

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

**March 6, 2023
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 11:25 a.m. on the meeting day to lori.calarruda@dogami.oregon.gov. Written comments received will be distributed to the Board.

Dial: 1-253-215-8782

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

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| 8:30 a.m. | Item 1: | Call to Order – Chair Scott Ashford |
| 8:35 a.m. | Item 2: | Introductions – Chair Scott Ashford and Staff |
| 8:40 a.m. | Item 3: | Review Minutes of December 1, 2022 Board Meeting
Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 8:45 a.m. | Item 4: | Financial Report – Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer
Board Action: The Board will be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:05 a.m. | Item 5: | Governor’s Recommended Budget (GRB) – Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director
Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:25 a.m. | Item 6: | Legislative Update – Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator
Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 9:35 a.m. | Break | |
| 9:50 a.m. | Item 7: | A Brief History of Nearly Everything About the DOGAMI Coastal Program – Jonathan Allan, Coastal Geomorphologist
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 10:30 a.m. | Break | |
| 10:40 a.m. | Item 8: | MLRR Update – Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 10:55 a.m. | Item 9: | GS&S Update – Jason McClaughry, Interim GS&S Program Manager
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:05 a.m. | Item 10: | Director’s Report – Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director
Briefing: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item |
| 11:15 a.m. | Item 11: | Public Comment
Only <u>written comments</u> received prior to or by 11:25 a.m. on the day of the meeting will be accepted |
| 11:25 a.m. | Item 12: | 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 three business days 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: February 23, 2022

Regarding: Agenda Item 3 – Review Minutes of December 1, 2022 Board Meetings

Attached are draft Board Minutes from the December 1, 2022 Board meeting.

***Proposed Board Action: The Board Minutes of December 1, 2022 Board meeting
be Approved/Approved as Amended/Not Approved.***

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

Tuesday, December 1, 2022

8:30 a.m.

Virtual Public Meeting

1) Call to Order: (Scott Ashford, Board Chair)

Chair Scott Ashford called the meeting to order at 8:32 a.m.

2) Introductions: (Scott Ashford, Board Chair, and Staff)

Chair Scott Ashford, Vice-Chair Linda Kozlowski, Board Members Anne MacDonald, and Erica Medley, 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

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager

Lori Calarruda, Recording Secretary/Executive Assistant

Alex Lopez, Public Affairs Coordinator

Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Jason McClaughry, Interim GS&S Program Manager

Bill Burns, Engineering Geologist

Laura Gabel, Coastal Field Geologist

Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator/Geohazards Analyst

Others in attendance:

Diane Lloyd, Department of Justice (DOJ)

April McDonald, Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO)

Sione Filimoehala, DAS Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Annette Nelson – OSU Student

Chair Ashford announced he would be leaving the meeting at the first break and that Vice-Chair Kozlowski would take over chairing the meeting.

1 **3) Introduction of New Board Members:**

2 Chair Ashford/Director Day-Stirrat welcomed new Board Members Anne MacDonald and Erica
3 Medley. They introduced themselves at the previous meeting.
4

5 **4) Review Minutes of September 27, 2022 Board Meeting:**

6 Chair Ashford asked if there were any changes to the minutes as presented. No changes.
7

8 Board Action: **Kozlowski moved to approve the minutes of September 27, 2022 as submitted.**
9 **MacDonald seconded. Motion carried.**
10

11 **5) Confirm 2023 Board Meeting Dates:**

12 The Board discussed the Proposed 2023 Board Meeting Dates.

13

14 The 2023 DOGAMI Board Meeting dates are:

15

16 **March 6, 2022 (Monday)**

17

18 **June 26, 2022 (Monday)**

19

20 **September 25, 2022 (Monday)**

21

22 **December 11, 2022 (Monday)**

23

24 Board Action: **Kozlowski moved to approve the proposed Board Meeting dates as discussed.**

25 **MacDonald seconded. Motion carried.**

26

27 **6) Financial Report:**

28 Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer, presented the DOGAMI FY2023 Budget Status Report, as of
29 September 30, 2022, for the Geological Survey and Services (GS&S) and Mineral Land Regulation &
30 Reclamation (MLRR) programs.

