

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

**June 22, 2026
8:30 a.m.**

Teleconference Public Meeting Agenda

This public meeting will be conducted as a virtual meeting. Written testimony can be submitted in advance, but no later than 2:35 p.m. on the meeting day to lori.calarruda@dogami.oregon.gov. Written comments received will be distributed to the Board.

Dial: 1-971-247-1195

When prompted, enter ID number: 821 4142 1471

If prompted for a Password: 120343

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 – Chair Anne MacDonald and Staff |
| 8:40 a.m. | Item 3: | Introduction of New Board Members |
| 8:55 a.m. | Item 4: | Review Minutes of March 10, 2026 Board Meeting

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: | Governor’s Natural Resources Team Update – Geoff Huntington, Senior Natural Resources Advisor; Chandra Ferrari, Natural Resources Advisor; and Amy Schlusser, Climate and Energy Advisor

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 10:05 a.m. | Break | |
| 10:20 a.m. | Item 7: | Presentation on Geothermal – Dr. James E. Faulds, Professor Geosciences, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG), University of Nevada, Reno

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:05 a.m. | Item 8: | MLRR Update – Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:20 a.m. | Item 9: | GS&S Update – Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager

Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:30 a.m. | Break | |
| 11:45 a.m. | Item 10: | Preliminary 27-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB) Discussion – Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer, and Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director

Board Action: The Board may be asked to take an action on this item |
| 12:45 p.m. | Item 11: | Confirm Time and Date for Special Board Meeting (July 22, 2026) and next Quarterly meeting (September 16, 2026)

Board Action: The Board may be asked to take an action on this item |

12:55 p.m.	Break	
1:05 p.m.	Item 12:	Executive Session – Annual Director Review Board Action: The Board will be asked to consider an action on this item
2:05 p.m.	Item 13:	Return to Public Session
2:15 p.m.	Item 14:	Annual Director’s Evaluation – Chair Anne MacDonald Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item
2:25 p.m.	Item 15:	Public Comment Only <u>written comments</u> received prior to or by 2:35 p.m. on the day of the meeting will be accepted
2:35 p.m.	Item 16:	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: June 15, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 4 – Review Minutes of March 10, 2026 Board Meeting

Attached are draft Board Minutes from the March 10, 2026 Board Meeting.

***Proposed Board Action: The Board Minutes of March 10, 2026 Board be
Approved/Approved as Amended/Not Approved.***

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

Tuesday, March 10, 2026
8:30 a.m.
Teleconference Public Meeting

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

Chair Kozlowski called the meeting to order at 8:33 a.m.

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

Chair Linda Kozlowski, Vice-Chair Anne MacDonald, Board Members Tiffany Thomas, and Ruth Dittrich were all in attendance via Zoom video/phone. Board Member Diane Teeman was not in attendance.

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

Vaughn Balzer, DOGAMI Rules Coordinator and MLRR Floodplain Mining Reclamationist

Others in attendance:

Diane Lloyd, Department of Justice (DOJ)

Dr. Alexis Templeton, Professor of Geochemistry & Geobiology, Dept. of Geological Sciences,
University of Colorado, Boulder

Paul Edison-Lahm, Board Applicant

Travis Miller, Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO)

Adison Rowe, DAS CFO Analyst

Blair Fitzgibbon, LPP Resources

3) Review Minutes of November 21, 2025 Board Meeting:

Chair Kozlowski asked if there were any changes to the minutes as presented. Vice-Chair MacDonald asked to have line 102 checked for her approval of the Budget Status Report. The recording was checked and verified she was not present at the time of that specific voting. No changes were made.

Board Action: **Thomas moved to approve the minutes of November 21, 2025 Board Meeting as submitted. MacDonald seconded. Yes Votes: Kozlowski; MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Motion carried.**

4) Financial Report:

Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer, presented the DOGAMI FY2025 Budget Status Report, as of December 31, 2025, end of the 2023-25 Biennium results for the Geological Survey and Services (GS&S) and Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) programs. He also reviewed high-level charts of the new 2025-27 LAB Budget. The Board Packet contained the financial actuals, graphs, and projections.

Dahlberg briefly reviewed the graph of the Biennium Comparison – Actual results from 2015-2025 with the 2025-27 LAB Budget. The current biennium reflects a significant step up in the Agency's budget and capacities primarily due to the five POPs listed at the bottom of the chart.

The Agency's General Fund Expenditure budget is \$8.8M, with an expectation of \$100,000 being left at the end of the biennium. Dahlberg stated that the numbers presented during the meeting are what he knows as of now and clarified that he is expecting adjustments once the Omnibus Bill is passed, which will be discussed at the June Board Meeting. Some of the adjustments include a General Fund reduction; salary adjustment, aka SALPOT, for COLAs, step increases, and a one-time payment to staff as the State changes from a once-a-month Workday payroll payment to every-two-weeks, that will take place in 2027.

Other Funds is approximately \$12M with \$10M coming from the POP for geologic carbon sequestration. There are 16 active grants from other State agencies and universities, and 15 active federal grants. Other Funds and Federal Funds reflect a fairly large amount of unspent budget, which is actually fine. It is due to the budget being created almost 2 years ago when the Agency was expecting more in the Lidar program, which unfortunately the federal resources that drove that has changed some of its focus. The Agency is actually spending the money it has on grants that are primarily staff-focused, where Lidar was technology-focused. Dahlberg said he is not concerned with the underbudget quantities for the Federal and Other Funds.

Dahlberg reviewed the 2025-27 General Fund – Utilized Budget graph, which is the burndown or consumption of the budget. It reflected the starting budget, what was spent through December, and where the projected ending balance will be at. The Agency plans to spend as much of it as it can. There is a large difference in Services and Supplies compared to the last Board Meeting due to an investment in a larger study area for additional coverage in the Blue Mountain Project at a lower cost per flight mile, that will be utilized as match for future grants.

Day-Stirrat added that for simpler terms, the Agency did not know what the legislative action would be going into the Short Session, so \$500,000 was held back, which would have been the maximum cut based on the requested scenarios. Once it became clearer in the Session, the Agency actioned a spend as match against a federal grant, which is the difference the Board sees. The match is against a DOE proposal that DOGAMI is in award negotiations for right now, that has a 3-year performance period.

Chair Kozlowski asked if it was part of the Governor's request for reduction in expenditures. Day-Stirrat answered that it was a legislative request for multiple percentage reduction scenarios they were going to action during the Short Session.

Dahlberg stated the vast majority of the Other Funds is coming from the subsurface geology and mapping. Very little has been spent as of December 31st, but that is starting to ramp up as the Agency continues to move forward with the project, especially during summer. He is working to

make sure the projections are aligned with what staff have worked on and what they will be working on to predict the future to keep it in the right spot. There are currently three federal grants the Agency is awaiting decisions on.

The MLRR program has good revenues. The fee increase started January 1, 2026, Dahlberg will continue to analyze the revenue stream to see if the earlier projections and actuals are in line. MLRR had a number of POPs, particularly POP 103, which is the first step to increase staffing in an effort to right-size the Program to deliver on services and meet the demand. The target operating reserve is closer to the \$1M negotiated with industry for the fee increase, instead of the 6-months DOGAMI wanted. The ePermitting platform is starting to get good traction, but due to the delayed start a carryover of \$700,000 from last biennium was requested to be rolled over into this biennium, which still keeps it on track for the original budget of \$2.5M.

Dahlberg wrapped up by saying DOGAMI is doing great and it is exciting to see where the Agency's future is heading. New things are coming, which will not only benefit the Agency but the State. Leadership works closely with the LFO and CFO analysts to keep them updated on the direction of the Agency. He stated the financials are holding steady and not going up and down, so it may be kind of boring.

Dittrich asked what the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF) is about. Dahlberg explained that for certain types and sizes of buildings, developers and builders are required to either install seismic equipment in the building or in lieu of installing the instrumentation, they pay a fee into the fund. DOGAMI partners with the University of Oregon (U of O), who purchases the equipment to get installed in a variety of locations in the state to increase the seismic array.

Vice-Chair MacDonald said that where accounting is concerned, boring is just fine. Dahlberg agreed.

Chair Kozlowski thanked Dahlberg for the thorough report in the Board Packet, stating it gives the Board confidence that the finances are well managed, and they know where the Agency is financially.

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

5) **Rulemaking:**

Vaughn Balzer, DOGAMI Rules Coordinator and MLRR Floodplain Mining Reclamationist presented on the topic of rulemaking to amend Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 632, Divisions 1, 10, 15, 20, 20, 33, 35, and 37.

Balzer stated MLRR received a fee increase that went into effect in January 2026. The proposed rulemaking is a significant effort to address clarifying regulatory fees following the fee increase approved for the MLRR program during the 2025 legislative session. The rulemaking effort will also cleanup several references to "Total Exemption" and replace with "Exclusion Certificate" language consistent with statute, and conduct general housekeeping updates that include updating statutory citations, correcting formatting errors, aligning internal inconsistencies within rule, and address outdated references. It will take some time and effort for this rulemaking process, this initial ask is to request approval from the Board to begin the process.

Chair Kozlowski clarified if this is an overview of a project the Agency is beginning that will be brought back to the Board for approval of the changes. Balzer answered yes. Kozlowski asked if there will be any public input through this process. Balzer said yes for substantive changes that could affect stakeholders/the regulated community, but no for minor housekeeping cleanup.

Lloyd said this is just the initial kickoff process to get approval from the Board to start an extensive process governed by the Administrative Procedures Act. If additional rule changes are determined by staff, the proposed rules would go through the public process with public comments, and the Agency/staff will come back and present on the scope to the Board in advance of any vote on proposed regulatory changes.

Day-Stirrat asked Lewis to provide more information on item 1 related to ePermitting. Lewis explained there are two main functions for this point. First, many of the Program's fees are set in statute, there are a few set in rule, and there are some duplicated in rule. When a fee changes in statute and rulemaking is not done, there is an inconsistency between the two. There is a fee set in Statute around Exclusion Certificates that has not been updated since 2015, which needs an update in rule. With the implementation of ePermitting, now called DEPS, the DOGAMI ePermitting System, the Program is trying to minimize the number of ways it collects fees within the system.

Dittrich asked for more context about item 2. Balzer explained the term Total Exemption is an outdated term in statute and relates to small-scale mining operations that were exempt from DOGAMI's regulatory authority because they fell below the definition of surface mining in statute. Previous statutory changes a number of years ago replaced Total Exemptions with Exclusion Certificates that are mandatory registrations with the State. There are bodies of rule, specifically Division 35 that still contain references to Total Exemptions, which are no longer in statute, so this would be cleaning up the rule to be consistent with current existing statutes.

Board Action: **Thomas moved to approve the Agency to initiate rulemaking to amend Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 632, Divisions 1, 10, 15, 20, 20, 33, 35, and 37 as presented. MacDonald seconded. Yes Votes: Kozlowski; MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Motion carried.**

6) Presentation: "Overview of Geological Hydrogen":

Dr. Alexis Templeton, Professor of Geochemistry & Geobiology, Dept. of Geological Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Director Day-Stirrat stated that the Board requested an external speaker around one of the topics that is of significant interest to Oregon. He introduced Dr. Alexis Templeton, who gave a presentation on "Challenges and Opportunities in "Geological Hydrogen".

Vice-Chair MacDonald asked what the risk is of diffusive loss before it can be captured with how light the gas is, and can the exploration be done effectively without losing the resource. She also asked if there is a sense of the ecosystem services provided by the subsurface microbial communities and what would be disrupted if biocides are used or deprive them of their energy source. Dr. Templeton answered hydrogen does diffuse easily, but some rock layers can seal and trap it effectively. Current research focuses on identifying which rocks form reliable seals and how thick and undisturbed they need to be. To avoid disrupting these natural seals, her project avoids shallow, highly fractured zones and instead works deeper than 500 meters, where intact rock has very low transmissivity.

Each site must be carefully characterized, since some geological systems will retain hydrogen much better than others. In terms of subsurface biosphere, subsurface microbes live throughout pore spaces and fractures, and drilling continually moves and re-inoculates them. Instead of trying to eliminate microbes, Dr. Templeton's group study how water chemistry affects their hydrogen consumption. Some fluids can cause microbial blooms that consume hydrogen rapidly, while others reduce activity significantly. Technologies being developed aim to temporarily slow microbial consumption without killing the microbes so the system can naturally reset once fluid pumping stops.

Thomas asked if she has any concerns about perturbing the other geochemical equilibria in the system, mobilizing other trace elements, things like that that would otherwise interfere with either the hydrogen generation or other unintended consequences for the surrounding aquifer systems. Dr. Templeton emphasized that subsurface hydrogen production is unlikely to significantly alter existing rock-water systems, as water chemistry is largely controlled by the surrounding geology. She noted that the primary operational challenge is water management, including understanding the quality of water brought to the surface and determining how it will be handled or reinjected. Dr. Templeton highlighted that industry still lacks clarity on the relative proportions of gas versus water that will be produced from natural hydrogen reservoirs, underscoring the need for more data before large-scale development decisions are made.

Kozlowski asked about the future of when producing hydrogen might be economically feasible and the needed regulatory framework needed for it. Dr. Templeton explained that the main barrier to advancing geologic hydrogen production is the lack of a clear regulatory framework. States differ widely based on their histories with oil, gas, and mineral exploration, making permitting complex and inconsistent. She notes that progress will require coordinated efforts to develop regulations, enable pilot projects, and eventually scale to commercial production. Despite these challenges, she sees momentum building and believes rapid commercialization is possible with strong partnerships and focused effort.

Kozlowski asked Director Day-Stirrat where Oregon is in the regulatory process with geological hydrogen. Day-Stirrat answered in the short term, for exploration activity, there are no necessary changes to regulation, due to the frameworks in place for oil and gas, exploration drilling, and geothermal that allow a certain pathway. However, because none of those regulations explicitly call out hydrogen, further down the road a certain regulatory question mark would require specific legislation to explicitly spell out hydrogen. Industry will need to actively communicate with DOGAMI about what their actual needs are, so the Agency can work out across multiple agencies what the potential conflicts and opportunities are.

Dittrich asked what the main advantage is of the stimulated hydrogen over traditional hydrogen, and if she expects costs to be considerably lower, or if there are other advantages. Dr. Templeton explained that natural and stimulated (engineered) hydrogen are complementary because they expand where hydrogen can be produced. In some regions, like Oman, the rocks are highly suitable for engineered hydrogen even though natural accumulations are limited. Other areas, such as the Midcontinent Rift, may offer both natural accumulations and opportunities to stimulate new hydrogen production. The usefulness of each approach depends on local geology, scale, and application. Stimulated hydrogen can be especially valuable in remote areas (e.g., Alaska) where small, local hydrogen systems could replace diesel. Overall, each state or region differs in its suitability for natural versus stimulated hydrogen.

Kozlowski thanked Dr. Templeton for presenting to the Board.

Kozlowski asked Director Day-Stirrat if geological hydrogen is on the Agency's long-term list to think about and move forward with. Day-Stirrat answered yes, the Agency has been tracking it for over a year now, given the geology of Oregon. There is a basic information webpage on the Agency's website. Kozlowski asked if there has been any interest in Oregon from the business community and if any industry or company has reached out. Day-Stirrat said yes, there have been multiple companies actively exploring in Oregon right now.

Thomas asked with regards to exploration, if there is a concern that the basalt formations are problematic in any way to the extraction because they are leaky relative to the other materials discussed in the presentation. Day-Stirrat said he was unable to really answer the question because there are a number of questions that still need to be resolved.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

7) Legislative Update:

Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator and Geologist, provided a Legislative Update.

Appleby stated the Legislative Short Session just wrapped up. She explained the introduction of the 35-day Short Session began in 2010 to balance the budget for the legislature due to the 2-year budget cycles becoming more difficult. The legislature takes the opportunity to get as much work done on all fronts, not just fiscal during that time. There were roughly 300 bills introduced but only about 110 passed through votes in the House and Senate, with approximately 30 already signed into law by the Governor, and the remaining are still awaiting the Governor's review. Appleby mentioned the Capitol building is now open again after being under construction for many years.

There were four bills passed that affect DOGAMI, three are policy type bills that change the work DOGAMI does in some specific sort of way, and the Omnibus Budget Bill. None of them have been signed by the Governor yet.

HB4020: Requires certain agencies to specify the authority justifying the denial of a permit application and provide the applicant a guide on how to contest the denial. Requires certain agencies to develop a performance measure to measure the timeliness of permit and permit renewal processing and issuance. Some affected agencies include DOGAMI, DEQ, Department of Transportation (ODOT), Department of State Lands (DSL), and Department of Energy (ODOE). DOGAMI already does this first provision, and is currently working on the Budget Note with a similar KPM requirement that is a bit more inclusive for the second provision, which must be adopted in the 2027-29 budget development process. HB4020 requires the KPM to be adopted by July 1, 2029.

HB4021: Modifies effective date and notice requirements for certain permanent rules adopted, amended or repealed by certain agencies. Requires certain agencies to make available on the agency's website contact information for questions about each rule adopted, amended or repealed. Takes effect on the 91st day following adjournment sine die. It affects most of the same agencies as HB4020, and requires the agencies to give at least 28 days advance notice to Secretary of State before it goes into effect. It is not a huge change to DOGAMI's process but will need to be built into the rulemaking timeline. The second provision is that the information also needs to be posted on the

Agency's website and specifically provide contact information and where people can go for questions about the rule change. DOGAMI already does this, but needs to ensure the website complies with the specific level of language.

HB4084: Establishes the Joint Permitting Council. Directs the council to administer a fast track permitting program. Directs certain state agencies to publish a catalog of permits related to economic development projects issued by the agencies within 120 days after the effective date of the Act. Updates certain requirements and thresholds for the enterprise zone program. Restricts the use of the program for data centers. Modifies provisions establishing a personal income or corporate excise tax credit for a taxpayer that creates new jobs. Takes effect on the 91st day following adjournment sine die. This was one of the Governor's bills, and creates a joint permitting council to fast-track permitting programs. The Council will establish criteria, review applications, and move the eligible projects forward to the Governor's Office for consideration. There is a size limit for urban and non-urban areas in trying to target larger projects in general. The Governor will appoint a representative from DOGAMI to serve a 4-year term by July 1, 2026. The Council can only consider 15 projects for the fast-track process.

HB5204 The Omnibus Budget Bill: Establishes and modifies certain biennial appropriations made from the General Fund to specified state agencies and the Emergency Board. Establishes and modifies limitations on expenditures for certain biennial expenses for specified state agencies. Declares an emergency, effective on passage. It focused on balancing the Budget across all agencies, so funds were added to some programs and cut from others. DOGAMI had a position reclassification, a vacancy savings, and rollover of funding for e-Permitting.

Chair Kozlowski asked with the Council managing large permitting projects what kind of impact will it have on DOGAMI. Day-Stirrat explained it is partly a Business Oregon decision to determine which projects end up in the top 15, what the criteria are, and the type and size of the project. If the Council is around for a period of time, he anticipates at least one DOGAMI project being fast-tracked. Kozlowski asked Day-Stirrat if he sees it as a positive in terms of next steps. Day-Stirrat answered yes, but there is a challenge that there are no funds associated with the Council, so the Agency will need to find a way to have an FTE sit on the Council and participate inside the existing budget constraints.

Vice-Chair MacDonald asked Day-Stirrat if he sees DOGAMI getting pulled into a major private infrastructure project where a new aggregate source is developed requiring a new DOGAMI permit, and one where the Agency is ancillary to the project type. Day-Stirrat said it was a good question. The Agency does not tend to work on materials until there is a land use determination, and he is unable to give a full answer because it is not on his radar. MacDonald mentioned the pre-existing Oregon Solutions process and how it worked to bring agencies together to come up with optimization strategies for permitting and working with applicants.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

8) ARB Update:

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

Day-Stirrat stated DOGAMI is entering the next Agency Request Budget phase of the State Budget cycle. One of the budget items is Key Performance Measures (KPMs), which are signed off by the Board and included in the ARB. The Agency intends to change the KPMs for the Geological Survey & Services (GS&S) program. In regard to the additional KPM related to speed of permitting, Day-Stirrat went on the record stating the Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) program is hampered by resource constraints there were only partially alleviated in the 2025-27 Budget process. He expects a robust conversation in the legislature related to the speed of permitting relative to the completeness, and the efficiencies the Program receives in permit materials. There are two sides, the Agency knows what it needs to do internally with the resources it has, but there is a reckoning for the industry with regard to the information they submit for assessment. In principle, he has no issues with the development of that KPM, but it is a two-way street.

The Agency received Budget instructions from the State CFO, Kate Naas. The budget process is to be net neutral, meaning no new programs can be proposed, and only the current service levels (CSLs) that include technical calculations for inflation factors for the 2027-29 Budget. For fee bills, the Agency is allowed to propose a CSL. The 6-month operating balance needs to be addressed, therefore the Agency will need to propose a fee bill that has CSL plus the additional amount needed to reach the 6-month operating balance at the end of the 2029 session. There is also a need to introduce a bill that was previously introduced but unsuccessful in the legislature, Day-Stirrat asked Lewis to discuss it as it relates to ePermitting.

