging because the Program does not control all of the process.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

11) Confirm Time and Date for Special Board Meeting (July 22, 2026) and Next Quarterly Meeting (September 16, 2026):

Chair MacDonald stated the DOGAMI Special Board Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 22, 2026, and the next DOGAMI Board is currently scheduled for Wednesday, September 16, 2026 at 8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. in Portland or via Zoom. She confirmed the dates are still acceptable for the Board.

July 22, 2026 Special Board Meeting will start at 12:00 p.m.

September 16, 2026 to be an in-person/hybrid meeting at the Portland office.

12) Executive Session:

Chair MacDonald announced the start of the Executive Session for the Director's Annual Review.

13) Return to Public Session:

Chair MacDonald reconvened the regular public session at 2:21 p.m. following the Director's evaluation.

14) Annual Director's Evaluation:

Chair MacDonald stated the Board conducted the Annual Director's Performance Evaluation/Review.

The Board recognized that Director Day-Stirrat's leadership is exemplary and he has great staff around him to make him look good. The Board is looking forward to another great year.

Chair MacDonald entertained a motion to approve the Director's Performance Review.

Board Action: **Edison-Lahm moved to approve the Director's Performance Review. Thomas seconded. Yes Votes: MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Abstained: Bell; Edison-Lahm. Motion carried.**

15) Public Comment:

Only written comments received prior to or by 1:20 p.m. on the day of the meeting were to be accepted. Chair Kozlowski asked for any written public comments. No public comments.

16) Board Adjourn:

Anne MacDonald adjourned the meeting at 2:24 p.m.

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APPROVED

Anne MacDonald, Chair

DRAFT

**GOVERNING BOARD SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES**

Wednesday, July 22, 2026

12:00 p.m.

Virtual Public Meeting

1) Call to Order: (Anne MacDonald, Board Chair)

Chair MacDonald called the meeting to order at 12:02 p.m.

2) Introductions: (Anne MacDonald, Board Chair and Staff)

Chair Anne MacDonald, Vice-Chair Tiffany Thomas, and Board Members Ruth Dittrich, Mary Faith Bell, and Paul Edison-Lahm were all in attendance via Zoom video/phone.

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Staff in attendance:

Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director/State Geologist

Lori Calarruda, Recording Secretary/Executive Assistant

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Alex Lopez, Public Affairs Coordinator

Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager

Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator and Geologist

Others in attendance:

Diane Lloyd, Department of Justice (DOJ)

Ali Webb, Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO)

3) Review 2027-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB):

Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director, reviewed the 2027-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB) for DOGAMI.

Chair MacDonald said the Board's role is to look at the budget to ensure it aligns with the strategic plan, meets fiduciary standards, is consistent with the Governor's priorities, and the KPMs align.

Day-Stirrat said Chair MacDonald laid out the lens the Board should review the budget document, reminding them that the Policy Option Packages (POPs) and Key Performance Measures (KPMs) have been reviewed in previous Board meetings, and the Strategic Plan is up for review in September. The Board action needed today will be to give Chair MacDonald the authority to sign the completed budget on behalf of the Board. It was opened up for questions.

Chair MacDonald asked Day-Stirrat to discuss what happens next in the ARB process. Day-Stirrat explained there are multiple reports currently in audit that will need to be embedded into the ARB and the numbers extracted then copied into the correct places in the budget document. The completed ARB will be sent to Chair MacDonald for final review and her signature on the certification page. DOGAMI is an early submittal agency, and the ARB must be submitted by July 31, 2026. The

18 next stage of the budget cycle is the Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB), which will be released
19 on December 1, 2026. It will then go into the legislative process with Session starting in January
20 2027. Historically DOGAMI has presented its agency budget to the legislature in early February and
21 the Full Ways and Means Committee in May. DOGAMI's budget is typically one of the last ones voted
22 on or signed, so the agency ends up in continuing resolution until the budget is signed, along with
23 most agencies. A 3-month continuing resolution is signed at the end of the Legislative Session to
24 cover all agencies' budgets until they are signed by the Governor.

25
26 Dittrich asked why the Lidar is still in the budget when the Board has heard it is being phased out.
27 Day-Stirrat explained that since the Consortium reached full coverage Lidar projects have fallen off,
28 but the Agency does not want to close it because it is a vehicle to acquire other remote sensing data,
29 and the staff member in charge is being covered on other federal grants. McClaughry added there
30 may be a need to coordinate with individual state and federal agencies, and the Lidar Program is
31 focused on data management and delivery of the data to the public.

32
33 Dittrich asked why the GS&S budget seemed to decrease drastically compared to the previous one.
34 Day-Stirrat said it was due to the one-time special project in Other Funds related to geologic carbon
35 sequestration, where the total is reducing as the project goes on, but the Agency still needs to roll
36 the limitation request into the next budget cycle and ask for position authority. Federal Funds are
37 expected to increase slightly.

38
39 MacDonald asked about the two new positions. Day-Stirrat explained one is a limited duration (LD)
40 position the Agency is wanting to make permanent, and the other is related to the reclassification of
41 the Program Managers. The Agency cannot ask for any new money, so it is moving a small amount of
42 money from Services and Supplies to cover them.

43
44 Thomas asked about the note regarding a need for significant IT upgrades and general infrastructure
45 improvements, how are they are being accounted for in the budget and can costs be shared with
46 other agencies by scaling up. Day-Stirrat said ESRI costs have significantly increased and DOGAMI has
47 the most users per capita compared to other agencies. He stated that one more IT position is needed
48 but the Agency is unable to ask for it at this time, which is the reference in the document. Dahlberg
49 added the life cycle upgrades are being staggered out, due to the increased costs of the workstations
50 compared to the days of COVID, which he believes is related to AI data center dilemmas. He
51 explained that the Agency asked for a POP that was received this biennium for the increase in the
52 ESRI licensing and it is being asked for again in this budget cycle.

53
54 Chair MacDonald asked if there is any coordination with other state agencies with regards to
55 incorporating AI into work processes. Dahlberg said the State is still slow to add it in, currently
56 CoPilot is the only authorized approved AI source, as it is embedded in the normal Microsoft
57 products. With regards to coordination, he does lean on Department of State Lands (DSL), but
58 currently no sharing of resources is happening.

59
60 Chair MacDonald said she noticed the biggest impact is the reduction in federal funding for geologic
61 hazards work and asked if the Agency is going to be on the back foot for the next biennium.
62 McClaughry said there is still funding for another year to a year and a half, but the Agency is still
63 seeking out new avenues of hazard funding. The position GS&S is trying to add permanently is to
64 take up the current workload and efficiently handle it into the future. Day-Stirrat added FEMA has

changed its programs, but the Agency is still bringing in federal grants from USGS and looking to be as creative as possible.

Chair MacDonald asked if the reduction scenarios are locked in or a roadmap for the Agency. Day-Stirrat explained it is a legislatively required exercise. It is a painful exercise and is a roadmap to get the Agency to the required percentages.

Chair MacDonald asked about a comment in the DEI Plan regarding the challenge of community capacity to participate in technical and regulatory processes and discussions, and if additional resources are needed. Day-Stirrat said he thought it was acknowledging the difficulty of community participation in public meetings held during office hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and not after hours.

Bell thanked staff for the work and infographics put into it the budget document.

Board Action: **Edison-Lahm moved to approve the DOGAMI Governing Board authorizes Chair MacDonald to sign and certify the DOGAMI 2027-2029 Agency Request Budget on behalf of the Governing Board. Bell seconded. Yes Votes: MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich; Bell; Edison-Lahm. Motion carried.**

4) Discuss September 16, 2026 Board Meeting:

Chair MacDonald discussed planning the next quarterly meeting in September. It will be an in-person/hybrid meeting.

5) Public Comment:

Only written comments received prior to or by 1:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting were to be accepted. Chair MacDonald asked for any written public comments. No public comments.

5) Board Adjourn:

Chair MacDonald adjourned the meeting at 12:50 p.m.

APPROVED

Anne MacDonald, Chair

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Lori Calarruda, Executive Assistant

Date: September 9, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 4 – Confirm 2027 Board Meeting Dates

Below are the Proposed 2027 Board Meeting Dates.

Proposed dates:

March 18, 2027 (Thursday) – alternate date is March 16, 2027 (Tuesday)

June 24, 2027 (Thursday) – alternate date is June 23, 2027 (Wednesday)

September 16, 2027 (Thursday) – alternate date is September 15, 2027 (Wednesday)

December 1, 2027 (Wednesday) – alternate date is December 2, 2027 (Thursday)

***Proposed Board Action: The Proposed Board Meeting Dates be
Approved/Approved as amended/Not Approved.***

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 5– Financial Report

Attached is the DOGAMI Budget Status Report as of July 31, 2026, for the Geological Survey and Services (GS&S) Program and the Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program.

Proposed Board Action: The Budget Status Report be Approved/Not Approved as presented.



TO: DOGAMI Governing Board

FROM: Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer

DATE: September 8, 2026

SUBJECT: Financial Operations and Reporting

Board Governance

The Board has a duty to provide guidance related to operational decision-making and to affirm the Agency is appropriately managing its financial resources. Four key areas of responsibility include:

- The Board reviews all proposed budgets.
- The Board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings.
- The Board is appropriately accounting for resources.
- The Agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls.

In addition to operational communication, this memo will include topical areas of discussion related to these objectives with the expectation of inquiry and follow-up as needed to support Board governance.

Fiscal Year 2026 (July 2025 – June 2026)

Fiscal Year 2027 (July 2026 – June 2027)

The information in this Board report is as of **JULY 31, 2026**, which is the fifth reporting for the 2025-27 biennium. The revenue collections, payroll monitoring, accounts payable, indirect cost capture, and financial system structure set up are routine and normal processing. DOGAMI's projected expenditures are from July 2025 through July 31, 2026. The overall expenditures have met our expectations and planning. The financial reporting for this board meeting represents the most recent version of our actual plus forecasted revenues and expenses. Each month, we follow our process of reviewing, revising, and updating the financials to best reflect the financial position of the Programs and the Agency.

Geological Survey & Services (GS&S) Program

As of July 31, 2026

	2025-27 Projected Revenue & Expenditures			
	General Fund	Other Funds*	Federal Funds	All Funds
Total Available Revenue**	\$ 8,907,919	\$ 10,681,774	\$ 3,129,920	\$ 22,719,613
Total Expenditures	\$ (8,842,040)	\$ (10,115,613)	\$ (3,122,581)	\$ (22,080,234)
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ 65,879	\$ 566,161	\$ 7,339	\$ 639,379
Percent under Revenues	0.7%	5.3%	0.2%	2.8%
Percent under Expenditure budget	0.7%	21.2%	48.8%	21.9%

* includes the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

** Includes the beginning balance

The GS&S General Fund (GF): The updated 2025-27 biennium budget is \$8,907,919. The **projected** total expenditures reporting as of July 31, 2026, is \$8,842,040 which under budget by \$65,879 or 0.7%. Compared to the previous board meeting, the current projected total expenditures is roughly \$2,000 less than reported at the previous board meeting. The GF expenditure includes staffing costs, field work and travel, normal operating expenses, scientific data purchase to be used as match for upcoming grants, new scientific equipment, professional services, as well as DAS and other state assessments and service charges. Our projections and actuals are in alignment.

The GS&S Other Funds (OF): The projected revenues and transfers-in are \$9,904,862. In this projection and reporting timeframe, there are no Lidar revenues or expenses because all existing Lidar projects have been completed. The large increase in this biennium is driven from the subsurface geology and mapping to support the development opportunities in geologic carbon sequestration. This funding came through Policy Option Package (POP) 102 for \$10,000,000 working with the Department of State lands (DSL). We are currently working on the contracts that will move this project forward.

The total projected expenditures at \$10,115,613 which is 21.2% under the expense limitation. This is a slight increase of ~ \$69,200 from last quarter, anticipating higher costs for the drilling than was on the earlier projections. These costs include our staffing costs, travel & supplies, agency indirect, and in this projection the carbon sequestration vendor costs which total an estimated amount of nearly \$8,400,000. This amount reflects our forecasts but may go higher as we progress through project planning, vendor selection and contracting and begin the work.

The Federal Funds (FF): The total projected revenues are \$3,171,738 for all staff-based federal grants. These grant revenues are driven by USGS (56.9%), FEMA (27.0%), NOAA (15.4%), and BLM (0.7%).

In this projection, there are no Lidar revenues or expenses. The 2025-27 budget included future Lidar projects, but the pipeline has not been replenished and our existing projects have been completed. Our previous large federal Lidar partners have shifted their focus to other options and priorities.

The current expenditures for the biennium ended at \$3,122,581. This amount represents expenditures, being 48.8% under the budgeted expense limitation. These expenditures consist of DOGAMI staffing, travel & supplies, professional services, and agency indirect.

Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

As of July 31, 2026

2025-27 Actual Revenue & Expenditures

	Other Funds
Beginning 2025-27 Balance	\$ 290,397
Actual Revenues	\$ 53,400
Projected Revenues	\$ 35,600
Actual Expenditures	
Projected Expenditures	
SMIF Projected Ending Balance	\$ 379,397

The Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF): The 2025-27 biennium started with a balance of \$290,397 and is projected to have a balance of \$379,397. Currently, we do not have a new agreement with the University of Oregon to purchase new seismic equipment for installation. The projected revenues reflects three (3) actual deposits and two (2) future deposits for a total of \$89,000. For comparison, last biennium resulted in four (4) deposits. These revenues are from developers of large building projects in-lieu of installing seismic instruments in the new buildings. DOGAMI is still reviewing the SMIF program to decide if there are additional uses of these funds to increase the capacity and data availability of the seismic network.

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program

As of July 31, 2026

2025-27 Projected Revenue & Expenditures

	Other Funds
MLRR Beginning Balance	\$ 1,122,239
Total Revenues	\$ 7,714,890
Total Expenditures	\$ (6,712,161)
MLRR Ending Balance	\$ 2,124,969

Percent under expenditure budget	12.3%
% of target (\$1M) operating reserve	210.8%

The MLRR Program – The 2025-27 biennium projected revenues are \$7,714,890 consisting of permits (93.1%), DEQ Transfers (5.3%) and other sources (1.6%). The updated expenditure budget for MLRR is a total expenditure limitation of \$7,653,186. The total expenditures are projected at \$6,712,161, which is under the current budget expenditure limitation by \$941,025. (12.3%). The projected ending balance as of this board meeting is \$2,124,969, representing

210.8% of a new operating reserve target of \$1,000,000 (for 2031). Based upon further detailed analysis, this is within expectations for this biennium. Reminder, this lower target reserve amount is the result of the fee negotiations that went into effect January 2026. With the approval of POP 103 – Fee increase and right sizing, MLRR will use the fees to increase the FTE count by 6 positions. The change in the revenue projections, as stated in previous board meetings, was the result of being too conservative with the initial revenue projections based upon the new fees. There are three (3) primary drivers for the increase in the operating ending balance: (1) Increased fee revenues from the original projections, (2) delayed hiring process for six new positions, and (3) shift in staff focus during the implementation of the ePermitting platform (DEPS). This higher balance is expected in this current biennium. In the next two biennia, as operating costs climb, this will see a reduction of the operating balance closer to the target before the next change in the fees.

Reclamation Guarantee Fund

As of July 31, 2026

Beginning 2025-27: 65 Cash Securities	\$ 1,134,689
6 New Securities	\$ 209,521
4 Security Releases	\$ (120,110)
Biennium to Date: 67 Cash Securities	\$ 1,224,100

The Reclamation Guarantee Fund retains \$1,224,100 in cash securities. Since the beginning of this 2025-27 biennium, there's a total of 6 new securities while 4 securities were released.

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program General Fund - ePermitting

As of July 31, 2026

2025-27 Projected Revenue & Expenditures	
	Other Funds
Total Available Revenue	\$ 2,538,767
Total Expenditures	\$ (2,538,767)
MLRR Ending Balance	\$ (0)

Percent under Expenditure budget 0.0%

The MLRR ePermitting Fund begins this 2025-27 biennium with an appropriation of \$1,825,000, consisting of the roll-over from last biennium of \$1,325,000 + \$500,000 additional funding (planned funding). Added to the budget is a technical adjustment for \$700,000, which is the difference from the roll-over to actual unspent money from last biennium. This was followed with the Salary/OPE (SalPot) adjustment bringing the new total general fund budget appropriation to \$2,538,767. Through July, 57% has been spent, but in the next six months, there will be much larger invoices coming through. Reminder, This is a separate fund from

MLRR operations. The project expenditures are to pay for the vendor costs (development and hosting), a project manager, a business systems analyst, 50% dedicated ISS5 position (upgraded classification), and for existing staff who will work directly on the project. The project is going smoothly thanks to our project manager and leveraging the experience learned during DEQ's implementation. We are in the midst of one User Acceptance Testing, with high expectations.

Business Office Activities

All required financial reporting is complete and up to date. We hold monthly project manager meetings, using tracking tools and project financials to review the financial status and project updates. We have assisted with the PI's to submit several Federal Grants (NOAA and USGS) on Grants.Gov

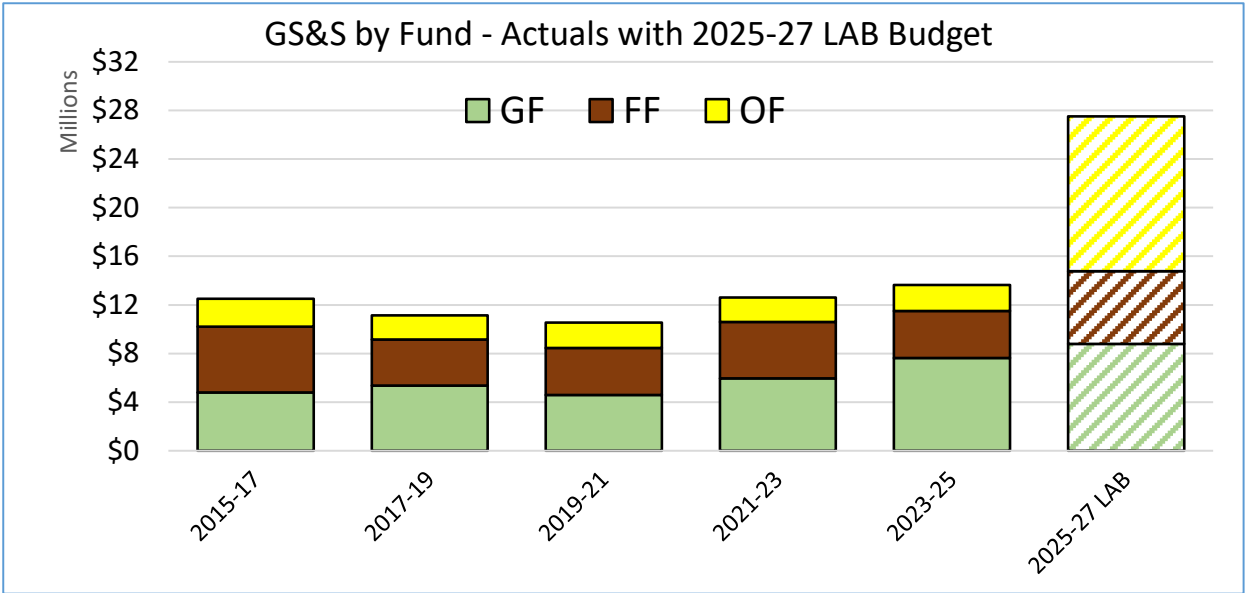
The Business Office continues to be on-time with processing accounts payable items, creating invoices, making federal draws, various grant reporting, and continue our analysis of the grants and Lidar projects. The federal draws are going smoothly and we are past the issues at the beginning of the year.

The 2025-27 Legislative Approved Budget (LAB)

The Governor has signed DOGAMI's 2025-27 biennium budget. DOGAMI was approved with several POP's that will enable the Agency to expand and grow. The Policy Option Packages (POPs) that were approved include the following:

- POP 100 – ESRI Cost Increase -- \$140,000 (GF)
- POP 101 – MLRR ePermitting -- \$1,825,000 (GF)
- POP 102 – GS&S Subsurface Geology and Mapping Program -- \$10,000,000 (OF)
- POP 103 – MLRR Fee increase and program right-sizing -- \$1,625,046 (OF)
- POP 104 – MLRR Program establishment -- \$923,682 (OF)

DOGAMI continues with our grants from federal agencies and other state agencies. Our future is bright as we continue to provide our expertise and experience, supporting future needs, requirements of our grantors, and the citizens of the State.



Financial Terms:

Allotment – the agency's plan of estimated expenditures, revenues, cash receipts and disbursements. Quarterly, agencies submit their request for the allotment to DAS and upon approval, funds are made available to the agency.

Appropriation – An amount of money from the General Fund approved by the Legislature for a certain purpose.

ARB – Agency Requested Budget. Using the CSL, adding Policy Option Packages (POP's).

Budget – The target of the revenues and expenses for the agency.

CSL – Current Service Level. Starting point of the budget process based upon the previous biennium budget with various adjustments for inflation and other DAS adjustment percentages, program phase-outs, previous biennium one-time costs.

Expenditure Authority – One who has the permission to authorize or approves the spending for the agency.

Expenditure Limitation – For Other and Federal Funds – the spending limits set by the legislature identifying the maximum amount the agency may spend, defined in the agency's budget. These funds must have a revenue source in place. If the agency receives more funds (revenues), the agency may go to a legislative session for an increase and approval to spend the additional revenues.

Expenses / Expenditures – The decrease in net current financial resources. These include disbursements through Payroll for salary and benefits and Accounts Payable for service & supplies as well as accruals for the current period.

Federal Funds – Money provided for a specific set of work from a Federal Agency. DOGAMI typically works with BLM, FEMA, NOAA, and USGS. These are the typical federal agencies DOGAMI has submitted proposals and received a grant.

Grant Awards – The total amount of the grant from a funder. The award document contains several specific grant details including start and end dates, brief description, contact information, etc. A lot of work is done before a grant is awarded. This frequently includes working directly with a funder and building a proposal for consideration. Some grants are competitive, which the agency is competing with others for an entire grant or a portion of the available money the funder has available to distribute.

Grant Balance – The remaining amount of a grant after work is charged to the grant. Work charged to the grant will be followed with a draw or invoice to reimburse the agency for the work completed. The agency continues to work until the end of the project and/or there's no remaining grant balance.

GRB – Governor Recommended Budget. Using the ARB plus modifications the Governor's Office recommends.

LAB – Legislative Approved Budget. Final decisions and changes. Base Budget is approved, may be followed by other bills that changes (add/subtracts) from the agency's original bill.

ORBITS – Oregon's Budget Information Tracking System. The system to store all the budget information and prepare budget requests and reports.

ORPICS – Oregon's Position Information Control System. The system to establish and maintain budgeted positions and related expenditures at a detail level. The personal information is summarized and added to ORBITS

Other Funds – Money received by state agencies that does NOT come from the General Fund or from the federal government. These are typically from other state agencies, cities or counties, or private companies where they are paying DOGAMI for services. Any money that's not provided by the Oregon state general fund directly to DOGAMI and not by a federal agency is considered an Other Fund.

Revenues – The recording of inbound cash from external sources. Revenues are collected through Invoicing, Draws, and Transfers. This term 'revenues' is normally used with Other/Federal Funds.

Reversion – The amount of the General Fund that is not spent at the end of the biennium. Reminder – the GF starts with a zero balance and ends with a zero balance.

SABRS – The State Audit and Budget Reporting Section. Supports the DAS Chief Financial Office with budget preparation and execution.

Salary/OPE – Costs of personal and related benefit costs. OPE are Other Personal Expenses, commonly referred as fringe benefits or just benefits.

Service & Supplies – Non-Payroll costs. These include travel, training, professional services, State charges for services, legal, office, and capital asset expenses (over \$10,000 and a useful life greater than 1 year). This capital asset threshold amount changed in 2026 from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

ATTACHMENTS:

DOGAMI Financial Report

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
Budget Status Report: July 2026

% of Time Spent of 2 years
54%

Geological Survey & Services (GS&S) Program

Budget Category / Line Item	2023-25 Budget by Funding Source				2023-25 Actual Revenue & Expenditures				Actual Budget Spent				2023-25 Projected Revenue & Expenditures				2023-25 Actual + Projected Revenue & Expenditures				Actual + Projected Budget Total			
	General	Other	Federal	All	General	Other	Federal	All	GF OF FF All				General	Other	Federal	All	General	Other	Federal	All	GF	OF	FF	All
	Fund	Funds	Funds	Funds	Fund	Funds	Funds	Funds					Fund	Funds	Funds	Funds	Fund	Funds *	Funds	Funds				
Revenue																								
Beginning Balance	-	657,009	-	657,009	-	776,912	(41,818)	735,094					-	-	-	-	-	776,912	(41,818)	735,094				
2023-25 Revenue & Trans	8,907,919	12,480,000	5,988,729	27,376,648	4,580,160	582,541	1,700,407	6,863,108					4,261,880	9,322,321	1,471,331	15,055,532	8,842,040	9,904,862	3,171,738	21,918,640				
Total Available Revenue	8,907,919	13,137,009	5,988,729	28,033,657	4,580,160	1,359,453	1,658,589	7,598,202	51%	10%	28%	27%	4,261,880	9,322,321	1,471,331	15,055,532	8,842,040	10,681,774	3,129,920	22,653,734	99%	81%	52%	81%
Expenditures:																								
Personnel Services	5,659,123	1,729,798	2,048,969	9,437,890	2,795,675	387,162	1,452,559	4,635,396	49%	22%	71%	49%	2,818,590	853,632	1,299,395	4,971,617	5,614,264	1,240,795	2,751,954	9,607,013	99%	72%	134%	102%
Services & Supplies																								
Instate Travel	118,802	83,106	67,034	268,942	72,201	8,934	24,039	105,174					58,150	2,550	7,476	68,176	130,351	11,484	31,515	173,350	110%	14%	47%	64%
Out of State Travel	19,760	-	-	19,760	32,354	2,727	9,867	44,948					34,018	44,886	3,000	81,904	66,372	47,613	12,867	126,852	336%			642%
Employee Training	42,528	13,156	8,132	63,816	47,208	455	3,474	51,136					20,417	-	-	20,417	67,625	455	3,474	71,553	159%	3%	43%	112%
Office Expenses	35,534	3,000	-	38,534	11,174	741	636	12,551					7,500	-	-	7,500	18,674	741	636	20,051	53%	25%		52%
Telecomm	79,304	3,600	-	82,904	39,875	-	-	39,875					39,523	-	-	39,523	79,397	-	-	79,397	100%	0%		96%
State Gov't Svc Chg	619,830	-	-	619,830	575,707	-	-	575,707					40,570	-	-	40,570	616,276	-	-	616,276	99%			99%
Data Processing	493,689	1,500	-	495,189	330,101	7,928	-	338,029					356,487	250,000	-	606,487	686,588	257,928	-	944,516	139%	#####		191%
Publicity & Publications	1,319	5,787	69,764	76,870	1,352	-	37	1,389					2,200	-	-	2,200	3,552	-	37	3,589	269%	0%	0%	5%
Professional Services	192,270	9,854,732	3,627,444	13,674,446	116,914	27,935	274,326	419,175					288,000	35,750	11,500	335,250	404,914	63,685	285,826	754,425	211%	1%	8%	6%
IT Professional Services	10,907	102,385	-	113,292	1,384	-	-	1,384					11,700	8,326,666	-	8,338,366	13,084	8,326,666	-	8,339,750	120%	8133%		7361%
Attorney General	27,909	-	-	27,909	20,588	26,365	-	46,953					22,000	6,000	-	28,000	42,588	32,365	-	74,953	153%			269%
Employee Recruitment	2,761	-	-	2,761	-	-	-	-					468	-	-	468	468	-	-	468	17%			17%
Dues & Subscriptions	7,034	750	-	7,784	10,457	-	-	10,457					7,262	-	13	7,275	17,719	-	13	17,732	252%	0%		228%
Lease Payments & Taxes	651,483	-	11,310	662,793	336,171	5,000	-	341,171					314,376	20,000	-	334,376	650,547	25,000	-	675,547	100%		0%	102%
Fuels & Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Facilities Maintenance	-	-	-	-	1,643	-	-	1,643					749	-	-	749	2,392	-	-	2,392				
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Agency Related S & S	-	-	-	-	590	-	5,705	6,295					4,922	20,000	-	24,922	5,512	20,000	5,705	31,217	100%			
Intra agency Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			
Other Services & Supplies	414,614	1,010,713	250,516	1,675,843	230,997	323	1,166	232,486					241,564	-	-	241,564	472,561	323	1,166	474,050	114%	0%	0%	28%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$	24,513	11,681	11,612	47,806	6,317	27,697	-	34,015					6,600	-	-	6,600	12,917	27,697	-	40,615	53%	237%	0%	85%
IT Expendable Property	400,464	21,050	-	421,514	28,386	-	-	28,386					22,480	-	-	22,480	50,866	-	-	50,866	13%	100%		12%
Technical Equipment	53,975	-	-	53,975	(174)	52,856	-	52,683					-	-	-	-	(174)	52,856	-	52,683	0%			98%
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			
Data Processing Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Data Processing Hardware	52,100	-	-	52,100	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			0%
Other Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Indirect	-	-	-	-	(78,762)	7,362	23,418	(47,982)					(35,695)	645	5,969	(29,080)	(114,457)	8,007	29,387	(77,062)				
Total Services & Supplies	3,248,796	11,111,460	4,045,812	18,406,068	1,784,485	168,322	342,669	2,295,475	55%	2%	8%	12%	1,443,291	8,706,497	27,958	10,177,746	3,227,776	8,874,819	370,627	12,473,221	99%	80%	9%	68%
Total Expenditures	8,907,919	12,841,258	6,094,781	27,843,958	4,580,160	555,484	1,795,227	6,930,871	51%	4%	29%	25%	4,261,880	9,560,129	1,327,354	15,149,363	8,842,040	10,115,613	3,122,581	22,080,234	99%	79%	51%	79%
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ -	295,751	\$ (106,052)	\$ 189,699	\$ -	\$ 803,969	\$ (136,638)	\$ 667,331					\$ -	\$ (237,808)	\$ 143,977	\$ (93,831)	\$ -	\$ 566,161	\$ 7,339	\$ 573,500				