31

32 Dahlberg stated the financial actuals, projections, and graphs are in the Board Packet, and his
33 presentation is to provide a brief summary of the financials ending September 2022. For GS&S,
34 General Fund has a \$6.4M budget, with expected Expenditures of \$5.5M, resulting in being \$.945M
35 under budget (14.7%). This allows the Agency to invest in future geologic and scientific research.

36

37 Other Funds has an Expenditure Limitation Authority budget of just under \$2.5M, with expected
38 Expenditures of \$1.0M, resulting in being nearly \$1.5M under the authorized budget (59.1%). The
39 Revenues of \$930,000, comes from Grants: \$507,000 (54.5), Lidar \$277,000 (29.8%), and Strong
40 Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF) \$146,000 (15.7%). There are potential new grant proposals from
41 Oregon State Parks and Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization (RDPO), and a large Lidar
42 project from Department of Forestry, that will change the projections.

43

44 Federal Funds has an Expenditure Limitation Authority budget of just under \$5.8M Budget, with
45 expected Expenditures of \$5.2M, resulting in being nearly \$0.6M under the authorized budget
46 (10.3%). The Revenues of \$5.2M, comes from Grants: \$2.3M (44.2%), Lidar almost \$2.9M (55.8%).
47 Lidar is the largest bulk of DOGAMI's work, but the Agency continues to work with federal funders for
48 future projects. Dahlberg stated the Agency has made a conscious effort to shift towards large
49 federal grants, away from many small ones.

50

51 MLRR has an Expenditure Limitation Authority budget of \$4.3M, with expected Expenditures of
52 \$4.1M, resulting in \$0.23M under budget (5.4%). The Revenues of \$4.9M comes from fees and DEQ
53 Water Quality permits.

54

55 Kozlowski asked Dahlberg about the Agency being \$1.5M under budget and if it received more grants
56 than expected. Dahlberg explained Other Funds are driven by grants from other State agencies or

57 private partners. This year had a little slow down but anticipates the 2023-25 biennium to be
58 stronger.

59
60 Chair Ashford asked for clarification of Other Funds. Dahlberg explained the Other Funds budget is
61 actually an Expenditure Authority and the limitation amount the Agency can spend up to; they are
62 also reimbursement type funds, where the Agency must spend money for staff and other resources
63 to receive them. Ashford stated he is understanding being underbudget to mean that is not
64 necessarily the amount the Agency will spend. Dahlberg answered that is correct and explained that
65 compared to General Fund, where the Agency is provided a budget it can spend up to but not go
66 over, for Other Funds and Federal Funds it is given an authority to spend, but if there are no grants
67 there is no money to spend.

68
69 For updates and highlights, Dahlberg said DOGAMI submitted two large USGS 3DEP Lidar proposals:
70 Willamette Valley for 8,169 sq miles, about \$4.1M, and Deschutes County for 5,810 sq miles, about
71 \$2.8M. The Agency successfully collaborated with Oregon Department of Forestry for an almost
72 \$2.2M Lidar project to cover 4,629 sq miles, that is driven by the Private Forest Accord. The Agency
73 will need to request an Other Funds Expenditure Limitations Authority Budget increase for about
74 \$730,000 in early 2023. Dahlberg said the Agency received a Gold Star Certificate from DAS CFO for
75 excellent financial work in fiscal year 2021, he recognized the Business Office team for their good
76 work this last year.

77
78 Dahlberg said regarding the status of the 2023-25 Budget process, the Agency had a meeting with the
79 current Governor's Office for initial processing of POPs and CFO Analyst recommendations. DOGAMI
80 is waiting for the transition of the Governor's Office and staff and expect the Governor's
81 Recommended Budget (GRB) should be completed in January 2023.

82
83 In closing, Dahlberg said DOGAMI is doing well and has a very healthy outlook.

84
85 Chair Ashford congratulated Dahlberg on his great work since taking over as CFO and thinks the
86 acknowledgement by DAS is an indication DOGAMI is doing things right. Kozlowski agreed.