Lewis explained that in the 2023-25 Budget, DOGAMI introduced several bills, one to create a fund to accept the revenue it would receive for ePermitting, a companion bill that would allow the Agency to accept credit cards and pass those fees onto the consumer, and the bill to get General Fund to complete the project. The General Fund and creation of the subaccount to accept the revenue received were created. The credit card fee bill came in at the same time a statewide bill was introduced in the Senate, so it was declined to be moved forward because it was duplicative of the State level one, which also failed to proceed because it was determined that it was not necessary as the State agencies had this authority. The Agency moved forward with ePermitting expecting to be okay with accepting credit cards. In conversation with Treasury, it turns out that DOGAMI does need statutory authority to pass the credit card fee on to consumers. The plan is to introduce the same Legislative Concept (LC) the Agency introduced two sessions ago to move it forward. Unfortunately, even with the emergency clause, it will not be in place when ePermitting is implemented in November of this year which creates a lag in the Program's ability to accept credit cards. The Agency will also explore other options to get this authority prior to the Long Session next year. Day-Stirrat added that the MLRR program is unable to absorb the credit card fee assessed by the card vendor.

Dittrich asked if applicants will have to pay with a check. Lewis said currently all applicants pay by check and the system will have the capacity to continue to accept checks and setup ACH payments, MLRR also wanted to have the credit card option because it has been asked for by applicants for a very long time. She stated if the Program covers the fee, it is actually increasing the permit fees for all rate payers regardless of what form they are using and subsidizing the use of credit cards for other payers.

Day-Stirrat said the Agency will likely introduce a bill related to geologic carbon sequestration that explicitly calls out carbon dioxide, as current regulations do not do that, and probably one that explicitly calls out hydrogen in a way statutes do not. This will be an active conversation due to a

couple of different paths that can be taken with each one. Related to the fee bill LC, it will only pertain to aggregate surface mining, with only four numbers changing from previous bills.

Day-Stirrat said Lewis is working on a new structure for the two Programs, as both have about 20 staff per manager with the optimal being 8 to 12 staff. This will be presented to the Board as part of the ARB discussion in June.

The Policy Option Package (POP) for geologic carbon sequestration project with DSL for the unspent funds in 2025-27 biennium will be rolled over to the next budget cycle. The POP was originally scoped to be completed this biennium, which is not quite happening right now.

Dittrich asked what has been slowing down the spending on the geologic carbon sequestration project. Day-Stirrat said there has been a number of mechanical and practical reasons for the slowdown. He explained the Agency went through an initial hiring phase, getting the agreement in place with DSL in terms of how financial transactions would occur, establishing a project Committee to put together how the project would work, and via direction from the Governor and the Land Board, focusing on tribal engagement in front any technical decisions which has pushed out the technical work being done. Significant progress has been made on the project.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

9) GS&S Key Performance Measures (KPMs):

Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager, reviewed and discussed the proposed changes to the three GS&S Key Performance Measures (KPMs).

KPM 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion

KPM 2 – Detailed Geologic Map Completion

KPM 3 – Lidar Data Completion

McClaughry stated the three KPMs were legislatively adopted in 2017. A lot has changed within the Agency and priorities have shifted, with many new research topics and the dramatic change in the federal funding landscape. It is now time to see where appropriate changes need to be made based on the adaptive landscape. He set the framework by saying the Geological Survey is very successful at obtaining grant funding that supports a majority of the research work done by the Program, the outreach and connection to communities is significantly important to all of the projects and delivering final projects to them, and the publications which are the main vehicle for distributing information to the public and completing grant-funded projects. He reviewed the considerations for designing the KPMs, types of KPMs, and timelines.

KPM 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion- Legislatively approved 2017 Legislative Session. It does directly address risk reduction, but it also takes into account funded, in-progress, and unpublished studies that are counting towards the metric, which may not be DOGAMI related data but giving the Agency credit for things it may not necessarily do. It also does not consider additional completeness if a new hazard study were to be completed, the Agency would not get credit for the work. It does not accurately capture the completeness studies, and Portland Metro accounts for approximately 50% of the total score of the metric. The hazards studies are dependent on federal resources.

Proposed KPM 1 – Publish 4 geologic hazard and risk studies (regardless of UGB) annually that support the understanding of the State’s geologic hazard, risk, and fundamental science.

- All DOGAMI hazard publications map the distribution of hazards and address risk reduction.
- Credit for all maps published.
- Realistically achievable in the performance period reported.
- Completed with Agency resources; not totally reliant on Federal Funds.

McClaghry used the Ecola State Park, and the Labor Day fires and Eagle Creek Fire as examples of how the work was completed but not captured in the current KPM.

Vice-Chair MacDonald said one thing to keep in mind is communities use DOGAMI studies to develop their own natural hazard mitigation plans for FEMA reimbursement and the wording needs to support Goal 7. Day-Stirrat said the Agency is not walking away from the UGB aspects, just adding to it to ensure it gets full credit for all the studies being completed. McClaghry said there is a distinction between what the Agency has as an external process for reporting metrics to the legislature, and the internal process of tracking hazard and risk assessments statewide. His goal is to make sure it is as accurate as possible.

KPM 2 – Detailed Geologic Map Completion – Legislatively approved 2017 Legislative Session. It was developed based on the number or concentration of well logs as a proxy for people, which reduces the amount of the State that is available to be credited to the KPM, about 82% is not available for measurement of this KPM. Only the mapping done that touches those areas is calculated towards the KPM, so very little work is being captured for the KPM, and the Agency is not meeting the metric target. McClaghry stated the goal is to put the Agency in a strategic position to be successful in what it is doing. He explained the internal process to prioritize geologic mapping projects and the involvement of the Oregon Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee (OGMAC). He provided an example of completed work by staff that was not credited towards the metric: 2020 Lower Crooked River Basin map, Bulletin 108, a geologic mapping to address critical groundwater issues in the basin, in which there was no credit for 900 sq mi of new mapping done. He reviewed mapping that currently reflects what is being done and future areas that are of critical importance to the State, but are not captured in the current KPM metric.

Proposed KPM 2 – Publish 3 geologic maps (regardless of scale) annually that support the understanding of the State’s energy & mineral resources, water resources, natural hazards, and fundamental science.

- Recognizes all mission-driven geologic mapping activities.
- Credit for all maps published. Realistically achievable in the performance period reported.
- Completed with Agency resources; not wholly reliant on Federal Funds.

KPM 3 – Lidar Data Completion – Legislatively approved during the 2017 legislative Session. It tracks percentage of state completed. Last reporting was at 91%, as of March 2026 is 99% completed, with the exception of Warm Springs Indian Reservation which is confidential and will not be available in the mosaic. The Agency is looking at data sets to see how they can be delivered (data delivery), and what the 5-year plan is for the Lidar Program. Currently working on the Bare-earth mosaic and making tiles that are more user-friendly.

433 Proposed KPM 3 – Percent of Oregon where the highest-hit digital surface model geologic data has
434 been completed to reach 100% coverage (currently at 48%). The target will be to build out 10% new
435 coverage annually to reach statewide coverage in 5 years.

- 436 • Re-format and builds out coverage of the highest-hit digital surface model (and canopy height) to
- 437 reach full statewide coverage, like the bare-earth model.
- 438 • Increase focus on more effective data delivery to more types of users.
- 439 • Make more types of Lidar data available statewide.
- 440 • Realistically achievable in the performance period reported.
- 441 • Completed with Agency resources; not reliant on Federal Funds.

442
443 Chair Kozlowski asked McClaughry what kind of input he was looking for from the Board. McClaughry
444 answered he would like feedback on whether the Board feels what he presented is going in the right
445 direction.

446
447 Day-Stirrat explained that similar to MLRR's KPM 4, it is coming up with an appropriate metric that
448 focuses on the Agency's actions and what it is doing and not being dependent on the changing
449 federal landscape in terms of funding, but equally getting full credit for all the work the Program does
450 inside a particular theme area.

451
452 Chair Kozlowski said it seems the KPMs are being updated to match what the Agency's priorities are
453 now, compared to what they were in 2017. She said McClaughry really targeted the KPMs to address
454 the more immediate need, water being one of those, that then allows the Agency to get credit. The
455 Agency is doing what it needs to do to get the information out anyway.

456
457 MacDonald asked about getting credit for repeat Lidar. McClaughry said at the moment there is no
458 Lidar targeted on the horizon and there is no guarantee for it. McClaughry explained what the
459 Agency has is the data for highest hits statewide or it can be calculated in areas the Agency does not
460 have, which is in its control. New collections are outside of the Agency's control, and the U.S.
461 Geological Society (USGS) is more likely to do their own collections now. The Agency will still
462 emphasize and work on new collections and adding serial data.

463
464 Chair Kozlowski said it was an outstanding report, and it was obvious McClaughry and his team put a
465 lot of work into it. She thinks it is going to move DOGAMI forward in a very positive direction, and
466 not doing it how it has always been done, but in a new and different way.

467
468 Board Action: **Thomas moved to support the proposed GS&S Key Performance Measures (KPMs) as**
469 **presented. Dittrich seconded. Yes Votes: Kozlowski; MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Motion**
470 **carried.**

471
472
473 Lewis reviewed the proposed MLRR KPM for Application Processing. This is a legislatively directed
474 requirement from the budget passed last year, where the Program must propose at least one new
475 KPM during the 2027-29 budget development process regarding the permit application processing
476 timelines against regulatory timelines.

477
478 She reviewed the proposed KPM wording from September.

479 Proposed: Percent of complete permit applications receiving technical review with the designated
480 regulatory timeline.

481 Measured As:

482 Number of complete applications received in the previous 12 months, where date of completeness is
483 determined by staff review of submitted documents of inclusion of all required elements in
484 accordance with department procedure.

485 Divided by number of those applications received where initial technical review for adequacy is
486 completed within the specified regulatory timeframe, where date of technical review is recorded as
487 the day the deficiency letter is sent to the applicant.

488
489 Lewis reviewed the MLRR regulatory timelines to deficiency letter chart. She stated they all have
490 different timelines currently existing in either statute or rule, so the Program would be measuring
491 quite a few different things against quite a few different standards. She went through an example.
492 She asked the Board for input on how they would like to see them broken out, which could be done
493 similarly to the Customer Service metric where several different categories are scored and then
494 rolled up into a single score. She discussed how the Program is currently in progress to determine
495 the reporting structure and targets. Back in September she received the go-ahead to go in this
496 direction and is requesting support from the Board to move forward with this concept. She stated
497 the way this metric as written, it will not meet the new legislation requirement, as it requires
498 additional metrics.

499
500 Dittrich asked for clarity on whether this KPM is around what is in control of the Program and does
501 not include the applicant. Lewis said this is based on having the complete application for the first
502 technical review by technical staff and getting to the point of sending a deficiency letter to the
503 applicant. It does not include a site inspection or getting it to technically complete. Day-Stirrat
504 added that the KPM the State is requesting is from pre-application to issuance, so there will be a lot
505 of discrepancy between a KPM related to the Program's action and the total time.

506
507 Chair Kozlowski asked how the two requirements will be measured. Lewis said they will need to be
508 two different KPMs. Kozlowski asked if ePermitting will have a positive effect on getting from pre-
509 application to issuance. Lewis said not by itself, it will help the Program track each phase, but it still
510 needs work required by staff for the technical review and coordination between the agencies to
511 determine appropriate permit conditions for the sites. The system will not be able to do this work.

512
513 Chair Kozlowski told Lewis she appreciated the effort she puts into the presentation to help the
514 Board have a clearer understanding of a complicated process and the challenges the Program faces.

515
516 Vice-Chair MacDonald asked if there has been any conversation with other agencies regarding the
517 Permitting Council about how to develop KPMs where time the applicant takes to respond is not held
518 against the Agency. Lewis answered she does believe there will be significant conversation about it,
519 as House Bill 4084 does call out that agencies should provide information about where the hurdles
520 are and how they might be addressed. She does not believe the initial intent is to penalize agencies
521 for slow permits, it is for the legislature to have data to understand where the issues are. Day-Stirrat
522 added there is a difference between administrative permitting (driver's license) and technical
523 permitting, (MLRR) and the true depth of necessity of the technical rules or statutes. There is a level
524 of education that needs to occur.

525
526 Chair Kozlowski said there is concurrence from the Board in support of the direction of this KPM.

527
528 **10) MLRR Update:**

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

Lewis provided a high-level overview of activity since the November Board Meeting. There were 17 new permit applications and 12 permit decisions, with the application workload holding steady. In addition several oil, gas, and geothermal permits were received. There is a new line under oil and gas for Information Holes, which has not been asked for in the last 15-20 years. There is renewed activity in the Mist gas field and interest in geothermal. There are 89 active Surface Mining Applications for Operations, 32 are with DOGAMI for review, and 52 have been returned to the applicant.

MLRR did get the funding for a new drilling lead, the recruitment is complete and an Energy Resource Geologist will be starting on March 30th. The Program is in the middle of a recruitment for two NRS 4 positions received last year, and in April will be opening the recruitment for two NRS 2 Field Specialists. These four positions will start to help with the backlog issue, but she does not expect immediate results due to the onboarding process.

The ePermitting project is going well. An update was given to the legislature on February 4th around where the project is, which is on time and on budget. She anticipates moving to the EIS Stage Gate 3 approval by the end of April, which allows the move into the project execution phase for user testing. She complimented the project team for all their time and work. It does have a name called DEPS, the DOGAMI ePermitting System, and a logo is being worked on.

There was a public hearing at the end of January for the Grassy Mountain Project draft permits. MLRR is working on responses to the public comments, about 60 were received. The final permits are in development. At the same time, the BLM issued their record of decision at the end of January, which is required by MLRR for landowner approval for the portions on federal land. The Program continues to coordinate closely with the BLM specifically around final required elements, which includes the jointly held reclamation security. MLRR is on track to issue the final permits.

Chair Kozlowski asked how long the project has been in process. Lewis stated the project has been around a long time with the first Notice of Intent issued in 2012 and was revised twice. The current Notice of Intent started in 2017. The application was submitted in the fall of 2019, found complete in the fall of 2024, and MLRR issued permits in December of 2025. The Program is excited to get to Permit Decision Issuance. Kozlowski said it was good collaborative teamwork.

MLRR received a new Notice of Intent for a Division 37 underground gold mine operation in Baker County, which is on patented claims. They are proposing to use froth floatation rather than cyanide processing, but it is still considered chemical processing under Oregon's statutes. There is a web page on the DOGAMI website for this project called Cracker Creek Sumpter Mining Project, where all the information will be available to the public.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

11) 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 said DOGAMI has been very successful in a number of grants in both receiving awards and awaiting decisions. The Agency has a really great collaboration with its federal partners, with about \$4.5M in federal awards in play, he is very excited to see these projects come online.

The Agency had made a lot of progress in staffing since the last Board Meeting. For the geologic carbon sequestration projects, Rich Walker has moved into the Decarbonization Science Leader position, and at the beginning of March, Neyda Maymi was hired as the Projects Leader. The Agency is beginning to make great progress in site selection and moving towards the contracting phase to move it along. Kellie Wall is working as part of the geologic mapping team on the STATEMAP Program, Earth MRI Mine Waste activities, and is taking on the leadership with the Cascade Volcano Observatory to help build out the volcano hazards program. Jacqueline Rheingans is an intern working on landslide projects.

One grant funded project McClaughry discussed is Core CM. It is a significant aware of \$1.8M and a large section of match is going to support it. It is a collaborative with the University of Fairbanks and DOGAMI is a participant. This was submitted back in November 2023, the Agency has been waiting on notification for several years now and it finally came into Notice of Intent to Award. He provided an in-depth description of the 3-year project.

Chair Kozlowski said McClaughry has a really good team and excellent projects in front of him.

Dittrich congratulated McClaughry on getting the grant news after two years.

Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

12) Election of Chair and Vice-Chair:

Chair Kozlowski stated it is time to elect a new Chair and Vice-Chair.

Chair Kozlowski said it has been a privilege to be a Board Member and Chair of DOGAMI. During her tenure she has seen the Agency navigate some very challenging issues during very challenging times. Today, DOGAMI has strong leadership, a clear vision for the future, incredible opportunities to make an impact on the stewardship and the future of the State. It is amazing what has happened in the last 3-4 years, and it has made a huge impact. The Board is strong thanks to the strong recruitment Day-Stirrat has done in terms of reaching out. The staff is among the most capable and dedicated she has had the opportunity and privilege to work with. The Director is providing visionary leadership necessary to move this outstanding organization/agency forward. She thanked everyone for the opportunity and is proud of where DOGAMI is right now. It is a good time to leave because DOGAMI is on a fast track going forward and she is proud of that and particularly the staff and leadership. The Board has done a great job.

Vice-Chair MacDonald extended her personal thanks to Kozlowski for all her work, and bringing her warmly into the fold. Kozlowski's leadership has been tremendous and the paddling under the surface she did over the last 3 years have really paid off. It has been an honor to serve with her as a Board Member and as Vice-Chair.

Day-Stirrat echoed the sentiment. He thanked Kozlowski for her support, leadership council, for her advocacy of the Agency and especially the technical staff, and steering the Agency over many years and chairing in recent times. She is an incredibly impactful Board Member for DOGAMI.

The Board voted for Anne MacDonald as Chair and Tiffany Thomas as Vice-Chair.

Board Action: **Thomas moved to elect Board Member MacDonald as Chair. Dittrich seconded. Yes Votes: Kozlowski; MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Motion carried.**

Board Action: **Kozlowski moved to elect Board Member Thomas as Vice-Chair. Dittrich seconded. Yes Votes: Kozlowski; MacDonald; Thomas; Dittrich. Motion carried.**

13) Confirm Time and Date for Next Quarterly Meeting:

Chair MacDonald stated the next DOGAMI Board is currently scheduled for Monday, June 22, 2026 at 8:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. in Portland or via Zoom. She confirmed this date is still acceptable for the Board.

14) 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. One written comment was received.

Written comment from Dr. James A. Miller, on behalf of LPP Resources: It was not read into the record due to being received after the meeting ended but prior to the deadline. It is related to the Newberry Resource Exchange. It will be attached with the minutes and made public for review.

15) Board Adjourn:

Chair MacDonald adjourned the meeting at 12:22 p.m.

APPROVED

Anne MacDonald, Chair

Subject: OFFICIAL PUBLIC COMMENT – March 10 Governing Board Meeting – Newberry Resource Exchange

Attention: Lori Calarruda (lori.calarruda@dogami.oregon.gov). and the DOGAMI Governing Board

CC:

Dr. Stu Garrett, (Chairman of the Citizens Committee To establish the Newberry National Volcanic Monument in the State of Oregon) garrett@bendcable.com

Cathy Ehli General Manager and Executive Director of Warm Springs Power & Water Enterprises (WSPWE), cathy.ehli@wspower.com

William H. Holmes (K&L Gates) bill.holmes@klgates.com

Geoff Huntington (Senior Natural Resources Advisor) geoff.huntington@oregon.gov

Chandra Ferrari (Natural Resources Advisor) Chandra.Alene.Ferrari@oregon.gov

Amy Schlusser (Natural Resources Climate Advisor) Amy.schlusser@oregon.gov

Anca Matica (Communications and Policy Advisor for Natural Resources) anca.matica@oregon.gov

Holly Jewkes, (Forest Supervisor, Deschutes National Forest): holly.jewkes@usda.gov

James McGuire (Prineville Bureau of Land Management) jpmcguire@blm.gov

Doug Burgum, Chairman of the NEDC (National Energy Dominance Council) and Secretary of the Interior: secretary_burgum@ios.doi.gov

Chris Wright, Vice Chairman of the NEDC (National Energy Dominance Council) and Secretary of Energy: The.Secretary@hq.doe.gov

Lee Zeldin, Administrator of the EPA and NEDC (National Energy Dominance Council) Member: zeldin.lee@epa.gov

Carlos Araque Co-founder and CEO of Quaise Energy carlos.araque@quaise.com

Sriram Vasantharajan CEO of Mazama Energy sriram@mazamaenergy.com

Neil Ethier, (Executive Vice President, Eavor Technologies) neil.ethier@eavor.com

Dear Lori,

LPP Resources has been told by DOGAMI that no geothermal resource has been discovered at Newberry and therefore there was no need to address our correlative rights.

In Oregon, Geothermal Resources are defined as the natural heat of the earth and any energy that may be extracted from it.

DOGAMI's requirement to protect correlative rights is primarily established in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 522, which governs geothermal resources.