\$ 65,879 * Includes the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)
Under-budget

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries

Budget Status Report: July 2026

% of Time Spent of 2 years
54%

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program

Budget Category / Line Item	2023-25 Budget by Funding Source	2023-25 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	% Actual Budget Spent to Date	2023-25 Projected Revenue & Expenditures	2023-25 Actual + Projected Revenue & Expenditures	Actual + Projected Budget % Total Spent
	Other Funds	Other Funds	OF	Other Funds	Other Funds	OF
Revenue						
Beginning Balance	1,122,239			1,122,239	1,122,239	
2023-25 Revenue & Transfers	9,310,400	4,929,517		2,785,373	7,714,890	
Total Available Revenue	10,432,639	4,929,517	47%	3,907,612	8,837,129	84.7%
Expenditures:						
<i>Personnel Services</i>	5,899,046	2,593,912	44%	2,928,672	5,522,583	93.6%
<i>Services & Supplies</i>						
Instate Travel	159,150	28,618		35,003	63,621	40.0%
Out of State Travel	-	6,875		21,248	28,123	
Employee Training	49,819	11,864		7,993	19,857	39.9%
Office Expenses	51,483	16,182		7,795	23,977	46.6%
Telecomm	68,944	17,718		16,056	33,774	49.0%
State Gov't Svc Chg	-	-		1,887	1,887	
Data Processing	96,477	27,000		28,000	55,000	57.0%
Publicity & Publications	5,209	3,488		161	3,649	70.0%
Professional Services	653,080	192,359		255,000	447,359	68.5%
IT Professional Services	-	-		-	-	
Attorney General	179,777	130,598		131,029	261,627	145.5%
Employee Recruitment	-	-		267	267	
Dues & Subscriptions	6,015	1,284		766	2,050	34.1%
Lease Payments & Taxes	92,861	39,931		38,520	78,451	84.5%
Fuels & Utilities	14,721	7,914		7,041	14,955	101.6%
Facilities Maintenance	13,590	9,952		34,000	43,952	323.4%
Medical Services	-	80		-	80	
Agency Related S & S	-	1,659		-	1,659	
Intra agency Charges	-	-		-	-	
Other Services & Supplies	231,341	581		2,000	2,581	1.1%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$500)	21,295	7,928		16,400	24,328	114.2%
IT Expendable Property	110,378	2,366		3,600	5,966	5.4%
Technical Equipment	-	-		-	-	
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing Software	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing Hardware	-	-		-	-	
Other Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-	
Indirect	-	47,931		28,482	76,413	
<i>Total Services & Supplies</i>	1,754,140	554,330	32%	635,248	1,189,577	67.8%
Total Expenditures	7,653,186	3,148,241	41%	3,563,919	6,712,161	87.7%
MLRR Ending Balance	2,779,453	\$ 1,781,276		\$ 343,692	\$ 2,124,969	

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries

Budget Status Report: July 2026

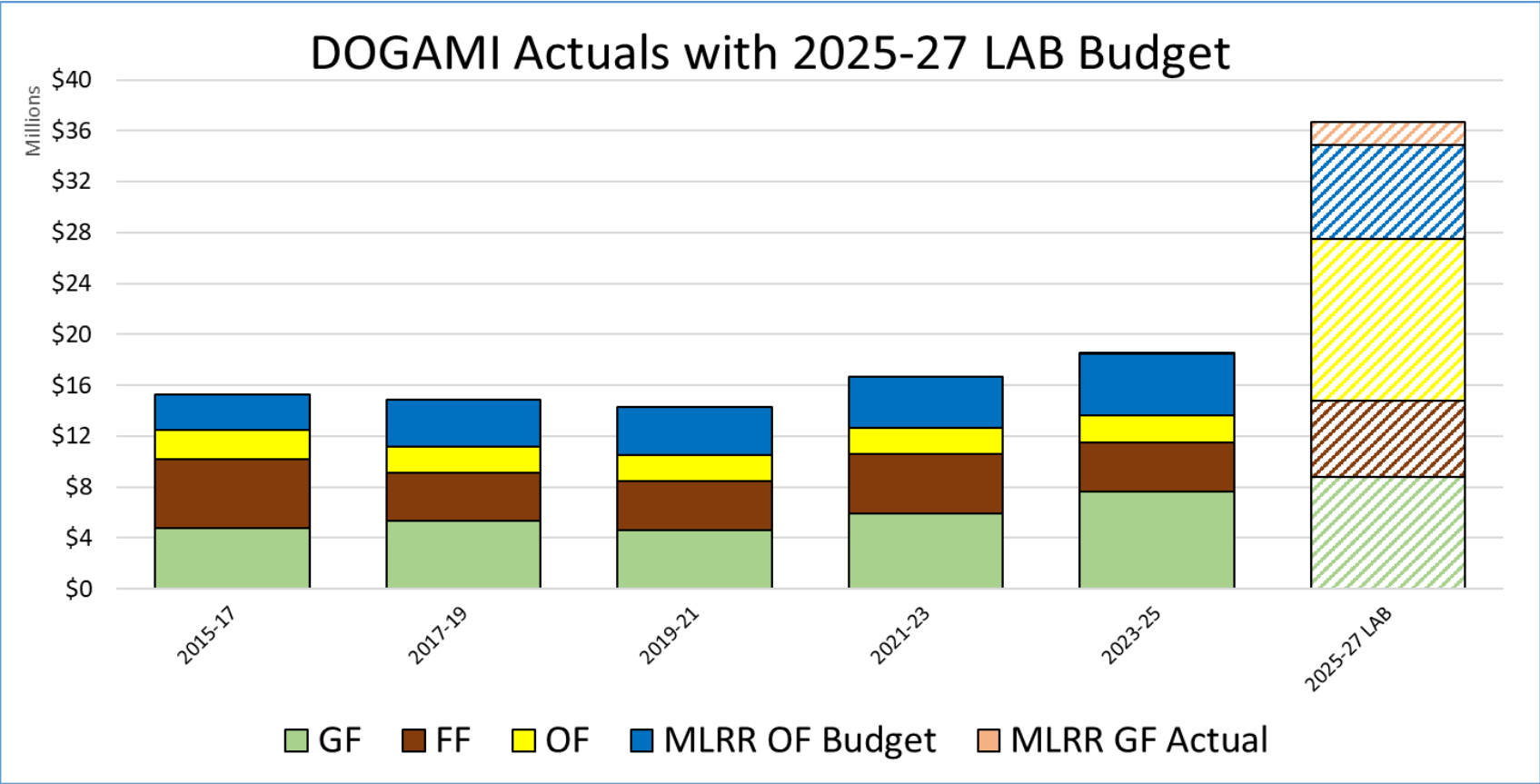
Other programs

Geological Survey & Services	
Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)	
Revenue:	Projected Revenue & Expenditures
Beginning Balance	290,397
Actual Revenues	53,400
Projected Revenues	35,600
Total Available Revenue	379,397
Expenditures:	
<i>Actual Personnel Services</i>	-
<i>Services & Supplies:</i>	
Projected Staffing & Professional Serv	-
Total Expenditures	-
SMIF Ending Balance	\$ 379,397

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation	
Reclamation Guarantee Fund	
Beginning 2025-27	
65 Cash Security's	\$ 1,134,689
6 New Securities	\$ 209,521
4 Security Releases	\$ (120,110)
65 Cash Security's	\$ 1,224,100



Biennium Comparison - Actual results from 2015 – 2025 with the 2025-27 LAB Budget

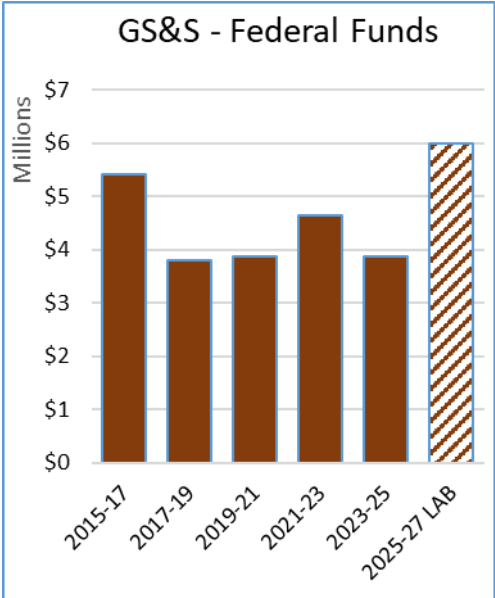
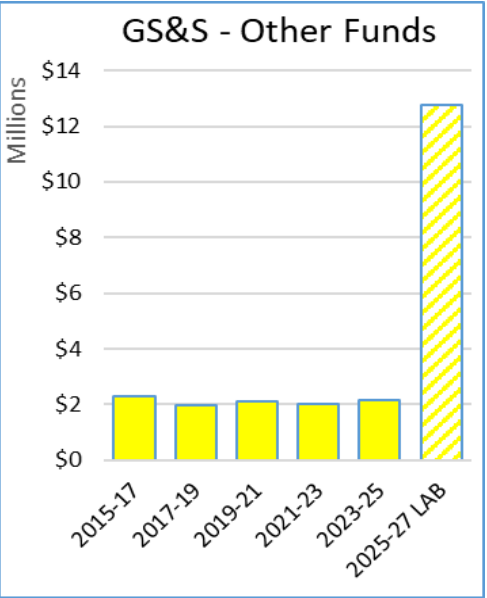
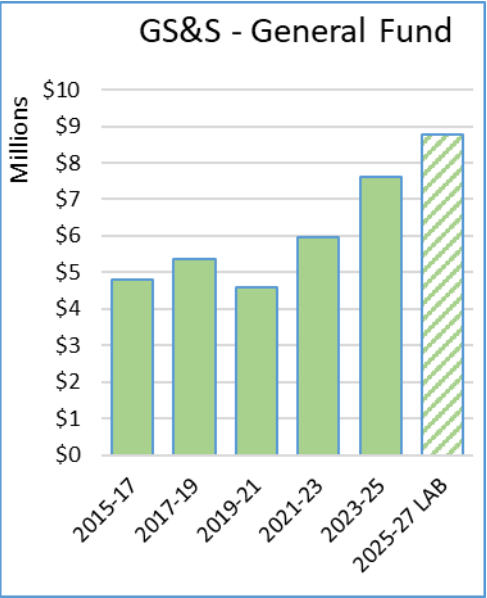
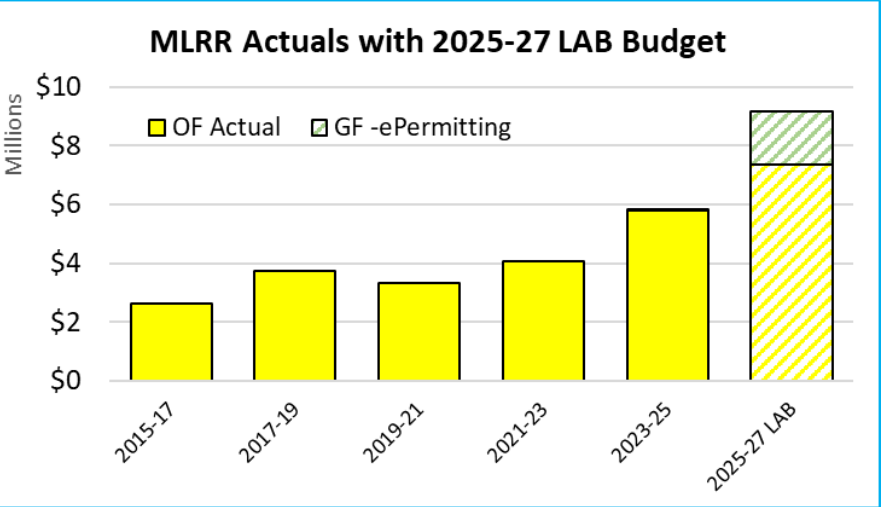


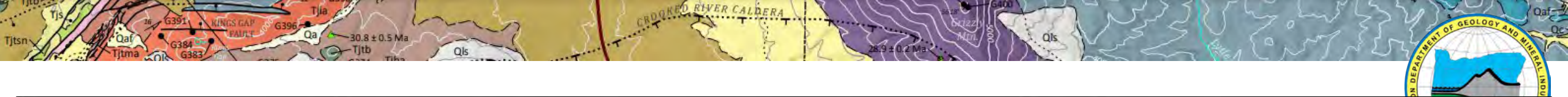
- POP 100 – ESRI Cost Increase -- \$140,000 (GF)
- POP 101 – MLRR ePermitting -- \$1,825,000 (GF)
- POP 102 – GS&S Subsurface Geology and Mapping Program -- \$10,000,000 (OF)
- POP 103 – MLRR Fee increase and program right-sizing -- \$1,625,046 (OF)
- POP 104 – MLRR Program establishment -- \$923,682 (OF)



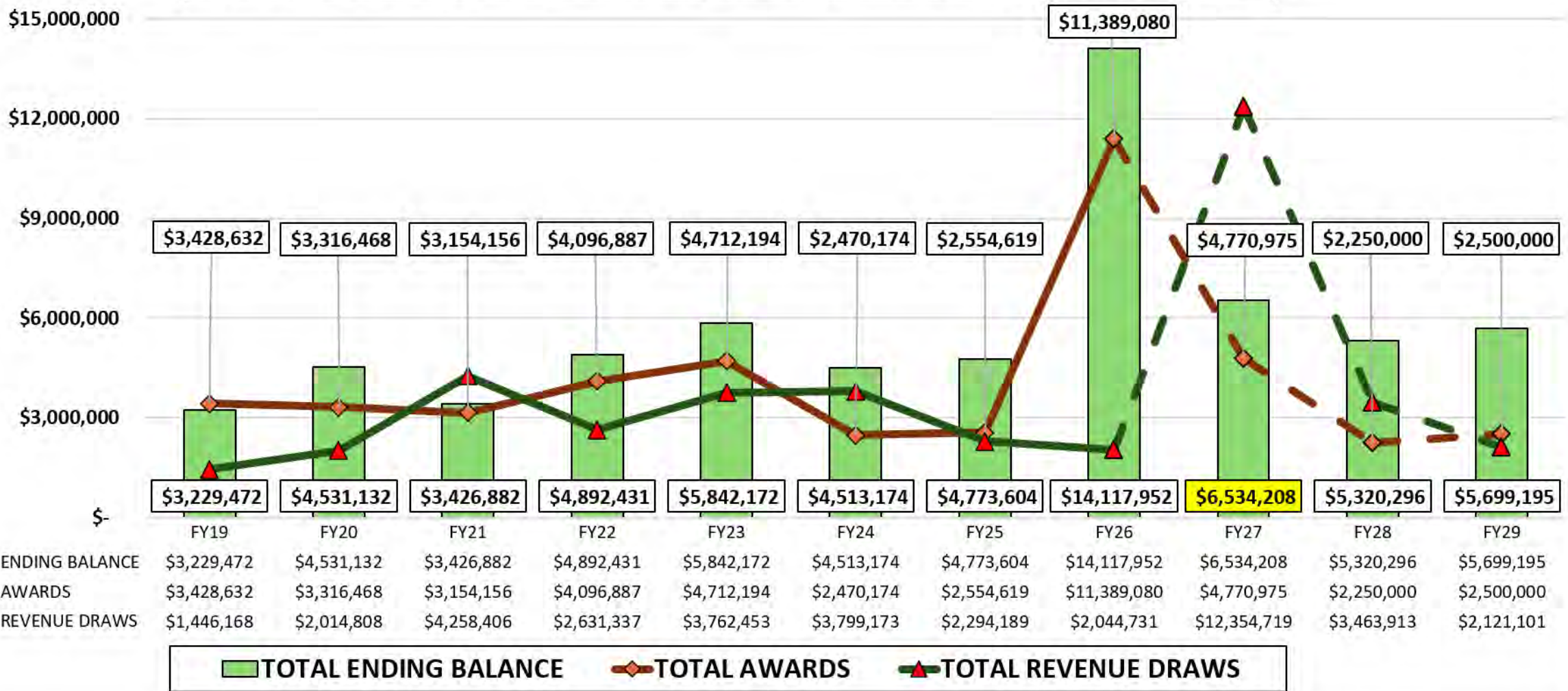
6 Biennia Comparison - Actual results from 2015 – 2025 With the 2025-27 LAB Budget

- POP 100 – ESRI Cost Increase -- \$140,000 (GF)
- POP 101 – MLRR ePermitting -- \$1,825,000 (GF)
- POP 102 – GS&S Subsurface Geology and Mapping Program -- \$10,000,000 (OF)
- POP 103 – MLRR Fee increase and program right-sizing -- \$1,625,046 (OF)
- POP 104 – MLRR Program establishment -- \$923,682 (OF)





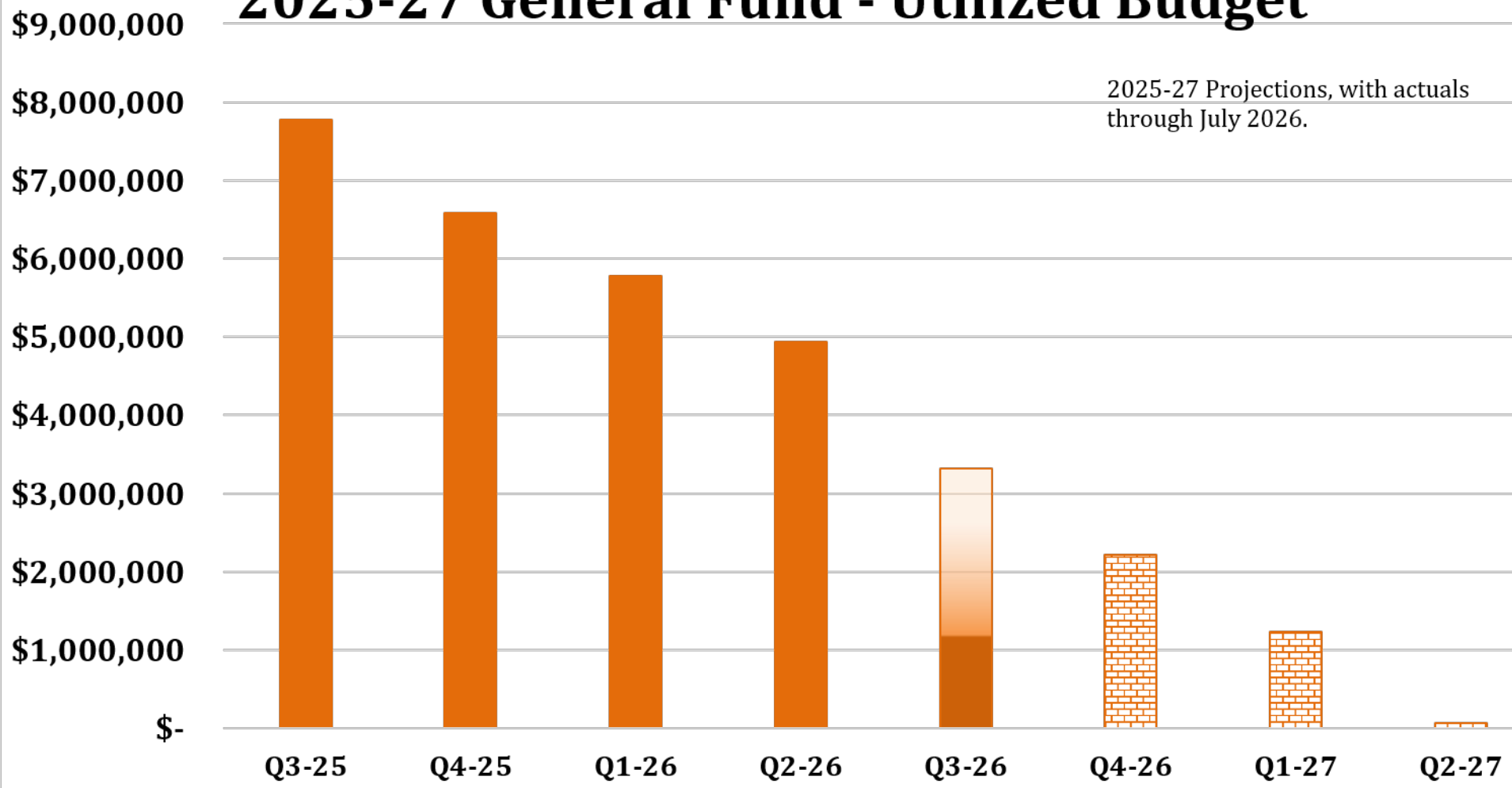
2019-2029 GS&S Grants - Revenue, Awards, Balance - Actuals + Forecast



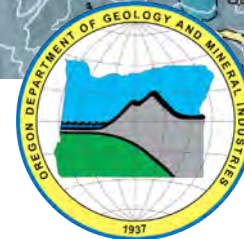


2025-27 General Fund - Utilized Budget

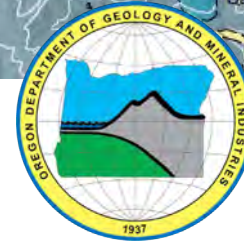
2025-27 Projections, with actuals through July 2026.



Calendar Qtrs

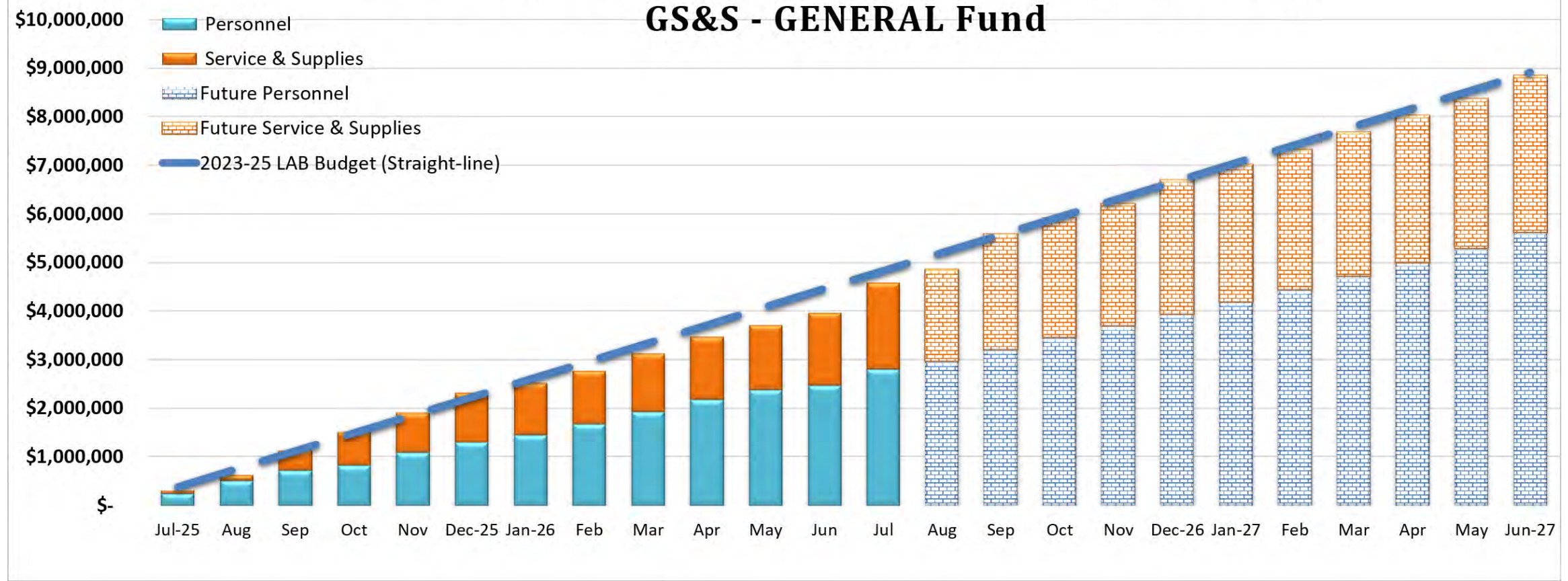


GS&S GENERAL FUND		Legislative Adopted Budget		Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Meeting	Change	
Appropriation: \$8,907,919				Actuals to Date	% Spent					
July 2026										
Revenue:										
GF Appropriation		\$	8,907,919	\$	8,907,919	N/A		\$ 8,907,919		
Expenditures:										
Personal Services		\$	5,659,123	\$	2,795,675	49%	\$ 5,614,264	\$ 44,859	\$ 5,702,833	\$ (88,569)
Services and Supplies		\$	3,142,721	\$	1,784,659	57%	\$ 3,227,949	\$ (85,228)	\$ 3,141,436	\$ 86,513
Capital Outlay		\$	106,075	\$	(174)	0%	\$ (174)	\$ 106,249	\$ -	\$ (174)
Total Expenditures		\$	8,907,919	\$	4,580,160	51%	\$ 8,842,040	\$ 65,879	\$ 8,844,269	\$ (2,229)
						Net Position	\$ 65,879	\$ 63,650	\$ 2,229	
						(Left in Limitation	Within Budget			
						Expenditures under budget % >>	0.7%			



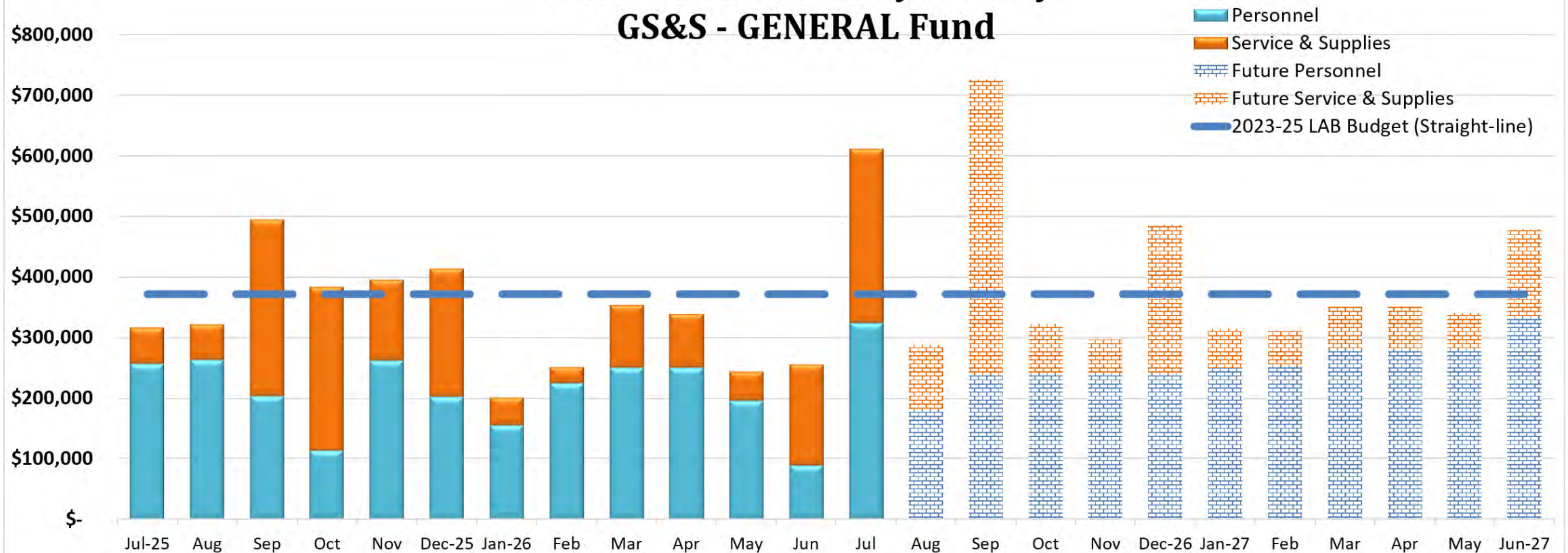
2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending

GS&S - GENERAL Fund



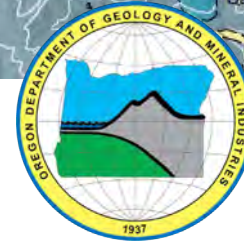


2025 - 2027 Monthly Activity GS&S - GENERAL Fund

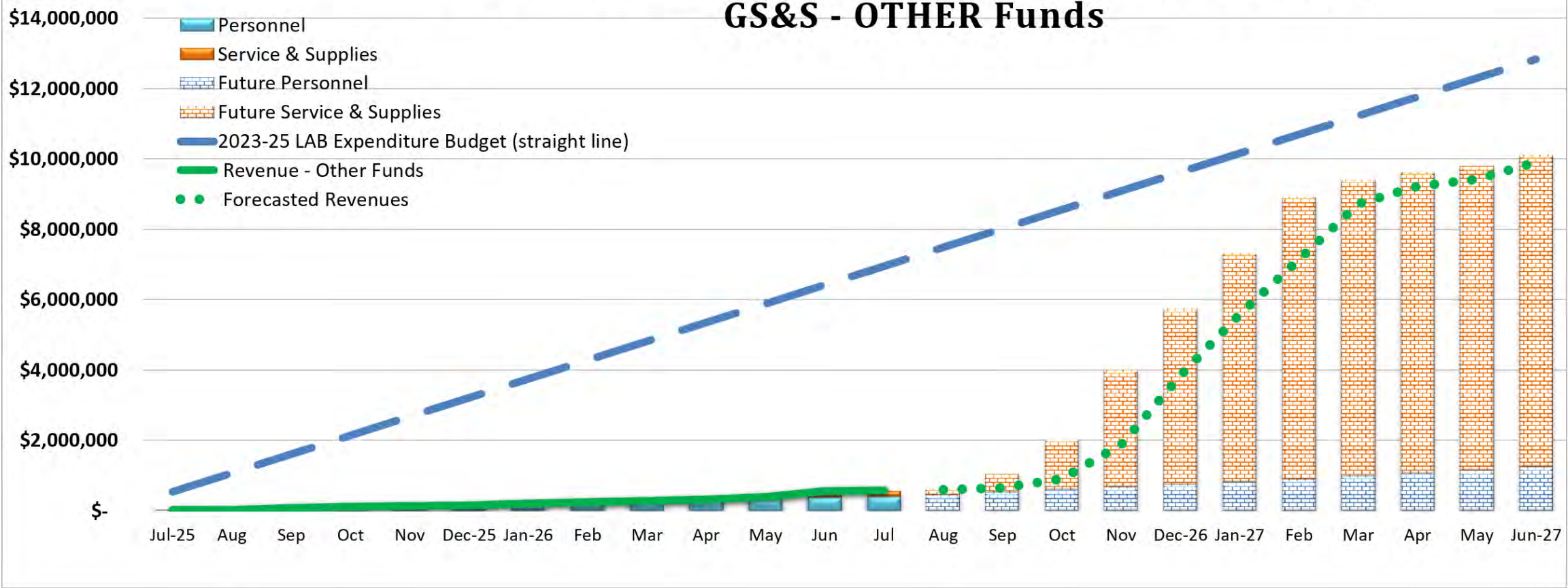


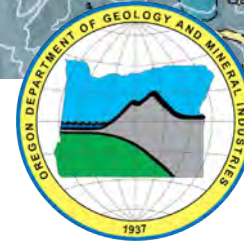


GS&S OTHER FUNDS - Appn 30208	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
July 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ 657,009	\$ 776,912	N/A	\$ 776,912	\$ (119,903)		
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 12,480,000	\$ 582,541	N/A	\$ 9,904,862	\$ (2,575,138)	\$ 9,748,676	\$ 156,186
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 1,729,798	\$ 387,162	22%	\$ 1,240,795	\$ 489,003	\$ 1,253,683	\$ (12,888)
Services and Supplies	\$ 11,111,460	\$ 115,465	1%	\$ 8,821,962	\$ 2,289,498	\$ 8,739,854	\$ 82,108
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 52,856	0%	\$ 52,856	\$ (52,856)		
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,841,258	\$ 555,484	4%	\$ 10,115,613	\$ 2,725,645	\$ 9,993,537	\$ 69,220
				Net Position	\$ 566,161	\$ 532,051	\$ 34,110
				(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		
				Expenditures under budget % >>	21.2%		

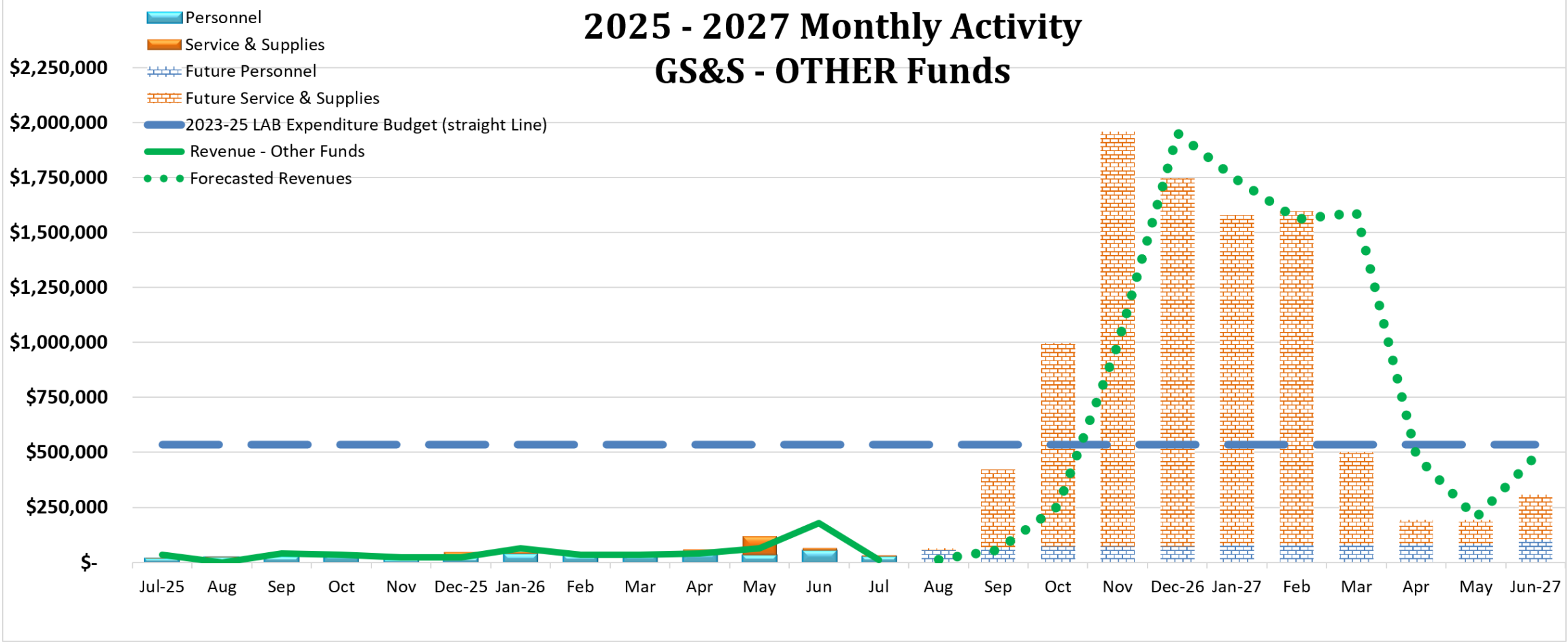


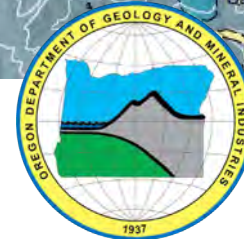
2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - OTHER Funds





2025 - 2027 Monthly Activity GS&S - OTHER Funds



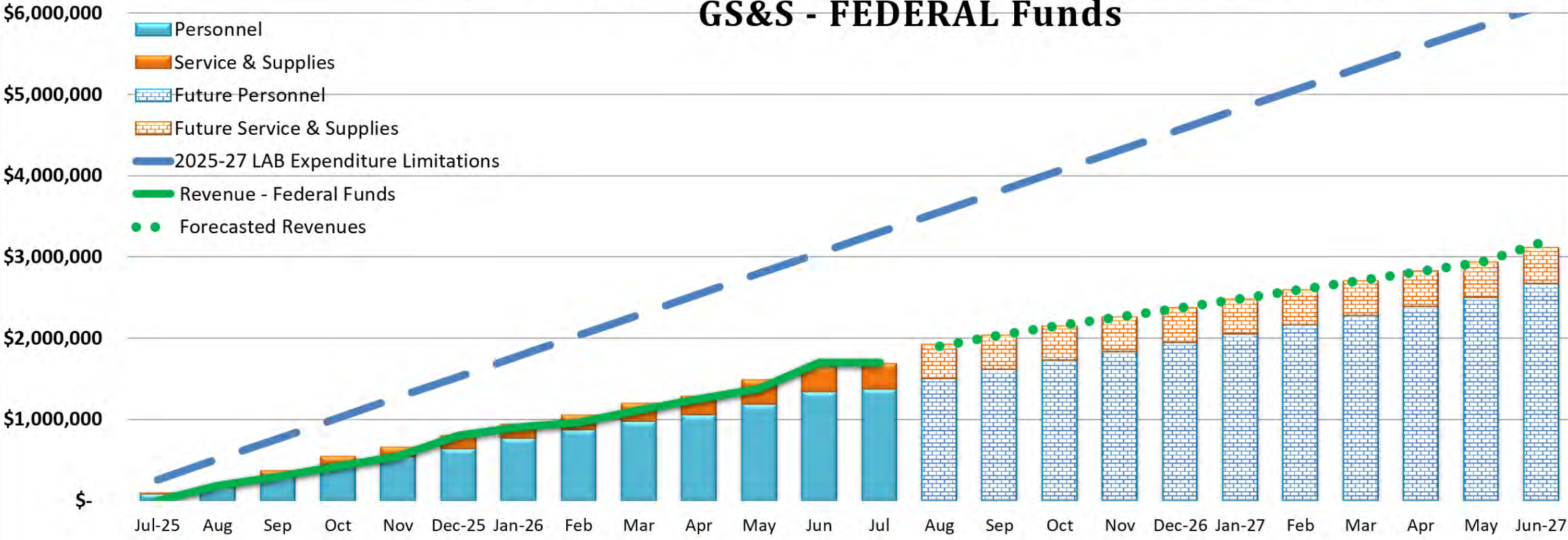


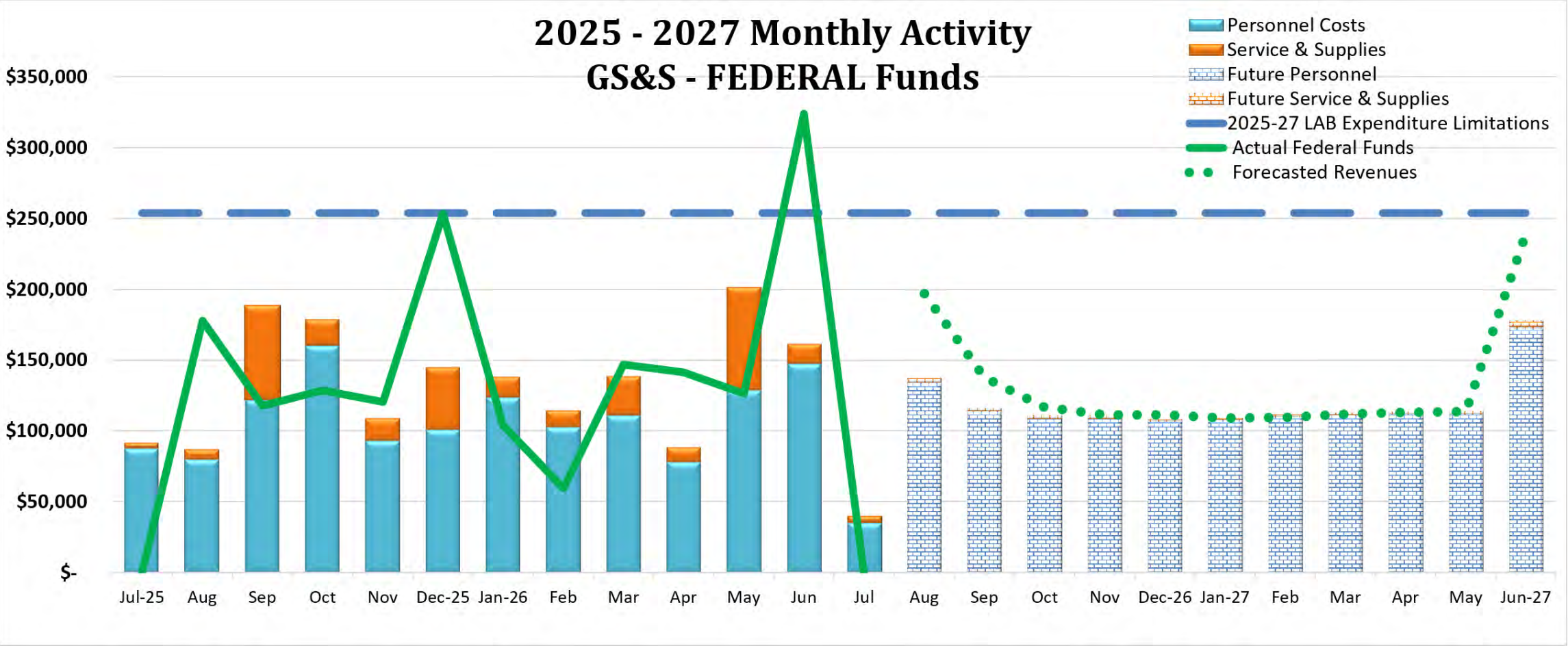
GS&S FEDERAL FUNDS - Appn 60207	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
July 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ -	\$ (41,818)	N/A	\$ (41,818)	\$ 41,818		
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 5,988,729	\$ 1,700,407	N/A	\$ 3,171,738	\$ (2,816,991)	\$ 2,947,303	\$ 224,435
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 2,048,969	\$ 1,452,559	71%	\$ 2,751,954	\$ (702,985)	\$ 2,635,101	\$ 116,853
Services and Supplies	\$ 4,045,812	\$ 342,669	8%	\$ 370,627	\$ 3,675,185	\$ 263,697	\$ 106,930
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 6,094,781	\$ 1,795,227	29%	\$ 3,122,581	\$ 2,972,200	\$ 2,898,798	\$ 223,783
Net Position					\$ 7,339	\$ 6,687	\$ 652
(Projected Ending Cash)					Within Budget		

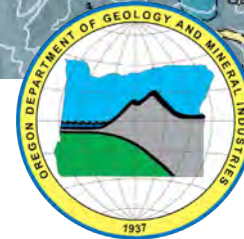
Expenditures under budget % >> 48.8%



2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - FEDERAL Funds







MLRR - OTHER FUNDS Appn 30210	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
July 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,090,439	\$ 1,122,239	N/A	\$ 1,122,239			
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 8,342,200	\$ 3,807,278	N/A	\$ 7,714,890	\$ (627,310)	\$ 7,001,508	\$ 713,382
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 5,899,046	\$ 2,593,912	44%	\$ 5,522,583	\$ 376,463	\$ 5,673,665	\$(151,082)
Services and Supplies	\$ 1,754,140	\$ 554,330	32%	\$ 1,189,577	\$ 564,563	\$ 1,153,549	\$ 36,028
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,653,186	\$ 3,148,241	41%	\$ 6,712,161	\$ 941,025	\$ 6,827,214	\$(115,053)
				Net Position	\$ 2,124,969	\$ 1,296,533	\$ 828,436
				(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		

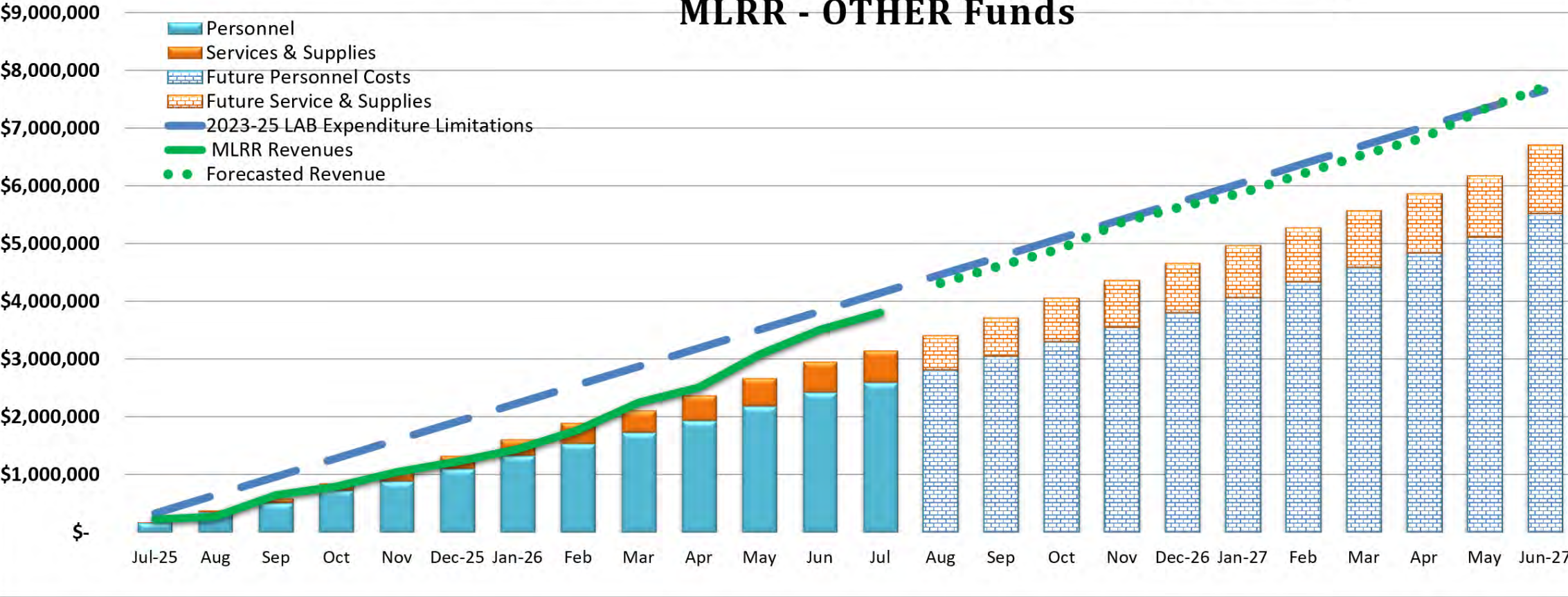
Expenditures under budget % >> 12.3%

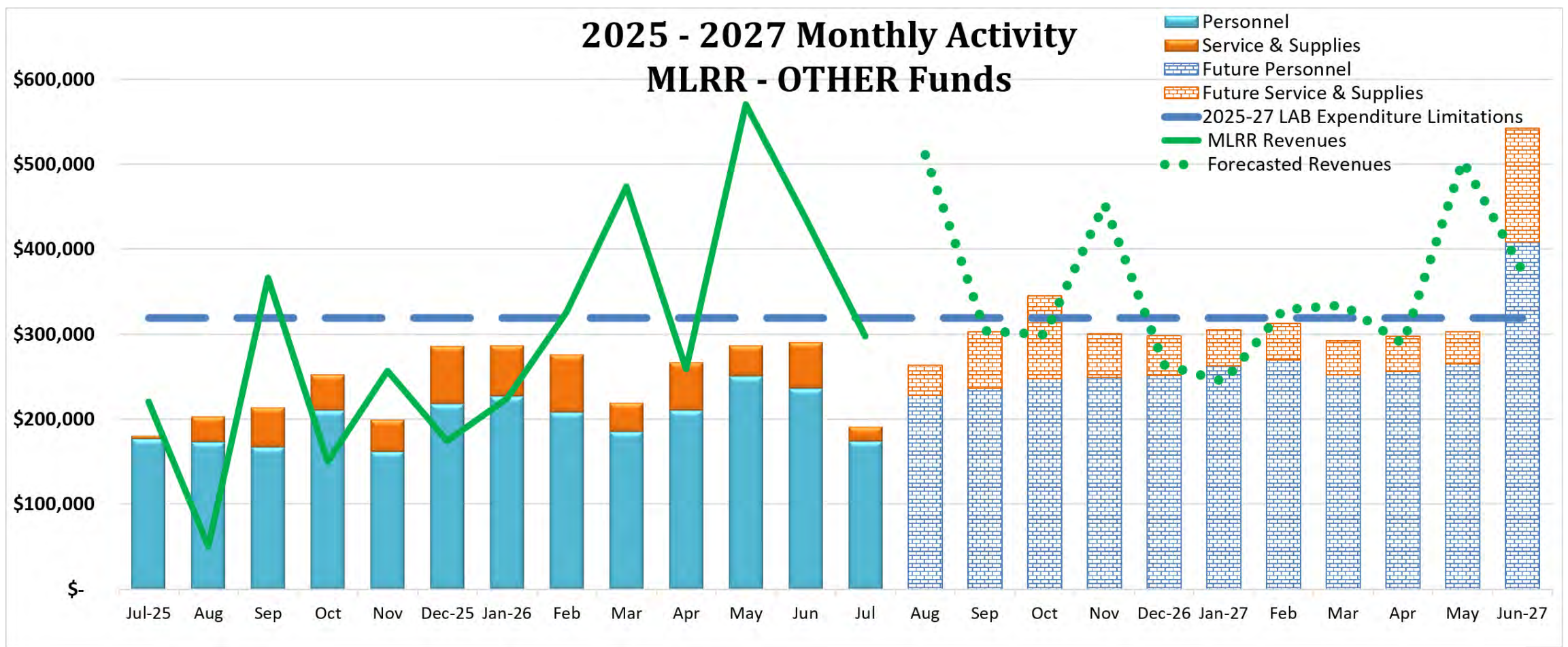
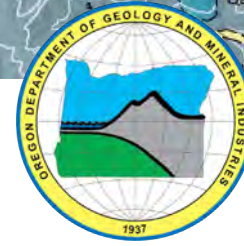
New \$1M Reserve >> 210.8%

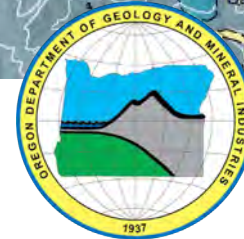
Months of Reserve >> 7.60



2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending MLRR - OTHER Funds







MLRR - GENERAL FUND - Appn 80210	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
Appropriation: \$2,538,767							
July 2026							
Revenue:							
GF Appropriation:	\$ 2,538,767	\$ 2,538,767	N/A			\$ 2,538,767	
**							
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 542,607	\$ 224,600	41%	\$ 400,872	\$ 141,735	\$ 369,924	\$ 30,948
Services and Supplies	\$ 1,996,160	\$ 1,218,477	61%	\$ 2,137,895	\$ (141,735)	\$ 2,168,843	\$ (30,948)
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,538,767	\$ 1,443,077	57%	\$ 2,538,767	\$ (0)	\$ 2,538,767	\$ 0
**				**			
				Net Position	\$ (0)	\$ -	\$ (0)
(Projected Ending Cash)				Over Budget			

Expenditures under budget % >> 0.0%

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Date: September 3, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 6 – Strategic Plan Review

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, will provide a Strategic Plan Status update.

Proposed Board Action: The Board may be asked to take action on this item.



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



OUR MISSION

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) provides earth science information and regulation to make Oregon safe and prosperous.

OUR VISION

DOGAMI envisions an Oregon where people and places are prepared for natural hazards; where decisions for Oregon's future always consider natural hazards; where resource potential is fully understood and responsibly developed with our current and future needs in mind; where earth science contributes to the health of our coast, rivers, forests, and other ecosystems; and where geologic learning and discovery abound.

OUR VALUES

We hold our work and ourselves to the highest standards of science and professionalism. We seek opportunities for innovation and collaboration. We build our capacity for sustainable success. We are open, engaged, responsive, and respectful in all we do.

EQUITY

We acknowledge the systemic inequities that have created disparate outcomes for Oregon's diverse communities and understand our responsibility in addressing these challenges is built on the principles of fairness, respect, and equality. We are firm in our commitment to equity and environmental justice, recognizing the importance of diversity in fulfilling our mission to make all of Oregon's communities safe and prosperous. We are dedicated to creating and sustaining an environment – within the agency and in the broader community – where all individuals, irrespective of race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, or socioeconomic status, can engage with and benefit from our work.



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



OUR PROGRAMS

DOGAMI serves Oregonians through two programs: the Geological Survey & Services and the Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation Programs.

Under each program, work is organized by strategic focus area or regulatory oversight and performed by teams of technical experts and operational specialists to ensure Oregon is prepared, resilient, and forward looking.

DOGAMI is guided by a five-person governing board and coordinates closely with other agencies within the natural resources policy area.

WHAT WE DO

The Geological Survey & Services Program gathers geoscientific data, and maps mineral resources and hazards. We conduct tsunami hazard mapping, landslide hazard studies, flooding hazard studies, and earthquake risk mapping. This information is shared with state and local policymakers for land-use planning, facility siting, building code and zoning changes, emergency planning and enhancing community resiliency.

The Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation Program regulates the exploration, extraction, and production of mineral and energy resources and ensures the reclamation and preservation of secondary beneficial use of mined lands. We issue and administer permits for oil, natural gas, geothermal, and surface mineral exploration and extraction with the objective of stewardship of mineral resources and protection of the environment while providing for the economic uses of the mined materials. We coordinate with other agencies to mitigate the environmental impacts of mining and exploration.

STRATEGIC FOCUS & ACTION

DOGAMI is:

- a respected authority in geology and mineral resource management
- positioned to leverage opportunities to the benefit and advancement of Oregon and Oregonians
- committed to equity and environmental justice, recognizing the importance of diversity in fulfilling our mission to Oregon's communities
- transparent and accessible in the administration of regulatory oversight and the distribution of geologic information

In the future, DOGAMI will advance our mission through five key imperatives. We will evaluate our success based on our objectives and focus efforts through related initiatives.



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



IMPERATIVE: MAINTAIN EXCELLENCE

DOGAMI is a respected authority in geology and mineral resource management.

We will be most effective in an evolving external environment with clear direction on agency priorities and goals.

OBJECTIVE: Recruit and retain a diverse staff with appropriate expertise to fulfill agency needs.

INITIATIVE: Update and improve staff training and development; formalize programs to address agency needs with expertise and future leadership.

OBJECTIVE: Improve score in "I have enough time to complete everything I need to do at work" in Gallup Employee Engagement Survey.

INITIATIVE: Empower staff to improve internal processes and drive efficiencies. Evaluate mechanisms and structures in the regulatory program and geologic survey to increase capacity.

OBJECTIVE: Expand diversity of stakeholder groups.

INITIATIVE: Implement assessment of external engagement partners and address gaps in connection to communities.

OBJECTIVE: Proactively engage with Tribal governments.

INITIATIVE: Listen to Tribal needs and concerns and incorporate Tribal knowledge, values, and feedback into agency decision-making and actions.

IMPERATIVE: EMBRACE INNOVATION

DOGAMI is positioned to leverage opportunities to the benefit and advancement of Oregon and Oregonians.

We are committed to building resiliency, exploring new technology, adapting to climate change, and enabling environmentally sound economic development and solutions.

OBJECTIVE: Partner across disciplines, state and federal agencies, Tribes, and stakeholders to identify innovative opportunities for Oregon.

INITIATIVES:

Track emerging opportunities in earth science and technology and evaluate against state needs.

Create a culture of sharing by forming theme-based collaborative partnerships to maximize success.

Seek out external committee roles for staff and leadership to proactively identify innovation, technology, and solutions for Oregon.

Utilize AI tools, guided by robust data governance and ethics, to realize efficiencies in our processes and products.



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



IMPERATIVE: BUILD RESILIENCY

DOGAMI is committed to equity and environmental justice, recognizing the importance of diversity in fulfilling our mission to make all of Oregon's communities safe and prosperous.

We will apply our expertise to long-term planning that enables people and infrastructure to adapt to the effects of climate change and prepare for the energy transition.

OBJECTIVE: Be adaptive, and let our products and services contribute to Oregon's resilient future.

INITIATIVES:

Serve as a trusted and data-driven resource to state, Tribal, federal, and local leaders on matters related to geohazards, water, mineral resources, and future earth science-related opportunities.

Advance Oregon's preparedness by continuing our work in identifying risks related to chronic and catastrophic coastal hazards, earthquakes, flood and channel migration, landslides, and post-fire debris flows, while fostering a culture of prevention, mitigation, and swift and sustainable recovery.

Integrate the full breadth of earth science data and insight into state strategies around climate solutions.

IMPERATIVE: IMPROVE SERVICE

DOGAMI is transparent and accessible in the administration of regulatory oversight and the distribution of geologic information.

We have opportunities to speed up our delivery of information while not compromising on accuracy or regulatory rigor.

OBJECTIVE: Ensure that customer satisfaction Key Performance Measure (#5) meets or exceeds target metrics.

INITIATIVES:

Develop and utilize best practices for communication with Oregonians within the resource constraints of the agency.

Implement systems to streamline the permit application process and public records requests.

Implement timely and targeted customer satisfaction surveys.



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



IMPERATIVE: EXPAND OUTREACH

Oregonians understand how to access and use DOGAMI's products and services.

Oregonians know they can approach DOGAMI for unbiased geological, geohazard, and regulatory information that is clearly communicated.

OBJECTIVE: Ensure that all communities have the knowledge and resources to understand critical earth science issues locally, statewide, and nationally.

INITIATIVES:

Communicate our science effectively across a broad spectrum of audiences.

Develop accessible issue- and location-specific outreach materials, based on community engagement.

Deliver Earth Science Week educational materials to all school districts in Oregon to foster curiosity in science.

OBJECTIVE: Oregonians understand the regulatory authority and function of agency oversight.

INITIATIVES:

Provide preapplication training and resources for permits to ensure regulatory processes are understood.

Offer community outreach on natural resource development in Oregon and assist communities in understanding how to engage in the regulatory process.

DEVELOPING THE PLAN

The Agency developed this plan with direct employee input and an Employee Engagement Survey; a Stakeholder Survey; structured input from the Oregon Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee; Governing Board direction; and insights developed from Governor Kotek's 2023 Agency Expectations.