87
88 Medley asked what the criteria is for needing to get new Lidar. McClaughry stated there are still
89 areas of the State that have not been flown yet, and DOGAMI is working with USGS to cover the rest
90 of the State. For the Willamette Valley, it was collected back in 2007 and 2009, sensors have
91 improved providing for the ability to get better resolution on topographic data. In many areas there
92 is room to improve the Lidar data and bring it all up to USGS standards for the federal data
93 collections.

94
95 MacDonald added kudos for the work the Agency has done.

96
97 Kozlowski asked about the transition of leadership at the State. Director Day-Stirrat said it is up in
98 the air at the moment, but the Chief of Staff and the DAS Director have been appointed; there are a
99 lot of things that have to be worked out.

100
101 Board Action: **Kozlowski moved to accept the Budget Status Report as presented. Medley**
102 **seconded. Motion carried.**

103
104 **7) Civil Penalties:**

105 Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, presented Program recommended Civil Penalties.
106
107 Lewis stated the MLRR Program is asking for consideration of Civil Penalties. She explained Civil
108 Penalties have been in place for two years now and provided a little background for the new Board
109 Members. She discussed how the Program prioritizes which sites to go after for Civil Penalties and
110 reviewed the framework of the Continuum of Mining Without a Permit (MWOP) to reflect how they
111 determine the severity of the violation. Lewis explained the continuum table with the range and
112 types of considerations used by DOGAMI staff to assess each MWOP case. It lists major factors for
113 determining severity and includes mitigating consideration and aggravating elements. The violations
114 at each site may then be considered across the spectrum of each factor. By taking all the factors
115 together, they get a sense of the overall severity of the violation, and can rank the site or case on a
116 scale from 1 to 10. She noted that there is no zero on the scale; every mining without a permit site is
117 technically eligible for a Civil Penalty. Due to limited resources, and with the Governing Board's
118 support, the Program can only focus on the most egregious cases that are 7 or higher.
119
120 Lewis reviewed the Morgan Creek site to demonstrate how staff determined the rating. Based on
121 magnitude of harm and aggregating factors, it was ranked an 8, and the case was approved by the
122 Board for Civil Penalties in July of 2020.
123
124 Lewis reviewed the steps for Proceeding with Civil Penalties. The framework was developed in 2019
125 in conjunction with DOJ, following DOGAMI's rules and statutes, which is all summarized in an
126 Internal Management Directive available on the Agency's website. Lewis stated the Program tries
127 every avenue possible to achieve compliance before asking for Civil Penalties. This usually means the
128 site has been in non-compliance for several years.
129
130 Ashford asked about the Class 1-4 Violations and noticed that Class 4 Violation goes directly to the
131 Board. Lewis explained Class 1-4 are DOGAMI classes that are increasing in severity; an example of
132 Class 1 being non-payment of renewal, and Class 4 being Mining Without a Permit.
133
134 Lewis briefly discussed what happens if the respondent requests a hearing. She stated there
135 continue to be opportunities to resolved the case informally throughout the process; and mentioned
136 the options that can be taken if the respondent is unable to pay.
137
138 Lewis said the Morgan Creek site did ask for a hearing and discussed how the process played out. It
139 was resolved via a Consent Agreement, which she stated has been effective. All the established
140 milestones have been met to date, and the agreed to penalty payments are being received timely.
141 Lewis shared photo evidence of the success with two pictures of site showing before and after the
142 required reclamation steps were taken.
143
144 Lewis presented the new case Ekroth Quarry (29-0040), Mining Without a Permit via Trespass. It is a
145 permitted site in Tillamook County and the current permittee took it over in 2010. They have mined
146 outside their approved permit boundary since 2014. Efforts to achieve compliance with the site have
147 involved multiple agencies over several years.
148
149 In the June 2021 Board meeting, MLRR presented this site's details, which also included mining on to
150 State lands, where the Department of State Lands holds the mineral rights, and Department of
151 Forestry owns the timber. There were two landslides into Electric Creek, which is Marbled Murrelet
152 nesting habitat. Originally MLRR anticipated having a penalty amount by the December 2021 Board

153 meeting, but subsequent updates to Board included progress being made with the hiring of a
154 qualified consultant, and good coordination amongst State agencies and with the permittee.
155 Unfortunately, progress has completely stalled.