DOGAMI has known of the geothermal and mineral assets of the Newberry Crater since DOGAMI formerly known as a Oregon State Mining Board was created in 1933. It followed the earlier 1925 State Mining Survey Board and the 1929 State Mining Board, when they partnered with the Federal government to identify the resources within the Newberry Crater. (USGS Bulletin 875 by Bernard Moore)

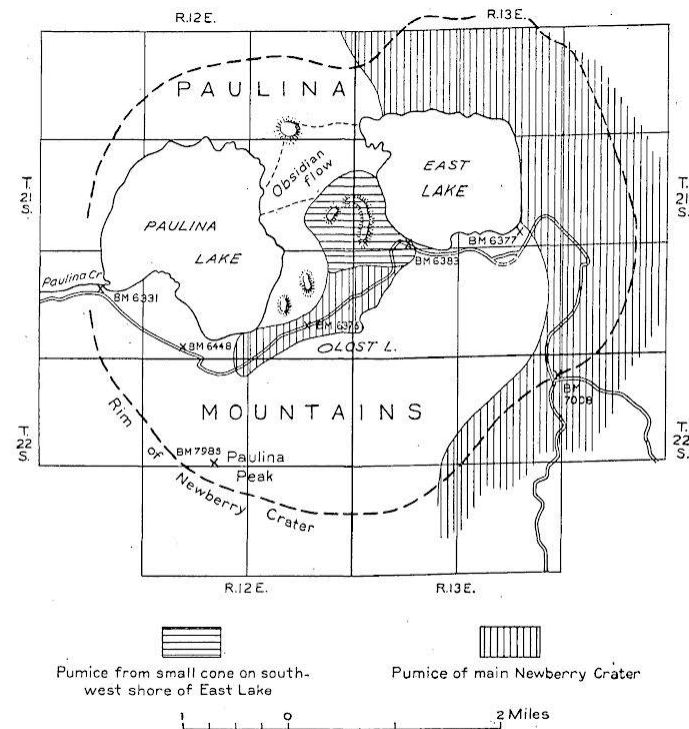
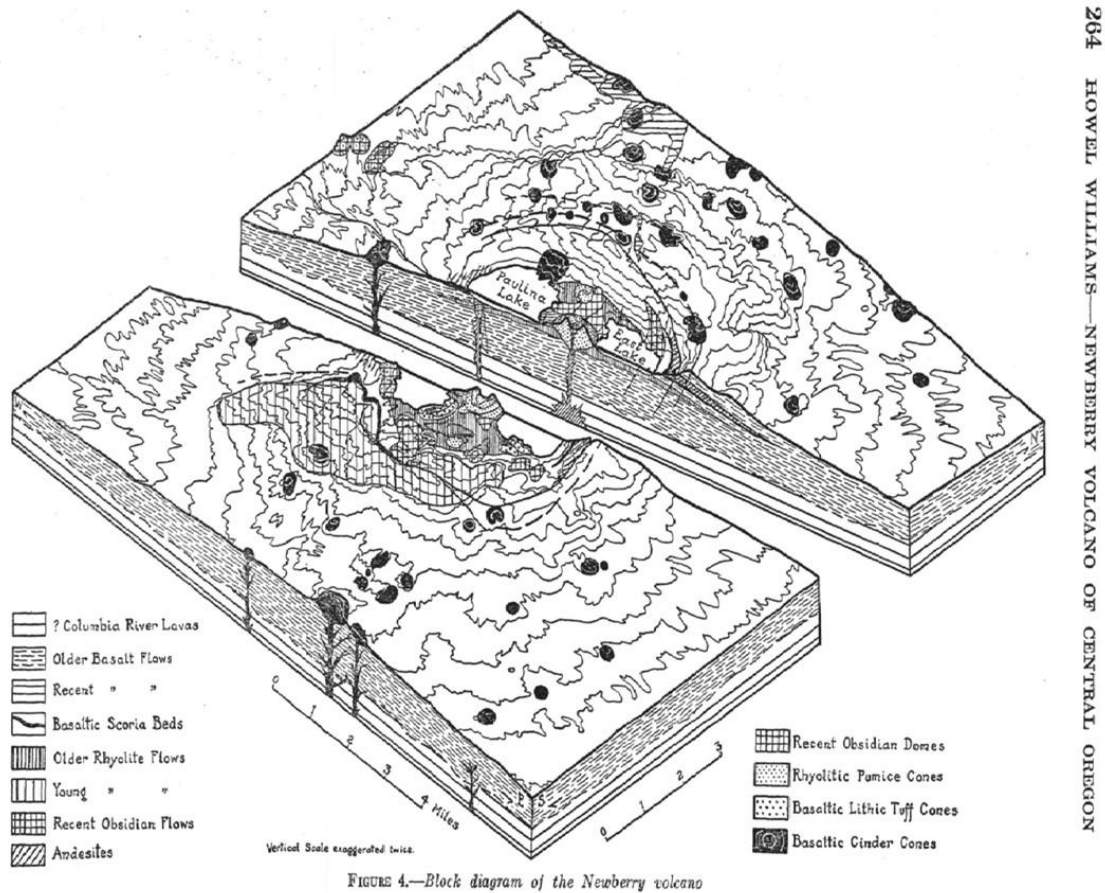


FIGURE 10.—Sketch of Newberry Crater showing approximate location of cones and distribution of pumice.

The pumice and geothermal resources are also identified in the Howel Williams' 1935 report, "Newberry Volcano of Central Oregon". DOGAMI frequently references Howel Williams' 1935 report, "Newberry Volcano of Central Oregon," as a foundational text in Oregon's volcanic geological

history. It is cited across several decades of DOGAMI's primary journal, *The Ore Bin* (later renamed *Oregon Geology*) Below is an illustration by Williams in this publication which illustrates both the pumice volume and the magma anomaly which underlies our mining claims.



In the 1960's when the first Geothermal Steam Act was being developed during the Johnson administration DOGAMI published Edward A. Groh's research, in DOGAMI's *The Ore Bin* during the 1960s, the publication was foundational in identifying Newberry Volcano as one of the most significant geothermal prospects in the United States. (During this period we applied for patents on our four mining claims in the Newberry Crater).

Groh's Key Geothermal Findings:

Magma Chamber Proximity: Groh and Peterson (1969) posited that Newberry's large size and frequent Holocene eruptions (within the last 11,000 years) indicated a substantial magma body at relatively shallow depths.

Heat Flow Anomalies: His work in The Ore Bin (Vol. 28, No. 7) categorized Newberry as a "high-potential" area because it sits at the intersection of major fault zones, which act as conduits for rising thermal fluids.

Surface Indicators: Groh documented high-temperature fumaroles and hot springs within the caldera (at Paulina and East Lakes) as direct evidence of a potent underlying hydrothermal system

Groh's early mapping of the Northwest Rift Zone paved the way for the USGS to drill the "Newberry 2" hole in 1978, on LPP's Pumice Claim No. 4 as permitted and mapped by DOGAMI which confirmed temperatures of 265°C (509°F) at just 930 meters deep, making it the hottest shallow geothermal well in North America

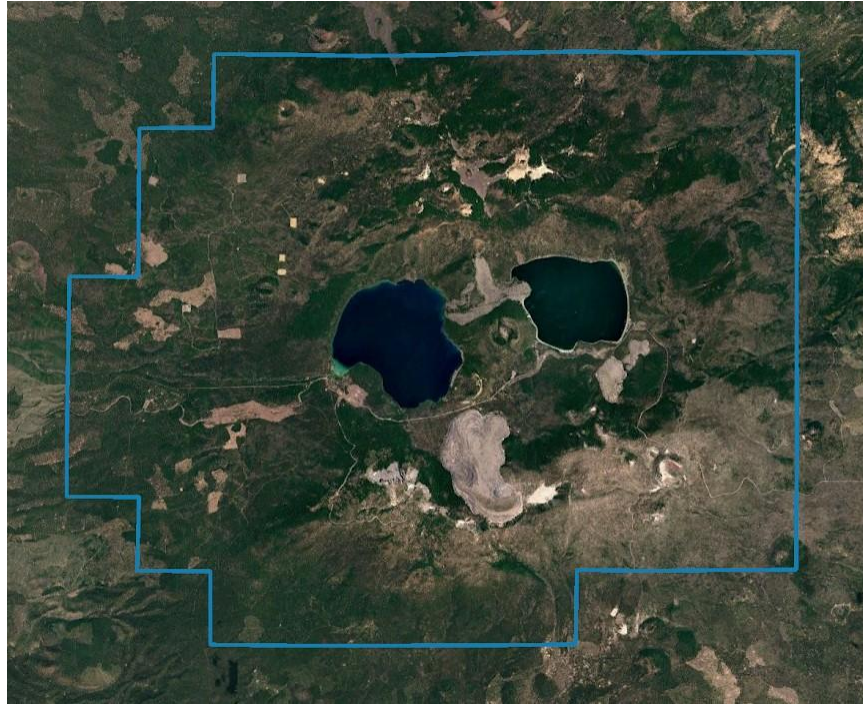
Modern Enhanced Geothermal (EGS): His research is the basis for current super-hot rock projects by companies at Newberry, which aim to produce up to 200 megawatts of power by tapping the dry, hot rocks Groh first identified.

Energy Capacity: Modern estimates inspired by Groh's geological models suggest the volcano could theoretically generate up to 5 to 50 gigawatts, enough to meet or exceed Oregon's average energy output.

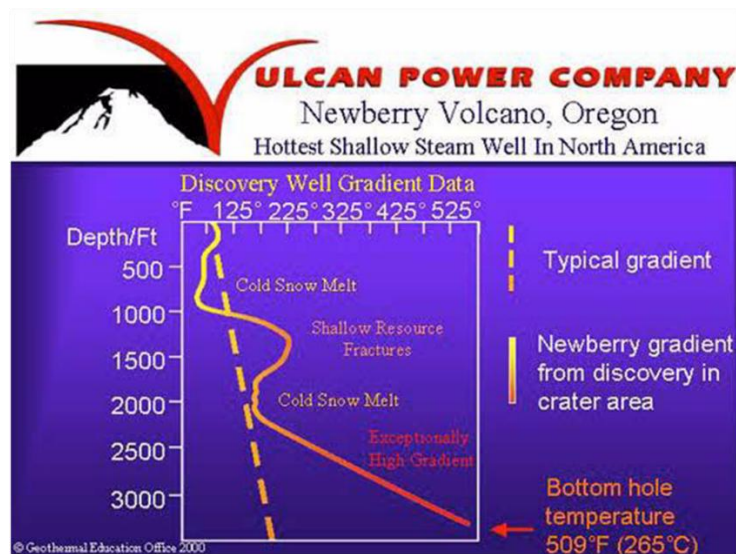
You can review Groh's original field reports in the DOGAMI Digital Library by searching for "Groh" in The Ore Bin archives.

Federal geothermal leases at Newberry Volcano were first available in 1974, following the formalization of federal leasing procedures under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

The Newberry Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) was designated by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1976, and the subsequent exploration projects were heavily informed by DOGAMI publications. The designation acknowledged the underlying geothermal resources. (Below is the USGS KGRA Boundary.)

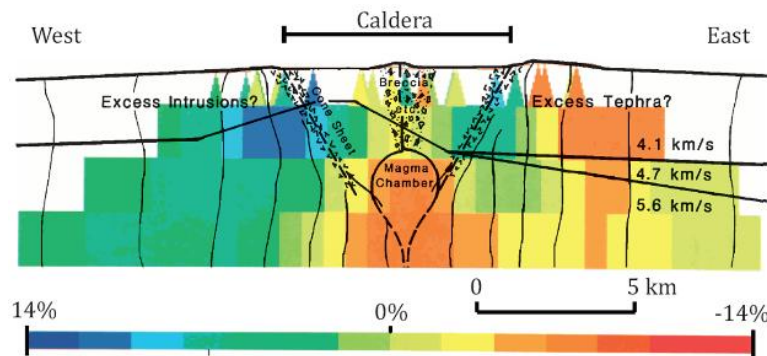


In 1978 the USGS spudded the DOGAMI permitted geothermal well on our claim no. 4 on the lost lake pumice ring.

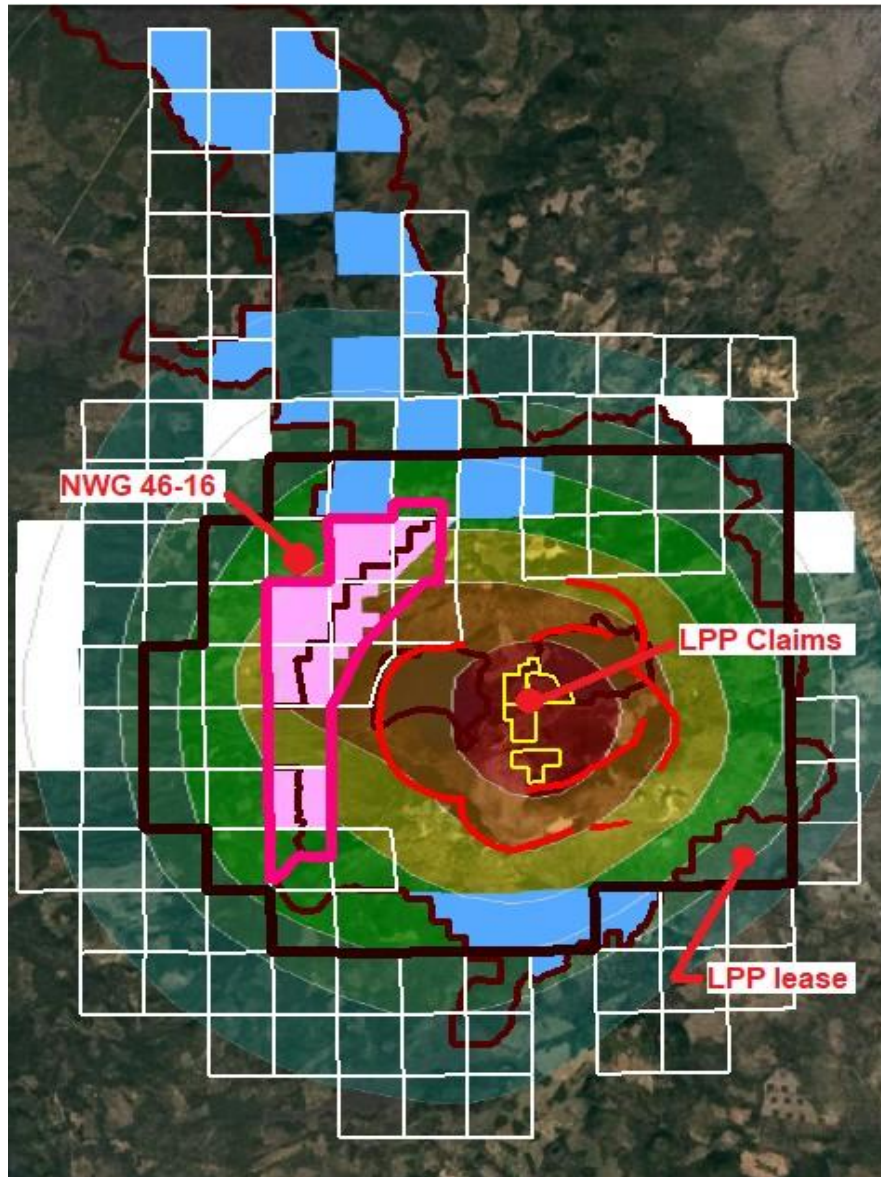


Subsequent seismic tomographic studies detected a magmatic anomaly beneath LPP Resources mining claims

Achauer et al. (1988): Using active-source P-wave arrival times, this study identified a clear low velocity anomaly approximately 3 km beneath the summit caldera. This was one of the first studies to interpret such an anomaly as a small magma chamber with a volume of a few to tens of cubic kilometers.



Chitwood, Davis, Ketrenos, Feuer (1990) [System For Determining Geothermal Resource Equivalents Newberry Volcano, Oregon](#) was part of the Newberry National Volcanic Monument lease exchange process. It mapped the volumetric heat for purposes of exchange. Assessment was based on heat and depth. Blue indicates the low intensity heat leases which were exchanged for high heat content leases adjacent to the caldera ring fracture. In a geothermal or thermodynamic setting, multiple volumes of "less dense" heat (lower temperature) are not equivalent to a single volume of "high dense" heat (higher temperature), even if the total energy (Enthalpy) adds up to the same number. And CalEnergy as vice chair of the monument committee was able to exchange low value leases for high value leases. These are the flank leases now being developed. The heat contours from the System For Determining Geothermal Resource Heat Equivalents at Newberry Volcano, Oregon are shown in the background indicating the magma anomaly at the caldera's center, and the lack of heat in the exchange leases. (Caldera ring fractures are in red) (Yellow indicates our claims over the magma anomaly) Today for Super Hot EGS you would want to target the orange 400 degree zone in order to get a ten fold return per well.



Zucca and Evans (1992): Re-evaluating the 1988 data for seismic attenuation, they noted a lack of a high-attenuation zone, suggesting the 3 km anomaly might instead be a breccia zone or a dry, cracked pluton.

Beachly et al. (2012): This research utilized [modern tomographic imaging](#) and waveform modeling of secondary arrivals. It found that while travel-time data could allow for a large range of melt volumes, waveform modeling constrained the presence of a magmatic body containing roughly **2–8 km³ of melt**.

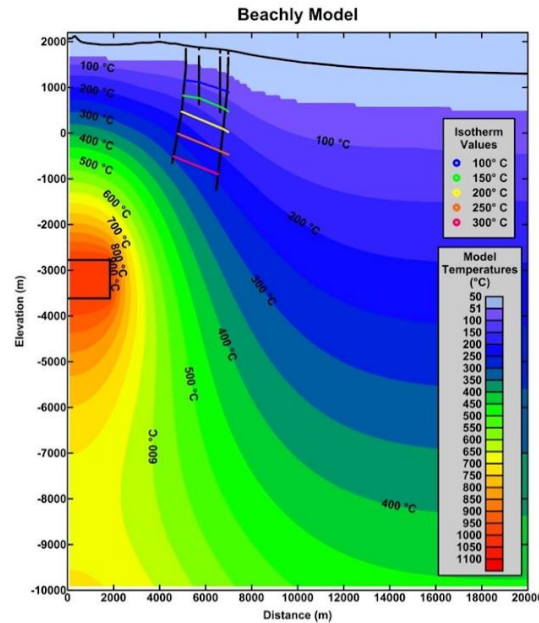
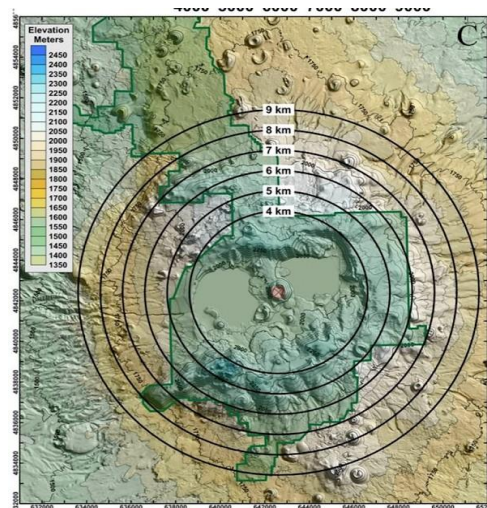
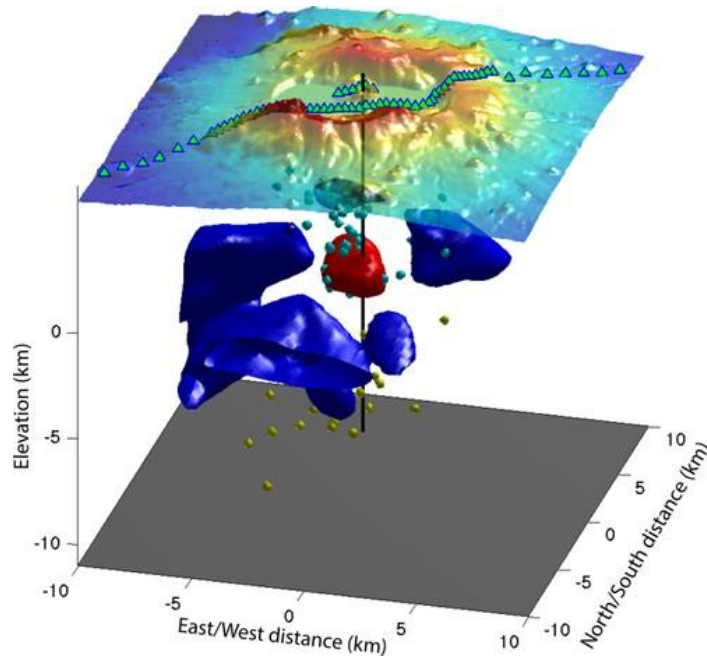


Figure 5: Results of 2-D model for a magma body under the Newberry Caldera consistent with results from Beachly et al. (2012). Magma body, shown by black outlines, temperature is 1000 °C, model time is 500,000 years. Model temperatures fail to match the observed temperature field.

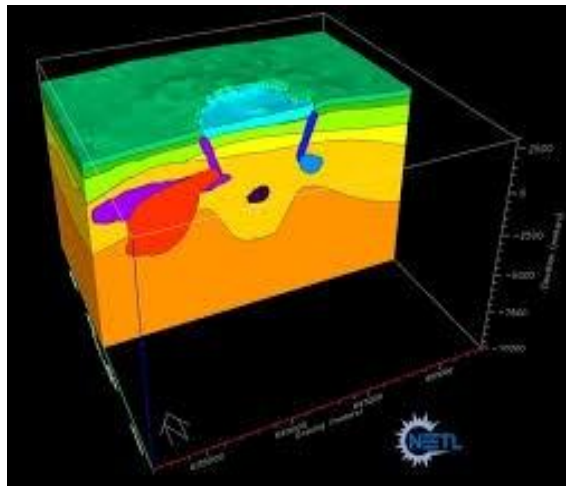
Frone (2014) in [Thermal Modeling and EGS Potential of Newberry Volcano, Central Oregon](#) puts the heat source equivalent at 175 exajoules. 175 exajoules (EJ) over century equates to approximately 55.5 gigawatts (GW) of power. LPP Resources is centered on this resource and emanates geothermal heat to all of the surrounding federal leases (illustration below)



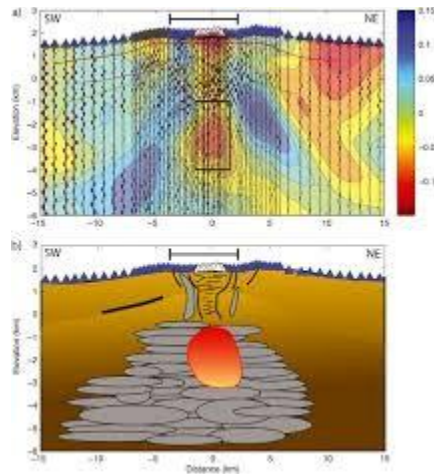
Heath et al. (2015): A joint inversion of active-source and teleseismic data revealed a low-velocity feature between **3 and 5 km depth** beneath the caldera. This model estimated a minimum melt volume of $\sim 2.5 \text{ km}^3$ and suggested that partial melt ($\sim 10\%$) is required to explain the observed seismic data.