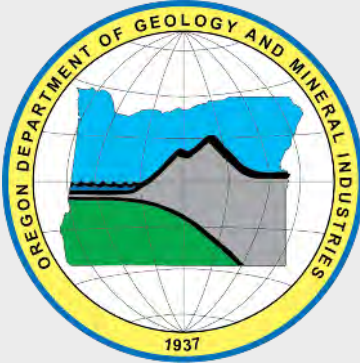
LEARN MORE ABOUT DOGAMI: <https://www.oregon.gov/dogami>



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Keeping Oregon Safe and Prosperous



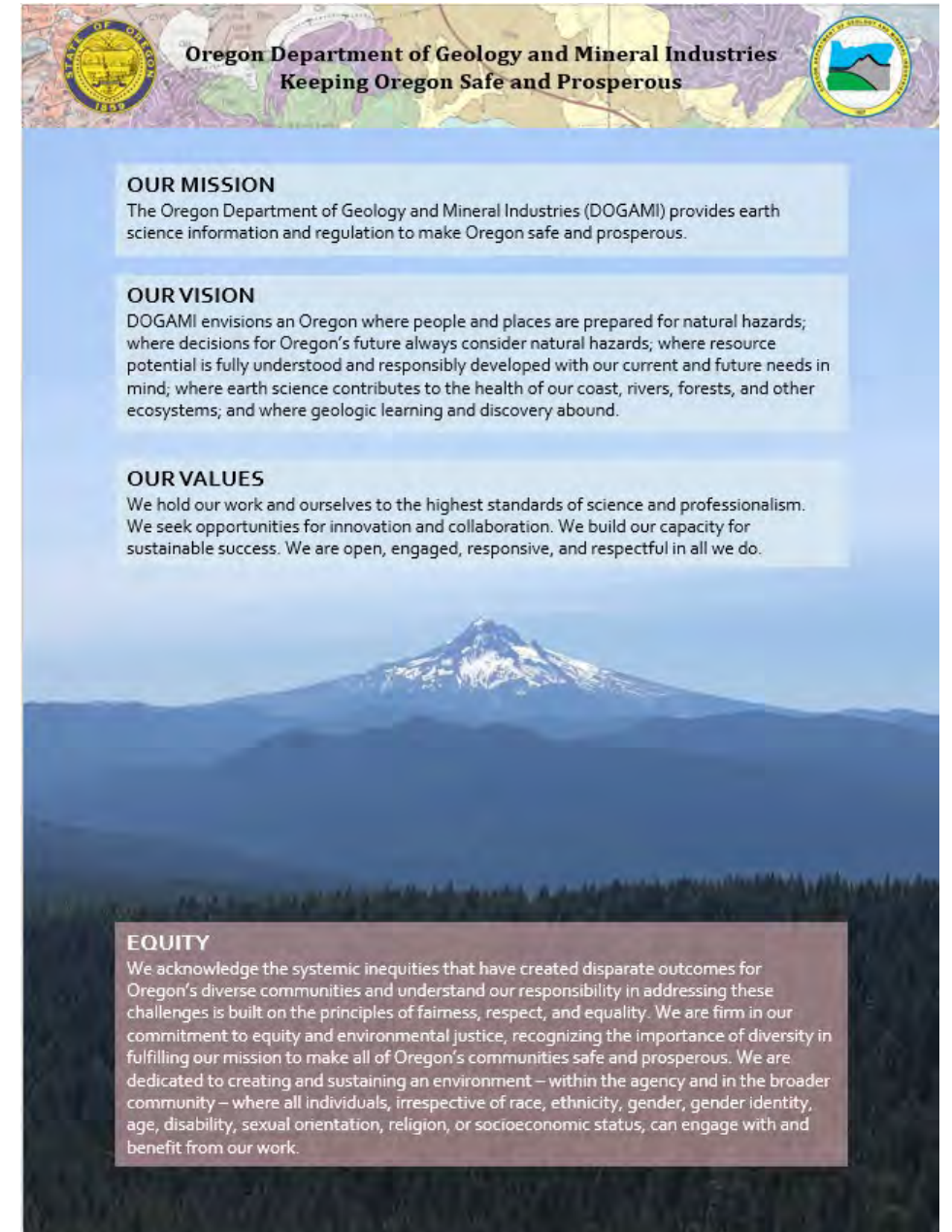


Strategic Plan Status Update

DOGAMI Governing Board Meeting
September 16, 2026

DOGAMI's 2024 Strategic Plan defines Agency Imperatives

- Maintain Excellence
- Embrace Innovation
- Build Resiliency
- Improve Service
- Expand Outreach



Learn more about the Agency's goals and objectives for achieving our mission and vision in the [2024 Strategic Plan](#)

Maintain Excellence

DOGAMI is a respected authority in geology and mineral resource management.

Example of Strategic Plan Objective and Initiatives

OBJECTIVE

Recruit and retain a diverse staff with appropriate expertise to fulfill agency needs.

INITIATIVES

- Update and improve staff training and development
- Formalize programs to address agency needs with expertise and future leadership

Maintain Excellence

DOGAMI is a respected authority in geology and mineral resource management.

Example Strategic Actions under "Recruit & Retain" Objective

✓	Review employee onboarding and orientation procedures annually; provide refresher training for existing employees as needed.
+	Complete Quarterly Check-ins for 100% of employees; include developmental goals and prioritize employee growth.
+	Identify key next steps in Agency Succession Plan, and review annually for updates/changes based on staffing.
✓	Formalize agency internship program to include opportunities for industry and university collaboration.
+	Increase participation in outreach activities at academic job fairs and science and industry conferences.

Action Status Rating

X	Not started / little progress
~	Some progress
✓	Implemented
+	Continuous improvement

Maintain Excellence

DOGAMI is a respected authority in geology and mineral resource management.

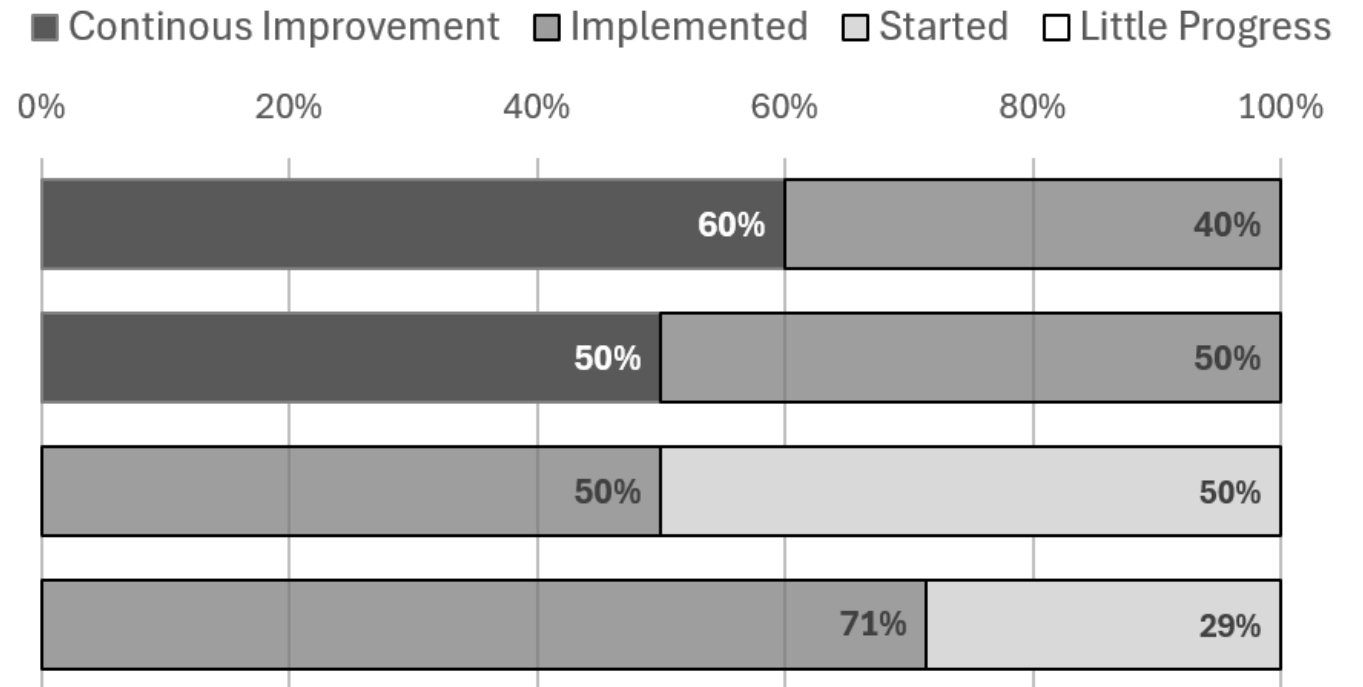
OBJECTIVES (# of Actions)

Recruit and Retain Staff (5)

Empower Staff (4)

Expand Stakeholders (2)

Engage with Tribes (7)

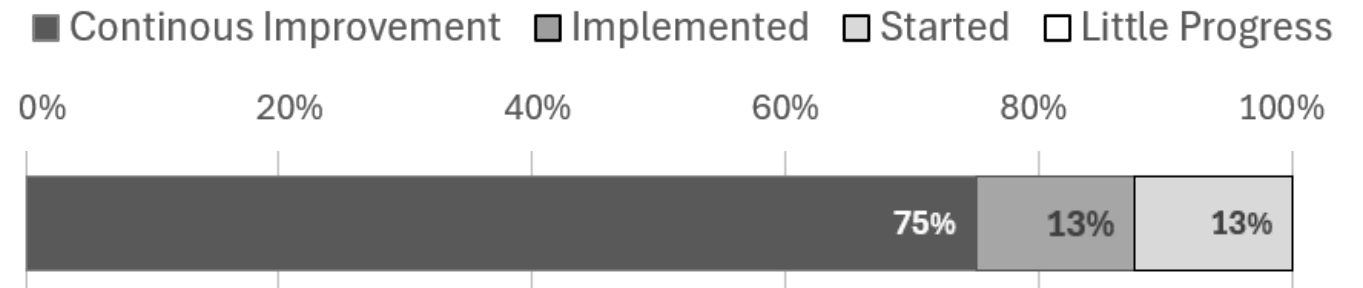


Embrace Innovation

DOGAMI is positioned to leverage opportunities to the benefit and advancement of Oregon.

OBJECTIVES (# of Initiatives)

Partner to Innovate (8)



Build Resiliency

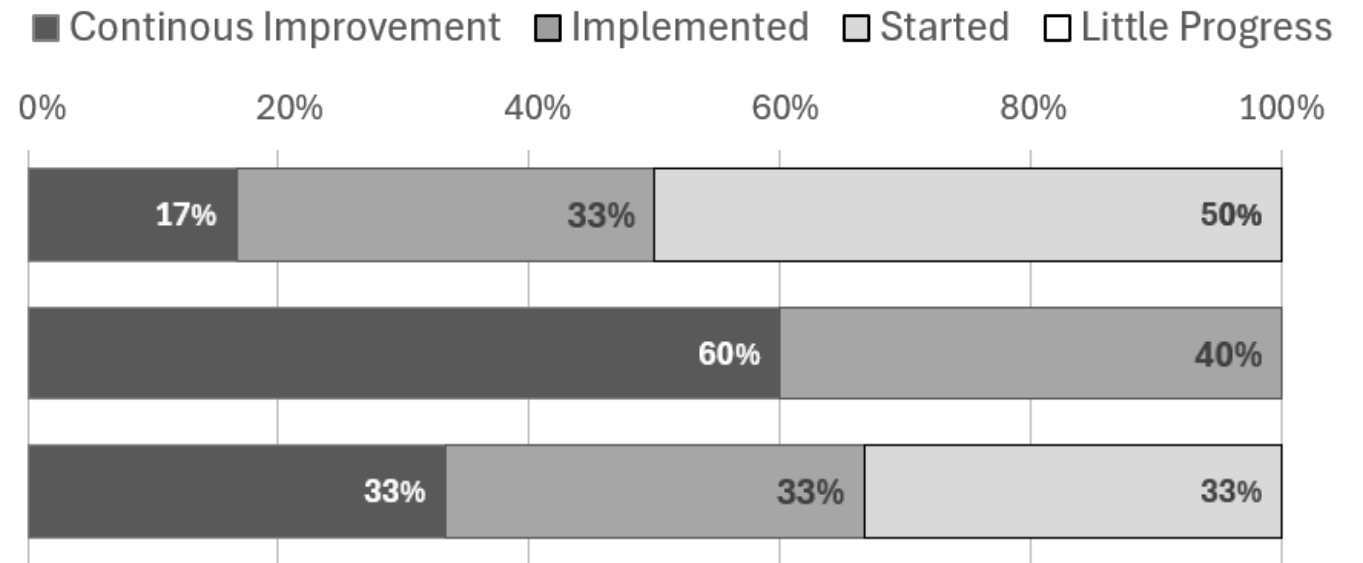
DOGAMI is committed to equity and environmental justice, recognizing the importance of diversity in fulfilling our mission to make all of Oregon's communities safe and prosperous.

OBJECTIVES (# of Actions)

Resilient & Adaptive–Operational (6)

Resilient & Adaptive–Technical (5)

Trusted Resource (3)



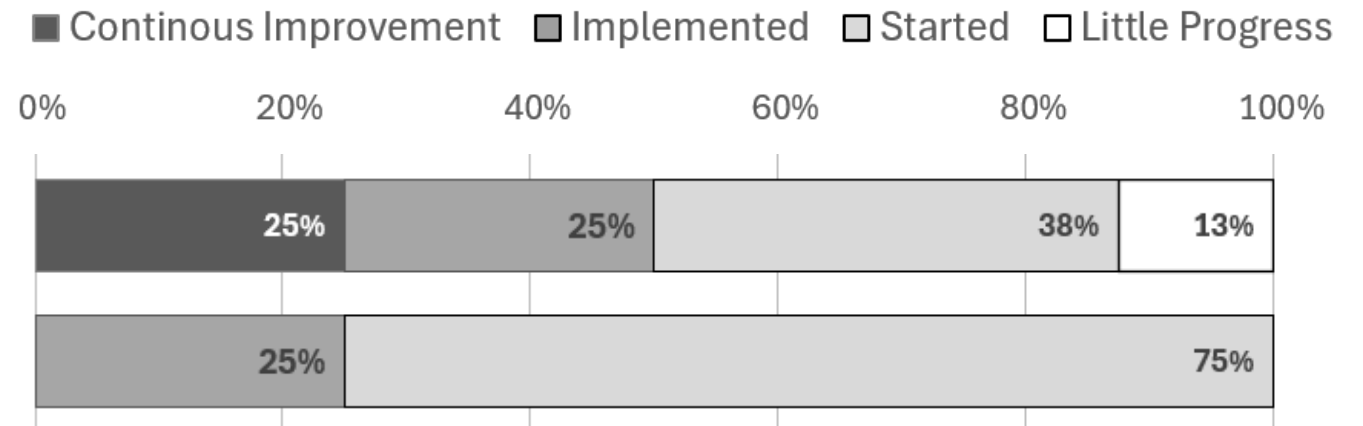
Improve Service

DOGAMI is transparent and accessible in the administration of regulatory oversight and the distribution of geologic information.

OBJECTIVES (# of Actions)

Best Communication Practices (8)

Efficient Regulation (4)



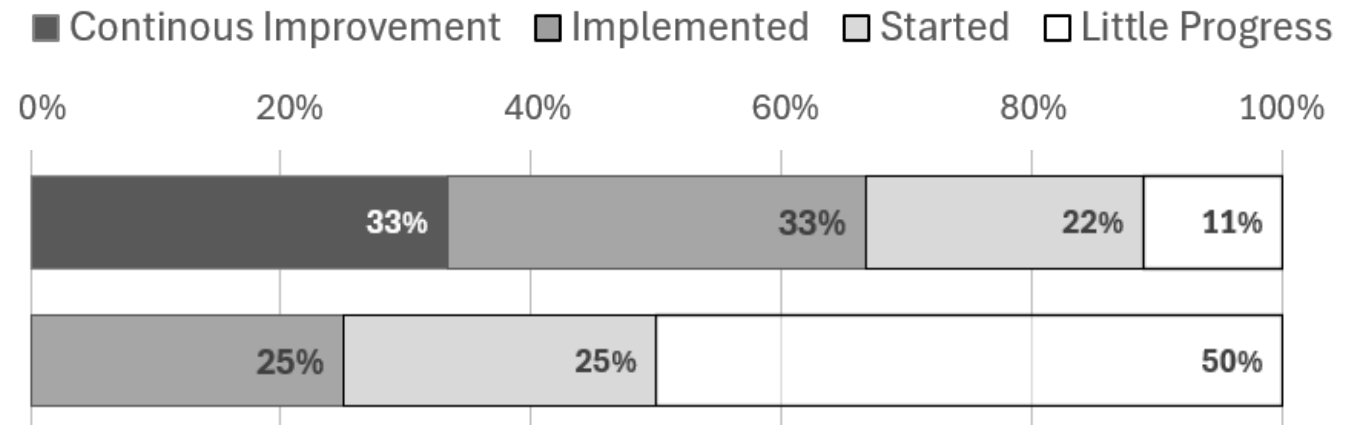
Expand Outreach

Oregonians understand how to access and use DOGAMI's products and services.

OBJECTIVES (# of Actions)

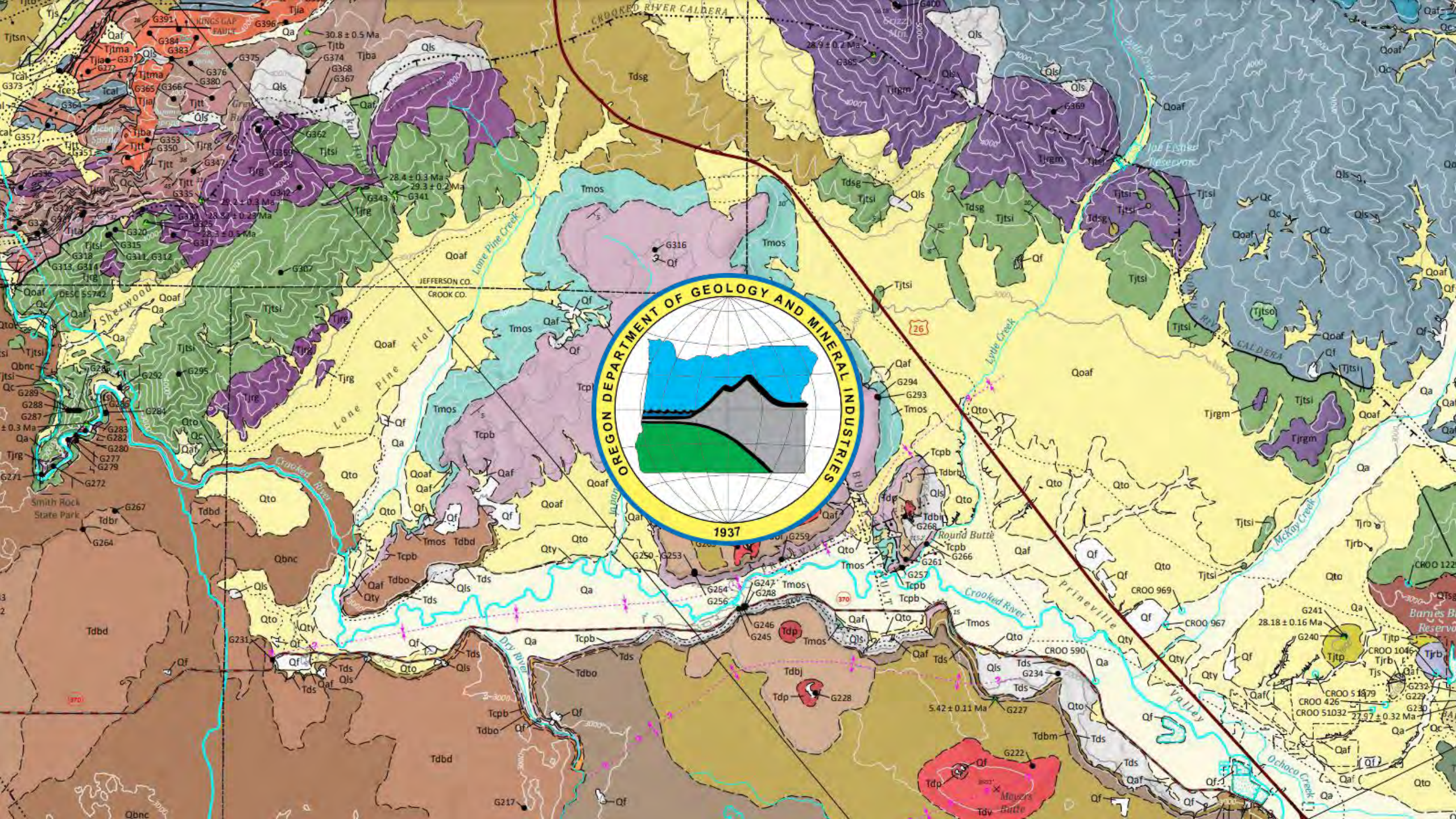
Community Engagement (9)

Regulatory Outreach (4)



Summary of Strategic Plan Implementation

Imperative	Percent of Actions Implemented		Increase in Implementation from 2025 to 2026	Percent of Actions in Continuous Improvement Status
	2025	2026		
Maintain Excellence	72%	83%	11%	28%
Embrace Innovation	75%	88%	13%	75%
Build Resiliency	64%	71%	7%	29%
Improve Service	33%	42%	9%	17%
Expand Outreach	31%	54%	23%	23%



Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Laura Stimely, KPM Coordinator and Coastal Field Geologist

Date: September 9, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 7 – Key Performance Measures (KPMs) Annual Update

Attached is the draft Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for your review.

KPM 7 is an annual assessment by the Board based on a set of 15 best practice criteria (see below). The Board will be asked to review and respond affirmatively or negatively to each of the following best practice criteria:

- 1) Executive Director's performance expectations are current;
- 2) Executive Director receives annual performance feedback;
- 3) The agency's mission and high-level goals are current and applicable;
- 4) The Board reviews the Annual Performance Progress Report;
- 5) The Board is appropriately involved in review of the agency's key communications;
- 6) The Board is appropriately involved in policy-making activities;
- 7) The agency's policy option packages are aligned with their mission and goals;
- 8) The Board reviews all proposed budgets;
- 9) The Board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings;
- 10) The Board is appropriately accounting for resources;
- 11) The agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls;
- 12) The Board members act in accordance with their roles as public representatives;
- 13) The Board coordinates with others where responsibilities and interests overlap;
- 14) The Board members identify and attend appropriate training sessions;
- 15) The Board reviews its management practices to ensure best practices are utilized.

Proposed Board Action: The Board approves the revisions to the 2026 Annual Progress Performance Report as presented/revised.

DOGAMI Governing Board Key Performance Measure (KPM) Guidance Document

This Key Performance Measure (KPM) is an annual assessment of the agency, its director and governing board by the Board based on a set of 15 best practice criteria. The Board is asked to review and respond affirmatively or negatively to each criterion. This document is intended to provide clarity on what is being assessed for each criterion, and to ensure that they are being evaluated using a common reference frame by each board member, from year to year. This document is a product of conversations held during the May 2025 Special Governing Board meeting.

This assessment of agency governance has been identified as KPM #6 since Fiscal Year 2017. Starting in FY2026, it will now be assigned to #7 due to the introduction of a new KPM assigned to #5 that will begin next year (FY2027).

The criteria are:

- 1) Executive Director's performance expectations are current
 - *Established during the Board's annual review of the Director*
- 2) Executive Director receives annual performance feedback
 - *Director's 360 Evaluation completed annually (DAS requirement is every 2 years)*
 - *Timeframe is established with the first Board Meeting following the completion of the first year of service and continues with that annual rotation. Currently it is scheduled for June of each year.*
- 3) The agency's mission and high-level goals are current and applicable
 - *Focused on the Strategic Plan*
 - *Reviewed on an annual cycle to ensure that the budget development process accounts for long-term agency goals.*
 - *Updated as necessary for Executive Orders or policy priorities by the Governor's Office.*
- 4) The Board reviews the Annual Performance Progress Report
 - *The Annual Performance Progress Report contains the results of the Agency's Key Performance Measures (KPMs) for a given fiscal year.*
 - *The fiscal performance period is July 1 – June 30.*
 - *The Annual Performance Progress Report must be approved by the Board and submitted by October 1.*
- 5) The Board is appropriately involved in review of the agency's key communications
 - *"Key Communications are defined as press releases, press conferences, listserv emails, and social media posts related to*
 1. *issues of statewide or national importance, or*
 2. *specific issues of importance for the agency with high visibility or public interest."*
- 6) The Board is appropriately involved in policy-making activities

- *This is related to rule making and rule review, the assessment of Civil Penalties, and other designated authorities.*
- 7) The agency's policy option packages are aligned with their mission and goals
- *Part of the budget development process.*
- 8) The Board reviews all proposed budgets
- *This is the biennial Agency's Request Budget (ARB), that is completed every other year.*
- 9) The Board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings
- *Reviewed quarterly at the Board Meetings, with the detailed spreadsheets and graphs included in the Board Packet.*
 - *The Board will be informed of any external audits and the findings of the audits.*
- 10) The Board is appropriately accounting for resources
- *The Agency's budget is comprised of people and expenditures. Appropriately accounting for those resources means ensuring that the Agency has adequate staffing to do the job and can maintain operating expenses.*
- 11) The agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls
- *The Business Office follows state policies (Reference accounting manual)*
 - *The Agency receives Federal funds; there is a potential audit process from the Federal Government (Example: FEMA desk audits).*
 - *The Board will be informed of any external audits and the findings of the audits.*
- 12) The Board members act in accordance with their roles as public representatives
- *Expectations and guidelines outlined by the Governor's Office.*
 - *Your Role as a Board Member (Board Member Handbook):*
[https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Documents/Board_Member_Handbook%20 July 2024.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Documents/Board_Member_Handbook%20July_2024.pdf)
- 13) The Board coordinates with others where responsibilities and interests overlap
- *Consider "others" to be stakeholders, other State, Federal, and Local agencies, elected representatives, etc.*
- 14) The Board members identify and attend appropriate training sessions
- *This pertains to required Workday trainings (e.g. Preventing Discrimination and Harassment").*
 - *The Board will strive to participate in content-related trainings and information sessions.*
- 15) The Board reviews its management practices to ensure best practices are utilized
- *This is done during quarterly board meetings and the annual assessment (Governance KPM). For example, this document is a direct result of conversations during the May 2025 Special Governing Board meeting.*

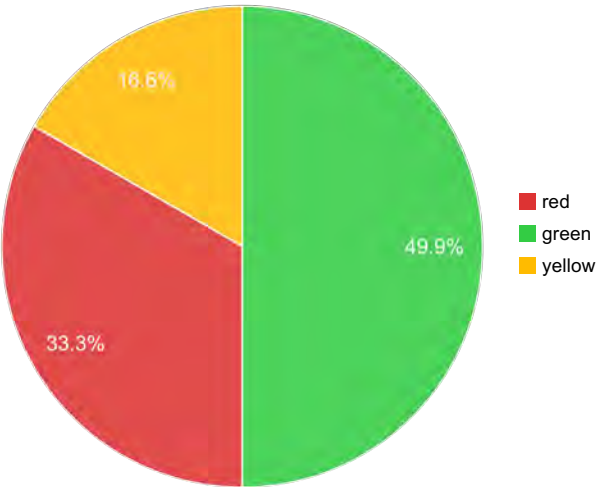
Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2026

Published: 9/10/2026 11:14:08 AM

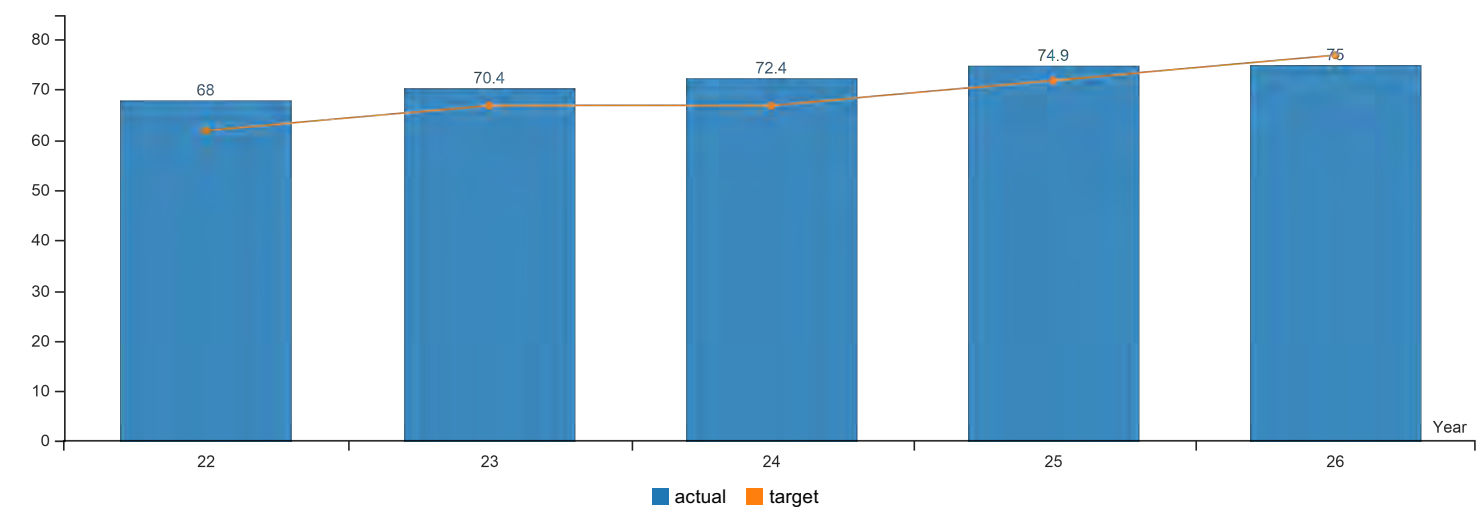
KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETION - Percent of population residing in Oregon Urban Growth Boundary Areas (UGBs) that have completed geologic hazard and risk assessments that are suitable to initiate Department of Land Conservation and Development goal 7 planning for earthquake, landslide, tsunami, coastal erosion, volcanic and flooding hazards.
2	DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP COMPLETION - Percent of Oregon where geologic data in the form of high resolution maps have been completed to be used for local problem solving.
3	LIDAR DATA COMPLETION - Percent of Oregon (sq. miles) with lidar data at USGS quality level 2 or better.
4	MINE SITE INSPECTIONS - Percent of active mine sites inspected annually.
6	CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
7	GOVERNANCE - Percent of yes responses by Governing Board members to the set of best practices.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	50%	16.67%	33.33%

KPM #1	HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETION - Percent of population residing in Oregon Urban Growth Boundary Areas (UGBs) that have completed geologic hazard and risk assessments that are suitable to initiate Department of Land Conservation and Development goal 7 planning for earthquake, landslide, tsunami, coastal erosion, volcanic and flooding hazards.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT COMPLETION					
Actual	68%	70.40%	72.40%	74.90%	75%
Target	62%	67%	67%	72%	77%

How Are We Doing

KPM # 1 was legislatively approved during the 2017 Legislative Session and tracks the percent of population residing in Oregon Urban Growth Boundary Areas (UGBs) that have completed geologic hazard and risk assessments that are suitable to initiate Department of Land Conservation and Development goal 7 planning for earthquake, landslide, tsunami, coastal erosion, volcanic and flooding hazards.