156
157 Lewis said the Ekroth Quarry has significant aggregating factors, and ranks as a 9 on the continuum.
158 The permittee continues to comply with the Suspension Order, however at last contact in October
159 2022 the consultant was no longer working with them, and MLRR staff have not received any
160 indication of their next steps. Their continued lack of response is why this request comes to the
161 Board.

162
163 Lewis said to develop recommendations for the amount, we reviewed the documented and classified
164 violations that include:

- 165 • Engaging in Mining Without a Permit – Class 4
- 166 • Removing for profit any valuable mineral from any portion of mining property preserved from
167 mining – Class 3
- 168 • Failure to mark boundaries for excavation areas, stockpiles, setbacks and buffers prior to mining –
169 Class 3
- 170 • Operating a surface mine without legal interest in the land sufficient to ensure authority to
171 operate and reclaim – Class 3
- 172 • Operating a surface mine without landowner and mineral interest owner approval – Class 2
- 173 • Failure to comply with a Department Order – Class 3
- 174 • NOV – Trespass
- 175 • Failure to comply with a Department Order – Class 1
- 176 • NOV – Security
- 177 • Failure to maintain adequate reclamation security – Class 1

178
179 Lewis then reviewed the chart for Determining Magnitude of the Violations to assess the amount of
180 Civil Penalties. None of the mitigating factors are currently applicable at the site. All the aggregating
181 factors can be assessed for the term of this violation. Because of that, the Program has chosen to
182 use the maximum amount for each occurrence of the violations.

183
184 Kozlowski asked about the moderate rating to determine the amount. Lewis explained the
185 moderate/median is the default amount and then either goes up or down in charges based on
186 mitigating and/or aggravating factors.

187
188 Kozlowski asked when the cooperation stopped. Lewis answered over the last 6 months. The
189 Program had been working with their consultant, but then the consultant said they were no longer
190 working with them, so the avenue for progress has stopped since MLRR is unable to contact them.

191
192 Ashford asked about the economic benefit and the difference between mitigating and aggravating
193 factors. Lewis explained it is for economic benefit, a larger amount would be aggravating.

194
195 Lewis reviewed the Aggravating Factors that include economic benefit, magnitude of harm, number
196 of violations, previous similar violations, and pattern of conduct. She stated this is where the
197 documentation comes in. MLRR can demonstrate the magnitude of harm by: the sediment
198 deposition into Electric Creek due to the slides; calculating the volume of that material, and if that
199 was removed and sold, what that economic benefit would have been to the operator; and the width

200 of the setback that they were not supposed to mine into, as it has a volume that can be calculated by
201 using the numbers of trucks sold into market. The Program was able to make some estimates around
202 what that economic benefit might be and are cautiously looking at somewhere over \$1M with this
203 site. Lewis stated this has been going on for over 8 years and the Program has the ability to
204 determine how to calculate the number of occurrences for either daily or annually.
205

206 Chair Ashford asked if the Agency is setting precedent or does DOGAMI have the freedom to look at
207 each set of violations independently. Lloyd said the Agency is in the beginnings of implementing the
208 Civil Penalties Program and going forward it is trying to develop the guidance for staff to maintain
209 consistency by applying the factors consistently to make sure that individuals in this situation are
210 treated equally and reasonably. But each of these factual situations is unique, which limits it in that
211 way. Lloyd said the goal with the IMD and the directives to staff, is to try to ensure that the
212 Department is following a process that will result in similar results in similar situations. Lloyd added
213 as the Agency develops this Program and uses these tools more than what have existed, the Board
214 could move towards putting more of this in rule, so that there are more of these standards in the
215 rules, so that the public's aware of those at the outset.
216

217 Chair Ashford thanked Lloyd and said every time the Board does something, they will want to reflect
218 on what was done the last time, as he is sure some of the violators will as well.
219