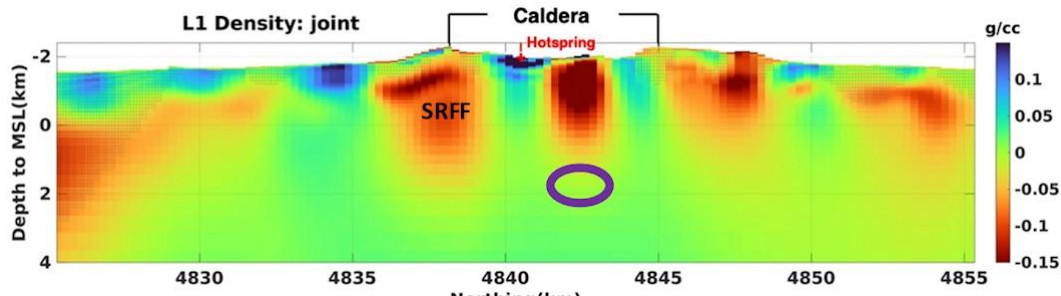
NETL (2016): A Conceptual Geologic Model for the Newberry Volcano EGS Site in Central Oregon: Constraining Heat Capacity and Permeability through Interpretation of Multicomponent Geosystems Data was created by the iNational Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratory which shows the magmatic anomaly beneath our mining claims and patent.



Heath et al. (2018): Using [seismic autocorrelation](#) of ambient noise, researchers detected a reflection at approximately **2.5 km depth**, interpreted as the top of a partly melted body.



Schultz et al. (2024): Recent joint inversions of gravity and magnetotelluric (MT) data confirmed a highly conductive, seismically slow feature on the **south flank**. Just south of Newberry USGS No. 2 Well which was drilled on our claim no. 4. While primarily hydrothermal, it is noted as potentially containing partial melt at greater depths. This is currently target by a federal lease just south of USGS Newberry 2.



Please include the following proposal in the official record for the March 10, 2026, meeting. This submission is directed to the Board and the **Governor's Natural Resources Team** regarding Oregon's energy and conservation future.

Proposal Summary: The Newberry Resource Exchange

The Power: This project would unlock 5-50 GW of 24/7 carbon-free "firm" power, returning Oregon to a **net energy exporter** and securing our **Silicon Forest**.

The Legal Remedy: This exchange proactively settles potential **correlative rights** and **regulatory takings** claims under ORS 522, avoiding costly litigation for the State, Deschutes County and it would insure that federal funding benchmarks were met in a timely manner without legal delay.

Federal Alignment: This project implements **President Trump's Energy Dominance (EO 14154 & 14156)** by utilizing national emergency authorities to fast-track baseload power.

Landscape Protection: Concentrated geothermal power density removes the need to industrialize **Scenic Coastal Resources** with nearly a quarter million acres of offshore wind or the **High Desert** with similar solar sprawl. We request that the Governing Board and the Governor's Natural Resources Team review the attached full proposal and technical appendix during today's session.

To reiterate:

The laws of thermodynamics dictate that the magma anomaly will be drained anyway. Unlike the volumetric lease exchange (that created the monument) where the analogy was that by gathering an iceberg's worth of ice cubes you could somehow make steam. The heat only flows in one direction, emanating from the center of the caldera outward.

We would welcome existing developers utilizing quicker, cheaper and more effective protocols to reach the supercritical heat halo and pay to a royalty, which would be shared by the Federal Government (who had previously discarded their royalty), The State of Oregon (who could use the revenue to offset rising energy costs), LPP Resources (who could recoup their regulatory losses) and by tribal leaders whom we have conferred with.

Deschutes National Forest could manage the monument more effectively without private or state inholdings, ensuring its protection isn't dependent on state policies, while increasing federal revenues from royalties previously uncollected.

- Oregon's governor has declared a Climate Change Emergency issuing Executive Order 20-04 and set a deadline of 2027 by which to provide a carbon free energy supply. Newberry seems like the only option for this.
- The State would also benefit by greater royalty returns due to greater energy production and would own a equitable portion of the geothermal resource outright via an exchange of their surface rights and resources.

- The State would also benefit from a more robust economy, and reduced unemployment, at a time when Lori Chavez - DeRemer as the Secretary of Labor could assist.
- The Trump Administration has declared a National Energy Emergency, making energy production a matter of national security. Geothermal still receives federal assistance while wind and solar have lost their federal support. Our proposal alleviates the need for coal, oil, and nuclear and can supply 24-7 reliable energy without the drawbacks of intermittent supplies like wind and solar.
- Fishery and scenic resources along the coast would be free of giant offshore wind turbines, (the State's current plan). Solar also poses similar threats to open space, wildlife and scenic beauty. By utilizing Newberry these resources could still be preserved. Nuclear requires long term storage of radioactive waste and destructive uranium mining and has already been deemed unacceptable by the State of Oregon.

The supercritical temperatures needed for the tenfold increase in geothermal well production are either at great depth or are within the caldera, By allowing horizontal traversing wells beneath the monument, or allowing for the aforementioned exchange, geothermal developers would benefit both in time and cost and get a tenfold return on their wells, making the State's 2027-2030 climate goals feasible. More energy, faster energy, cheaper energy and it would all be imperceptible.

I believe this solution not only mitigates the concerns of all stakeholders, but enriches them all as well, while allowing for the incremental recoup of LPP Resources' regulatory losses. Should you have any concerns or questions please do not hesitate to contact me for a resolution.

Respectfully submitted,
Dr. James A. Miller, LPP Resources General Partner
26370 NW Sunday Drive
Hillsboro, OR 97124
james@lppresources.com
503-703-1644

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 15, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 5– Financial Report

Attached is the DOGAMI Budget Status Report as of April 30, 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: June 11, 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 **APRIL 30, 2026**, which is the fourth 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 April 30, 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 April 30, 2026

	2025-27 Projected Revenue & Expenditures			
	General Fund	Other Funds*	Federal Funds	All Funds
Total Available Revenue**	\$ 8,907,919	\$ 10,525,588	\$ 2,905,485	\$ 22,338,992
Total Expenditures	\$ (8,844,269)	\$ (9,993,537)	\$ (2,898,798)	\$ (21,736,603)
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ 63,650	\$ 532,051	\$ 6,687	\$ 602,388
Percent under Revenues	0.7%	5.1%	0.2%	2.7%
Percent under Expenditure budget	0.7%	22.2%	52.4%	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 now at \$8,907,919 which increased by \$121,587 for the Salary/OPE (SalPot) adjustment. The **projected** total expenditures reporting as of April 30, 2026 is \$8,844,269 which is under budget by \$63,650 or 0.7%. This under budget amount is approximately \$10,000 lower than reported at the previous board meeting. These 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.

The GS&S Other Funds (OF): The projected revenues and transfers-in are \$9,748,676. In this projection and reporting timeframe, there are no Lidar revenues or expenses because all existing Lidar projects have been completed. The large increase and focus in GS&S OF is 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).

The total projected expenditures at \$9,993,537 which is 22.2% under the expense limitation. This is an increase from last quarter as we anticipate higher costs for the drilling than was in the earlier projections. These costs include our staffing costs, travel & supplies, agency indirect, and carbon sequestration vendor costs which total an estimated amount of nearly \$8,642,000. This amount reflects our forecasts but will very likely go higher as we progress through project planning, RFP evaluation and selection, and begin the work.

The Federal Funds (FF): The total projected revenues are \$2,947,303 for all staff-based federal grants. These grant revenues are driven by USGS (43.6%), FEMA (36.5%), NOAA (19.3%), and BLM (0.6%).

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 \$2,898,798. This amount represents expenditures, being 52.4% 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 April 30, 2026

2025-27 Actual Revenue & Expenditures

	Other Funds
Beginning 2025-27 Balance	\$ 290,397
Actual Revenues	\$ 35,600
Projected Revenues	\$ 53,400
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 two (2) actual deposits and three (3) 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 April 30, 2026

2025-27 Projected Revenue & Expenditures

	Other Funds
MLRR Beginning Balance	\$ 1,122,239
Total Revenues	\$ 7,001,508
Total Expenditures	\$ (6,827,215)
MLRR Ending Balance	\$ 1,296,533

Percent under expenditure budget	10.8%
% of target (\$1M) operating reserve	128.0%

The MLRR Program – The 2025-27 biennium projected revenues are \$7,001,508 consisting of permits (93.1%), DEQ Transfers (5.2%) and other sources (1.7%). The expenditure budget has increased by \$311,190 for the Salary/OPE (SalPot) adjustment for a revised total expenditure limitation of \$7,653,186. The total expenditures are projected at \$6,827,215, which is under the current budget expenditure limitation by \$825,971 (10.8%). The projected ending balance as of this board meeting is \$1,296,533, representing 128.0% of a new operating reserve target of \$1,000,000. This lower 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 increase the FTE count by 6 positions.

Reclamation Guarantee Fund

As of April 30, 2026

Beginning 2025-27: 65 Cash Securities	\$ 1,134,789
3 New Securities	\$ 61,321
3 Security Releases	\$ (52,010)
Biennium to Date: 65 Cash Securities	\$ 1,144,100

The Reclamation Guarantee Fund retains \$1,144,100 in cash securities. I updated the beginning balance to reflect the actual balance from the prior biennium. Since the beginning of this 2025-27 biennium, there's a total of 3 new securities while 3 securities were released.

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

As of April 30, 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 April, 35.2% has been spent, but in the next 5 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.

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

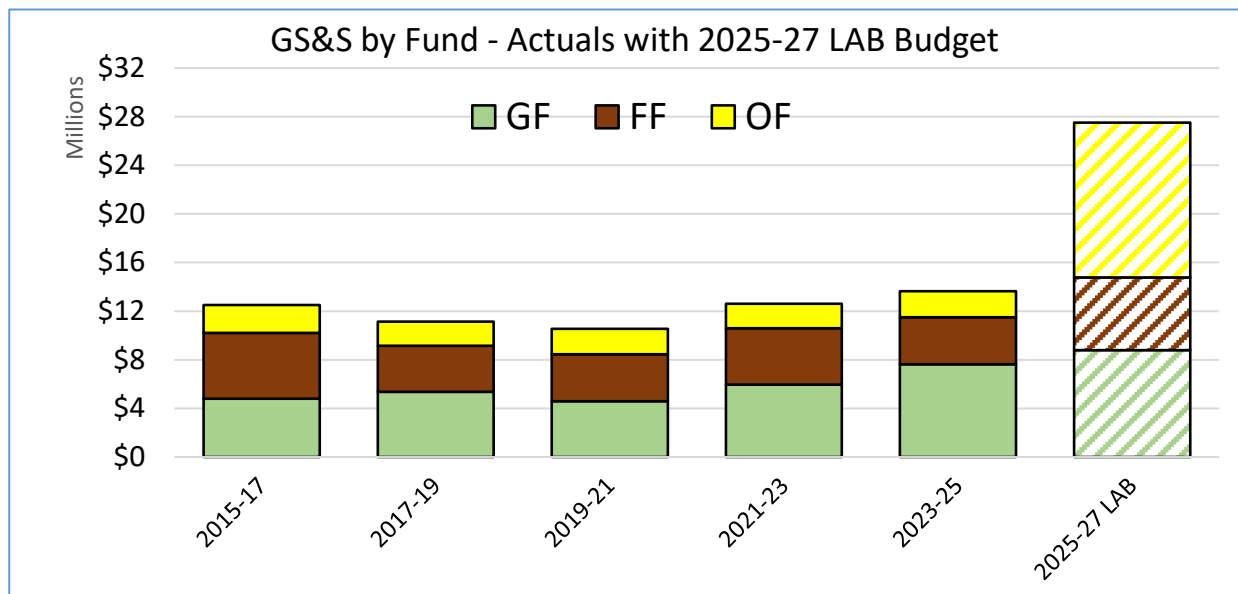
The Business Office continues to be on-time with processing accounts payable items, creating invoices, making federal draws, various grant reporting, and continue our analysis of the grants and Lidar projects. The federal draws are going smoothly and we are past the issues at the beginning of the year.

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 used to store all 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 \$5,000 and a useful life greater than 1 year).

ATTACHMENTS:

DOGAMI Financial Report

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

% of Time Spent of 2 years
42%

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	3,469,934	329,560	1,249,883	5,049,377					5,374,335	9,419,115	1,697,420	16,490,870	8,844,269	9,748,676	2,947,303	21,540,248				
Total Available Revenue	8,907,919	13,137,009	5,988,729	28,033,657	3,469,934	1,106,472	1,208,065	5,784,471	39%	8%	20%	21%	5,374,335	9,419,115	1,697,420	16,490,870	8,844,269	10,525,588	2,905,485	22,275,341	99%	80%	49%	79%
Expenditures:																								
Personnel Services	5,659,123	1,729,798	2,048,969	9,437,890	2,185,619	279,860	1,061,414	3,526,893	39%	16%	52%	37%	3,517,214	973,823	1,573,687	6,064,724	5,702,833	1,253,683	2,635,101	9,591,617	101%	72%	129%	102%
Services & Supplies																								
Instate Travel	118,802	83,106	67,034	268,942	51,643	6,675	15,335	73,654					73,932	4,000	7,606	85,538	125,575	10,675	22,941	159,192	106%	13%	34%	59%
Out of State Travel	19,760	-	-	19,760	24,596	1,502	6,536	32,633					41,222	59,828	5,305	106,355	65,818	61,330	11,841	138,988	333%			703%
Employee Training	42,528	13,156	8,132	63,816	31,977	395	3,013	35,384					18,066	-	-	18,066	50,043	395	3,013	53,450	118%	3%	37%	84%
Office Expenses	35,534	3,000	-	38,534	6,540	652	414	7,606					9,545	88	205	9,838	16,085	740	619	17,444	45%	25%		45%
Telecomm	79,304	3,600	-	82,904	30,704	-	-	30,704					47,331	-	-	47,331	78,035	-	-	78,035	98%	0%		94%
State Gov't Svc Chg	619,830	-	-	619,830	306,718	-	-	306,718					306,594	-	-	306,594	613,312	-	-	613,312	99%			99%
Data Processing	493,689	1,500	-	495,189	283,420	2,061	-	285,481					369,942	270,925	-	640,867	653,362	272,986	-	926,348	132%	#####		187%
Publicity & Publications	1,319	5,787	69,764	76,870	92	-	12	104					7,680	-	-	7,680	7,772	-	12	7,784	589%	0%	0%	10%
Professional Services	192,270	9,854,732	3,627,444	13,674,446	79,137	27,275	175,578	281,991					337,819	26,500	17,783	382,102	416,956	53,775	193,361	664,093	217%	1%	5%	5%
IT Professional Services	10,907	102,385	-	113,292	1,384	-	-	1,384					12,200	8,276,666	-	8,288,866	13,584	8,276,666	-	8,290,250	125%	8084%		7318%
Attorney General	27,909	-	-	27,909	10,606	19,606	-	30,213					26,803	10,634	-	37,437	37,409	30,240	-	67,650	134%			242%
Employee Recruitment	2,761	-	-	2,761	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%			0%
Dues & Subscriptions	7,034	750	-	7,784	5,597	-	-	5,597					7,825	-	-	7,825	13,422	-	-	13,422	191%	0%		172%
Lease Payments & Taxes	651,483	-	11,310	662,793	259,544	-	-	259,544					365,759	-	-	365,759	625,303	-	-	625,303	96%		0%	94%
Fuels & Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Facilities Maintenance	-	-	-	-	1,235	-	-	1,235					650	-	-	650	1,885	-	-	1,885				
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Agency Related S & S	-	-	-	-	590	-	2,906	3,496					2,500	20,000	2,799	25,299	3,090	20,000	5,705	28,795	100%			
Intra agency Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			
Other Services & Supplies	414,614	1,010,713	250,516	1,675,843	225,057	290	857	226,205					246,376	3	73	246,452	471,433	293	930	472,656	114%	0%	0%	28%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$	24,513	11,681	11,612	47,806	5,413	-	-	5,413					7,800	2,107	-	9,907	13,213	2,107	-	15,320	54%	18%	0%	32%
IT Expendable Property	400,464	21,050	-	421,514	19,878	-	-	19,878					28,695	-	-	28,695	48,573	-	-	48,573	12%	100%		12%
Technical Equipment	53,975	-	-	53,975	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%			0%
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			
Data Processing Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Data Processing Hardware	52,100	-	-	52,100	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%			0%
Other Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Indirect	-	-	-	-	(59,816)	6,644	16,232	(36,939)					(53,618)	4,002	9,043	(40,573)	(113,434)	10,646	25,275	(77,512)				
Total Services & Supplies	3,248,796	11,111,460	4,045,812	18,406,068	1,284,314	65,101	220,884	1,570,299	40%	1%	5%	9%	1,857,121	8,674,753	42,814	10,574,688	3,141,436	8,739,854	263,697	12,144,987	97%	79%	7%	66%
Total Expenditures	8,907,919	12,841,258	6,094,781	27,843,958	3,469,934	344,961	1,282,297	5,097,192	39%	3%	21%	18%	5,374,335	9,648,576	1,616,501	16,639,412	8,844,269	9,993,537	2,898,798	21,736,603	99%	78%	48%	78%
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ -	295,751	\$ (106,052)	\$ 189,699	\$ -	\$ 761,512	\$ (74,232)	\$ 687,280					\$ -	\$ (229,461)	\$ 80,919	\$ (148,542)	\$ -	\$ 532,051	\$ 6,687	\$ 538,738				

\$ 63,650 Under-budget * Includes the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

Budget Status Report: April 2026

% of Time Spent of 2 years
42%

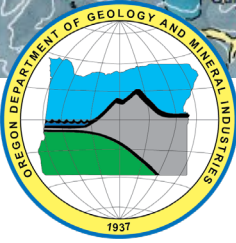
Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program

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 & Transfer	9,310,400	3,624,666		3,376,843	7,001,508	
Total Available Revenue	10,432,639	3,624,666	35%	4,499,082	8,123,748	77.9%
Expenditures:						
Personnel Services	5,899,046	1,934,814	33%	3,738,851	5,673,665	96.2%
Services & Supplies						
Instate Travel	159,150	17,294		42,613	59,907	37.6%
Out of State Travel	-	6,875		8,500	15,375	
Employee Training	49,819	9,470		8,500	17,970	36.1%
Office Expenses	51,483	10,349		8,250	18,599	36.1%
Telecomm	68,944	13,598		21,170	34,768	50.4%
State Gov't Svc Chg	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing	96,477	27,000		27,000	54,000	56.0%
Publicity & Publications	5,209	3,407		-	3,407	65.4%
Professional Services	653,080	154,860		300,000	454,860	69.6%
IT Professional Services	-	-		-	-	
Attorney General	179,777	109,471		136,200	245,671	136.7%
Employee Recruitment	-	-		-	-	
Dues & Subscriptions	6,015	460		800	1,260	20.9%
Lease Payments & Taxes	92,861	34,080		50,090	84,170	90.6%
Fuels & Utilities	14,721	5,574		10,139	15,713	106.7%
Facilities Maintenance	13,590	7,474		41,000	48,474	356.7%
Medical Services	-	80		-	80	
Agency Related S & S	-	92		-	92	
Intra agency Charges	-	-		-	-	
Other Services & Supplies	231,341	337		208	545	0.2%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$500)	21,295	7,928		12,703	20,631	96.9%
IT Expendable Property	110,378	662		600	1,262	1.1%
Technical Equipment	-	-		-	-	
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing Software	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing Hardware	-	-		-	-	
Other Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-	
Indirect	-	36,918		39,848	76,766	
Total Services & Supplies	1,754,140	445,928	25%	707,621	1,153,549	65.8%
Total Expenditures	7,653,186	2,380,742	31%	4,446,472	6,827,215	89.2%
MLRR Ending Balance	2,779,453	\$ 1,243,923		\$ 52,610	\$ 1,296,533	