The agency has reached 97.4% of the target for 2026.

Factors Affecting Results

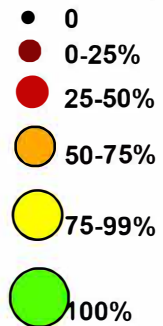
The completion of hazard and risk assessments are dependent on funding from local, state, and federal resources.

DOGAMI KPM #1-Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion

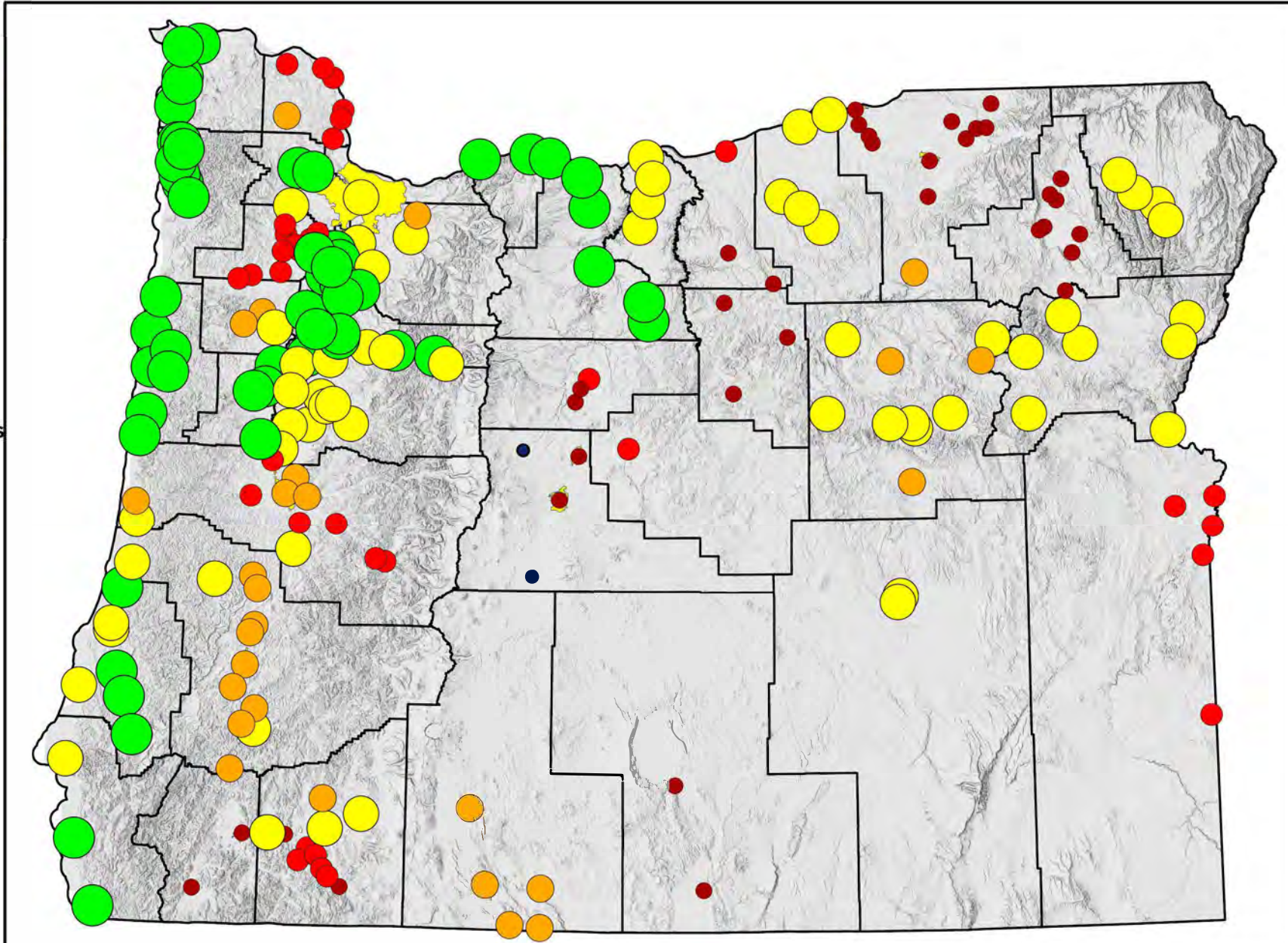
Reporting period: July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2026



Hazard/Risk Studies Completeness

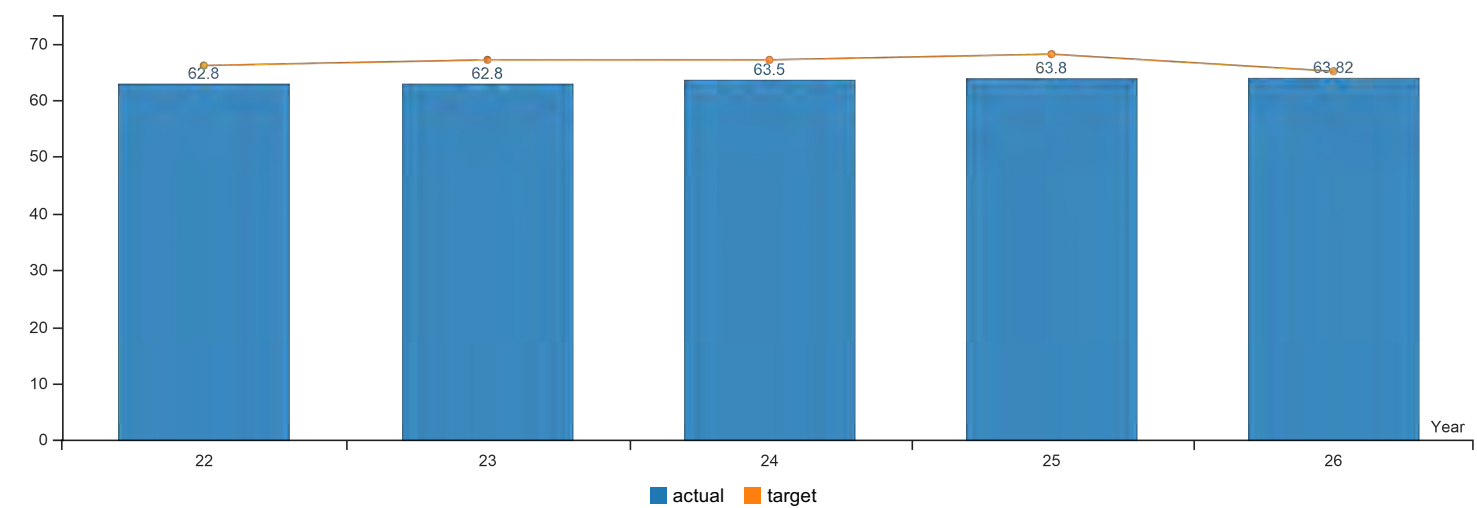


0 10 20 40 Miles
[Scale bar with tick marks]



KPM #2	DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP COMPLETION - Percent of Oregon where geologic data in the form of high resolution maps have been completed to be used for local problem solving.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
DETAILED GEOLOGIC MAP COMPLETION					
Actual	62.80%	62.80%	63.50%	63.80%	63.82%
Target	66%	67%	67%	68%	65%

How Are We Doing

KPM # 2 was legislatively approved during the 2017 Legislative Session and tracks the completion of high resolution geologic maps in Oregon's nominal inhabited area.

The agency has completed 98% of the target for 2026.

Factors Affecting Results

Creating high resolution geologic maps in nominal inhabited areas are dependent on funding from local, state, and federal resources.

DOGAMI KMP #2 – Published Detailed Geologic Maps

Reporting Period: July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026



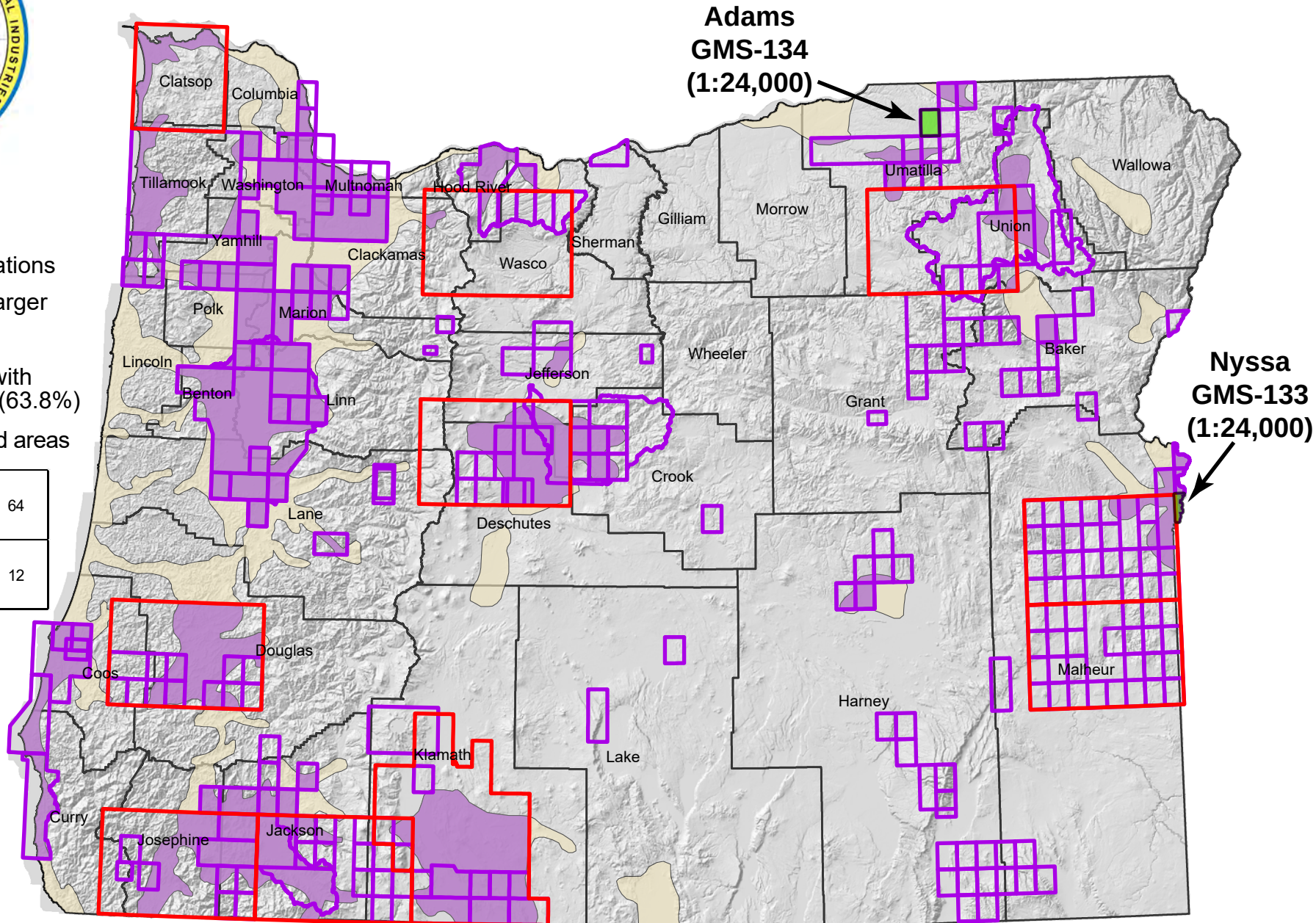
Legend

- 2025-2026 publications
- 24,000-scale, or larger
- 100,000-scale
- Populated areas with detailed mapping (63.8%)
- Nominally inhabited areas

square miles of 1:24,000-scale mapping published 2025-2026	64
square miles of new 1:24,000-scale mapping in nominally inhabited areas	12

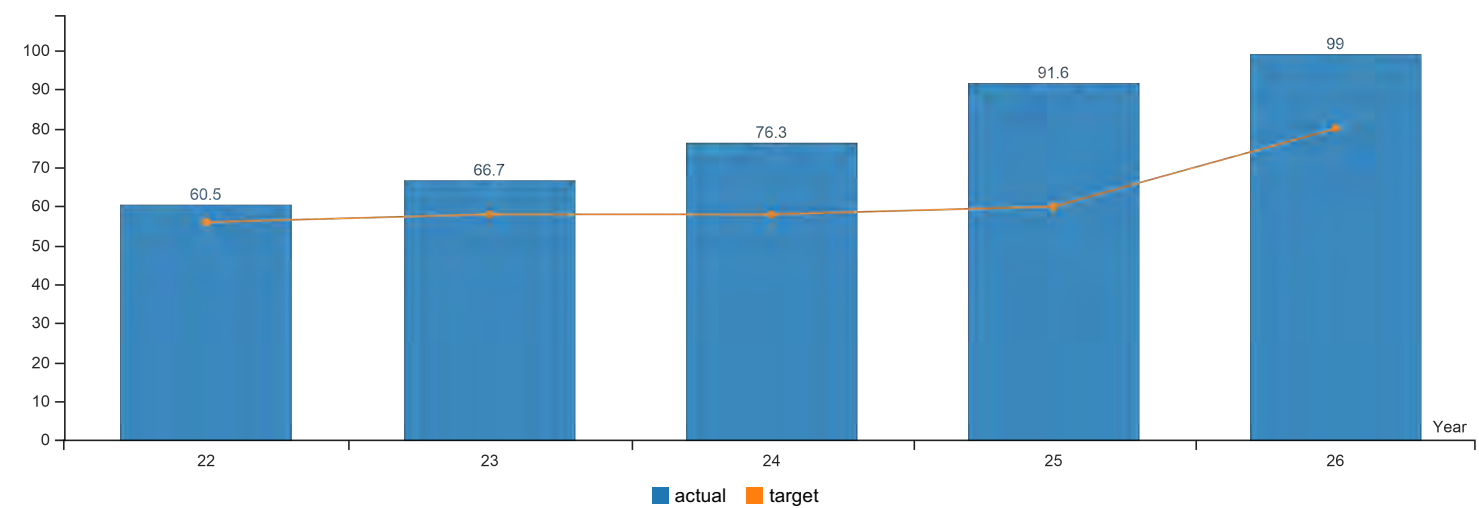


0 10 20 40 Miles



KPM #3	LIDAR DATA COMPLETION - Percent of Oregon (sq. miles) with lidar data at USGS quality level 2 or better.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
LIDAR DATA COMPLETION					
Actual	60.50%	66.70%	76.30%	91.60%	99%
Target	56%	58%	58%	60%	80%

How Are We Doing

KPM # 3 was legislatively approved during the 2017 Legislative Session and tracks the percentage of Oregon with lidar data at USGS quality level 2 or better.

The agency has completed 124% of the target for 2026.

Factors Affecting Results

Obtaining lidar data is dependent on funding through local, state, and federal resources.

DOGAMI KPM #3- Lidar Coverage

Reporting period: July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2026

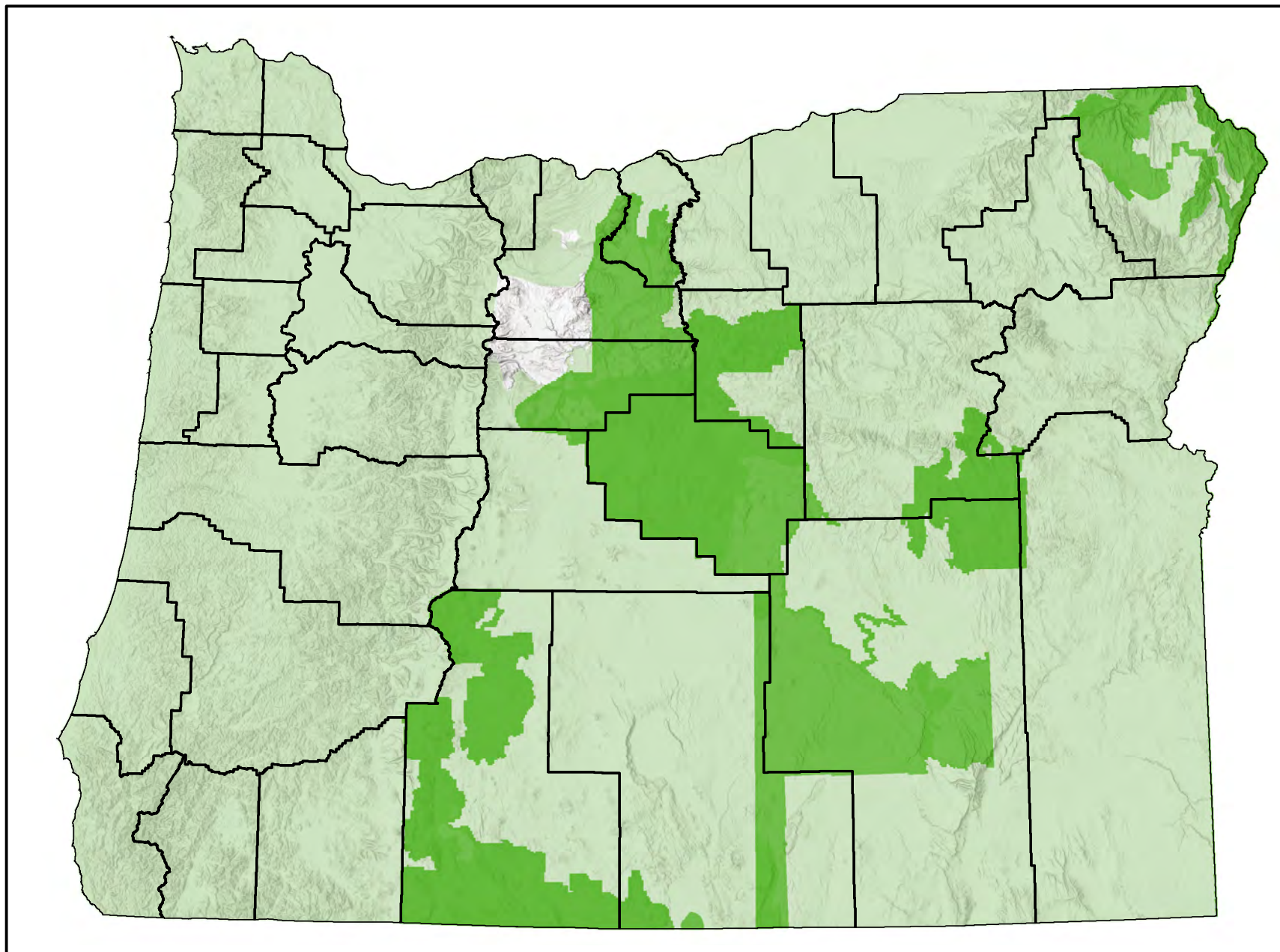


Legend

-  USGS new projects
-  Pre-FY 26 lidar coverage

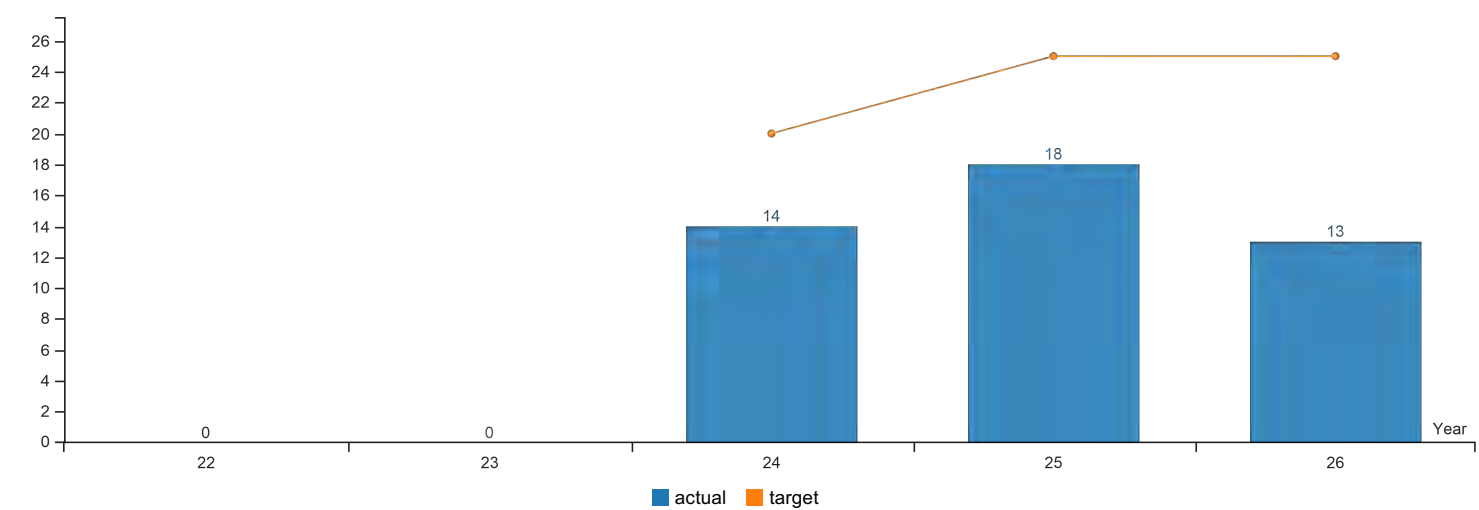


0 10 20 40 Miles

KPM #4	MINE SITE INSPECTIONS - Percent of active mine sites inspected annually.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
ACTIVE MINE SITE INSPECTIONS					
Actual			14%	18%	13%
Target			20%	25%	25%

How Are We Doing

KPM#4 tracks the percentage of active mine sites inspected annually. In 2026, the program reported 13%, a decrease of 5% from the previous year (2025), and well below the target of 25%. Dedicated field specialist positions approved in the 2025 Legislative Session and hired in Summer 2026 are anticipated to improve the metric for 2027.

Factors Affecting Results

Completing site inspections is dependent on funding and staffing resources. For all of 2026, the program priority was the development of DOGAMI's ePermitting System (DEPS), resulting in fewer inspections by technical staff. Additionally, the timing of hiring of the field specialist positions was delayed from Fall 2025 to Summer 2026.

KPM4: Percent of Active Mines Sites Inspected Annually

7/1/2025 - 6/30/2026

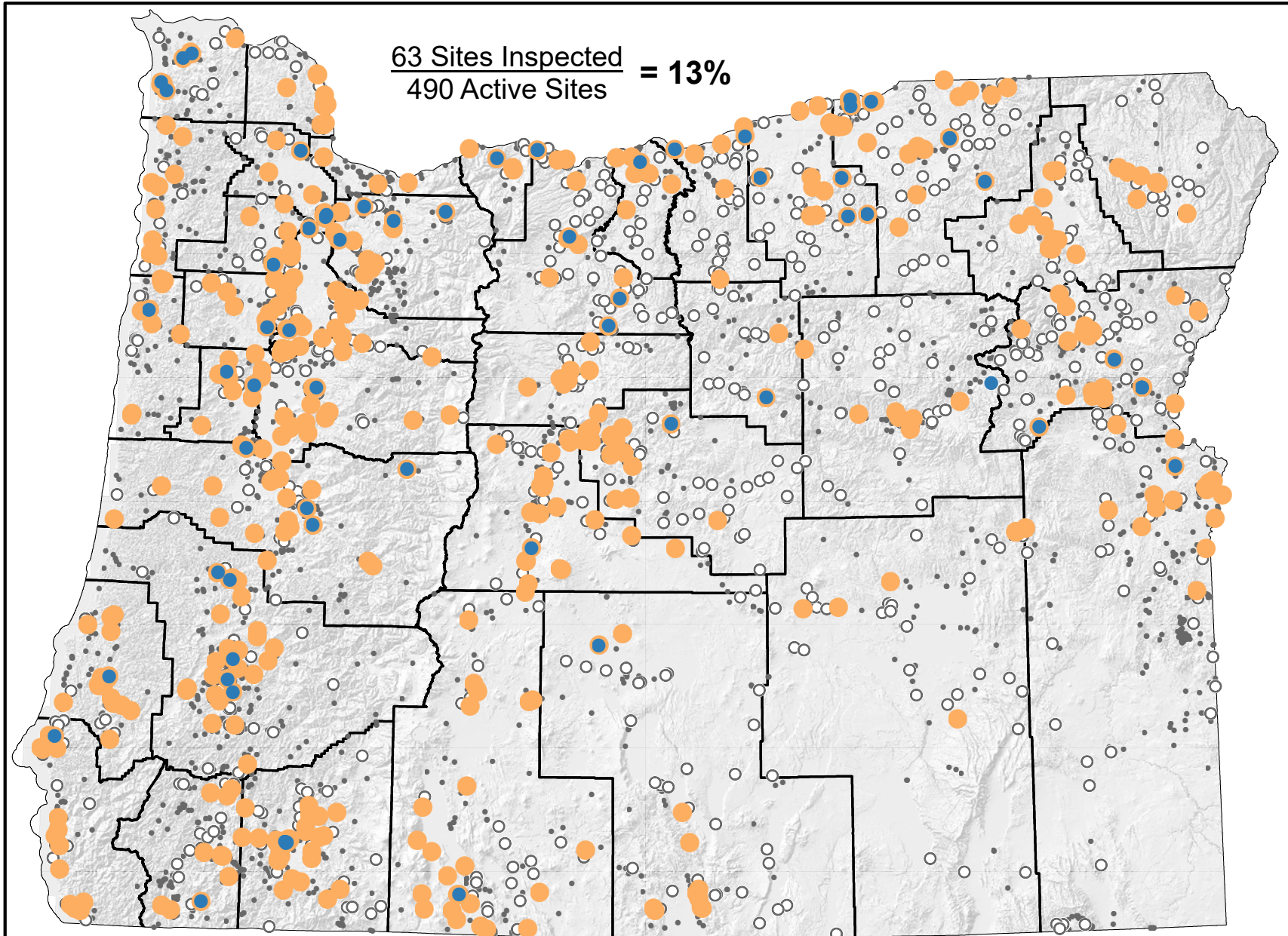


Oregon Department of Geology
and Mineral Industries
Mineral Land Regulation &
Reclamation Program
229 Broadalbin St. SW
Albany, OR 97321
Tele: 541-967-2039
Fax: 541-967-2075

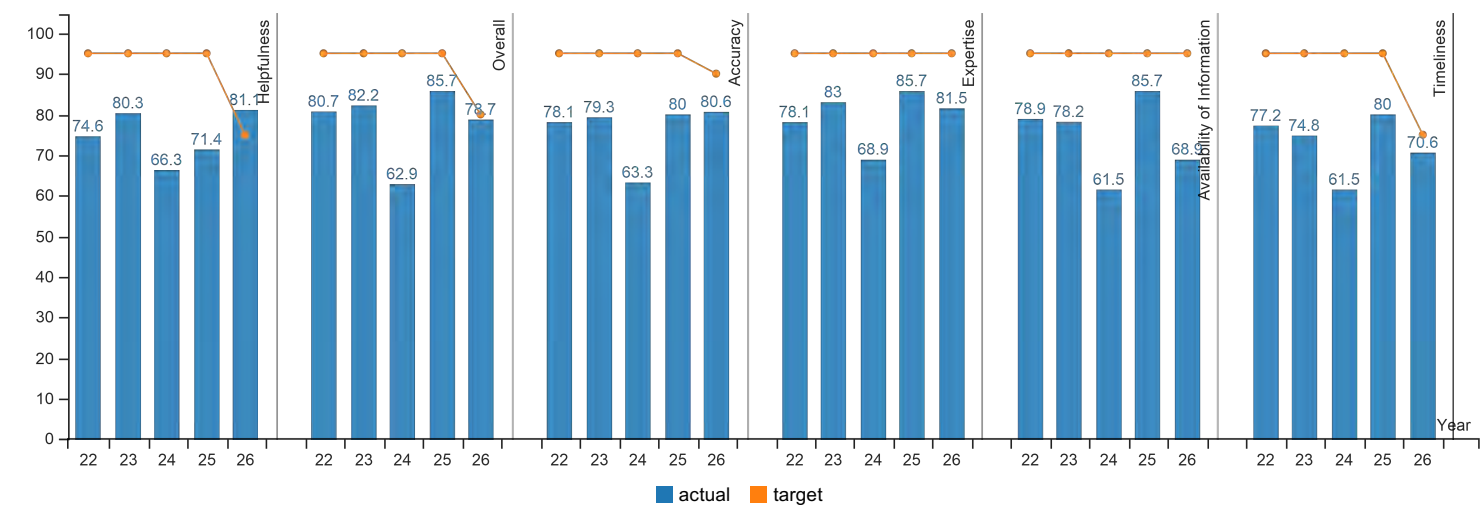
- Inspected Sites (63)
- Active Sites (490)
- Current Mine Sites
- Closed Mine Sites



0 10 20 40 Miles
|-----|-----|-----|



KPM #6	CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Helpfulness					
Actual	74.60%	80.30%	66.30%	71.40%	81.10%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	75%
Overall					
Actual	80.70%	82.20%	62.90%	85.70%	78.70%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	80%
Accuracy					
Actual	78.10%	79.30%	63.30%	80%	80.60%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	90%
Expertise					
Actual	78.10%	83%	68.90%	85.70%	81.50%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Availability of Information					
Actual	78.90%	78.20%	61.50%	85.70%	68.90%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Timeliness					
Actual	77.20%	74.80%	61.50%	80%	70.60%
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	75%

How Are We Doing

For each category, the agency has obtained the following targets in 2026:

- Helpfulness: 81%
- Overall: 79%
- Accuracy: 81%
- Expertise: 82%
- Availability: 69%
- Timeliness: 71%

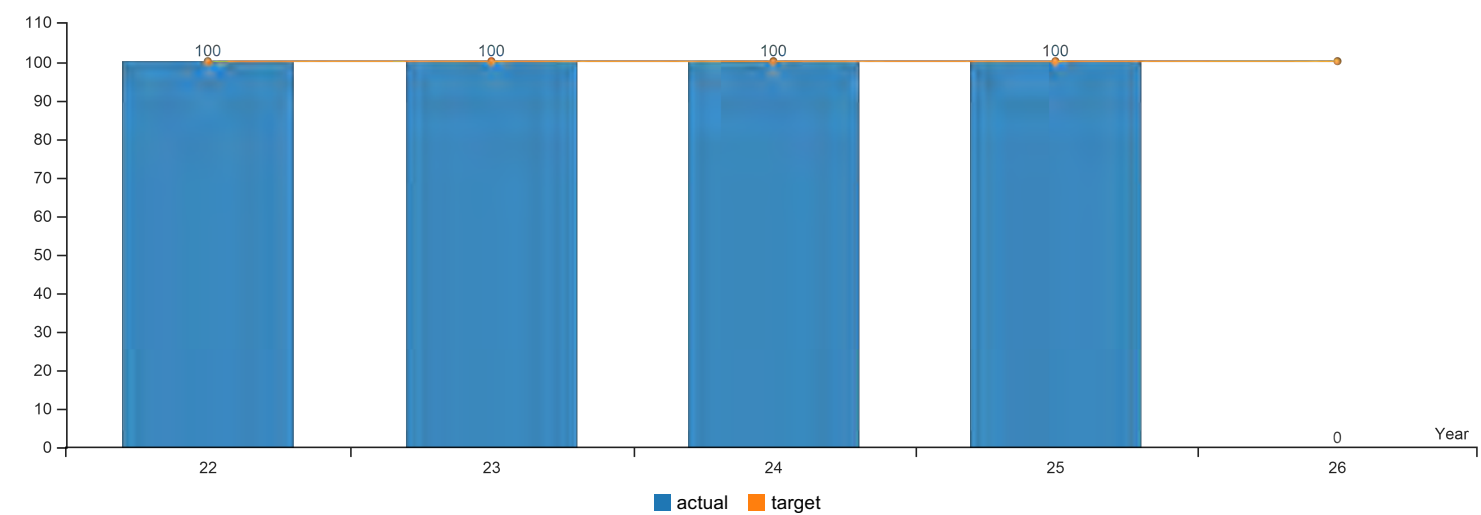
Please note that this KPM was previously #5 and is now #6 to accommodate a new KPM.