220 MacDonald asked if the Agency is working with DEQ to determine water quality violations and if
221 there are overlapping penalties. Lewis explained DOGAMI is not double penalizing them, that each
222 agency has their own set of penalties and violations. DEQ was a \$5,600 penalty for the water quality
223 violation; \$4,713 in royalties to DSL; and ODF will also recover the loss of timber and timber
224 production at the end of the project, when that amount is assessed. She said DEQ has a very
225 prescribed rule for their calculation and she did not know the frequency, but could check with DEQ.
226

227 Lewis reviewed the Total Occurrences for each violation chart, which some of these occurrences go
228 back to 2012. Chair Ashford asked the reason for using a monthly basis. Lewis answered the time
229 frame for complying with orders is usually 3-6 months, so using the year step would allow for
230 overlooking them a couple of times per year, which is why she thinks a month is a more appropriate
231 step.
232

233 Lewis asked for Board approval for Penalty Option 2 in the amount of \$432,000 with a lower
234 threshold of Expedited Enforcement Offer (EEO) amount of \$68,500, that allows the Program
235 flexibility in negotiations, while ensuring that a minimum penalty is set; the Program could not go
236 below this amount without additional approval by the Board. The Program's ultimate goal is to get
237 the site in compliance.
238

239 Chair Ashford said he thinks the number of occurrences is reasonable and does not think the number
240 of occurrences should be lowered, but the amount charged can be. He thinks the EEO should be
241 higher. Medley agreed with Chair Ashford that for setting precedent going into the future, the
242 number of occurrences should be higher and charging a lower amount makes more sense to her.
243

244 MacDonald asked if the minimum amount with the additional bond amount will cover the cost of the
245 reclamation, including work on the sediment deposition in Electric Creek. Lloyd said DOGAMI's
246 authority is in statute ORS 517, the authority is in setting the reclamation bond to cover the amount

247 to reclaim the site based on the reclamation plan. The amount of the Civil Penalty is truly a penalty,
248 and not designed to mitigate for natural resources, or for habitat loss.

249
250 MacDonald understood what Lloyd said, but Lewis had mentioned the reclamation bond had not
251 been increased to account for the mining on the trespass land and into the buffer. Lewis replied the
252 EEO would only be offered if there were other agreements in place to ensure reclamation.

253
254 Lewis referred to the program's calculations and informed Chair Ashford that if the number of
255 occurrences were calculated monthly the EEO would increase from \$68,500 to \$113,000.

256
257 Kozlowski said the goal is to go in and to negotiate and to provide action, but thinks the higher
258 amount may get their attention. The amount is high, but she worries a lower amount would not
259 cover cost recovery for staff's time. Lewis stated the Program is not allowed to consider that when
260 determining the penalty amount, it can only rely on the violations and occurrences. Lloyd added
261 there is not specific provisions for that in the statutory authorities.

262
263 Lewis reminded the Board that Civil Penalties collected do go towards Program expenses incurred to
264 administer the Civil Penalty first. So, unlike other agencies, DOGAMI does receive those Civil
265 Penalties for Program use, specifically the Voluntary Reclamation Program under Division 38. A
266 discussion took place and Lewis said the EEO (\$68,500) is the lowest amount the Program would be
267 comfortable with.

268
269 Kozlowski asked what the first steps are. Lewis answered the Notice of Civil Penalty Packet for the
270 higher amount, that will include the milestones for reclamation and the expectations; the EEO is a
271 negotiating tool.

272
273 Medley said the resulting amount and penalty is reasonable. It does seem really egregious, the
274 amount of time and the fact that they did have awareness at one point and then dropped it. The
275 more the Program can make the aggregating and mitigating factors more quantitative for the future,
276 she thinks is great when describing volumes and quantities. It is really helpful for being able to
277 remove any subjectivity one might have.

278
279 MacDonald said she looks at the penalty amounts relative to the estimated economic benefit, and
280 would hate to see an enforcement program that assesses penalties that are so low that it becomes
281 an easy cost of doing business, incurred penalties. She appreciates the work that Lewis and her staff
282 has done to pull this together, and supportive of going forward with the proposal.