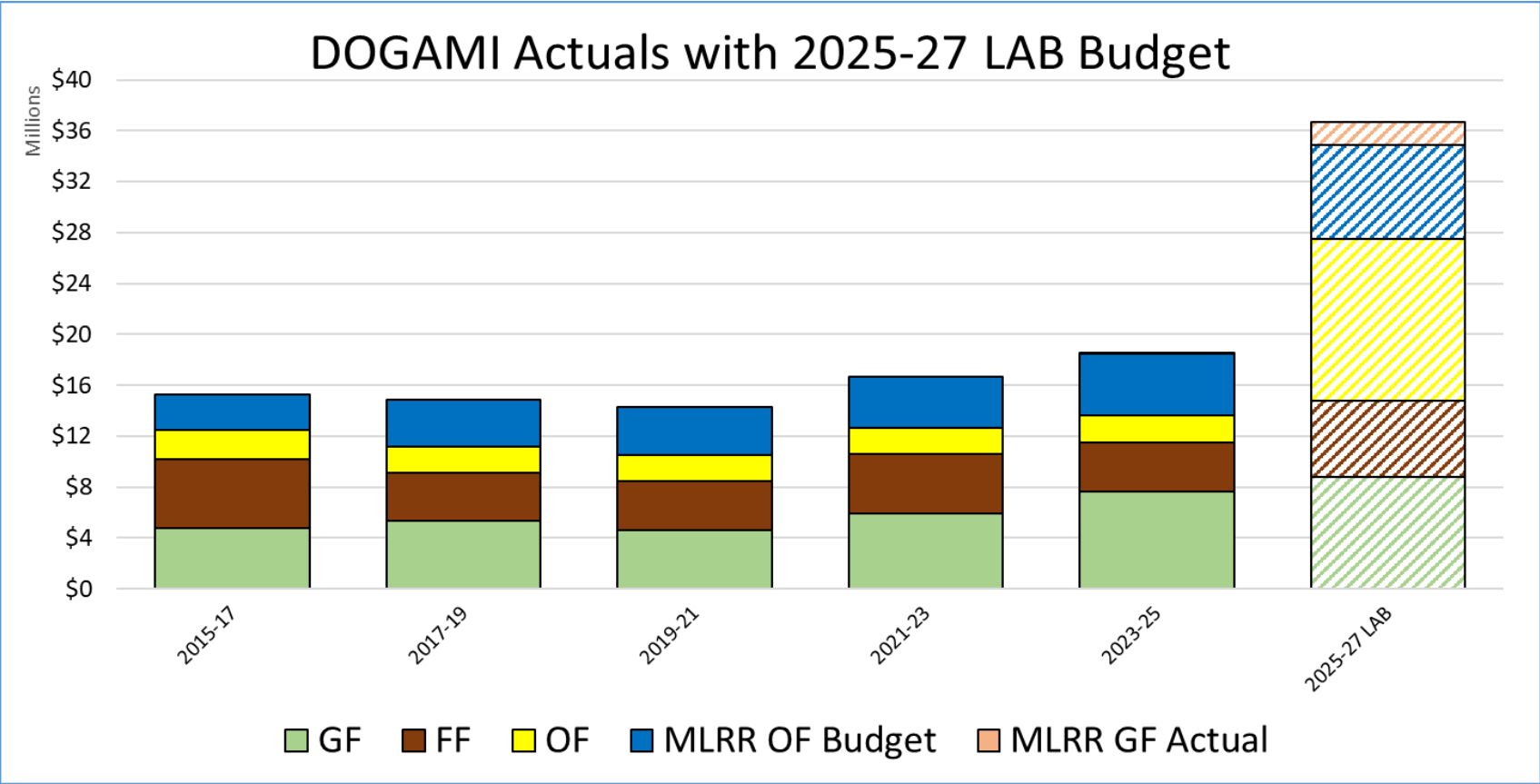
Budget Status Report: April 2026

Other programs

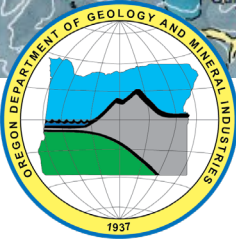
	Geological Survey & Services		Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation
Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)		Reclamation Guarantee Fund	
	Projected Revenue & Expenditures		
Revenue:			Beginning 2025-27
Beginning Balance	290,397	65 Cash Security's	\$ 1,134,789
Actual Revenues	35,600		
Projected Revenues	53,400		
Total Available Revenue	379,397		
Expenditures:			
<i>Actual Personnel Services</i>	-	3 New Securities	\$ 61,321
<i>Services & Supplies:</i>		3 Security Releases	\$ (52,010)
Projected Staffing & Professional Serv	-		
Total Expenditures	-		
SMIF Ending Balance	\$ 379,397	65 Cash Security's	\$ 1,144,100



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

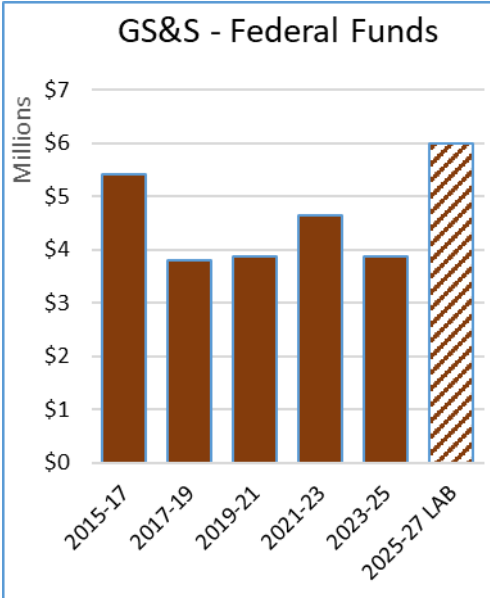
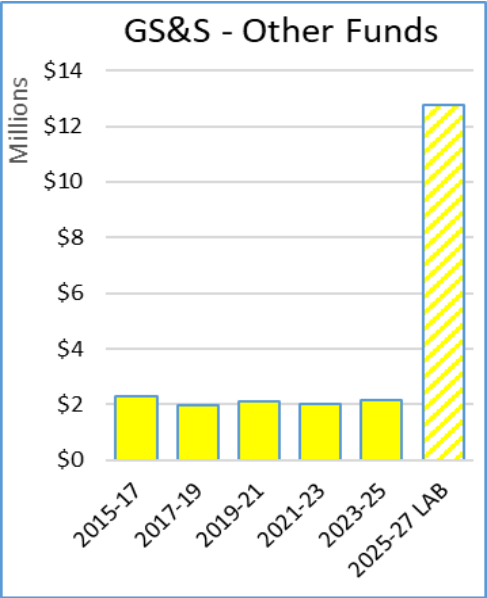
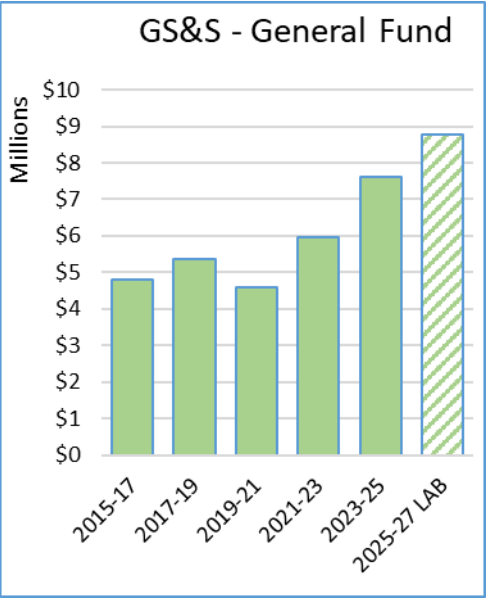
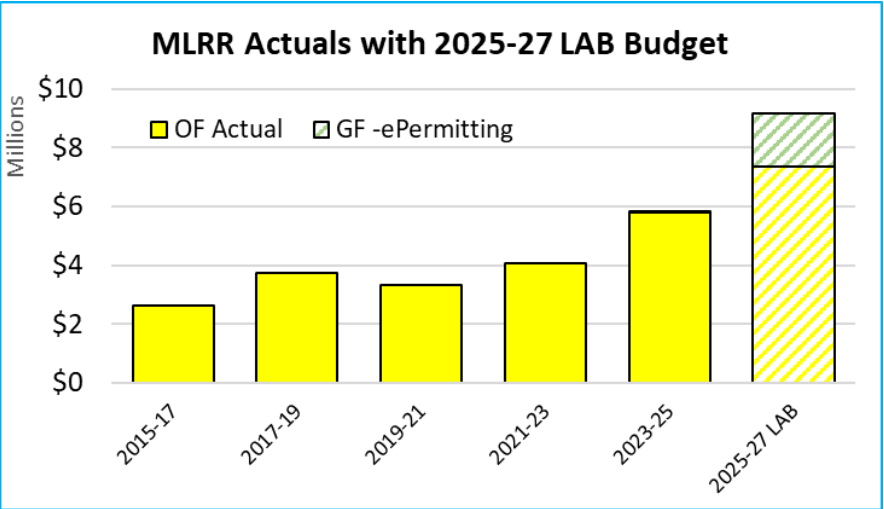


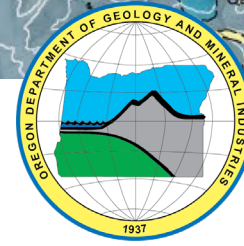
- POP 100 – ESRI Cost Increase -- \$140,000 (GF)
- POP 101 – MLRR ePermitting -- \$1,825,000 (GF)
- POP 102 – GS&S Subsurface Geology and Mapping Program -- \$10,000,000 (OF)
- POP 103 – MLRR Fee increase and program right-sizing -- \$1,625,046 (OF)
- POP 104 – MLRR Program establishment -- \$923,682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



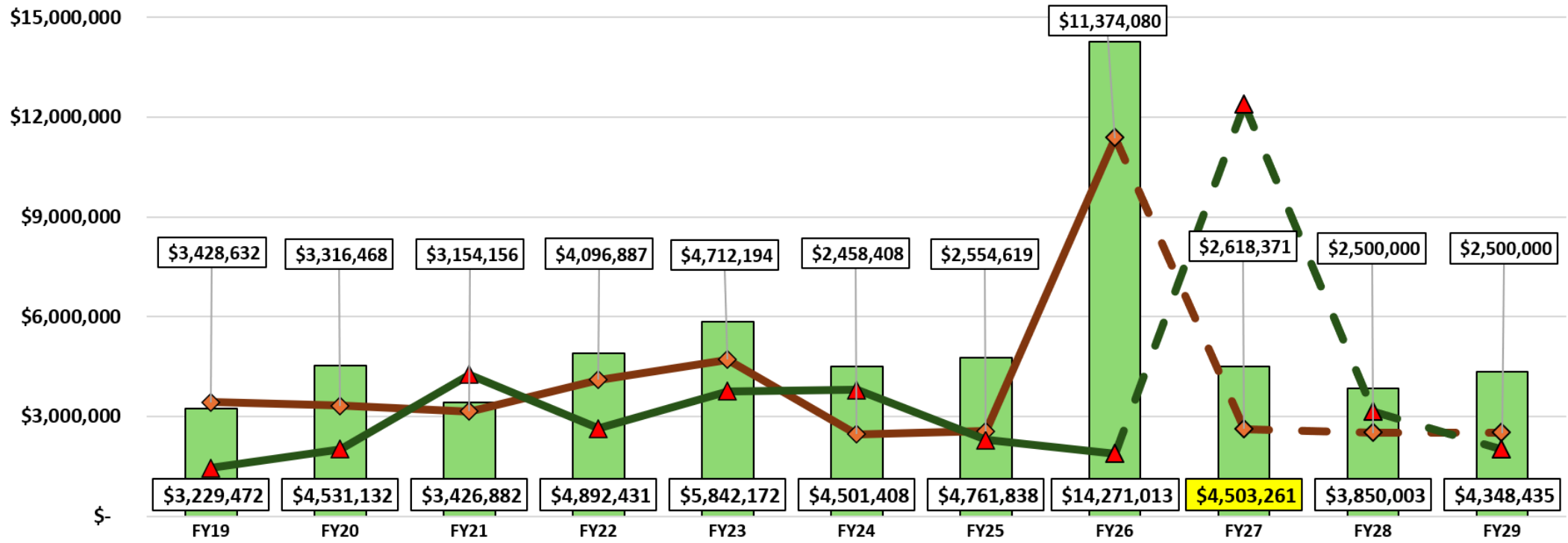
6 Biennia Comparison - Actual results from 2015 – 2025 With the 2025-27 LAB Budget

- 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)



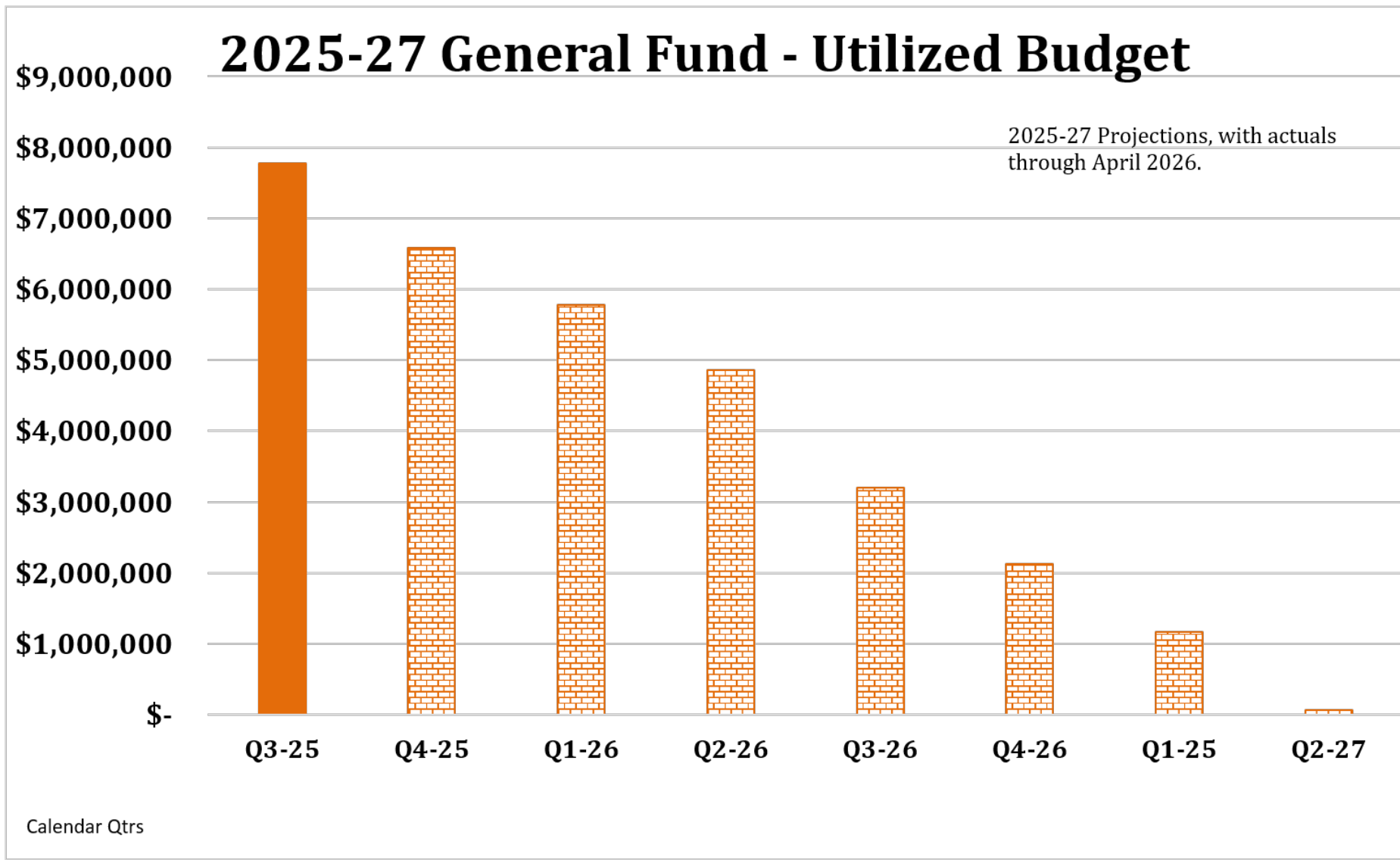
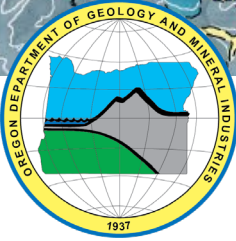


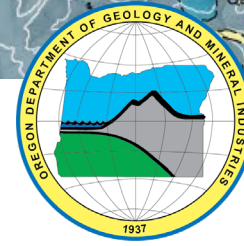
2019-2029 GS&S Grants - Revenue, Awards, Balance - Actuals + Forecast



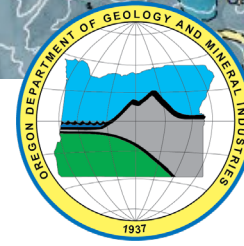
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	\$3,229,472	\$4,531,132	\$3,426,882	\$4,892,431	\$5,842,172	\$4,501,408	\$4,761,838	\$14,271,013	\$4,503,261	\$3,850,003	\$4,348,435
TOTAL AWARDS	\$3,428,632	\$3,316,468	\$3,154,156	\$4,096,887	\$4,712,194	\$2,458,408	\$2,554,619	\$11,374,080	\$2,618,371	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
TOTAL REVENUE DRAWS	\$1,446,168	\$2,014,808	\$4,258,406	\$2,631,337	\$3,762,453	\$3,799,173	\$2,294,189	\$1,864,905	\$12,386,122	\$3,153,258	\$2,001,568

TOTAL ENDING BALANCE TOTAL AWARDS TOTAL REVENUE DRAWS



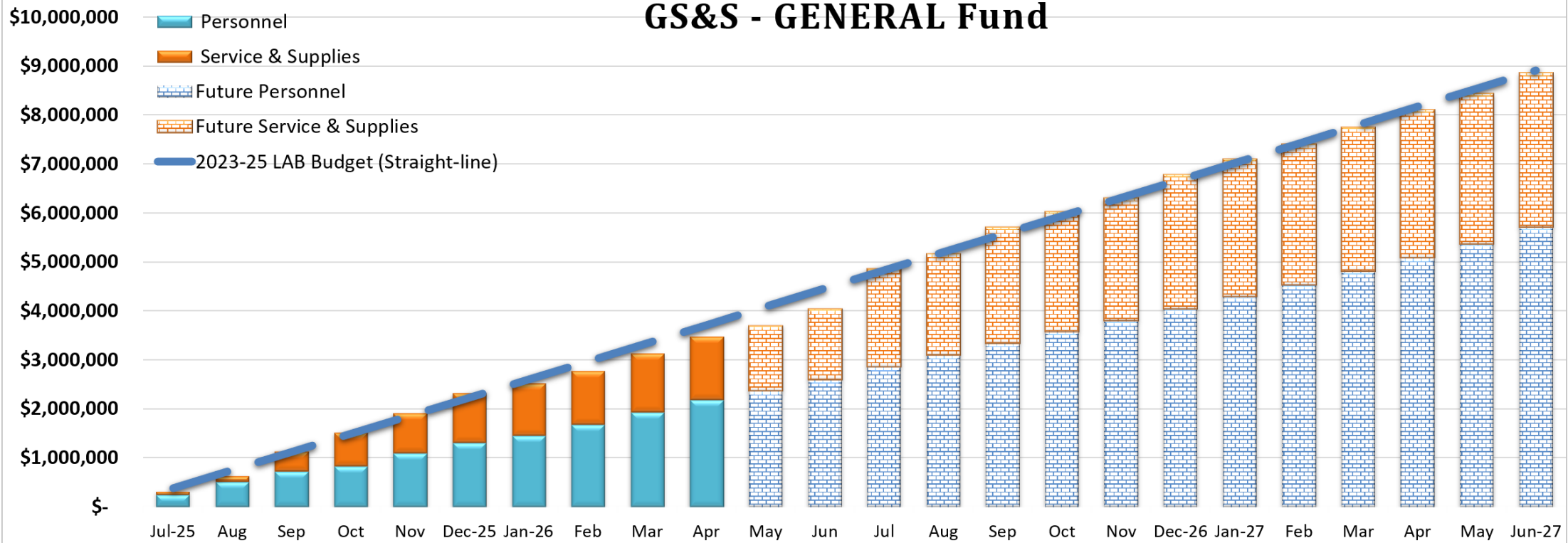


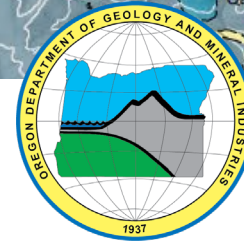
GS&S GENERAL FUND -		Legislative Adopted Budget		Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Board Meeting	Change
Appropriation: \$8,907,919				Actuals to Date	% Spent				
April 2026									
Revenue:									
GF Appropriation	\$	8,907,919	\$	8,907,919	N/A			\$ 8,786,332	\$ 121,587 Sal Pot Adj
Expenditures:									
Personal Services	\$	5,659,123	\$	2,185,619	39%	\$ 5,702,833	\$ (43,710)	\$ 5,697,782	\$ 5,051
Services and Supplies	\$	3,142,721	\$	1,284,314	41%	\$ 3,141,436	\$ 1,285	\$ 3,013,909	\$ 127,527
Capital Outlay	\$	106,075	\$	-	0%	\$ -	\$ 106,075	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$	8,907,919	\$	3,469,934	39%	\$ 8,844,269	\$ 63,650	\$ 8,711,691	\$ 132,578
						Net Position	\$ 63,650	\$ 74,641	\$ (10,991)
Budget updated for Sal Pot Adjustment						(Left in Limitation	Within Budget		
						Expenditures under budget % >>	0.7%		