Factors Affecting Results

Customer survey responses were gathered in response to an online survey program from the agency's stakeholders. Multiple factors can influence response rates. Opportunities to improve customer survey engagement is a continuing focus moving forward. In total, the agency received 108 customer survey responses in 2026.

KPM #7	GOVERNANCE - Percent of yes responses by Governing Board members to the set of best practices.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Metric Value					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

Best Practice Criteria:

- Executive Director's performance expectations are current
- Executive Director receives annual performance feedback
- The agency's mission and high-level goals are current and applicable
- The Board reviews the Annual Performance Progress Report
- The Board is appropriately involved in review of the agency's key communications
- The Board is appropriately involved in policy-making activities
- The agency's policy option packages are aligned with their mission and goals
- The Board reviews all proposed budgets
- The Board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings
- The Board is appropriately accounting for resources
- The agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls
- The Board members act in accordance with their roles as public representatives
- The Board coordinates with others where responsibilities and interests overlap
- The Board members identify and attend appropriate training sessions
- The Board reviews its management practices to ensure best practices are utilized.

The agency has completed X% of the 2026 target. Please note that this KPM was previously #6 and is now #7 to accommodate a new KPM.

Factors Affecting Results

The Board and Agency have worked diligently to formalize the standard operating policies and procedures in administration, finance, human resources and information technology. In addition, the Board has completed the Director's Performance Evaluation for 2026.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, and Cari Buchner, Mining Compliance Coordinator

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 8 – Civil Penalties

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, and Cari Buchner, Mining Compliance Coordinator, will present Civil Penalty updates and requests.

- Review of DOGAMI Civil Penalties and past board actions (date of board action)
 - o Board supports consideration of Civil Penalties (March 2019)
 - o First Civil Penalty for non-payment (Class 1) approved (Dec 2019)
 - o First MWOP Civil Penalty (Class 4) approved (July 2020)
 - o Demonstrated success in reducing Class 1 violations (March 2021)
 - o Limited Delegation of Authority, Future Action Prioritization & Continuum Development (June 2022)
 - o Second MWOP Civil Penalty approved (Dec 2022)
 - o Third MWOP Civil Penalty approved (March 2024)
- Black Rock Quarry (site ID #18-0073) Request for Approval of Civil Penalty for Mining Without a Permit.
- Request for support of implementation of Civil Penalties for Boundary Marking Violations

Proposed Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator & Geologist

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 9 – EO 25-26 Workplan Presentation

Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator, will present a draft of DOGAMI's 2027-29 Workplan for Executive Order No. 25-26.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item.



Office of Governor
TINA KOTEK

EO 25-26 AGENCY WORKPLANS: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prepared by

THE GOVERNOR'S NATURAL RESOURCE OFFICE

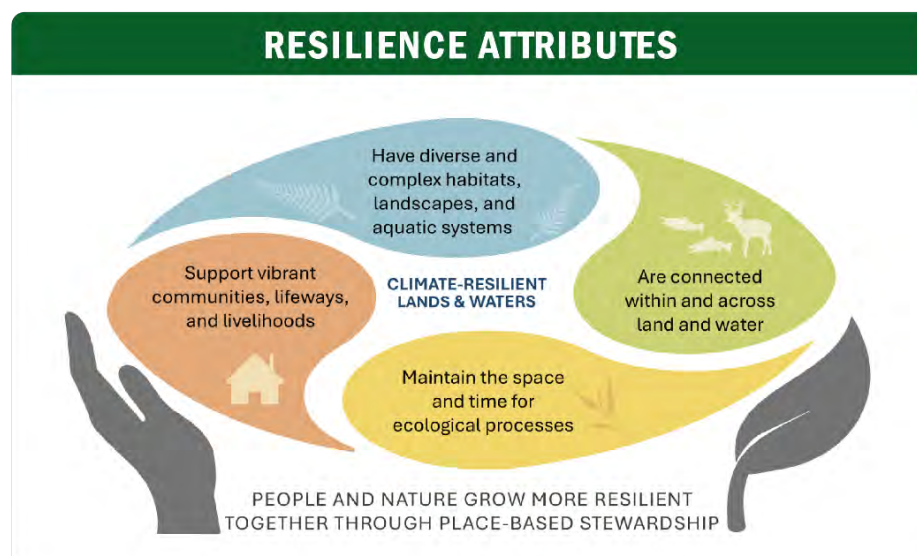
September 8, 2026

Executive Summary: Coordinated Action to Strengthen the Resilience of Oregon's Lands and Waters (EO 25-26)

Oregon's lands and waters form an interconnected system that supports ecosystems, communities and economies across the state. Forests, rangelands, estuaries, rivers, working farms, transportation corridors, and coastal shorelines each play essential roles. They store carbon, regulate water, support fish, wildlife and First Foods, sustain livelihoods, move people and goods, and buffer communities from the effects of a changing climate. Ecosystems, communities, and economies in Oregon face growing risks from climate-related impacts such as long-term drought, catastrophic wildfire and wildfire smoke, sea level rise, destructive flood events, as well as other stressors like habitat loss, invasive species, and disease.

In recognition of the importance of building the resilience of these systems and communities to climate-related disruptions, Governor Kotek issued Executive Order (EO) 25-26 on October 21, 2025. EO 25-26 directs Oregon's natural resource agencies to work collaboratively toward the shared goal of strengthening the resilience of Oregon's natural and working lands and waters. EO 25-26 recognizes that resilience does not mean preserving things exactly as they are; instead, it means protecting the ability of lands, waters and people to cope, adapt, and/or transform in response to a changing climate and to continue to support essential functions even as conditions change.

The first step in implementing EO 25-26 was to define key resilience attributes, i.e. the characteristics of lands and waters that are currently resilient to impacts from climate change and therefore able to deliver multiple benefits that are likely to persist under future climate conditions; or are capable of achieving multiple benefits of high resilience in the face of changing conditions if supported by restoration, enhancement or reconnection. After much conversation and deliberation, the following four resiliency attributes were developed to guide the implementation of EO 25-26 by natural resource agencies:



1. Connectivity within and across land and water to facilitate the movement of organisms and ecological processes.
2. Diverse and complex habitats, landscapes, and aquatic systems that provide options for native species and human communities to respond to change and disturbance.
3. Flood, fire, and other natural processes have the space and time to sustain key ecological functions.
4. Natural and working lands and waters support, and are supported by, vibrant human communities, lifeways, and livelihoods.

This executive summary distills core elements from workplans prepared by 14 state agencies and the Columbia Gorge Commission to implement the directives of EO 25-26. The summary provides a clear overview of shared priorities and demonstrates how agencies are aligning programs, tools and investments to advance the resilience of lands, waters and communities. The workplans focus on maximizing resilience gains from existing resources while positioning agencies to take advantage of new opportunities as they arise. The workplans focus on the existing and upcoming budget cycle (2026-2029) and will be updated in advance of the 2029-2031 budget development process.

While individual agency workplans vary based on each agency's mission and responsibilities (and may not include all elements noted below), together they reflect a coordinated statewide vision-- integrated, science driven, partnership centered and focused on building long-term resilience. Where possible, the work of Oregon's natural resource agencies leverages work done by others such as Tribal Nations, landowners, federal and local governments, universities, and non-governmental organizations and philanthropic partners. Collectively, these efforts strengthen Oregon's capacity to adapt to change while protecting the values Oregonians share and support the EO's goal to **protect, conserve, connect, or restore 10% of Oregon's lands and waters within ten years.**

Core Themes of 2027-2029 Agency Workplans

1. Advance Protection, Restoration and Stewardship Actions Across Priority Oregon Waters and Landscapes

Across forests, rangelands, farms, estuaries, rivers, near-shore environments, transportation corridors, state parks, coastal dunes, and wildlife habitats, agencies are implementing or preparing to implement large-scale actions that strengthen the four statewide resilience attributes.

Actions include:



Connectivity

Connectivity across land, sea, water, and sky

Protecting cold-water refugia, increasing fish passage, restoring riparian corridors and floodplains, protecting and restoring wildlife corridors, protecting coastal habitats, supporting healthy forest landscapes, and mitigating hazards in a key transportation corridor.

Diversity and complexity of habitats and landscapes

Restoring kelp ecosystems, sage-grouse habitat, oak and grassland systems, tidal wetlands, estuaries, beaver habitat, rangelands, and aquatic systems affected by contaminants, and systems affected by invasive species.



Ecological process function

Pursuing landscape-scale native plant restoration, prescribed and cultural burning, climate-aligned reforestation, groundwater and watershed protection, removal of structural barriers, and actions that allow rivers, forests, dunes, and estuaries to adjust naturally to disturbance.

Community and livelihood resilience

Respecting Tribal sovereignty and supporting the health, abundance, and access to First Foods. Supporting rural stewardship, transportation reliability, drinking-water resilience, smoke-readiness, wildfire-adaptation, hazard mitigation planning, and community leadership—ensuring communities can thrive while adapting to change.



2. Improve and Expand Access to Programs that Support Land and Water Managers in Building Resilience

Workplans show consistent agency commitment to addressing technical, regulatory, and financial barriers, reducing timelines, and modernizing rules and policies to enable restoration, stewardship, climate-smart forestry, water-quality protection, coastal resilience, and wildfire adaptation.

Efforts include:

- Enhancing outreach and communication with land and water managers seeking information on state technical and financial assistance to support resilience projects on natural and working lands;
- Streamlining removal-fill, fish passage, riparian and terrestrial restoration, and tidal project permitting;
- Increasing forest resilience by modernizing forest-practice and prescribed-fire policies;
- Integrating resilience attributes into grant making and planning;
- Expanding wetland and conservation mitigation banking;
- Innovating approaches for water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery and aquifer recharge;
- Collaborating with Tribal Nations to further the integration of Indigenous knowledge; and
- Supporting local governments and communities adapting to wildfire and smoke, flood, heat, drought, coastal hazards, and ecosystem change.

Building resilience at scale requires collaborating with partners and supporting their stewardship of Oregon's working lands and waters in ways that strengthen ecosystems, communities and

local economies. These actions will help Oregonians act quickly and confidently to build resilience, while maintaining environmental safeguards and community protections.

3. Target Resources toward Priority Needs and Programs that Deliver Results

Agency workplans embed EO 25-26 into existing programs that have a track record of delivering results — fish and wildlife habitat restoration, forest management, watershed enhancement grants, placed based water planning and investment, water-quality and quantity protection, mitigation banking, estuary and shoreline planning, land-use regulation, transportation resilience, emergency management, scenic-waterway protection, and wildfire programs. Agency workplans not only prioritize these programs but, in many cases, identify strategies to expand their reach and impact. By strengthening proven systems rather than building new ones, agencies increase impact while maintaining clarity for landowners, local governments, Tribal Nations, and community organizations.

Agency workplans direct resources toward areas of highest need that lay the foundation for our future. Collectively they center the following priority initiatives:

- **Build a Resilient Water Future through Strategic Monitoring, Protection, and Innovative Water Management Tools**

Monitor and implement groundwater quality strategies, advance drought preparedness, increase instream water protections particularly in cold-water habitats, and innovate approaches for water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery and aquifer recharge.
- **Accelerate Strategic Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Restoration**

Drive integrated and prioritized restoration efforts—instream leasing, aquatic habitat restoration, fish passage barrier removal, mine reclamation—and incorporate multi benefit approaches to implementing water quality improvement plans (Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)) to ensure durable, adaptive watershed strategies.
- **Expand Wetland and Species Mitigation Capacity to Protect Critical Landscapes and Waters**

Increase wetland inventories, strengthen mitigation banking, modernize mitigation processes, and scale programs like Sage Grouse In Lieu Fee to protect sensitive species and landscapes under increasing climate pressure.
- **Advance Rangeland Resilience through Invasive Grass Management, Native Seed Capacity, and Fire-Adapted Strategies**

Address invasive annual grasses, protect and grow core sagebrush landscapes, expand native seed capacity, strengthen agricultural water quality partnerships, and support fire-adapted rangeland landscapes to stabilize ecosystem and community resilience.

- Increase Coastal and Nearshore Resilience to Climate and Ocean Change**
 Invest in kelp/rocky habitat resilience, support coastal science convenings, and support planning to safeguard nearshore ecosystems and coastal communities. Locate and prioritize high-risk erosion, landslide and flooding hazard sites along the State's most critical coastal lifeline route (Highway 101).
- Protect and Restore Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity**
 Invest in protection and habitat restoration within Priority Wildlife Connectivity Areas, remove barriers within big game migration corridors by supporting working lands transitions to virtual fence options and support highway wildlife crossing projects, provide technical and financial assistance to landscape restoration projects that facilitate movement of wildlife and climatic shifts in vegetation over time.
- Advance Community and Wildfire Resilience**
 Modernize and align Community Wildfire Protection Plans with statewide hazard mitigation planning, increase use of prescribed fire with public health protections, update the Smoke Management Program and expand landscape-scale fuel treatments, build fire-adapted communities and reduce risk to people, infrastructure, and lifeways, advance climate-smart forestry, ecological restoration, riparian protection, and long-term regenerative capacity.

4. Accelerate the Acquisition and Use of Data that Supports Resilience, Mapping, and Monitoring

Agency workplans prioritize funding and scaling actions that move toward informed, climate-smart decision-making,

Actions include:

- Statewide lidar and remote-sensing for forests, floodplains, estuaries, rangelands, shorelines, watersheds and landslides;
- Water-quality and groundwater monitoring networks;
- Air-quality and wildfire-smoke trend reporting;
- Forest inventory, carbon flux modeling, reforestation and climate adapted species alignment;
- Climate-hazard risk maps for wildfire, flooding, heat, landslides, and coastal erosion;
- Blue-carbon accounting tools for tidal wetlands;
- Vital Signs ecological and cultural monitoring in the Columbia River Gorge;
- Real-time transportation hazard monitoring along U.S. 101;
- Shared statewide data infrastructure for natural climate solutions; and
- Tribal-led integration of Indigenous Traditional Ecological and Cultural Knowledge.

These shared information sources and data sets dramatically increase Oregon’s ability to predict climate impacts, prioritize resilience investments, coordinate across jurisdictions, and measure progress statewide.

5. Identify Actions that Promote Collaboration and Shared Resources to Secure Stronger Resilience Outcomes

Agency workplans prioritize actions that build collaboration, support broad use of shared information and tools, and coordinate resources through shared strategies and plans.

Actions include:

- **Shared Science:** Where possible, develop common datasets and monitoring tools to support consistent, science-based decisions;
- **Shared Resources:** Develop tools, data, and guidance that can be shared amongst agencies and with partners to strengthen local planning, hazard readiness, and infrastructure resilience;
- **Shared Planning:** Support efforts to develop a long-term plan that integrates natural resources, infrastructure, public health, land use, emergency management, Tribal priorities, and community needs as part of a Plan for a Resilient Oregon;
- **Integrated Stewardship:** Identify cross-agency work on forests, watersheds, coasts, and habitats using shared strategies and plans and aligned funding; and
- **Partnership with Tribal Nations:** Consider Indigenous knowledge and priorities across key resilience efforts.

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries' 2027-29 Workplan for Executive Order No. 25-26: Fostering Resilient Lands, Waters and Communities - DRAFT

September 2026

DOGAMI's Connection to EO No. 25-26

During the 2027-29 biennium, the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) will directly advance the objectives of [Executive Order \(EO\) No. 25-26](#) by producing, analyzing, and distributing geoscientific data required for science-based decision-making and hazard risk reduction and by undertaking a new mine reclamation initiative. The agency's mission, to provide earth science information and regulation to make Oregon safe and prosperous, supports the core goals of the EO related to the protection of natural and working lands and waters; building community resilience to natural hazards, including wildfires; and fostering climate change adaption and resilience across Oregon.

DOGAMI's Geological Survey and Services Program will continue to collect, analyze, and distribute lidar and other remotely sensed data; map geologic hazards; perform risk assessments; and conduct outreach so that empowered communities can prepare for and protect themselves from hazards amplified by climate change. Reliable, transparent geoscientific information builds trust among landowners, planners, local governments, and resource managers by improving the consistency and credibility of state actions, without creating new policy or regulatory mandates. This program's work not only advances EO 25-26's priority to accelerate the acquisition and use of climate-smart data, mapping, and monitoring, but also contributes to the shared statewide data infrastructure. Consistent with EO 25-26's recognition that people and nature grow more resilient together through place-based stewardship, DOGAMI will pair technical analysis with sustained, meaningful community engagement to ensure that data are accessible, understood, and actionable. This will equip Oregonians with the tools needed to prepare for, respond to, and thrive despite climate and natural disaster risks.

In parallel, DOGAMI's Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation Program has submitted a proposal to complete enhanced mine reclamation. The Oregon Environmental Restoration Council may fund this one-time, \$1,000,000 investment beginning in the fall of 2026. If funding is provided, this project would advance EO 25-26 priorities by restoring floodplains and ecological processes, increasing aquatic connectivity, re-establishing native riparian plants, and supporting community resilience by reducing flood and channel migration risk.

EO 25-26 List of Directives

Below is a list of the sections and subsections within EO 25-26. The items that are most closely related to DOGAMI's work have been highlighted.

- 1. Define Key Resilience Attributes for Lands and Waters**
 - a. Interagency Team Shall Develop Resilience Attributes**
 - b. Interagency Team Shall Develop Baseline Conditions**
 - c. Lead Agencies Shall Coordinate with ODOE re Natural and Working Lands (NWL) work**
- 2. Keep Oregon's Working Lands and Waters Working**
 - a. Identify and Improve Programs, Tools, and Incentives that Support Stewardship and Co-Benefits**
 - b. Improve Permitting Processes for Restoration Projects on Working Lands and Waters
 - c. Improve Application and Grant Review Processes
 - d. Evaluate Opportunities to Support Long-term Resilience of Near-Shore Resources
- 3. Conserve Natural Lands and Waters**
 - a. Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years**
 - b. Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions
4. Lead by Example
 - a. Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as a Co-benefit of Existing Management Objectives
- 5. Community and Wildfire Resilience**
 - a. Support Efforts to Create a Plan for Resilient Oregon**
 - b. Implement 20-year Landscape-Resiliency Plan
 - c. Create Fire-Adapted Communities**

DOGAMI 2027-29 Actions

DOGAMI's 2027-29 Actions to advance EO 25-26 are summarized below. These actions are individually described in the following workplan narrative and summary of interactions table.

- Action 1: Lidar and remote sensing data collection, analysis, and distribution
- Action 2: Enhanced mine reclamation

- Action 3: Natural hazard mapping, risk assessments, and additional GIS datasets

Action 1: Lidar and remote sensing data collection, analysis, and distribution

Summary: DOGAMI will make lidar and other remote sensing data available to support EO 25-26 analysis and will identify priority areas where repeat data collection is needed and pursue funding to recollect them. This data enables the state to: (1) map the topography and natural features such as floodplains, wetlands, riparian corridors, landslides, coastal dunes, and estuaries with high precision; (2) map human-modified landscapes and the location of infrastructure; (3) identify areas with space for floodwater storage that can alleviate flooding, prioritize areas for river restoration, and identify areas vulnerable to channel migration; (4) plan for and mitigate risk from wildfire by identifying areas that are vulnerable to wildfires and post-wildfire debris flows; and (5) establish baseline topography and vegetative canopy and density data needed to track the change in the quantity of carbon stored in forests and other vegetation, including carbon lost during wildfires. Beyond lidar, DOGAMI also collects other remotely sensed data, including geophysical data and earth observation data such as optical and hyperspectral imagery, which can be used to analyze land cover change, water budgets, forest and agricultural health and condition, drought stress, invasive species mapping, wildfire burn severity, movement of landslides, erosion of river banks, coastal erosion, and the presence of dunes.

DOGAMI has coordinated statewide lidar collection since 2007 through the Oregon Lidar Consortium (OLC), and as of spring 2026 approximately 99 percent of Oregon is covered by at least one lidar project. This existing coverage, of varying vintages, is already available to support EO analysis and can serve as baseline data for the resilience attributes and the statewide 10 percent conservation goal. However, each lidar collection represents only a single point in time, and much of the state's current coverage is now more than a decade old, predating recent wildfires, landslides, floods, and development. DOGAMI's priority under this action is therefore to identify where existing data is too old or too coarse to support reliable EO analysis, and to target those areas for recollection. Bathymetric lidar is a particular gap: coverage is very limited statewide, and new bathymetric collection would enhance EO 25-26 efforts such as mapping channel features, wetland delineation, and flood hazard studies. Many other remote sensing datasets are collected via satellite, which offers consistent, highly repeatable coverage and can be more cost-effective than terrestrial surveys or airplane-based data collection. Although DOGAMI currently lacks dedicated funding for this broader remote sensing work, the agency is well-positioned to expand its collection and analysis of these datasets, share its analytical expertise, and distribute this data to other agencies for purposes aligned with the EO.

Funding Status: DOGAMI is actively seeking funding through the OLC's partner-funded model for lidar collection. In the past, federal funding has been critical to new lidar collections, but

funding from these sources has been greatly reduced in the last 3 years. DOGAMI does not currently have dedicated funding to expand its collection and analysis of other remotely sensed data, such as satellite-based optical and hyperspectral imagery, but is pursuing opportunities to build this capacity.

Metrics/Outcomes: Since 2017, DOGAMI has tracked progress to complete lidar coverage through Key Performance Measure (KPM) 3 (Percent of Oregon (sq. miles) with lidar data at USGS quality level 2 or better). Now that the state has nearly full baseline coverage as of spring 2026, the agency is in the process of updating the KPM to reflect the publication of additional, useful lidar-derived products, such as a highest-hit digital surface model.

Connection of EO: Making lidar and other remotely sensed data available, and recollecting or expanding collection in areas where change has occurred, supports EO 25-26 analysis. This data supports the identification of natural lands and waters that may be protected to improve resilience to climate change, and empowers communities to protect themselves from natural hazards, including flood, drought, landslides, and catastrophic wildfire.

The EO 25-26 Workplan Executive Summary calls for accelerated acquisition and use of climate-smart data, mapping, and monitoring. It specifically names statewide lidar and remote sensing for forests, floodplains, estuaries, rangelands, shorelines, watersheds, and landslides and identifies that this is a shared information source that strengthens Oregon's shared statewide data infrastructure for natural climate solutions. Identifying where data is outdated or absent, and securing funding to collect it, is necessary for measuring progress toward the EO's conservation goals.

Interagency and External Partner Collaboration: Lidar and other remotely sensed data are used by many agencies beyond DOGAMI to answer primary questions about land use, water, agriculture, forests, infrastructure, wildlife, ecology, and more. The OLC has included more than 80 partners to date, including federal, state, and local agencies, utilities, and nonprofits—who co-fund data collection. This is consistent with EO 25-26's emphasis on shared science and shared resources. DOGAMI will work with these and other EO-implementing agencies to identify which areas of the state most need updated lidar and other remotely sensed data to support their resilience analyses, and will prioritize recollection and analysis efforts accordingly.

Alignment with [Statewide Resiliency Attributes](#): Lidar and other remote sensing data collection, analysis, and distribution provide the high-resolution topographic, vegetation-structure, and land-condition information needed to assess and monitor these resilience attributes. This data supports mapping of habitat connectivity and barriers to species movement, characterizes vegetation and habitat diversity, and informs floodplain, fire, hydrologic, and drought-stress process modeling. It also helps identify flood, wildfire, landslide, and erosion risks to communities and infrastructure, supporting resilience planning that protects both ecological function and community livelihoods.

Action 2: Enhanced Mine Reclamation

Summary: DOGAMI will implement a three-year initiative to advance enhanced reclamation at up to 13 mine sites across Oregon, restoring floodplain function, riparian and aquatic habitat, and native vegetation at sites that would otherwise remain stabilized but ecologically impaired. DOGAMI regulates approximately 1,000 surface mine sites statewide, many located within floodplains and forested landscapes. While reclamation requirements in legacy permits ensured basic site stabilization, they may have supported the additional work needed to reestablish thriving native plant communities, reconnect floodplain processes, or restore functioning ecosystems after a mine is closed. In addition, there were numerous mine and drill sites that were closed before modern reclamation regulations; many of these remain degraded decades later and represent a significant, largely untapped restoration opportunity.

Working with landowners, state and federal agencies, restoration organizations, and permitting entities, DOGAMI will identify priority sites, develop site-specific restoration plans, implement a mix of lower-cost revegetation and more complex floodplain connectivity projects, and monitor ecological outcomes. Collectively, these actions support all four of EO 25-26's key resilience attributes: connectivity; diverse and complex habitats; ecological processes; and community resilience.

Funding Status: DOGAMI has requested \$1,000,000 in support from the Oregon Environmental Restoration Council, funded through the Monsanto Settlement Agreement. The Council has approved the project concept, but funds cannot be released until further review in the fall of 2026.

Metrics/Outcomes: The primary measurable outcome is the completion of enhanced reclamation at up to 13 mine sites. Key milestones include staffing the project team, establishing site-selection criteria, identifying project sites, completing designs and permitting, securing contractual support, executing reclamation projects, and providing reports to the Council. Anticipated ecological outcomes include improved riparian condition, increased native vegetation cover, reduced erosion and runoff, restored floodplain processes, reconnected off-channel habitat, and enhanced carbon storage.

Connection to EO: Enhanced mine reclamation directly advances EO 25-26 by transforming legacy mine sites into functioning ecological assets. This will address the EO goal of protecting 10 percent more climate-resilient lands and waters within 10 years. Mine restoration is explicitly named in the EO 25-26 Workplan Executive Summary as a priority initiative to accelerate strategic water quality and aquatic habitat restoration. Restoring floodplain connectivity, riparian habitat, and native vegetation at these sites helps re-establish refugia for threatened and endangered native salmonids and other species, strengthens watershed resilience to drought and flooding, and demonstrates how state regulatory programs can be leveraged to achieve resilience outcomes beyond baseline compliance.

Interagency and External Partner Collaboration: DOGAMI will collaborate closely with Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Department of State Lands, and other state and federal agencies to align enhanced reclamation projects with existing restoration priorities, regulatory requirements, and watershed objectives, and to identify opportunities to leverage additional funding. The project will also engage mine site owners, soil and water conservation districts, watershed councils, and conservation organizations, along with Tribal governments, and environmental justice communities during project planning and site selection, consistent with EO 25-26's emphasis on shared science, shared resources, and inclusive resilience planning.

Alignment with [Statewide Resiliency Attributes](#): Enhanced mine reclamation restores floodplain connectivity and reconnects aquatic and riparian habitats, supporting the connectivity attribute. Expanding native vegetation and off-channel habitat strengthens habitat diversity and complexity. Reconnecting hydrologic processes between mine ponds, floodplains, and river systems restores natural ecological function, and the resulting improvements to water quality, erosion control, and species refugia contribute to community and livelihood resilience across affected watersheds.