283
284 Kozlowski said she is really impressed with the work Lewis and her staff have done; it is an excellent
285 job.

286
287 Chair Ashford agreed and appreciated them starting this Program and getting it to this point and
288 making it as clear as it is, and really prioritizing the sites. He thinks it is something that has helped
289 the Board.

290
291 Board Action: **Kozlowski moved to accept the Civil Penalties Proposal as presented. Ashford**
292 **seconded. Motion carried.**

293
294 **8) Technical Presentation: Post-Fire Debris Flow:**

295 Bill Burns, Engineering Geologist, gave a technical presentation on Post-Fire Debris Flow.
296
297 Burns stated the presentation would be on some Post-Fire Debris Flow research and projects the
298 Agency is working on, related to the mega fires in Western Oregon that happened on Labor Day 2020
299 and burned about 11% of the Cascades in Oregon.
300
301 Burns discussed the Eagle Creek fire of 2017 located in the Columbia River Gorge. He said on January
302 12-13, 2021 there was an Atmospheric River storm in that caused debris flows and one out of Levens
303 Creek that caused a fatality. These events were a wakeup call for research to understand post-fire
304 debris flows, and the risk, and work on risk reductions, especially in Western Oregon, where they are
305 very poorly understood.
306
307 Burns discussed the research teams DOGAMI staff joined, focusing on the partnership and data
308 collection with the USGS Landslide Program. This program is where, after fires in the US, they go in
309 and run their post-fire debris flow models, which tries to predict where there might be post-fire
310 debris flows in the future. Research is being done trying to determine where and how debris flows
311 start; staff collect field points, field notes and pictures for each one. The goal is to update the USGS
312 likelihood model for regions of Oregon. It helps them to determine how much rainfall it takes before
313 a debris flow will occur. This will help them determine thresholds of rainfall that will allow them to
314 put out alerts before the storm.
315
316 Burns stated most of the post-fire debris flow research has taken place in Southern California, in
317 Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, where they have very different climates, geology, vegetation
318 and types of rainfalls that happen in those areas. They are not sure if those models actually work
319 here in Western Oregon, where there are extreme differences, and since there does not need to be
320 forest fires to cause debris flows, it can happen without fires. He showed a graph depicting visually
321 what might be happening.
322
323 He explained another major part of the research being done in Western Oregon on investigating how
324 debris flows start by asking questions related to: if there is more runoff; trees losing root strength;
325 soils change because all the ground force floor vegetation being burned off; timber harvesting.
326 Research is being done with Oregon State University, looking at the root strengths and how the root
327 strengths change when a forest burns. The thinking is there could be a decrease in that root
328 strength, causing an increase in landslides in these post-fire environments.
329
330 Burns stated some conclusions on the post-fires debris flow research are that wildfire does have an
331 influence on debris flows in Western Oregon, but is probably quite different than what happens in
332 the drier climates of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. More research is
333 needed to determine how much rainfall feel when there were debris flows, or non-debris flows, so
334 that thresholds can be established.
335
336 Burns discussed DOGAMI proposed projects to FEMA to further assess the Post-Fire Debris Flows and
337 work with the impacted communities on risk reduction. Some of the Scope of Work include
338 collecting Lidar, mapping past events and deposition areas; modeling the future susceptibility;
339 analyzing the risk (buildings with people living in them in the hazard zones), and determining and
340 implementing risk reduction steps.
341

342 Kozlowski asked what some of the ways they mitigate the potential landslide hazards. Burns said by
343 determining risk reduction; the first step is awareness: making people aware of the area they are in
344 and informing them of the hazard zone. Once they are aware, working on establishing the thresholds
345 so landside warnings can be properly issued. Other options include DLCD working on land use
346 planning – mitigating the hazard and/or avoid building in those areas; catch nets: debris flow netting
347 to help reduce the spread of the flow.

348
349 Kozlowski asked what LCOG was. Burns answered Lane Council of Governments, located in Lane
350 County where the Holiday Farm fire took place. He explained the Agency can pass through grant
351 money to DLCD and LCOG to help with the post-fire debris flow projects; they are partnering with
352 DOGAMI.