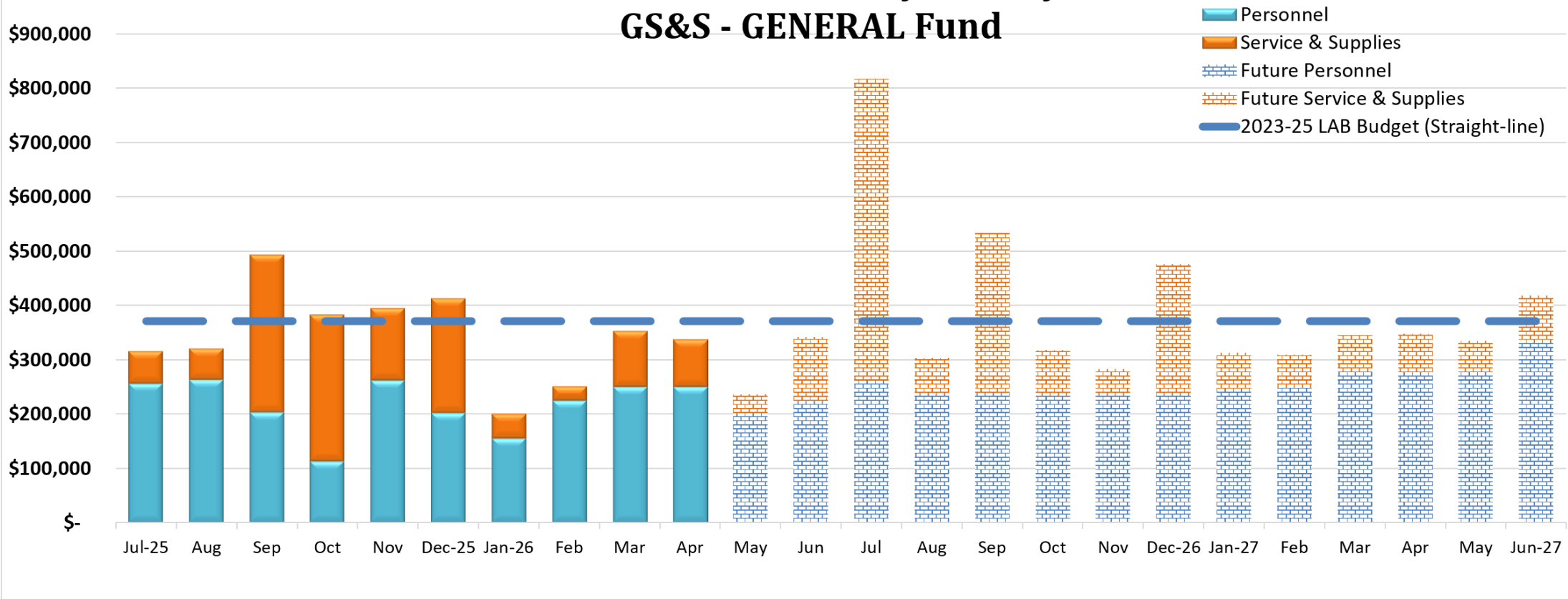
2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending

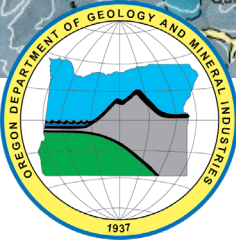
GS&S - GENERAL Fund



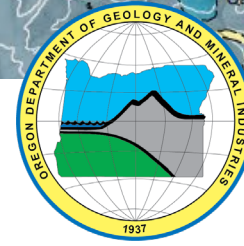


2025 - 2027 Monthly Activity GS&S - GENERAL Fund

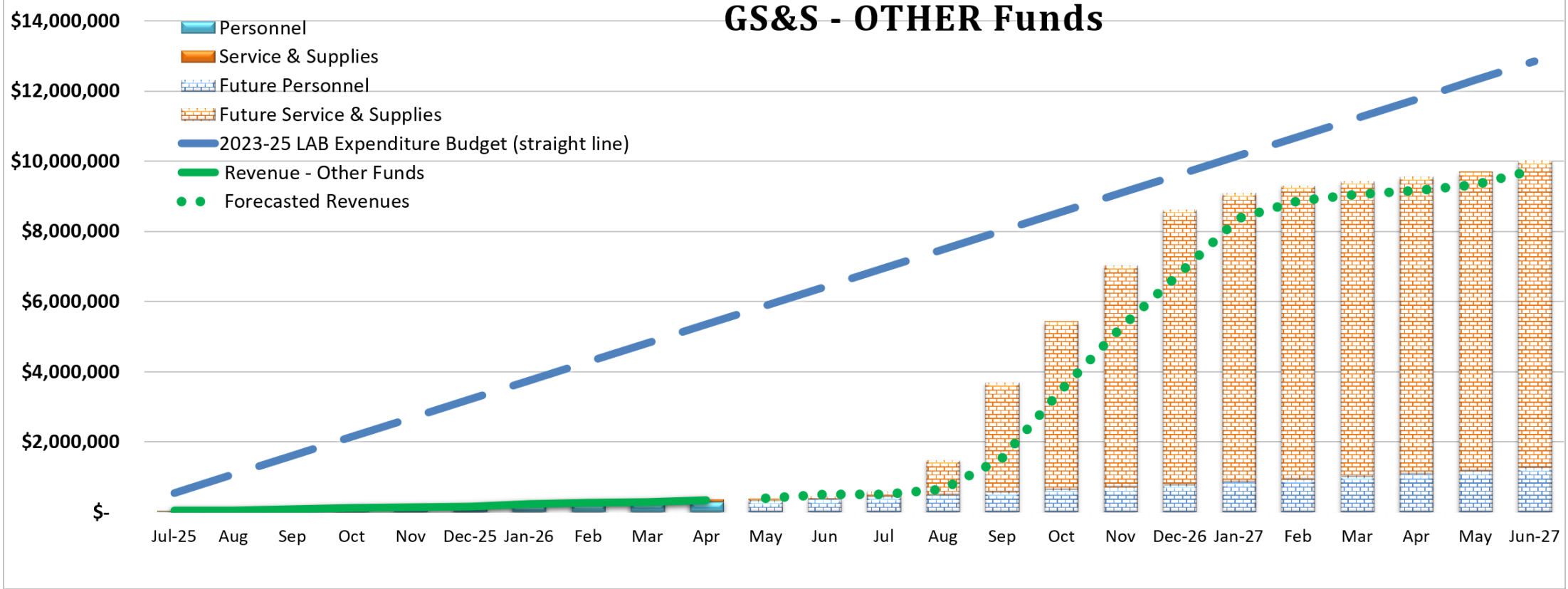


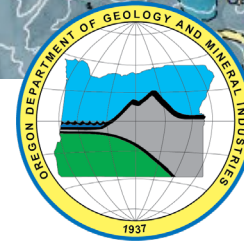


GS&S OTHER FUNDS - Appn 30208	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Board Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
April 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ 657,009	\$ 776,912	N/A	\$ 776,912	\$ (119,903)		
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 12,480,000	\$ 329,560	N/A	\$ 9,748,676	\$ (2,731,324)	\$ 9,171,174	\$ 577,502
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 1,729,798	\$ 279,860	16%	\$ 1,253,683	\$ 476,115	\$ 915,741	\$ 337,942
Services and Supplies	\$ 11,111,460	\$ 65,101	1%	\$ 8,739,854	\$ 2,371,606	\$ 8,205,102	\$ 534,752
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,841,258	\$ 344,961	3%	\$ 9,993,537	\$ 2,847,721	\$ 9,120,843	\$ 872,694
				Net Position	\$ 532,051	\$ 828,243	\$ (296,192)
Budget updated for Sal Pot Adjustment				(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		
				Expenditures under budget % >>	22.2%		

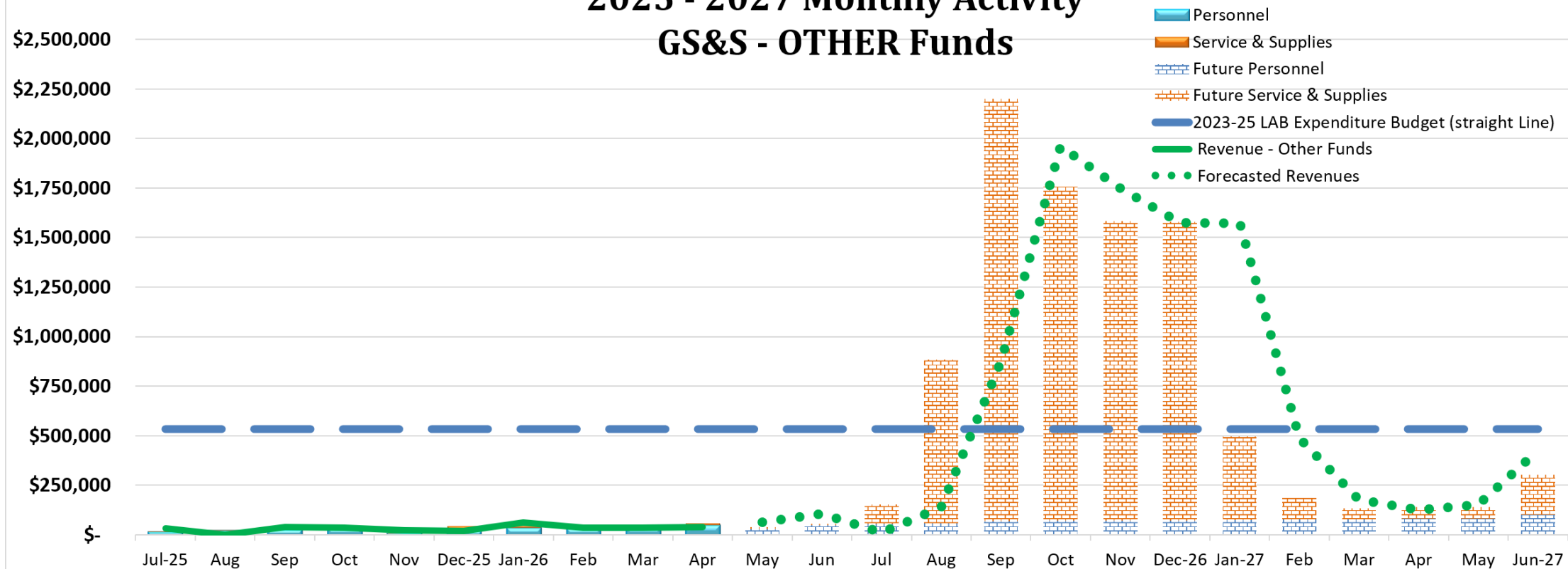


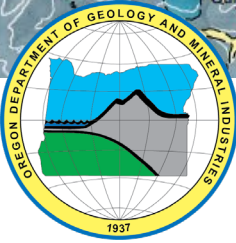
2025 - 2027 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - OTHER Funds





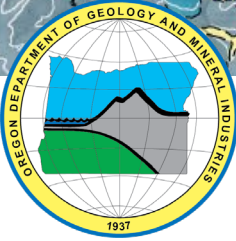
2025 - 2027 Monthly Activity GS&S - OTHER Funds



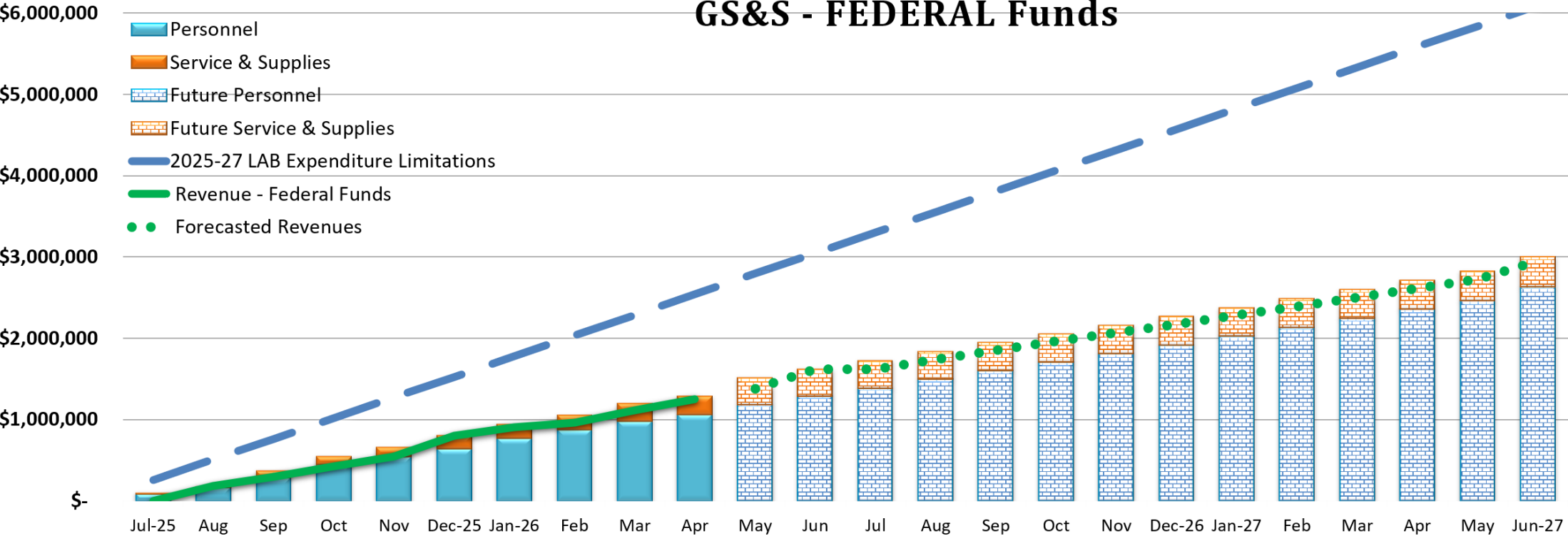


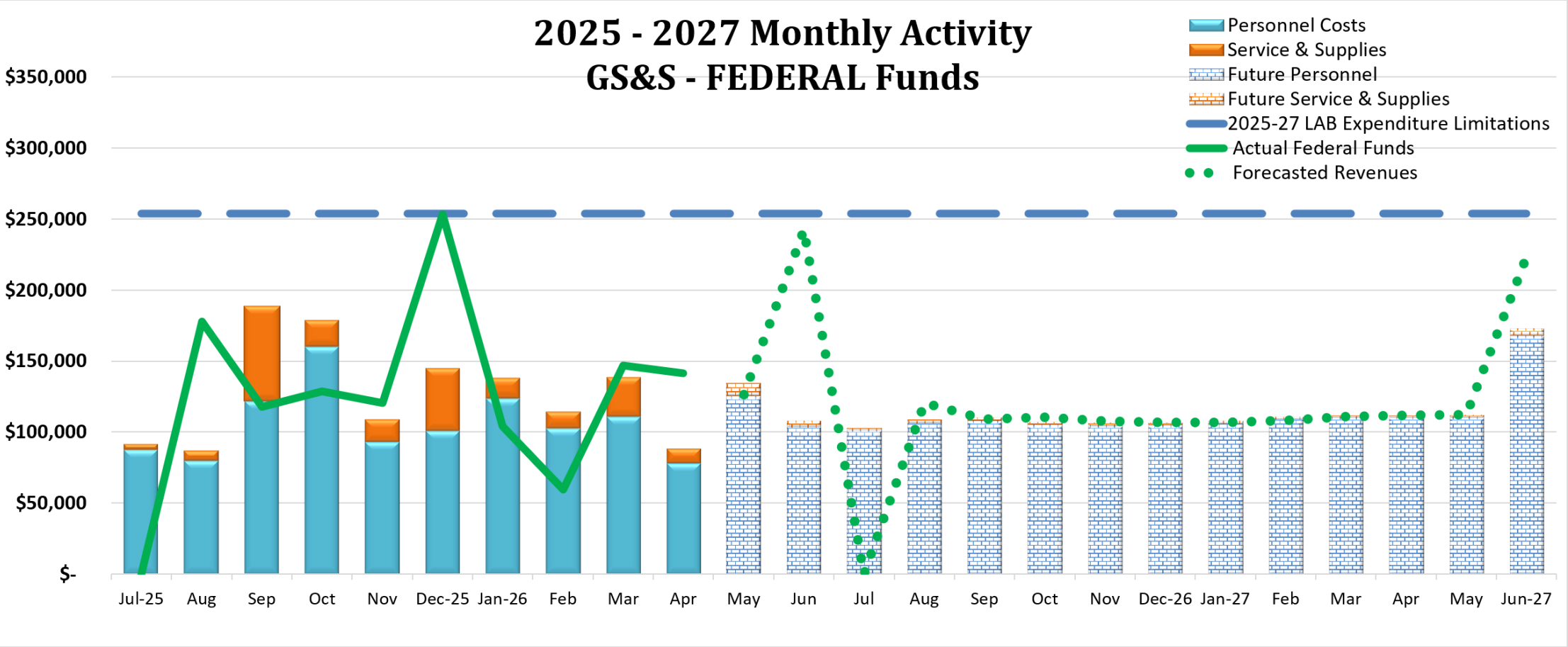
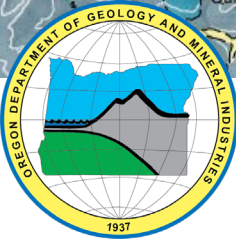
GS&S FEDERAL FUNDS Appn 60207	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Board Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
April 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ -	\$ (41,818)	N/A	\$ (41,818)	\$ 41,818		
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 5,988,729	\$ 1,249,883	N/A	\$ 2,947,303	\$ (3,041,426)	\$ 2,829,668	\$ 117,635
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 2,048,969	\$ 1,061,414	52%	\$ 2,635,101	\$ (586,132)	\$ 2,527,028	\$ 108,073
Services and Supplies	\$ 4,045,812	\$ 220,884	5%	\$ 263,697	\$ 3,782,115	\$ 225,299	\$ 38,398
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 6,094,781	\$ 1,282,297	21%	\$ 2,898,798	\$ 3,195,983	\$ 2,752,327	\$ 146,471
				Net Position	\$ 6,687	\$ 35,522	\$ (28,835)
Budget updated for Sal Pot Adjustment				(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		