Action 3: Natural Hazard Mapping, Risk Assessments, and Additional GIS Datasets

Summary: DOGAMI's natural hazard maps, risk assessments, and supplemental GIS datasets are core to statewide resilience planning and emergency response. DOGAMI produces natural hazard maps and assessments that identify areas at greatest risk from floods, channel migration, coastal erosion, liquefaction, landslides, and post-wildfire debris flows—hazards that intensify as climate conditions change. These reports show which homes and communities are in hazardous areas, how many people may be displaced after a disaster, and how much financial damage may occur. DOGAMI riverine and coastal data can be used to identify floodplains and coastal features that have been impacted by infrastructure or human development (e.g., levees that reduce floodplain connectivity). In addition, DOGAMI publishes other GIS datasets, including the statewide building footprint database, that have a wide range of applications related to resilience and land use analysis.

Accurate hazard maps allow Oregon to target resilience investments where climate risks are highest while avoiding public and private investment in locations that are unsafe or increasingly untenable. They can be used to identify which farms, forests, floodplains, dunes, bluffs, and wetlands are prone to, or buffer against, natural hazards helping prioritize these features for protection and land management. Local governments, planners, emergency managers, and landowners rely on this information to understand their risk, create Natural Hazard Mitigation

Plans, make land-use decisions, and act during emergencies (e.g., evacuating at-risk neighborhoods).

Despite the need and use for these maps and reports, current mapping remains incomplete, leaving significant gaps in areas critical to public safety.

Funding Status: Hazard mapping and risk assessments are currently partially funded but insufficient to meet statewide needs. Historically, the majority of funding for natural hazard mapping has come from federal grants, including those administered by Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, in the last two years these agencies have delayed grant awards and changed grant parameters to exclude natural hazard mapping. Unless federal funding resumes, DOGAMI will face a substantial decrease in funding for natural hazard mapping in the 2027–29 biennium, and will need to identify new funding sources to maintain the state's current ability to meet EO 25-26 objectives related to risk reduction, climate resilience, and strategic conservation.

Metrics/Outcomes: In the past, DOGAMI has tracked advances in hazard mapping through KPM #1 (Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion). The revised KPM #1 will continue to be a useful measure of agency progress toward producing new maps and assessments.

These studies typically produce products such as detailed maps, technical reports, GIS datasets, hazard inventories, and interactive tools. DOGAMI staff also prioritizes community engagement, including project-specific presentations and outreach events across the state.

Connection to EO: Production and publication of natural hazard maps and risk assessments support the key EO priority to improve community and wildfire resilience. Furthermore, both the Plan for Resilient Oregon and the EO 25-26 Workplan Executive Summary identify the need for basic hazard data collection and to accelerate climate-smart data, mapping, and monitoring as priorities. DOGAMI data helps identify where people, property, and infrastructure are at greatest risk from natural hazards exacerbated by climate change. It also helps identify natural floodplains, dunes, and wetlands that buffer communities from climate-driven hazards and warrant protection.

The EO also seeks to create fire-adapted communities which need to be both prepared for wildfires and also ready to address post-wildfire threats. After wildfires, heavy rainfall and snow melt can produce life-threatening flooding, landslides, and fast-moving debris flows. By mapping these hazards before or shortly after a wildfire, DOGAMI can help communities understand which areas are at risk from secondary disasters after wildfires.

Interagency and External Partner Collaboration: DOGAMI collaborates on natural hazard mapping and risk assessments with local governments, Tribes, and a wide range of state and federal agencies including the Department of Land Conservation and Development, Oregon Office of Emergency Management, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Forestry, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, Silver Jackets (interagency flood team), and the state Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team.

DOGAMI is better able to serve Oregon and share resources by collaborating with these agencies and partners. Collaborators help DOGAMI prioritize hazard mapping needs and share information, including local knowledge and scientific expertise. Since DOGAMI hazard maps and datasets are used by many communities and agencies and need to be widely understood, staff will continue to prioritize outreach and engagement.

Alignment with [Statewide Resiliency Attributes](#): Natural hazard mapping and risk assessments are key to communities' ability to sustain themselves and to be resilient. This work most directly advances the attribute of support for natural and working lands and waters and support for human communities, lifeways, and livelihoods. By identifying where people, property, and infrastructure face the greatest risk from natural hazards, mitigation action and informed development can occur to protect communities while allowing natural processes to function.

Summary of the Intersection of DOGAMI Actions and EO Directives

1. DEFINE KEY RESILIENCY ATTRIBUTES FOR LANDS AND WATERS				
Subpart	Interagency team shall develop resilience attributes	Interagency Team shall develop baseline conditions	Lead Agencies shall coordinate with ODOE on Natural and Working Lands	
Anticipated Agency Action		Action 1: Lidar collection and analysis Action 2: Additional remote sensing collection		

2. KEEP OREGON’S WORKING LANDS AND WATERS WORKING				
Subpart	Identify and improve programs, tools and incentives that support stewardship and co-benefits	Improve permitting processes for restoration projects on working lands and waters	Improve application and grant review processes	Evaluate opportunities to support long-term resilience of near-shore resources
Anticipated Agency Action	Action 3: Enhanced Mine Reclamation			Action 4: Natural hazard mapping and risk assessments Action 5: Publish additional GIS datasets

3. CONSERVE NATURAL LANDS AND WATERS & 4. LEAD BY EXAMPLE			
Subpart	Protect, Conserve, Connect or Restore 10% of Lands and Waters within 10 years	Develop Innovative Mitigation Solutions	Develop and Implement Strategies to Enhance Climate Resiliency as Co-Benefit of Management Objectives
Anticipated Agency Action	Action 3: Enhanced Mine Reclamation		

5.COMMUNITY AND WILDFIRE RESILIENCE			
Subpart	Support Efforts to Create a Plan for a Resilient Oregon	Implement 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Plan	Create Fire-Adapted Communities
Anticipated Agency Action	Action 4: Natural hazard mapping and risk assessments Action 5: Publish additional GIS datasets		Action 4: Natural hazard mapping and risk assessments Action 5: Publish additional GIS datasets

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator & Geologist

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 10 – Legislative Update

Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator, will give a Legislative Update.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

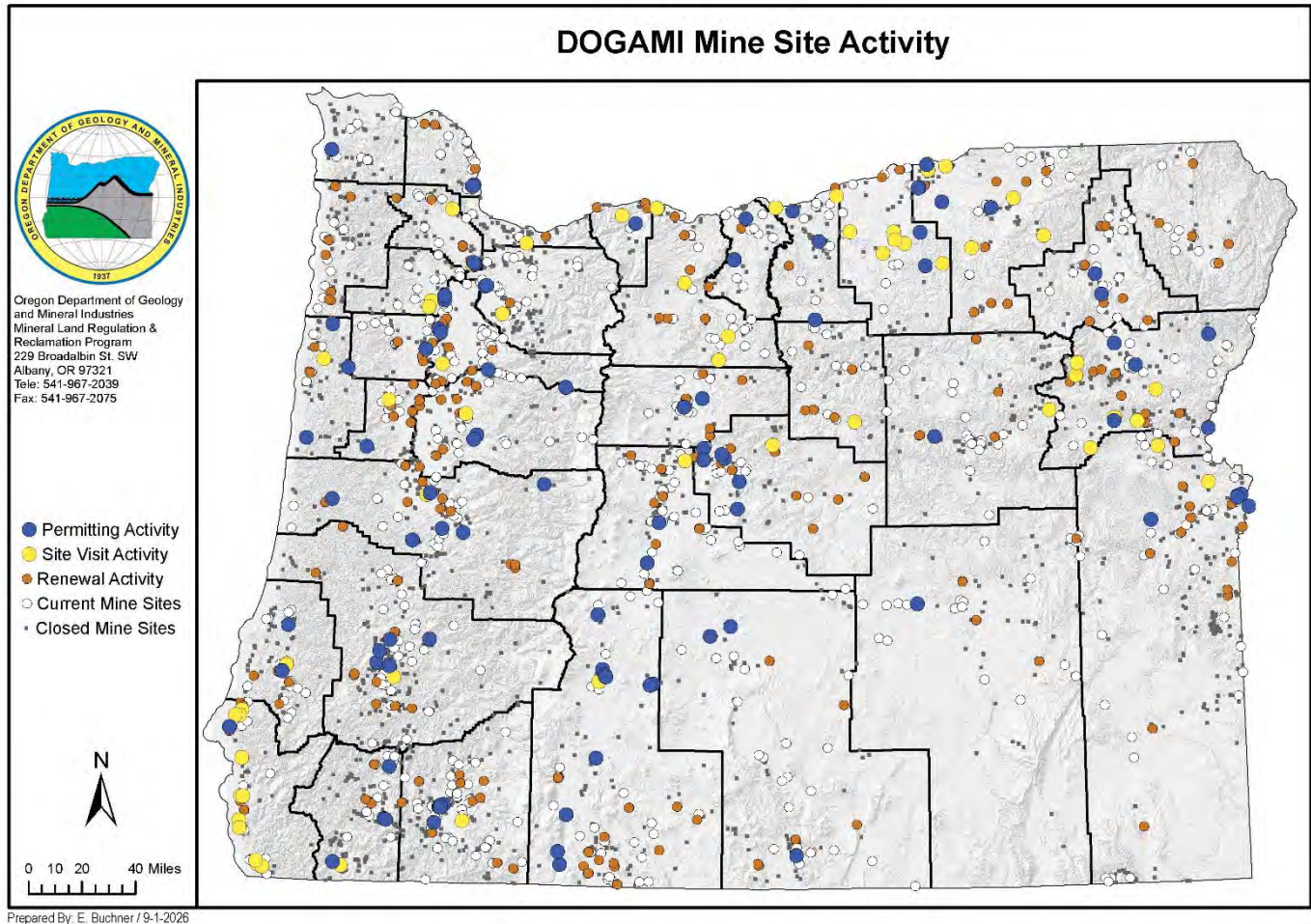
From: Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Date: September 2, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 11 – MLRR Update

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, will provide an MLRR Program update.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take action on this item.



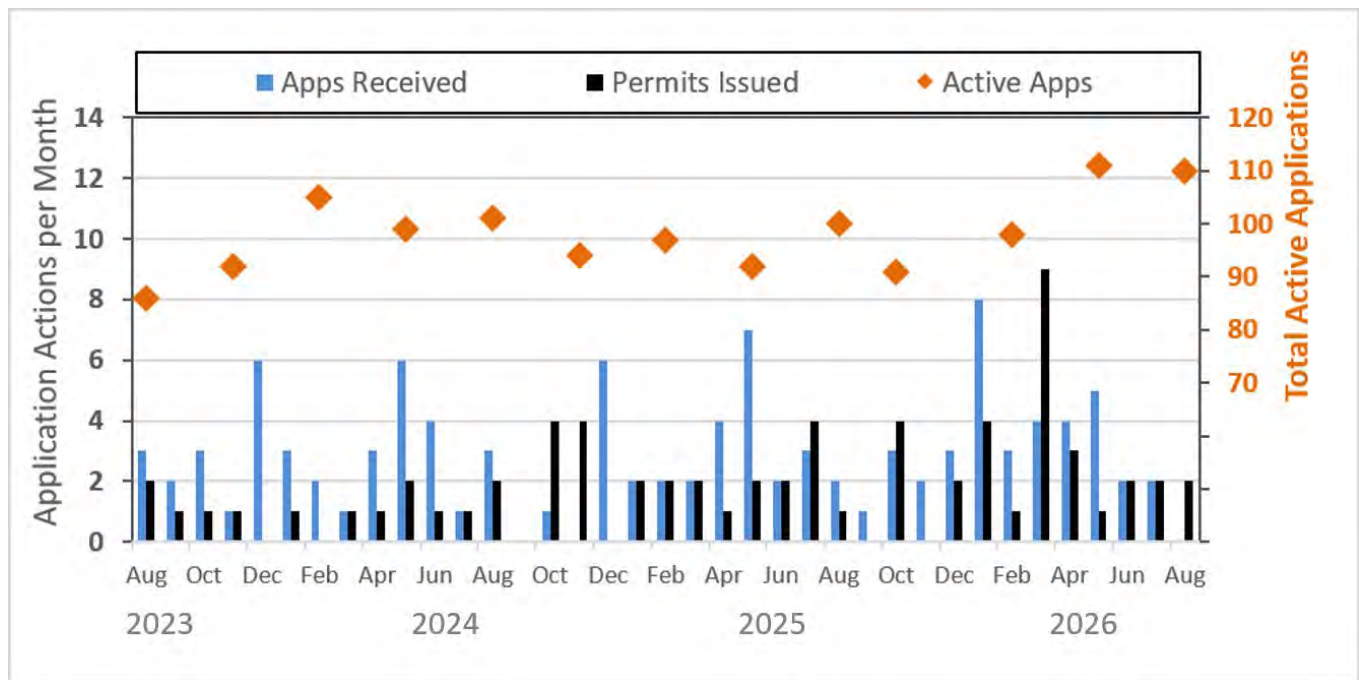
Prepared By: E. Buchner / 9-1-2026

Map shows aggregate/non-aggregate active permitting applications, site visits in the last 6 months, and renewals due in last 3 months.

Table 1: Permit Status Summary (as of 8/28/26)

	Oct 2025		Feb 2026		June 2026		Aug 2026	
	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps
Surface Mining								
Operating Permits	901	90	905	97	904	105	905	104
Exclusion Certificates	148	3	148	2	151	6	152	0
Sites Closed	0	5	0	5	2	7	1	6
Water Quality (DEQ)								
1200A Permits	157	10	157	10	157	10	157	10
WPCF 1000 Permits	51	4	52	5	52	5	52	5
Exploration	29	1	22	1	22	6	23	6
Oil & Gas								
Well Permits	70	3	69	9	66	8	66	6
Geothermal								
Well Permits	22	4	22	8	22	4	24	5
Prospect Wells	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0

Figure 2a: Operating and Exploration Permit Application Workload (as of 8/28/26)



The average processing time for an application completed during the last year exceeded 12 months.

Figure 2b: Application Processing Status (as of 9/1/26)

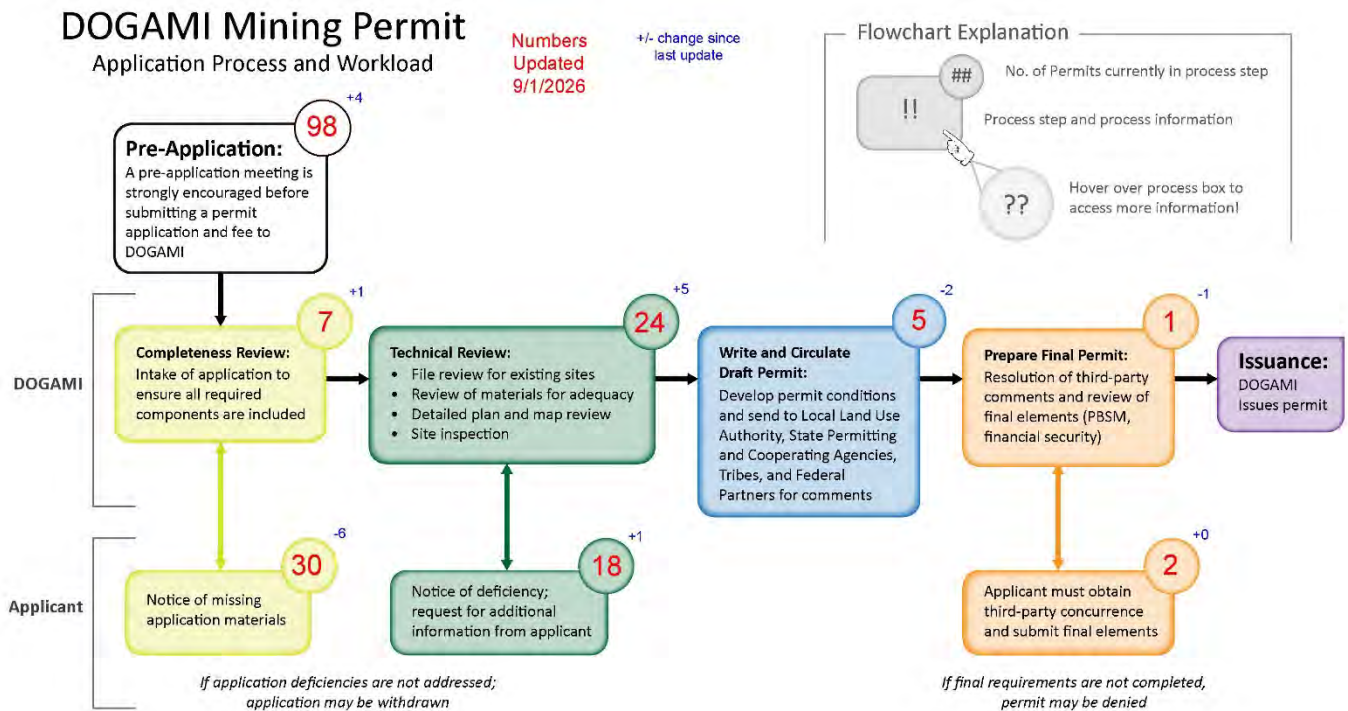


Table 2a: Permit Applications received since last update:

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type*	Date Received
06-0096	New	OP	5/29/2026
01-0230	New	EC	5/29/2026
19-0128	New	XP	6/15/2026
16-0023	Transfer	OP	6/29/2026
20-0023	Admin Transfer	OP	7/1/2026
21-0001	Transfer	OP-LE	7/6/2026
15-0201	Closure	EC	7/7/2026
05-0028	Closure	EC	7/21/2026
01-0231	New	EC	8/21/2026

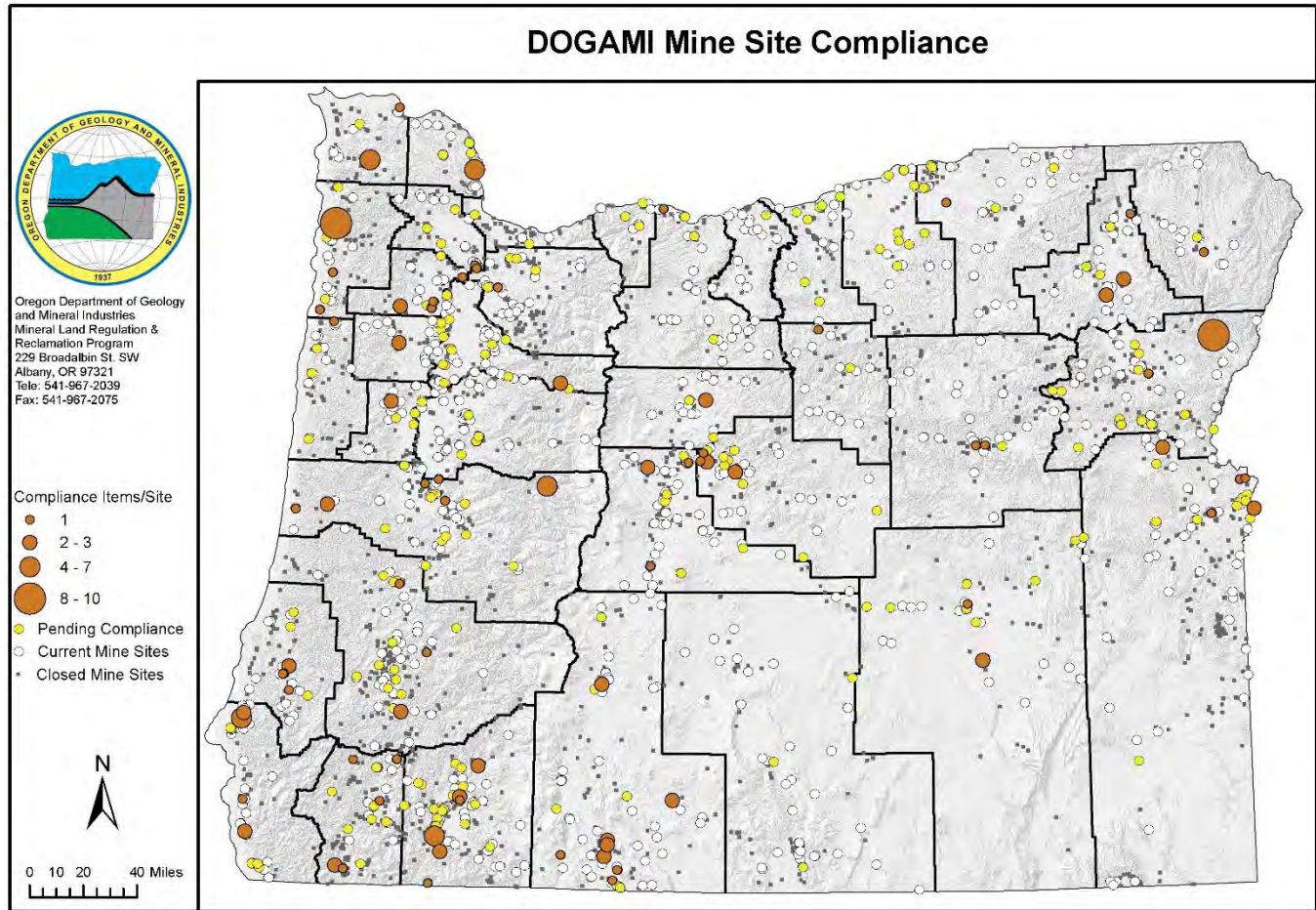
Key to Permit Type*

OP = Operating
Permit
XP = Exploration
Permit
LE = Limited
Exemption
EC = Exclusion
Certificate
CX = County Exempt

Table 2b: Decisions issued since last update:

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type*	Date Received	Date Completed	Decision
20-0100	Transfer	OP	10/1/2021	5/28/2026	Issued
18-0129	Closure	OP	11/3/2023	6/5/2026	Closed
06-0010	New	OP	9/16/2019	6/9/2026	Withdrawn
08-0056	Transfer	OP	5/7/2024	7/6/2026	Issued
09-0161	Amendment	OP	9/2/2021	7/9/2026	Issued
15-0201	Closure	EC	7/7/2026	8/5/2026	Closed
01-0230	New	EC	5/29/2026	8/3/2026	Denied
23-0284	Amendment	XP	10/22/2025	8/12/2026	Issued
03-0111	New	OP-LE	4/21/2024	8/20/2026	Issued
05-0028	Closure	EC	7/21/2026	8/25/2023	Closed

Compliance Activity at DOGAMI Mine Sites



Location of potential (yellow dots) and active (graduated orange dots) compliance actions from Table 3. Size of circle indicates number of violations per site.

Table 3: Compliance Summary – Active Violations by Type (as of 09/01/26)

	2024		2025				2026		
	Sep	Nov	Mar	Jun	Sep	Nov	Mar	Jun	Sep
Non-Payment of Fees	35	35	46	35	42	38	44	45	45
Limited Exemptions Terminated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Mining Without a Permit	13	13	14	14	14	22	18	18	18
Mining Outside Permit Boundary	20	20	20	18	22	27	28	28	29
Lack of Approval	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	5	5
Failure to Comply with Order	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14
Permit Boundary Survey Map	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Boundary Marking Violation	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
Permit Condition Violation	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	9
Reclamation Security	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	5
Failure to Reclaim Timely	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	96	96	108	94	107	118	127	131	135

Non-Payment of Renewal Fee – Civil Penalty Fact Pattern Matrix (*as of 09/01/2026)

#	Site ID	Timeline			Duration of violation		Late Pay History		Mitigating Factors, Other Considerations (status)	Penalty Amount	
		Renewal Fee Due	Renewal Fee Paid	Civil Pen. Paid	Days Renewal Past Due	Days in Violation of NOV	NOV's per last 3 years	Civil Penalty History		Staff Recc.	*State Geologist Approved
89	32-0032	5/31/26	-	-	93	33	0	0		\$250	\$250
88	23-0050	3/31/26	7/23/26	-	115	55	1	0		\$250	\$250
87	23-0268	3/31/25	-	-	520	460	1	0		\$250	\$250
86	36-0002	2/28/26	-	-	117	57	0	0		\$250	\$250
85	31-0005	2/28/26	-	-	117	57	1	1	Approved \$250 penalty in 2022	\$500	\$500
84	07-0137	2/28/26	-	-	117	57	2	0		\$250	\$250
83	05-0028	2/28/26	-	-	117	57	1	0		\$250	\$250
82	15-0217	12/31/25	-	-	174	114	1	1	Approved \$250 penalty in 2025	\$500	\$500
81	13-0034	11/30/25	-	-	205	145	0	0	Exclusion Certificate	\$100	\$100
80	18-0033	10/31/25	-	-	112	52	1	1	Approved \$500 penalty in 2022 Penalty waived in 2020	\$750	\$750
79	29-0074	9/30/25	-	-	143	83	1	1	Approved \$250 penalty in 2022	\$500	\$500
78	18-0028	8/31/25	-	-	173	113	1	1	Approved \$250 penalty in 2024	\$500	\$500
77	08-0096	8/31/25	1/26/26	-	148	88	0	0	Paid on NOV las 3 years	\$250	\$250
76	20-0124	8/31/25	-	-	173	113	0	0	Exclusion Certificate	\$100	\$100
75	01-0204	7/31/25	1/9/26	-	162	102	2	0		\$250	\$250
75	15-0166	7/31/25	-	-	204	144	0	0	Abandoned	\$250	\$250
74	17-0152	7/31/25	11/10/25	-	102	42	1	0		\$250	\$250
73	31-0048	7/31/25	10/23/25	-	97	37	1	0	Error, Deposit delay	Reverse	Reverse
72	20-0078	7/31/25	10/23/25	-	97	37	0	0	Error, Deposit delay	Reverse	Reverse
71	08-0106	5/31/25	-	-	265	205	2	1	Exclusion Certificate, Approved \$100 penalty in 2024	\$150	\$150
70	08-0107	5/31/25	9/22/25	-	114	54	0	0	Exclusion Certificate	\$100	\$100
69	08-0109	5/31/25	9/24/25	-	116	56	0	0	Exclusion Certificate	\$100	\$100
68	09-0118	5/31/25	-	-	265	205	2	1	Approved \$750 penalty in 2024	\$1000	\$1000
67	36-0035	4/30/25	-	-	296	236	2	0		\$250	\$250
66	15-0186	2/28/25	6/17/25	-	98	38	0	0		\$250	\$250
65	17-0153	12/31/24	-	-	416	356	0	0		\$250	\$250
64	15-0217	12/31/24	-	-	416	356	0	0		\$250	\$250
63	20-0129	10/31/24	-	-	477	417	3	2	Third civil penalty for non-payment	\$750	\$750
62	18-0141	10/31/24	10/10/25	-	344	284	0	0	Exclusion Certificate	\$100	\$100
61	34-0048	8/31/24	11/3/25	-	439	379	0	0		\$250	\$250

*Board Delegated Approval Authority to State Geologist on 6/25/2021.

Other MLRR Project Status Updates

DOGAMI ePermitting Project (DEPS)– IT Modernization

- The project is within budget and on track to be completed in the 2025-27 biennium. A phased go-live by permit type (OAR) is planned:
 - o November 2026 – Financial Module & Chemical Process Mining (Div 37)
 - o December 2026 – Surface Mining (Div 30, 35)
 - o January 2027 – Exploration (Div 33)
 - o February 2027 – Oil & Gas, Geothermal (Div 10, 20)
- All project modules are in the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) phase. DAS oversight, Steering Committee and Project Team regular meetings continue.
- Outreach to the regulated community and the public started in late August 2026, including a direct mailing and rollout of a dedicated webpage for news and announcements:
<https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/mlrr/pages/deps.aspx>

Consolidated Applications for Chemical Process Mining

Grassy Mountain (37-0001)

https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/mlrr/Pages/chemicalprocess_Calico-GrassyMtn.aspx

- The Grassy Mountain Project is in the Final Permit Phase.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and DOGAMI have agreed on the reclamation bond amount. BLM will hold the joint reclamation bond; DOGAMI will hold the credible accidents bond for the state.
- DOGAMI has summarized public comments received and has worked with state agencies to draft responses to these comment summaries, which will be included with the final order.
- There are outstanding items delaying the issuance of final permits:
 - The State Historic Preservations Office (SHPO) has not yet concurred with the Federal Section 106 process on Cultural Resources. DOGAMI is working with BLM, SHPO, and DOGAMI's consultant, Stantec, to determine status of cultural resource concurrence.
 - Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) are finalizing some permit conditions.
 - DEQ rules require a bond to be posted prior to issuing DEQ permits, which has not been received.

Cracker Creek (37-0002)

https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/mlrr/Pages/Sumpter-CrackerCrk_projectDocuments.aspx

- The next step is for the prospective applicant to submit a notice of readiness to collect baseline data, which has not been received to date.

New Interest and Inquiries

- Informational meeting with Ameriwest July 23, 2026

**A big change is
coming to
DOGAMI – MLRR!**

**Check inside to find
out more!**

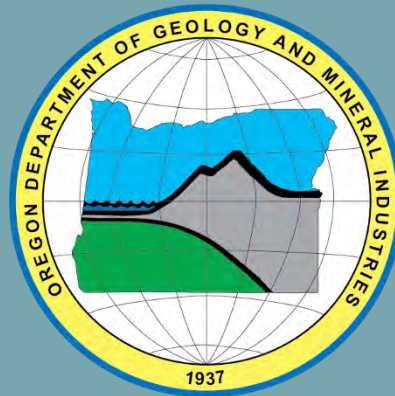
**Department of Geology
and Mineral Industries**
Mineral Land Regulation
& Reclamation Program

—
541-967-2039
—

DEPS@dogami.oregon.gov



<https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/mlrr>



DEPS

**DOGAMI
e-Permitting
System
(DEPS)**

Coming Soon!

Fall 2026

What is DEPS?

The DOGAMI e-Permitting System (DEPS) has been created to streamline applications and permit processes that were previously done through a paper submittal process.