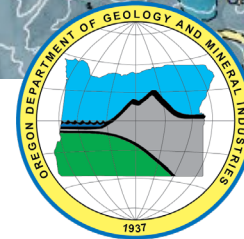
Expenditures under budget % >> 52.4%



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

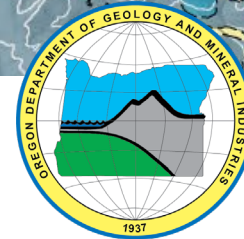




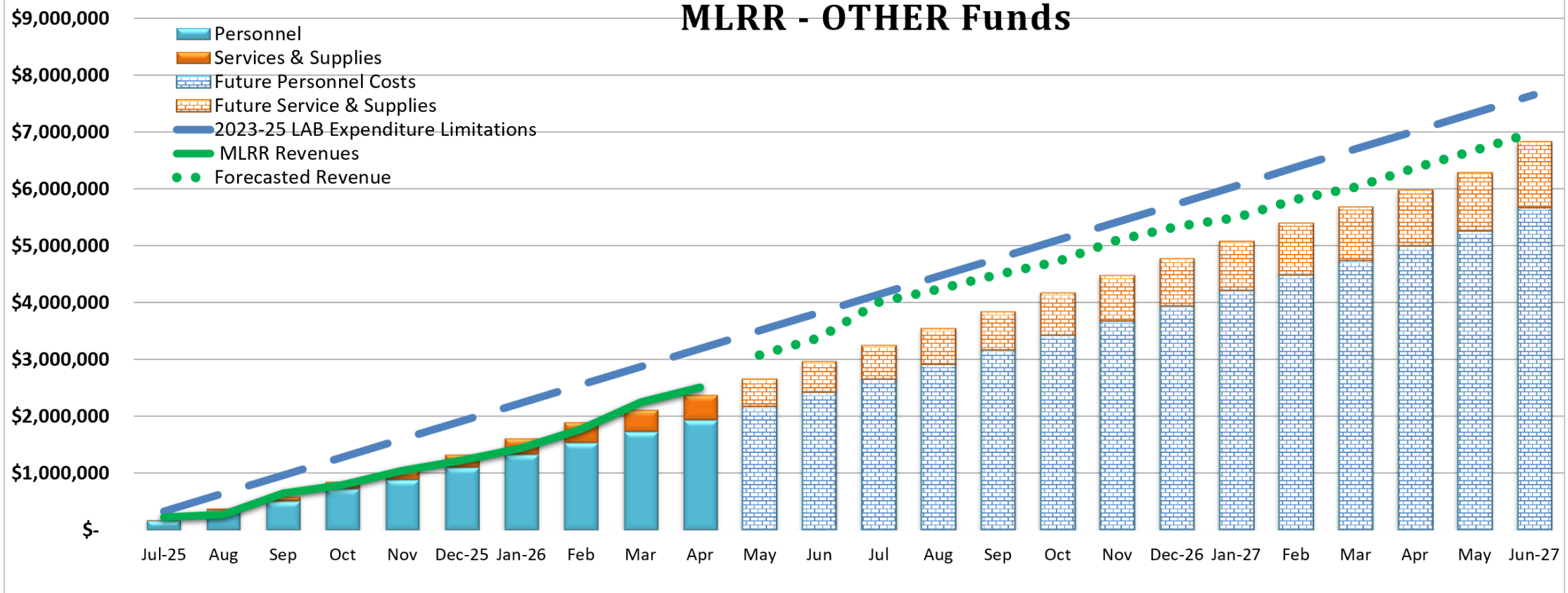


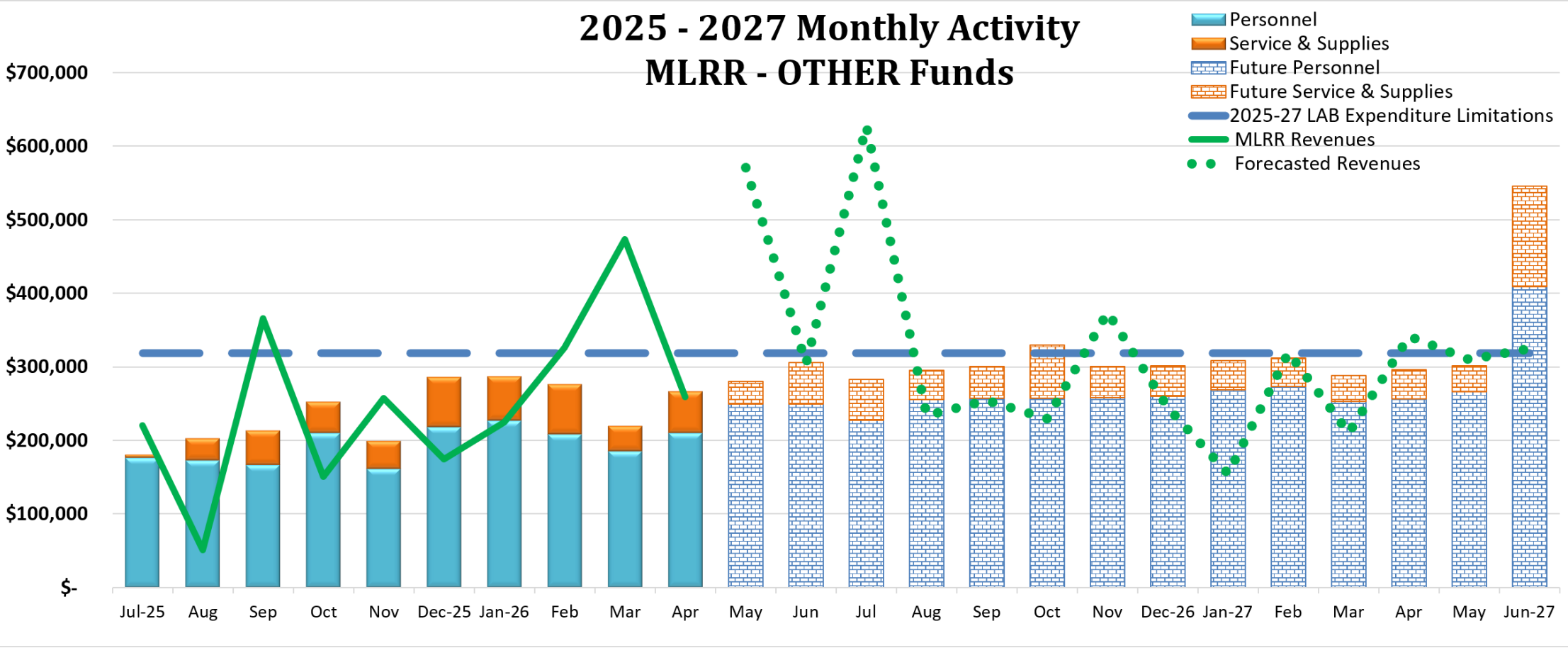
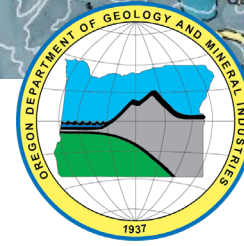
MLRR - OTHER FUNDS Appn 30210	Legislative Adopted Budget	Revenue & Expenditures		Projections	Difference Budget to Projection Under/(Over)	Previous Board Meeting	Change
		Actuals to Date	% Spent				
April 2026							
Beginning Balance:							
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,090,439	\$ 1,122,239	N/A	\$ 1,122,239			
Revenue:							
Revenue:	\$ 8,342,200	\$ 2,502,426	N/A	\$ 7,001,508	\$ (1,340,692)	\$ 6,698,035	\$ 303,473
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$ 5,899,046	\$ 1,934,814	33%	\$ 5,673,665	\$ 225,381	\$ 5,513,875	\$ 159,790
Services and Supplies	\$ 1,754,140	\$ 445,928	25%	\$ 1,153,549	\$ 600,591	\$ 1,054,972	\$ 98,577
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,653,186	\$ 2,380,742	31%	\$ 6,827,215	\$ 825,971	\$ 6,568,847	\$ 258,368
				Net Position	\$ 1,296,533	\$ 1,251,426	\$ 45,107
Budget updated for Sal Pot Adjustment				(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		

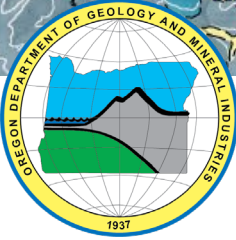
Expenditures under budget % >>	10.8%
New \$1M Reserve >>	128.0%
Months of Reserve >>	4.60



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 Board Meeting	Change
Appropriation: \$2,538,767				Actuals to Date	% Spent				
April 2026									
Revenue:									
GF Appropriation:		\$ 2,538,767 **	\$ 2,538,767	N/A			\$ 2,525,000	\$ 13,767 (Sal Pot Adj)	
Expenditures:									
Personal Services		\$ 542,607	\$ 159,135	29%	\$ 369,924	\$ 172,683	\$ 522,796	\$ (152,872)	
Services and Supplies		\$ 1,996,160	\$ 734,688	37%	\$ 2,168,843	\$ (172,683)	\$ 2,002,207	\$ 166,636	
Capital Outlay		\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -			
Total Expenditures		\$ 2,538,767 **	\$ 893,823	35%	\$ 2,538,767 **	\$ 0	\$ 2,525,003	\$ 13,764	
						Net Position	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0
Budget updated for Sal Pot Adjustment						(Projected Ending Cash)	Within Budget		
						Expenditures under budget % >>	0.0%		

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: June 10, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 6 – Governor’s Natural Resources Team Update

Geoff Huntington, Senior Natural Resources Advisor; Chandra Ferrari, Natural Resources Advisor; and Amy Schlusser, Climate and Energy Advisor, will provide a “Brief Overview of Recent Executive Orders”.

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: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: June 10, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 7 – Presentation on Geothermal

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

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

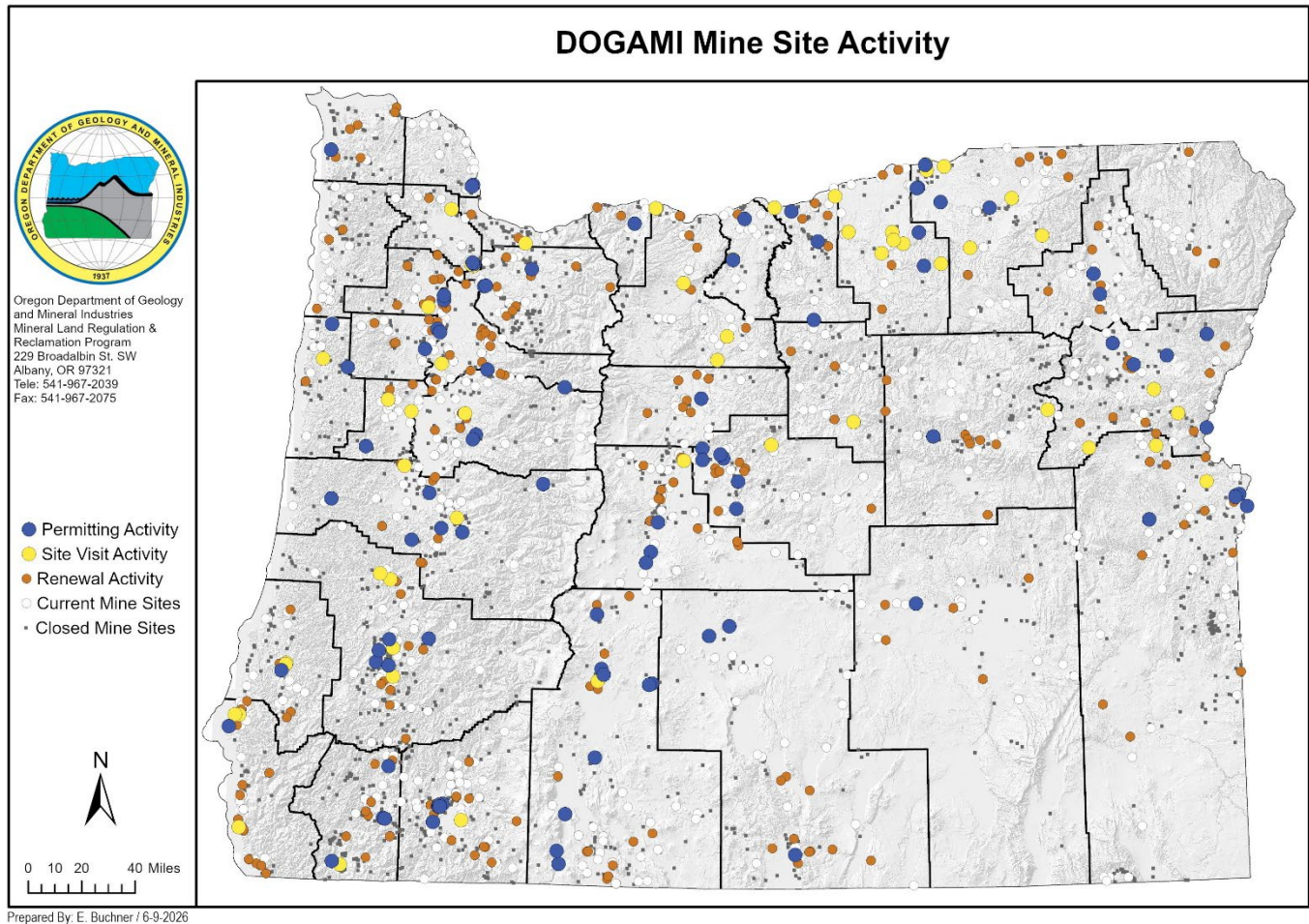
From: Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Date: June 12, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 8 – 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.

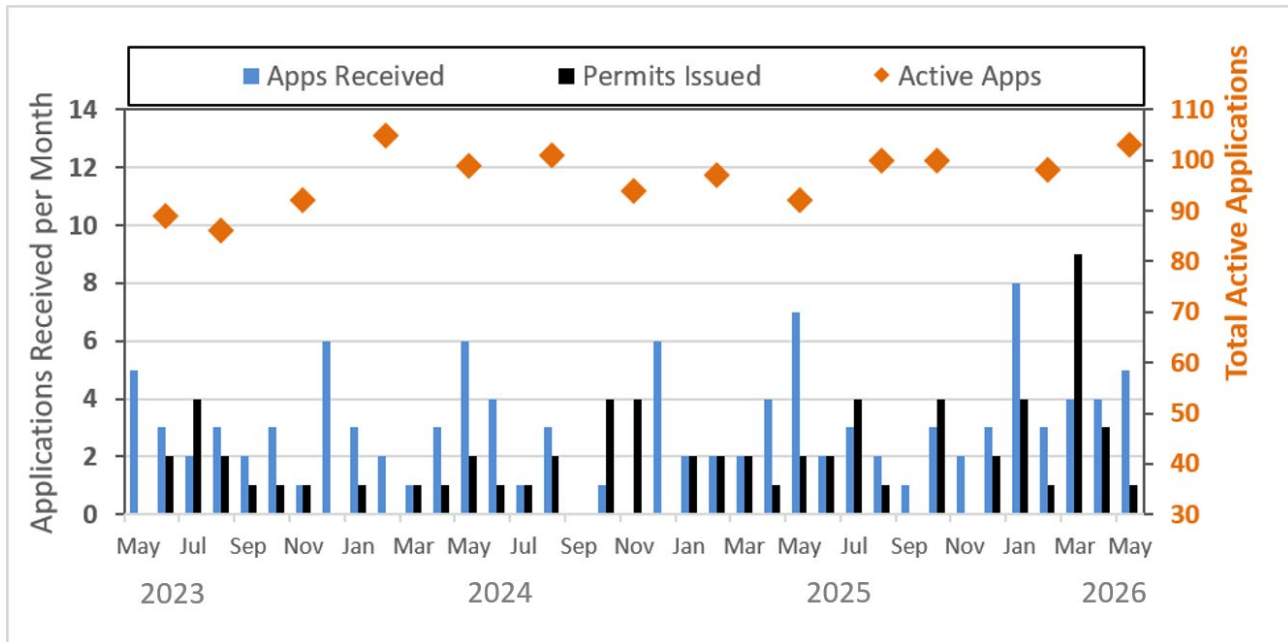


Map shows aggregate/non-aggregate active permitting applications, site visits in the last 6 months, and renewals due in last 3 months.

Table 1: Permit Status Summary (as of 6/5/26)

	Aug 2025		Aug 2025		Oct 2025		Feb 2026	
	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps
Surface Mining								
Operating Permits	898	94	901	90	905	97	904	105
Exclusion Certificates	147	2	148	3	148	2	151	6
Sites Closed	0	6	0	5	0	5	2	7
Water Quality (DEQ)								
1200A Permits	154	11	157	10	157	10	157	10
WPCF 1000 Permits	52	5	51	4	52	5	52	5
Exploration	28	4	29	1	22	1		
Oil & Gas								
Well Permits	70	0	70	3	69	9	66	8
Information Holes	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1
Geothermal								
Well Permits	22	2	22	4	22	8	22	4
Prospect Wells	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0

Figure 2a: Operating and Exploration Permit Application Workload (as of 6/5/26)



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

Figure 2b: Application Processing Status (as of 6/11/26)

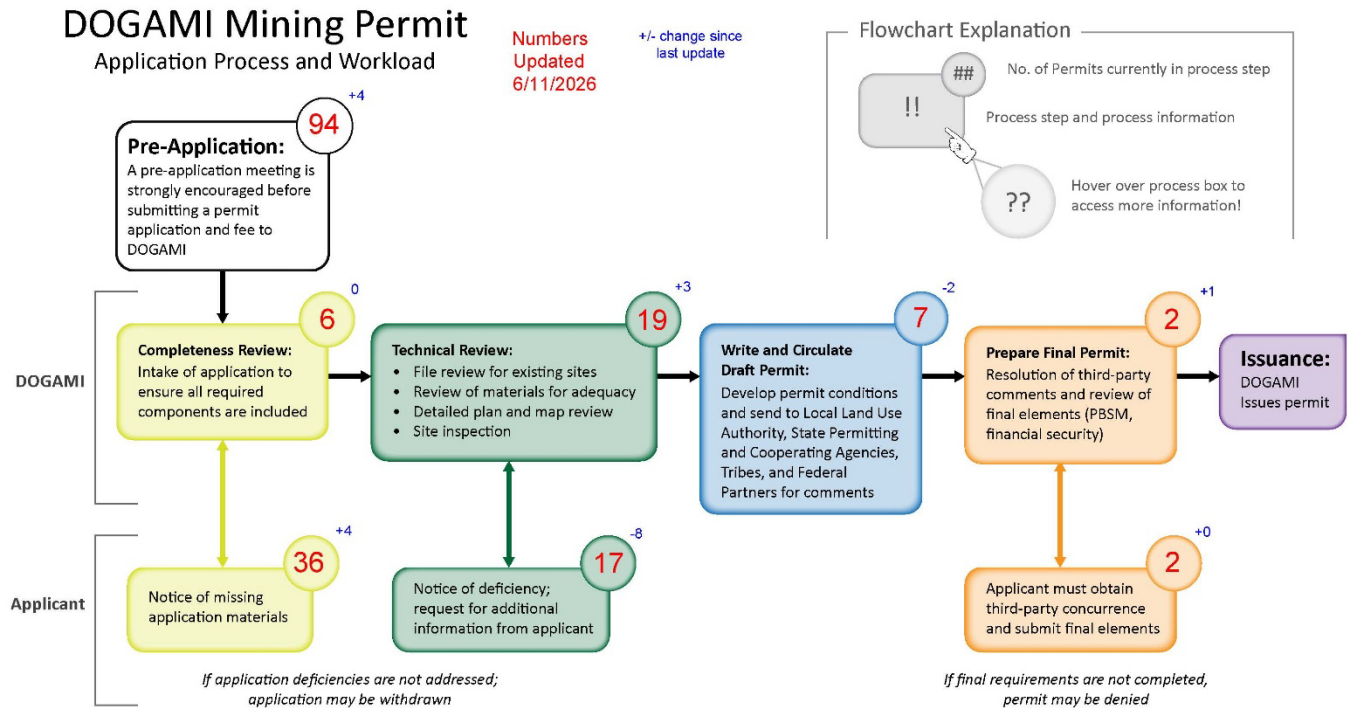


Table 2a: Permit Applications received since last update:

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type*	Date Received
24-0091	Transfer	OP	2/20/2026
01-0229	New	XP	2/20/2026
15-0233	Transfer	OP	2/27/2026
20-0063	Transfer	OP-LE	3/18/2026
01-0029	Amendment	OP	3/20/2026
09-0184	Transfer	OP	4/9/2026
04-0007	Amendment	OP-LE	4/13/2026
23-0307	New	XP	3/27/2026
23-0292	Amendment	XP	3/27/2026
24-0008	Amendment	OP	4/20/2026
01-0218	New	OP	4/22/2026
15-0270	New	EC	4/23/2026
23-0308	New	EC	5/5/2026
11-0076	New	OP	5/12/2026
17-0119	Transfer	OP	5/14/2026
17-0130	Transfer	OP	5/14/2026
03-0229	New	EC	5/14/2026
31-0079	New	XP	5/15/2026
23-0309	New	XP	5/22/2026
06-0096	New	OP	5/29/2026
01-0230	New	EC	5/29/2026

Key to Permit Type*OP = Operating
PermitXP = Exploration
PermitLE = Limited
ExemptionEC = Exclusion
Certificate

CX = County Exempt

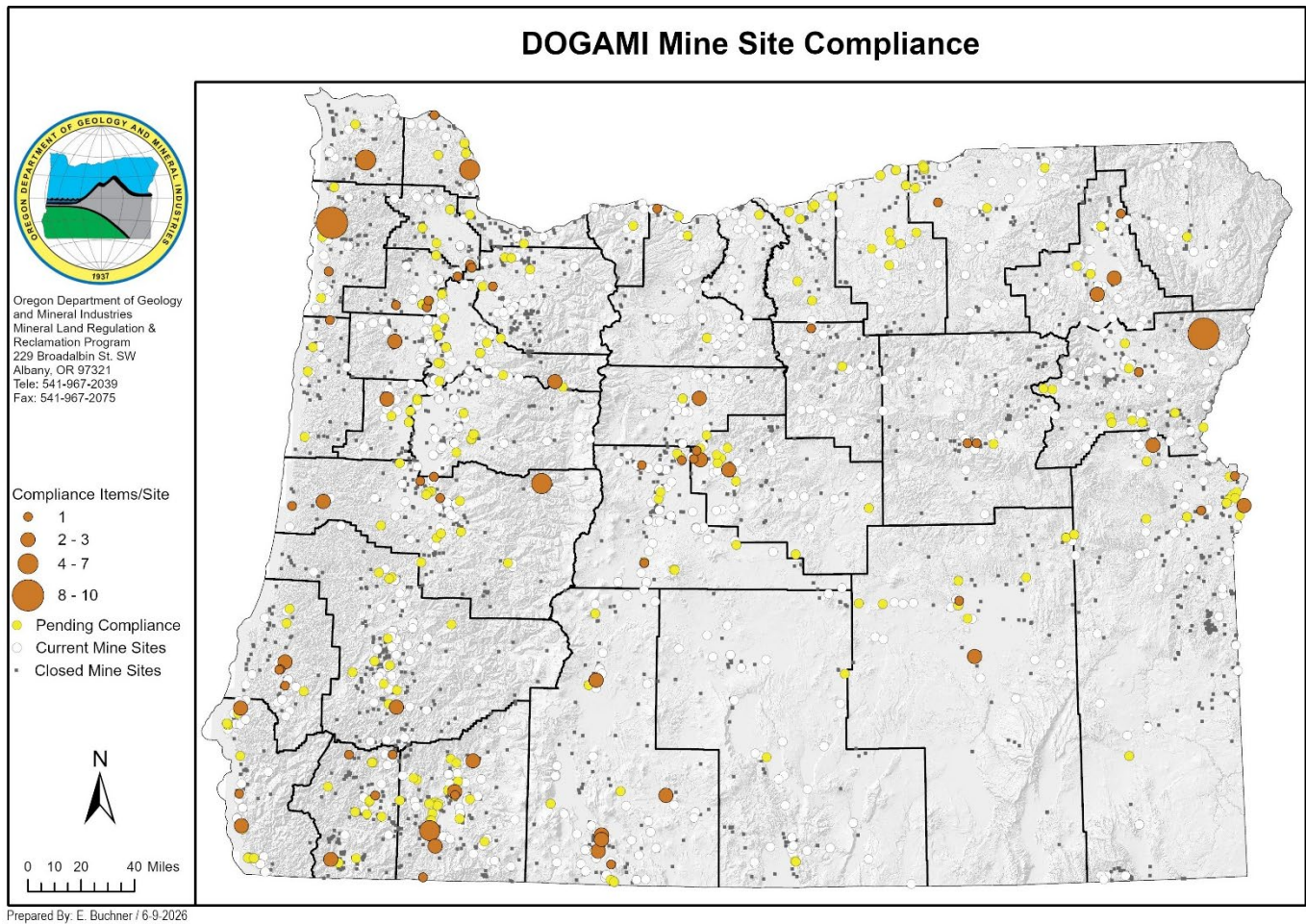
Table 2b: Decisions issued since last update:

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type*	Date Received	Date Completed	Decision
19-0124	New	EC	12/8/2025	2/20/2026	Denied
25-0069	Transfer	OP	6/5/2024	2/20/2026	Issued
09-0122	Amendment	OP	1/31/2022	2/24/2026	Withdrawn
12-0099	Transfer	OP	7/29/2025	2/27/2026	Withdrawn
07-0160	Admin Transfer	OP	12/30/2025	3/2/2026	Issued
30-0122	Transfer	OP	8/18/2023	3/5/2026	Issued
18-0148	New	EC	2/5/2026	3/5/2026	Issued
05-0070	Amendment	OP-LE	12/7/2021	3/11/2026	Withdrawn
01-0228	New	EC	2/13/2026	3/26/2026	Issued
18-0018	Admin Transfer	OP	1/20/2026	3/30/2026	Issued
18-0090	Admin Transfer	OP	1/20/2026	3/30/2026	Issued
18-0026	Admin Transfer	OP	1/20/2026	3/30/2026	Issued
18-0027	Admin Transfer	OP	1/20/2026	3/30/2026	Issued
18-0128	Admin Transfer	OP-LE	1/20/2026	3/31/2026	Issued
18-0098	Admin Transfer	OP	1/20/2026	3/31/2026	Issued
15-0011	Closure	EC	1/26/2026	4/2/2026	Closed
08-0104	Amendment	OP	8/3/2022	4/6/2026	Issued
34-0011	Amendment	OP	5/3/2024	4/27/2026	Issued
30-0133	New	OP	7/19/2023	4/29/2026	Issued
17-0056	Closure	OP	12/15/2023	5/13/2026	Closed
15-0270	New	EC	4/23/2026	5/20/2026	Issued
03-0229	New	EC	5/14/2026	5/20/2026	Denied
23-0308	New	EC	5/5/2026	5/26/2026	Denied
20-0100	Transfer	OP	10/1/2021	5/28/2026	Issued

Key to Permit Type*OP = Operating
PermitXP = Exploration
PermitLE = Limited
ExemptionEC = Exclusion
Certificate

CX = County Exempt

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 2/20/2026)

	2024			2025			2026		
	Jun	Sep	Nov	Mar	Jun	Sep	Nov	Mar	Jun
Non-Payment of Fees	29	35	35	46	35	42	38	44	45
Limited Exemptions Terminated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mining Without a Permit	13	13	13	14	14	14	22	18	18
Mining Outside Permit Boundary	19	20	20	20	18	22	27	28	28
Lack of Approval	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	5
Failure to Comply with Order	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14
Permit Boundary Survey Map	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Boundary Marking Violation	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5
Permit Condition Violation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Reclamation Security	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5
Failure to Reclaim Timely	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91	96	96	108	94	107	118	127	131

Non-Payment of Renewal Fee – Civil Penalty Fact Pattern Matrix (*as of 6/22/2026)

#	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 Rec.	*State Geologist Approved
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
60	18-0028	8/31/24	-	-	538	478	0	0		\$250	\$250
59	23-0267	5/31/24	9/30/24	9/30/24	122	62	1	1	Approved \$500 penalty in 2022	\$750	\$750
58	20-0018	5/31/24	8/31/24	-	92	32	1	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 is planned by permit type, for November 2026 – March 2027.
- The project received formal Stage Gate 3 approval and has moved to the execution phase (System Configuration and User Acceptance Testing).
- The Steering Committee has approved the System Configuration Documentation (SCD) for the surface mining, finance, and chemical process mining modules and moved to User Acceptance Testing (UAT). The drilling program is wrapping up the SCD planning process this month, before also moving into UAT.

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.
- 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.
- DOGAMI is prepared for release of final permits by the end of July. There are outstanding items delaying the issuance of final permits:
 - SHPO has not yet concurred with the Federal Section 106 process on Cultural Resources.
 - Calico is still conversing with DEQ and ODFW about some final permit conditions.
 - DEQ rules require a bond to be posted prior to issuing final permits. Discussions are taking place for Calico to post the credible accidents bond prior to final permits.
 - BLM and DOGAMI have agreed on the reclamation bond amount. BLM will hold the joint bond.

Cracker Creek (37-0002)

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

- Sumpter Development LLC paid its first cost recovery invoice for DOGAMI work performed December 2025 thru April 2026.
- Sumpter held a public town hall meeting in May and gave DOGAMI a tour of the proposed site in May 2026.
- The next step is for the prospective applicant to submit a notice of readiness to collect baseline data.

New Interest and Inquiries

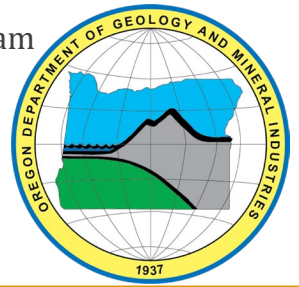
- Informational meeting with Q Gold June 22, 2026

The newsletter of the **Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation** program

ENGAGe

Summer 2026

Exploration, Non-aggregate, Gas/oil, Aggregate, Geothermal



Staffing Changes to our Wonderful MLRR:

Have you noticed that we've grown a little?

For the past 6-8 months, we've been experiencing some "growing pains"! Please hold on with us just a little bit longer. Recently, we have welcomed Brianna Weaver (previously our Office Specialist 1) into her new role as our Office Operations Assistant! She is already doing amazing in her new role. Becky Johnson, previously the Office Operations Assistant, has now moved to support our aggregate program more closely as the Mining Permit Coordinator. We will be welcoming on a total of 5 people to our MLRR staff in 2026!! DOGAMI is already so lucky to have welcomed Molly Reardon in as an Office Specialist. They are a wonderful addition to our front office staff! Now you don't have to hear Becky on the phone as often!

We have also welcomed Katie Fry as the MLRR Energy Resource Geologist and Mike Kennedy (if you recognize the name, he was formerly of DEQ) as a Reclamationist/Geologist.

Along with our additions, comes a farewell as we say goodbye to one of our Permit Specialists - Clayton Rowden, as he moves on into a new role outside of DOGAMI. We wish him a "gneiss time" at his job!

MLRR deeply appreciates you sticking with us while we've been going through this process.

Rule Making:

To support some general house cleaning, as well as some fee increases approved in this past legislative session, DOGAMI will be doing some rule writing. If you'd like to follow along, please subscribe to our listserv (second link) or get updates on our website (first link).

<https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/Pages/rulemaking.aspx>

<https://omls.oregon.gov/mailman/listinfo/dogami-rulemaking>

DOGAMI Permitting Timelines

Just a reminder: DOGAMI continues to experience an unprecedented volume of applications, inquiries, and compliance actions resulting in an ongoing increase in processing and response times. We're also working on an e-Permitting system. Thank you for your patience as we continue with our increased workload.

DOGAMI strives to process permit applications as quickly as possible to facilitate applicant/permittee compliance with Oregon law. We appreciate your patience and understanding.

Contact Us at: 541-967-2039 or mlrr.info@dogami.oregon.gov

<https://oregon.gov/dogami/MLRR-overview>

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation

229 Broadalbin St. SW, Albany, OR 97321

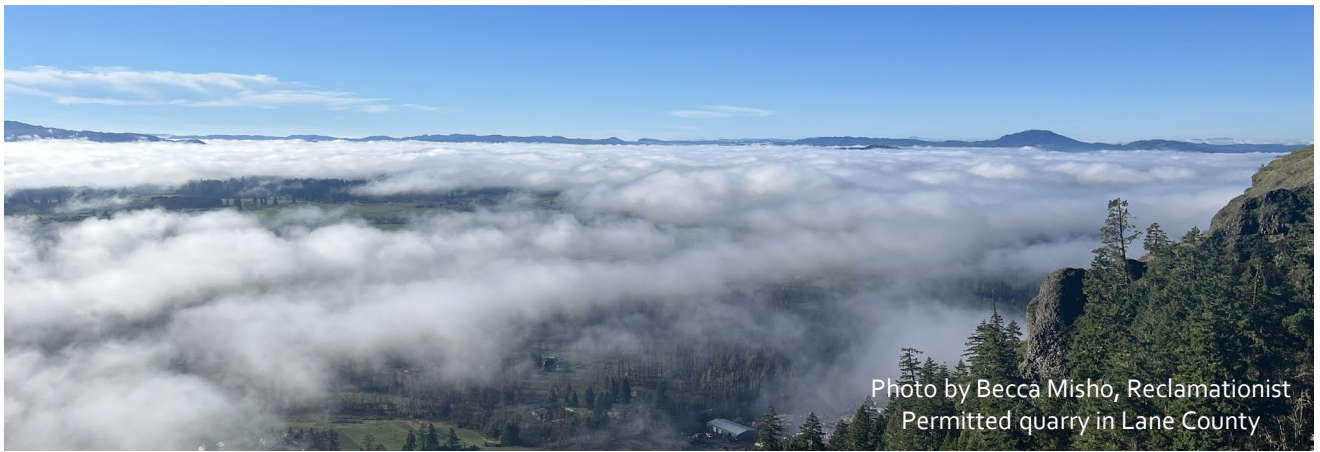


Photo by Becca Misho, Reclamationist
Permitted quarry in Lane County

Summer Inspection Time!

Summer is almost here (even though it still doesn't quite feel like it here in the valley - and that's perfectly fine with me) and along with it comes increased mine site activity and DOGAMI inspections! Due to the increase in permit applications submitted to the MLRR office and compliance issues identified by the MLRR office, as well as a shortage in our technical staffing (but there is light at the end of the tunnel!! See our announcement on the front page), site inspections are being done on sites with a permitting action – an active transfer, amendment, **or** a compliance action.

What can you do to prepare for your site inspection?

Here are some fabulous suggestions brought to you by MLRR Staff:

- Mark your permit boundaries in the field! After DOGAMI issues the permit and prior to mining, the operator **must** mark the boundaries for all excavation areas, stockpiles, setbacks, and buffers. The markings must be accomplished by placing clearly visible, semi-permanent markers, such as T-posts or fiberglass paddles, at no more than 200 feet from each other.
- Request a copy of your digital site file to make sure you know and understand the parameters of approval for the operations of your site (site conditions, permit conditions, operating and reclamation plan, maps, etc.). *We are training new staff on public records requests! Becky is thrilled, but still happy to answer questions and help process your requests.*
- Sites with DEQ Permits: Perform preventative maintenance on your stormwater controls. The DEQ permit registrant must regularly inspect, clean, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems and materials handling and storage areas that are exposed to stormwater to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants discharged to receiving waters. Clean, maintain and repair all control measures, including stormwater and mine dewatering structures, catch basins, and treatment facilities to ensure effective operation and in a manner that prevents the discharge of pollution.
- Clean up all of the garbage on site.
- To get the maximum benefit from your site inspection, feel free to come prepared with any questions, concerns, and anything you might need clarifications for! We are ultimately here for you!

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Jason McClaughry, GS&S Program Manager

Date: June 15, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 9 – 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.

June 15 2026

Agenda Item 9 – GS&S Update

This report summarizes Geological Survey and Services Program (GS&S) activities since the last presentation to the Board on March 10, 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 36 active non-lidar grants (15 federally funded and 20 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

Since the last board update March 10, 2026, 2 new publications were released by the GS&S Program (Figure 1; Table 1):

Figure 1. Chart showing DOGAMI publication output since 2016.

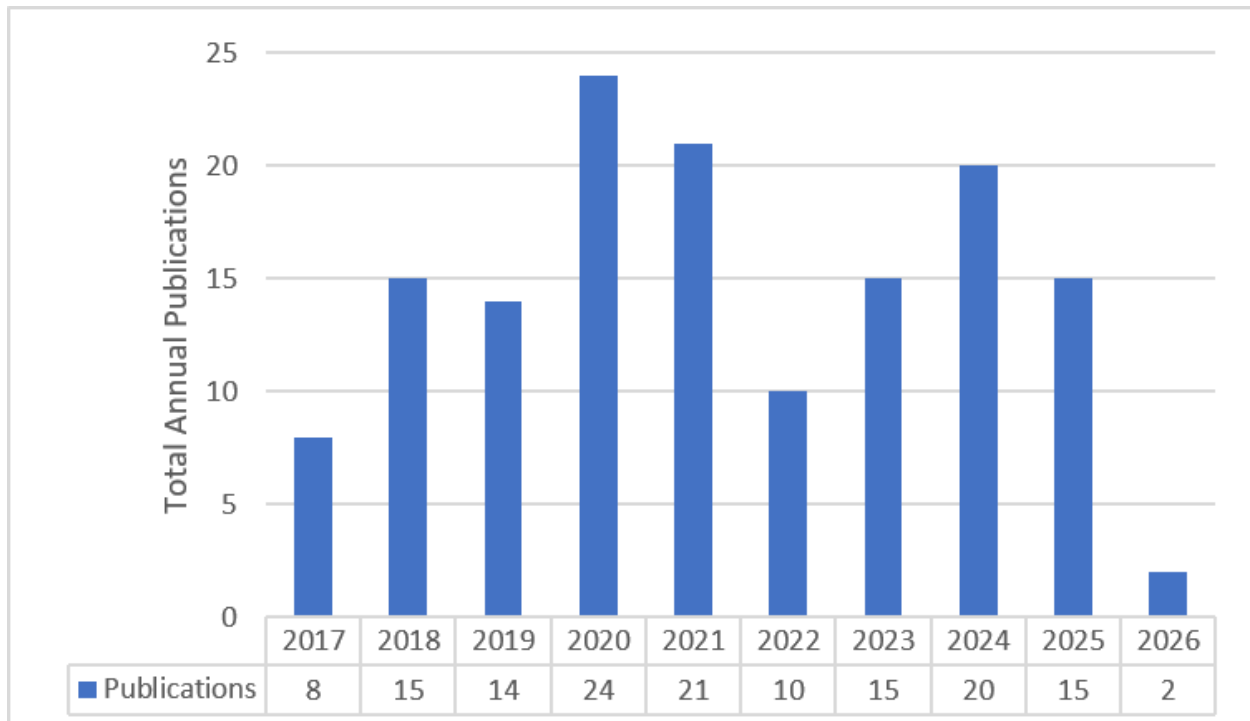


Table-1. Table showing DOGAMI publications released in 2026.

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

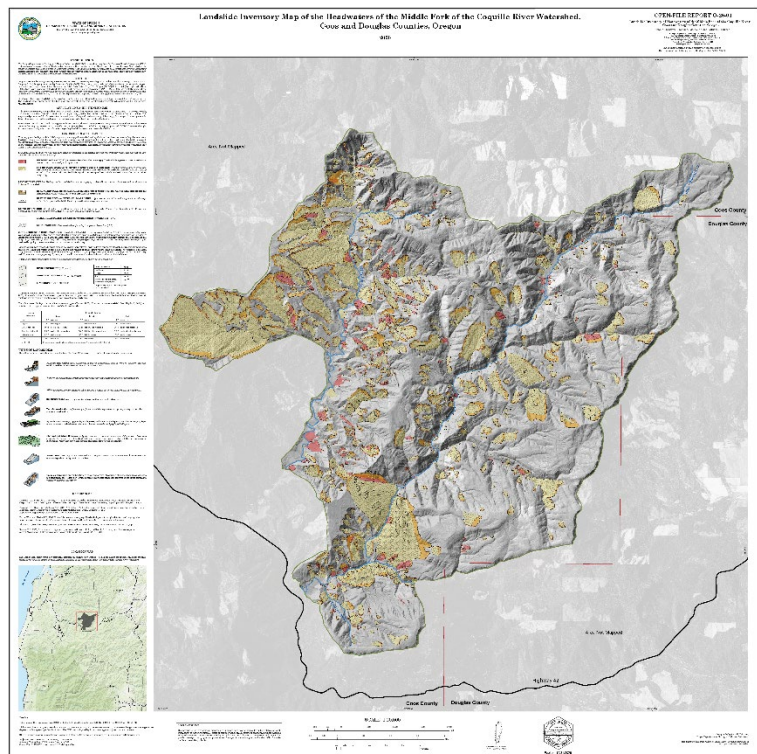
Recently Released DOGAMI Publications

- DOGAMI Open-File Report O-26-01, 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**, by Anna N. Tsitsivas, Nancy C. Calhoun, and William J. Burns;
<https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/pubs/Pages/ofr/p-O-26-01.aspx>

WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?

Landslides are one of the most widespread and damaging natural hazards in Oregon. This map is an inventory of existing landslides in the Coquille River Watershed and is an essential data layer for delineating regional landslide susceptibility. We prepared this inventory map by following the Protocol for Inventory Mapping of Landslide Deposits from Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) Imagery developed by Burns and Madin (2009).

This map plate displays each landslide deposit in the mapped watershed and symbolizes them based on several key characteristics: landslide activity, landslide features, deep or shallow failure, confidence of landslide interpretation, and type of landslide movement.



[illegible]

The Adams 7.5' quadrangle in Umatilla County of northeast Oregon includes an area of 134 square kilometers (km²) at the eastern edge of the Columbia Plateau, a broad depression forming the northwestern flank of the Blue Mountains. The oldest rocks in the map area are part of the ~17- to 6-million-year-old Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG), a succession of tholeiitic basalt and basaltic andesite lava flows cropping out over more than 210,000 km² in parts of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada. The CRBG is largely overlain by Pleistocene to Holocene loess across the map area and Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial units on valley floors. Three major fault zones converge in this part of the Columbia Plateau, including the WNW-striking Wallula Fault Zone, NNW-striking Milton-Freewater Fault Zone, and the NNE-striking Hite Fault Zone.

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) mapped the geology and structure of the Adams 7.5' quadrangle between 2021 and 2024. Detailed geologic mapping of the Adams 7.5' quadrangle is a high priority for the Oregon Geologic Map Advisory Committee because it supports long term goals for conserving and sustaining water resources, as well as reducing risks from natural hazards such as earthquakes. Our mapping was supported in part by a grant from the STATEMAP component of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program (NCGMP) under cooperative agreement G22AC00304. The State of Oregon provided additional funds through DOGAMI.

Upcoming DOGAMI publications

- Cascadia Subduction Earthquake Damage and Loss Estimates for the Eugene-Springfield Urban Area, Guererro ***(To Pubs for final release)***
- Mineral Information Layer for Oregon – MILO-4, McClaughry ***(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)***
- Cascadia PTHA modeling for the central to northern Oregon Coast, Allan ***(Post 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 Crook 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 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	Federal Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
IN DEVELOPMENT								
U.S. Dept. of Energy	Western States Geothermal Data Integration Network	Federal	\$300,000	\$0	Full	The western U.S. holds substantial untapped geothermal energy potential. Make data accessible to a wide audience.	2-year project	Proposal in Development
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
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA NSPIRES INNOVATE	Federal to OESU, IAA to DOGAMI	\$150,000	\$0	Full	Development of a decision-support landslide early warning tool for 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

Funding Agency	Funding Program	Type	Federal Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
AWAITING DECISION								
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	Final proposal submitted to NTHMP June 1, 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)	Final proposal submitted to NTHMP April 13, 2026
U.S. Geological Survey	FY 26 NCGMP STATEMAP	Federal	\$789,453	\$789,493	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	Sept. 1, 2026 to Aug. 31, 2028	Proposal Submitted to USGS May 26, 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	Proposal Submitted to USGS May 29, 2026
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
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	Federal Request	Match Request	Indirect	Focus Area	Project Period	Status
RECENTLY FUNDED								
U.S. Geological Survey	FY 26 NCGMP Earth Mapping Resource Initiative (Earth MRI)	Federal	\$55,475	\$0	Full	Mapping of Mine Waste in Josephine County, Oregon.	2027	Awarded June 3, 2026
U.S. Geological Survey	FY 26 NGGDPP Data Preserv.	Federal	\$97,376	\$97,347	Full	Scan, archive, and make publicly available historic assay reports	Sept. 1, 2026 to Aug. 31, 2027	Awarded May, 2025
U.S. Geological Survey	FY 26 NCGMP Earth Mapping Resource Initiative (Earth MRI)	Federal	\$330,000	\$0	Full	Geologic mapping and mineral resource evaluation of the Cornucopia Mining District, Baker County	July 1, 2026 to June 30 2029	Awarded December, 2025
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.
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.
National Oceanic and Atmos. Admin.	FY 25 National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP)	Federal	\$331,826	\$0	Full	Sustaining support for outreach efforts on the coast with OEM; Refine our tsunami evacuation routing capabilities; new probabilistic tsunami modeling and exposure analyses for coastal Curry County.	Sept., 2025 to August, 2026	Awarded September, 2025
Total All Proposals			\$5,788,097	\$1,661,900				

Staffing

DOGAMI GS&S is recruiting a Geotechnical Services Leader to oversee subsurface activities within the joint DSL/DOGAMI Geologic Carbon Sequestration project – part of our Decarbonization Focus area. We are seeking 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.

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: June 10, 2026

**Regarding: Agenda Item 10 – Preliminary 27-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB)
Discussion**

Director Day-Stirrat will conduct a preliminary discussion on the Agency 2027-29 Agency Request Budget (ARB).

Proposed Board Action: The Board may be asked to take 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: June 10, 2026

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

Currently the DOGAMI Special Board Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 22, 2026, and the next Quarterly Board meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, September 16, 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.

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Anne MacDonald, Governing Board Chair

Date: June 10, 2026

Regarding: Agenda Item 5 – Annual Director’s Evaluation

The Board will take action on the Director’s Annual Evaluation.

Proposed Board Action: The Annual Director’s Evaluation will be accepted as discussed in the Executive Session.