Supported Permit Types:

- Aggregate Surface Mining
- Non-aggregate Surface Mining
- Oil & Gas Wells
- Geothermal Wells
- Chemical Process Mining
- Exploration

Next Steps

Current permittees will receive information in the following months about how to create an account in DEPS.

No action needs to be taken at this time.

Implementation Timeline

We will be launching the DEPS public portal starting Winter 2026 through Spring 2027.

We are rolling out each program individually:

1st – Chemical Process Mining

2nd – Surface Mining
(Aggregate and Non-aggregate)

3rd – Exploration

4th – Geothermal and
Oil & Gas Wells

Features

Online Payments

Pay invoices and fees online using e-Check/ACH payments.

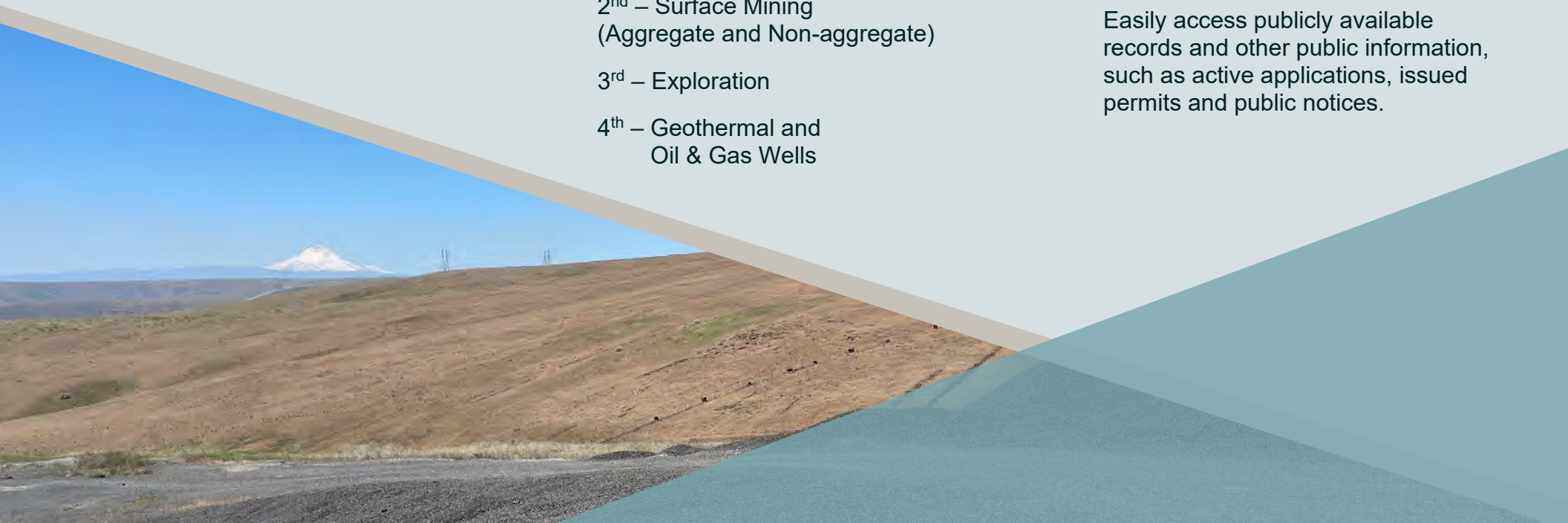
Check payments by mail will still be supported.

24/7 Access to Your Information

Check the status of your submitted applications, upcoming reporting obligations, permit renewal dates, scheduled inspections, pay invoices, or correspond with DOGAMI – MLRR staff.

24/7 Access to Public Records

Easily access publicly available records and other public information, such as active applications, issued permits and public notices.



Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 12 – GS&S Update

Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager, will provide an update on the GS&S program.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take action on this item.

September 16 2026

Agenda Item 12 – GS&S Update

This report summarizes Geological Survey and Services Program (GS&S) activities since the last presentation to the Board on June 22, 2026. Staff continue to focus on advancing active projects, closing out completed work, and developing new project concepts that support DOGAMI’s mission.

We currently manage 37 active non-Lidar grants (15 federally funded and 22 funded through other sources) and have no active Lidar projects.

Potential grant opportunities continue to grow in the areas of: 1) landslide inventory and risk reduction; 2) post-wildfire landside and debris flows; 3) channel migration and flood zone analysis; 4) natural hazard risk assessments; 5) earthquake hazard analysis; 6) tsunami inundation model analysis and coastal geomorphology; 7) geologic mapping in support of groundwater studies, mineral resource evaluations, and geologic hazards; 8) decarbonization studies (geologic carbon sequestration, geothermal energy, geologic hydrogen); and 9) critical mineral resource inventories.

Publications

DOGAMI GS&S continues to produce high-quality, reliable, peer-reviewed scientific publications that support data-driven decision-making. Over the past decade, we have released 158 publications—an average of about 16 per year—including maps, reports, data products, and web applications. Since the last board update on June 22, 2026, the GS&S Program has released four new publications, bringing the 2026 total to six (Figure 1; Table 1). One of the most recent releases is a bundled geophysical dataset covering parts of Baker, Grant, Harney, and Union Counties. The data were collected with DOGAMI funding and jointly published through the USGS.

Figure 1. Chart showing DOGAMI publication output since 2016.

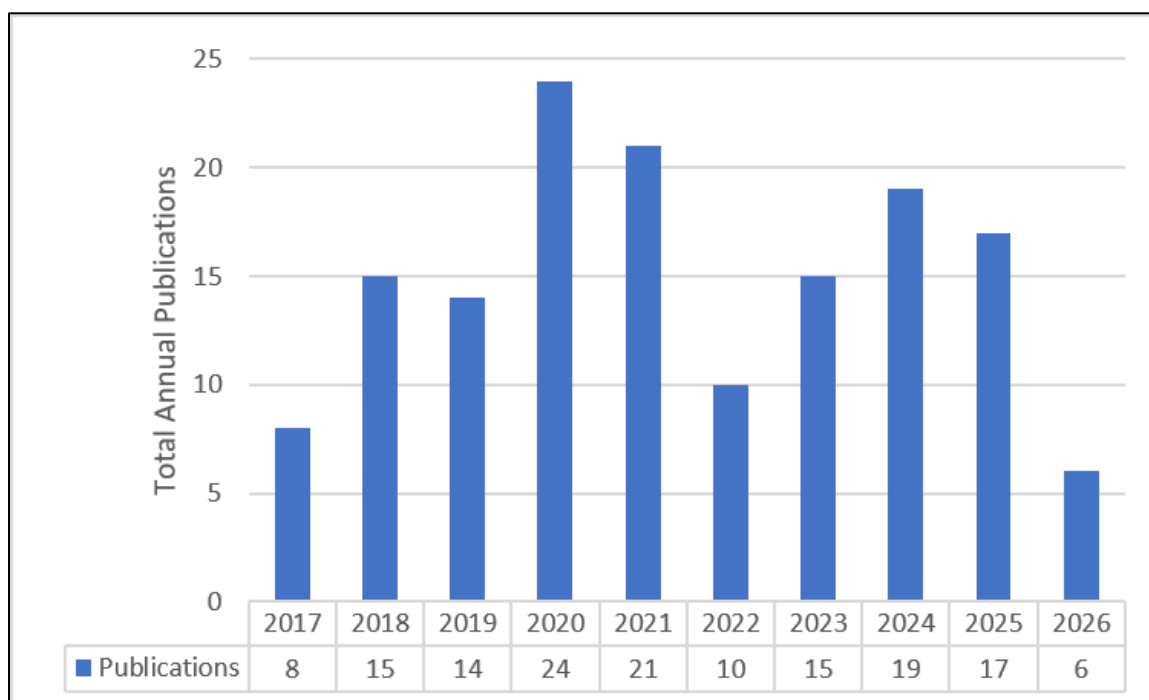


Table-1. Table showing DOGAMI publications released in 2026.

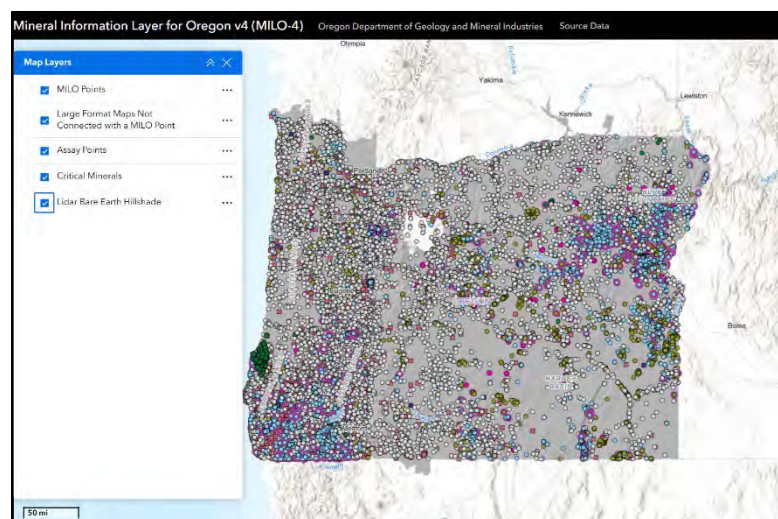
Publication Series	Publication Series No.	Title	Year
Open-File Report	O-26-01	Landslide Inventory Map of the Headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Coquille River Watershed, Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon	2026
Geologic Map Series	GMS-134	Geologic Map of the Adams Quadrangle, Umatilla County, Oregon	2026
Digital Data Series	MILO-4	Mineral Information Layer for Oregon, release 4	2026
Special Paper	SP-56	Modeling 2,475-Year Recurrence Interval Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard for the Central to Northern Oregon Coast	2026
Open-File Report	O-26-03	Multi-Hazard Risk Report for Crook County, Oregon	2026
U.S. Geological Survey data release	USGS	Airborne magnetic and radiometric data acquired in June 2023 over parts of Baker, Grant, Harney, and Union Counties, Oregon	2026

Recently Released DOGAMI Publications

- 1. Mineral Information Layer for Oregon, release 4 (MILO-4)**, compiled by Clark A. Niewendorp, Jason D. McClaughry, Carlie J.M. Azzopardi, Lowell H. Anthony, Vanessa M. Swenton, Jon J. Franczyk, and Fletcher E. O'Brien. [Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries : Mineral Information Layer for Oregon, release 4 \(MILO-4\) : Publications Center : State of Oregon](#)

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

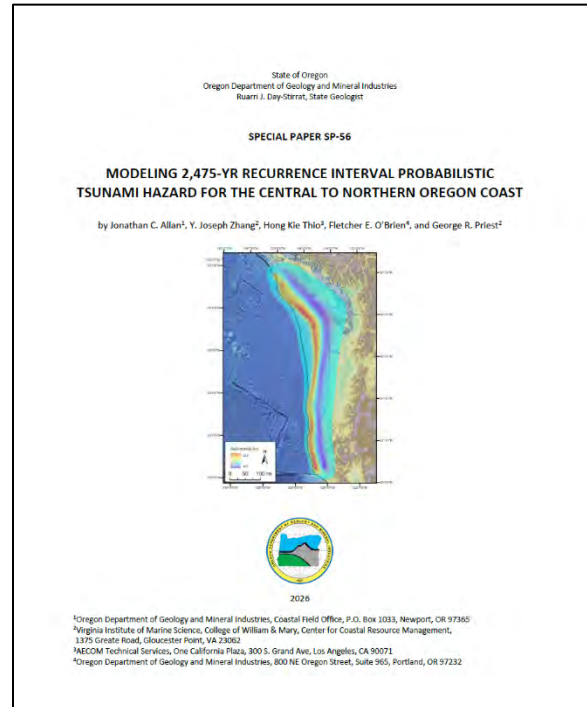
MILO-4 is a geospatial database that stores and manages information regarding Oregon's mineral occurrences, prospects, and mines. The geodatabase is the primary way the state of Oregon extracts, researches, and displays available historical mining and mineral resource information at local to statewide scales.



2. **Special Paper 56, Modeling 2,475-Year Recurrence Interval Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard for the Central to Northern Oregon Coast**, by Jonathan C. Allan, Y. Joseph Zhang, Hong Kie Thio, Fletcher E. O'Brien, and George R. Priest. [Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries : Special Paper 56, Modeling 2,475-Year Recurrence Interval Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard for the Central to Northern Oregon Coast : Publications Center : State of Oregon](#)

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

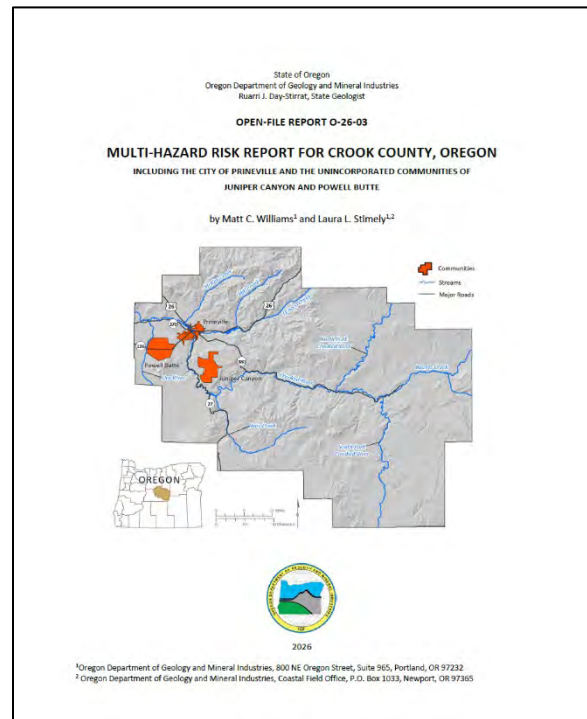
The objective of this study has been to produce updated 2,475-yr average return period (ARP) probabilistic tsunami hazard analysis (PTHA) maps for the central to northern Oregon Coast, including Clatsop County, Tillamook County, and Lincoln County. The new maps incorporate improved Cascadia earthquake rupture models developed in the past five years, improved bathymetric and topographic digital elevation models produced by NOAA's National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), and high-resolution tsunami inundation modeling.



3. **DOGAMI Open-File Report O-26-03, Multi-Hazard Risk Report for Crook County, Oregon**, by Matt C. Williams and Laura L. Stimely; 75 p. report, 8 tabloid size map plates, two Esri® geodatabases with internal metadata, external metadata in .xml format. [Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries : Open-File Report O-26-03, Multi-Hazard Risk Report for Crook County, Oregon : Publications Center : State of Oregon](#)

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

This report describes the methods and results of a natural hazard risk assessment for communities in Crook County. The results quantify the impacts of natural hazards to each community and enhance the decision-making process in planning for disaster.



Upcoming DOGAMI publications

- Cascadia Subduction Earthquake Damage and Loss Estimates for the Eugene-Springfield Urban Area, Guerrero **(To Pubs for final release)**
- Geologic Map of the Waterman Quadrangle, Guerrero **(In External and TRC Review)**
- Geologic Map of the Capehart Lake Quadrangle, Azzopardi **(Post External and TRC Review)**
- Geologic Map of the Lake on the Trail Quadrangle, Azzopardi **(Post External and TRC Review)**
- Geologic Map of the Moon Reservoir Quadrangle, Swenton **(To Pubs for final release)**
- Geologic Map of the Iron Mountain Quadrangle, Swenton **(To Pubs for final release)**
- Geology of the South Coast, McClaughry and Darin **(In Prep for External and TRC Review)**
- Debris flow risk and risk reduction in post-fire areas of Western Oregon, Burns **(In Prep)**
- Multi-hazard risk assessment of Yamhill County, Williams **(In Prep)**
- Multi-hazard risk assessment of Klamath County, Williams **(In Prep)**
- Statewide flood and channel migration database for Oregon, Williams and Appleby **(In Prep)**

Grants

The Geological Survey & Services (GSS) Program is Oregon's cost-effective, centralized source of geoscientific information. Its core mission is to leverage state and federal resources to produce maps, data, and assessments that help Oregon manage natural resources and prepare for hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and coastal erosion.

DOGAMI GS&S has a strong track record of using state-allocated funds to successfully compete for and secure federal grants from multiple partners. These grants allow DOGAMI GS&S to expand and accelerate essential scientific work that improves our understanding of Oregon's natural hazards and resources. A review of the past two biennia (2023–2025 and 2025–2027) shows that DOGAMI GS&S secured \$19,234,117 in completed, active, and pending project funding through an investment of \$5,101,498 in staff time and direct project support (Table 2). The next section provides a brief overview of DOGAMI GS&S's major federal funding partners and highlights the key projects and outcomes supported by each since 2023.

Table-2. Table showing DOGAMI GS&S federal funding by major source since 2023. Data includes funds completed, active, and pending project.

Funder	Federal	State
BLM	\$ 172,921	\$ -
DOGAMI	\$ -	\$ 551,380
FEMA	\$ 4,255,617	\$ 247,000
NASA	\$ 150,000	\$ -
NOAA	\$ 2,718,567	\$ -
NSF	\$ 236,600	\$ -
US DOE	\$ 3,417,237	\$ 868,713
USGS	\$ 8,283,175	\$ 3,434,405
Totals	\$ 19,234,117	\$ 5,101,498

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) — FEMA grants are federal funding mechanisms designed to support pre- and post-disaster projects, including recovery initiatives, hazard mitigation, preparedness programs, and emergency response capabilities. Through federal–state partnership grants FEMA funding helps communities build resilience, protect against disasters, and recover from emergencies.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- Federal Funds have been leveraged to support hazard mapping and analysis in the areas of landslide and channelized debris flows, earthquake, flood and channel migration, multi-hazard risk analysis, and public education and engagement.
- FEMA funding has allowed DOGAMI GS&S to release 47 publications related to hazards and outreach between 2023 and 2026.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) — NTHMP is a federal–state partnership led by NOAA that works to save lives and protect property before, during, and after tsunami events. It does this through applied research, detection, forecasting, data archiving, mitigation efforts, and international coordination. As part of NOAA’s National Weather Service Tsunami Program, NTHMP supports hazard assessment, public education, community planning, and tsunami warning systems.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- Use the newest scientific research on how earthquakes rupture and how tsunamis behave to improve tsunami modeling, mapping, safety planning, and public awareness.
- Keep pedestrian evacuation models up to date for coastal communities, assess tsunami risks, and make sure clear, accessible hazard information is available to both residents and visitors so that the potential for loss of life is reduced.
- Shift to probabilistic tsunami hazard analysis (PTHA) for Oregon Coast communities to provide more realistic risk estimates and improve safety, especially for critical and vertical-evacuation buildings. A 2,475-year Cascadia PTHA for the central and northern coast is complete and is expected to be adopted by the American Society of Civil Engineers for the 2028 building code update.
- Continue to help coastal communities by providing updated tsunami outreach materials (such as brochures and signs), organizing community discussions, and giving public presentations.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) STATEMAP Program — The USGS “State Component” of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program (NCGMP) funds state-led geologic mapping projects that address each state’s economic, social, and scientific needs. STATEMAP’s primary goal is to establish the geologic framework for areas important to a state’s welfare. It supports the broader NCGMP mission by producing new two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) geologic map databases that provide standardized, high-quality data for resource assessment, hazard mitigation, and land-use planning.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- Since the inception of the program in 1992, STATEMAP has been the largest source of funding for Oregon’s Geologic Mapping Program. As of 2026, Oregon has received a total of

\$7,054,016.12 in STATEMAP federal funds, allowing DOGAMI to significantly increase the production of new geologic maps.

- New, high-resolution, lidar-based geologic maps have been produced in key areas around the state, including the southern Willamette Valley, the lower Crooked River Basin, southern Oregon Coast, Harney Basin, and Walla Walla subbasin. The resulting maps are accurate, standardized publicly accessible datasets that directly support public safety, resource management, and planning across Oregon.

U.S. Geological Survey National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program (NGGDPP) — The NGGDPP is a USGS initiative that builds a federal–state partnership to archive, catalog, and provide access to geologic, geophysical, and engineering data—including maps, well logs, and physical samples—for research, education, and public use.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- Digitizing and making freely available to the public Oregon’s historic mine records, such as large-format mine maps, mine records, photographs, and historical accounts dating from 1861 to present day.
- Digitizing and making freely available to the public Oregon’s historic assay data created by DOGAMI’s in-house fire assay, chemical, and spectrograph laboratories between 1937 and 1985.
- Continuing to build and improve the Mineral Information Layer for Oregon (MILO), a database and web service that stores and manages information regarding Oregon’s mineral occurrences, prospects, and mines. It is the primary way the state of Oregon extracts, researches, and displays available historical mining and mineral resource information.

U.S. Geological Survey Earth MRI Program (EMRI) — A USGS initiative that builds a federal–state partnership to modernize mapping of the nation’s surface and subsurface, with a focus on critical mineral resources, geology, and mine waste. EMRI is part of the USGS Mineral Resources Program and aims to improve understanding of the United States’ geologic framework through high-resolution geologic, geophysical, and geochemical mapping. Its primary goals include identifying critical mineral resources, evaluating subsurface geology, and providing data that support national economic and security needs.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- Developing mineral-systems-focused maps statewide to improve understanding of mineralization in Oregon and to guide future mapping and characterization projects.
- Current mapping projects include characterizing lithium resources in the McDermitt Caldera in southeast Oregon, cobalt and copper resources in the Quartzburg Mining District in north-central Oregon, and nickel-cobalt systems in southwest Oregon.
- Mapping of historic mine waste to delineate that may be of future economic value.

U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) — The U.S. DOE manages several programs and funding opportunities focused on the energy transition and decarbonization. One major focus is critical minerals, where U.S. DOE supports efforts to understand upstream supply-chain challenges such as production, processing, and infrastructure. This contrasts with the USGS EMRI program, which is primarily oriented toward mineral exploration. DOE also places additional emphasis on minerals with national supply-chain

risk, resulting in a more targeted list of priority resources. As part of the broader green energy transition, DOE now also funds studies related to low-carbon energy exploration and storage—including geothermal and hydrogen—as well as assessments of subsurface potential for waste storage, such as CO₂.

DOGAMI Projects and Outcomes

- DOGAMI is partnering with Alaska and Washington on the Carbon Ore, Rare Earth, and Critical Minerals (CORE-CM) project. Oregon and Washington will focus on exploration and community benefits planning, while Alaska will concentrate on production, processing, and infrastructure.
 - CaRBTAP, a collaborative effort between DOGAMI and multiple state, private, and university partners, aims to improve understanding of the Columbia River Basalt Group's (CRBG) suitability for commercial-scale CO₂ storage.
 - WestGIN, a collaborative project involving DOGAMI and several western state geological surveys, directly supports the DOE initiative to accelerate geothermal deployment. The project targets major barriers such as limited public data, financial challenges in early-stage exploration, and the need for better coordination of technical expertise.
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The following grant opportunities have been recently funded, are awaiting decision, or are being developed. Collectively, these opportunities support DOGAMI's mission to provide earth science information to make Oregon safe and prosperous.

Funding Agency	Funding Program	Type	Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
IN DEVELOPMENT								
Funding Agency	Funding Program	Type	Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
AWAITING DECISION								
Northwest Natural Gas Company	Federal	Private	\$299,900	\$0	Full	Carbon Sequestration Characterization	2026/2027	Proposal Submitted Aug. 28, 2026
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA NSPIRES INNOVATE	Federal to OESU, IAA to DOGAMI	\$150,000	\$0	Full	Study –Northwest Oregon	2027	Proposal in Development, due July 6, 2026
Federal Emerg. Manag. Agency	FY 25 Cooperating Technical Partners	Federal	\$310,000	\$0	Full	A Probabilistic Tsunami Modeling Analysis (PTHA) of Clatsop County.	June 2026(?) to May 2020	Unclear if the proposal will be funded; awaiting more information
Federal Emerg. Manag. Agency	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	Federal to OEM, IAA to DOGAMI	\$525,000	\$175,000	Full	Create landslide inventory and channel migration hazard maps for Clackamas County.	Fall 2027- Fall 2030	Proposal in Development, due July 1, 2026
Bureau of Land Management	BLM Financial Assistance (Cooperative Agreements)	Federal	\$49,921	\$0	Full	Mapping landslides, supporting agencies to mitigate landslides, and distribution of data on BLM lands in SW Oregon.	Sept. 1, 2026 to August 31, 2027	Proposal Submitted to BLM March 17, 2026
National Science Found.	National Science Found.	Federal to OSU, IAA to DOGAMI	\$236,600	\$0	Full	Public engagement, outreach, and education about the Boring Volcanic Field, within the Portland Metro area.	2026 to 2030	Unclear if the proposal will be funded; awaiting more information

Funding Agency	Funding Program	Type	Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
RECENTLY FUNDED								
Federal Emerg. Manag. Agency	FY 26 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Federal to OEM, IAA to DOGAMI	\$112,500	\$37,500	None	Map post-fire debris flow fans and a 30-year history of debris flows in Eastern Oregon.	late 2026 to late 2028	Preapplication submitted to OEM November 14, 2025; Revised June 5, 2026
National Oceanic and Atmos. Admin.	FY 26 National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP)	Federal	\$390,000	\$0	Full	Tsunami outreach activities, with a shift towards probabilistic tsunami modeling of a 2500-year tsunami for the Oregon coast.	Sept. 1, 2026 to August 31, 2027	Awarded August 26, 2026
United States Integrated Ocean Observing System	FY 26 Pacific Northwest - NANOOS	Federal Funds to the UW, IAA to DOGAMI	\$300,000	\$0	Full	Support for the Oregon Beach Shoreline Mapping and Analysis Program (OBSMAP).	July 2026 to June 2031 (multi-year effort)	Awarded
U.S. Geological Survey	FY 26 NCGMP STATEMAP	Federal	\$576,364	\$576,364	18%	Geologic Mapping in the Amity Hills, Willamette Valley; New 500,000-scale geologic map of Oregon; Geologic Mapping in the Harney and Walla Walla	Oct. 1, 2026 to Sept. 31, 2028	Awarded July 14 2026
U.S. Geological Survey	FY26 National Landslide Hazard Reduction Program	Federal	\$105,000	\$105,010	Full	Serial orthophoto-based debris flow inventory of ~16,000 square miles of the Oregon Coast Range and Klamath Mountains.	Sept. 1, 2026 to Aug. 31, 2027	Awarded August 14 2026
Oregon Water Resources Department	Interagency Agreement	State	\$150,000	na	Full	Assess remote sensing data and on-the-ground features to interpret ongoing ground subsidence in the Harney Basin.	Oct. 1, 2026 to July 1, 2027	Awarded September 8, 2026
U.S. Dept. of Energy	Western States Geothermal Data Integration Network	Federal	\$625,000	\$0	Full	The western U.S. holds substantial untapped geothermal energy potential. Make data accessible to a wide audience.	2-year project	In contract negotiation.
U.S. Dept. of Energy	CarbTAP	Federal	\$419,471	\$354,867	Full	CaRB TAP understanding the Columbia River Basalt Group's (CRBG) suitability for CO ₂ storage.	2-year project	In contract negotiation.
U.S. Dept. of Energy	Carbon Ore, Rare Earth, and Critical Minerals (Core-CM) Initiative	Federal. DOGAMI will be a sub of a larger award.	\$1,829,946	\$457,550	Full	Regional mapping and rock sampling, analytical work, and airborne geophysics in Grant and Baker Counties.	April 2026 to March 2029	Submitted November 2023. Notice of Intent to Award, November 2025. In contract negotiation.
U.S. Dept. of Energy	Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL) and the National Energy Technology Laboratory (DOE-NETL)	Federal. DOGAMI will be a sub of a larger award.	\$175,000	\$0	Full	Strengthening critical domestic manufacturing and associated supply chains to maximize the benefits of the clean energy transition.	June 1, 2026 to May 31, 2028	Submitted November 2023. Notice of Intent to Award, November 2025. In contract negotiation.
Total All Proposals			\$6,254,702	\$1,706,291				

Staffing

DOGAMI GS&S recently completed recruiting a Geotechnical Services Leader to oversee subsurface activities within the joint DSL/DOGAMI Geologic Carbon Sequestration project, part of our Decarbonization Focus Area. The recruitment focused on finding a professional with strong experience in planning and executing geotechnical and geologic components of scientific well drilling, including managing projects related to scientific, geothermal, and oil and gas drilling. This position will work closely with the Decarbonization Projects Leader and the Decarbonization Geoscience Specialist to carry out key project responsibilities.

On August 31, DOGAMI welcomed Chaoyi Wang as the Geotechnical Specialist Lead within the Decarbonization Focus Area. Chaoyi earned his Ph.D. in geomechanics/geophysics from Pennsylvania State University in 2019, following an M.S. in Civil Engineering from Penn State in 2015 and a B.S. in Civil Engineering from Tongji University, Shanghai, China in 2012. His dissertation, *Mineralogical and Textural Controls on Shear Strength, Slip Stability, and Permeability of Faults*, reflects his deep expertise in fault mechanics and subsurface processes.

Chaoyi brings extensive experience leading research efforts, has authored more than 40 peer-reviewed publications, and is known for his strong attention to detail and ability to communicate complex scientific concepts to the public. He is eager to contribute to DOGAMI's mission and public service.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 13 – Director’s Report

Director Day-Stirrat will provide an Agency Update.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take action on this item.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 14 – Working Lunch – Oregon’s Geologic History Presentation

Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager, will present on Oregon’s Geologic History.

Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item.

Staff Report and Memorandum

To: Chair, Vice-Chair, and members of the DOGAMI Governing Board

From: Lori Calarruda, Executive Assistant

Date: September 8, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 15 – Confirm Time and Date for Next Quarterly Meeting

Currently the next DOGAMI Quarterly Board meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, December 2, 2026 in Portland or via Zoom.

Proposed Board Action: The Board may be asked to take action on this item by Confirming or Amending the currently scheduled Board meeting date.