353
354 MacDonald said this work would connect up with ODF&W, Department of Forestry, and OWEB's
355 revegetation strategies. She asked if they are looking at debris flows damming creeks and addressing
356 hazards related to flooding upstream caused by blockage, channel migration zone, issues around
357 evulsion. Burns said DOGAMI is working with all these agencies, along with many other State
358 Agencies and making them aware. With regards to channel blocking, the Agency is also looking at
359 mapping the hazard.

360
361 Medley asked since the State gets atmospheric rivers and debris flows in non-burned areas all the
362 time, if they are looking at sort of the relative risk level after an area has been burned, and how much
363 more at risk, or what would that threshold be for precipitation and cause these debris flows in an
364 area that has been burned versus one that has not. Burns explained they are looking at looking at
365 the background hazard and mapping that hazard because it is important. He said there are a few
366 dams along the North Santiam there are concerns about. Some debris flows actually flow into bodies
367 of water like lakes and some may effect drinking water; there are also concerns with infrastructure
368 damage.

369
370 Kozlowski asked when they will be at the risk assessment standpoint. Burns explained they have four
371 projects in those areas that are in a stair step phase approach and are expected to take 2-3 years to
372 complete.

373
374 Kozlowski stated that partnering with other agencies and providing the data so they all can work for
375 the same result is impressive.

376
377 Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**

378
379 **9) MLRR Update:**

380 Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, provided an update on MLRR.

381

382 Survey Responses and Customer Service

383 Lewis said there were some lingering requests and questions from the presentation around the Key
384 Performance Measures at the September meeting, so additional information about longer term
385 trends in those survey results and some ideas for improving responses going forward will be
386 provided.

387

388 Lewis stated KPM 5 Customer Service was originally shown as the total number of responses for the
389 Agency. She showed graphs reflecting the breakdown between the MLRR and GS&S programs and
390 the percentage of responses ranked good or excellent; the number of responses has gone down over
391 the last three years. Kozlowski asked if the Agency knows why there was such a reduction. Gabel
392 said yes, there's a lower level of engagement between GS&S and customers versus MLRR, and once a
393 year an email blast is sent out, which was delayed getting out this year. Going forward, the Agency
394 will implement sending out multiple emails; having an online survey; asking people to do a survey
395 when they view or download our publications and when staff give a presentation; and emails will be
396 sent out to certain groups after specific meetings. Kozlowski said they sound like excellent ideas and
397 will see how it is working. Kozlowski asked to have an update provided at the June meeting.
398

399 Gabel provided an answer to Board Chair Ashford's previous question on KPM 1 about the measure
400 of how many of the State's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), all the population centers, have had
401 hazards mapped, because it looked like all had something done. Gabel looked into it, and as the KPM
402 is defined and calculated, something has been done, as every UGB is getting credit for the statewide
403 earthquake shaking maps done for both Cascadia and any crustal faults. She explained that she
404 removed that blanket statewide work, and of the 217 UGBs, and all but 68 have had something
405 mapped outside of that layer. Kozlowski asked Gabel to give Chair Ashford a call with the
406 information.
407

408 Lewis continued her update discussing the MLRR portion of the Customer Service Responses and tied
409 them to the decrease in timeliness of processing active applications. She reviewed a graph that
410 compared them from 2020 to now. The current applications processing time is an average of 11
411 months, and the Program's goal and target is around 4-6 months. In addition to doubling the
412 timeline, the number of applications have doubled, and the fact that staff are keeping processing at
413 11 months is testament to their continued productivity.
414

415 Lewis reviewed the breakdown of the responses and comments, then discussed action steps the
416 Program is taking to address the concerns. Lewis stated there are not a lot of easy solutions, since
417 the processing of permits takes technical expertise by staff, but additional staff members have been
418 brought on to help and there has been incremental increase/improvement in the Program's ability to
419 process the permit applications more quickly.
420

421 Regarding communication, several ideas were discussed at the September meeting. The Program has
422 developed and implemented a triage protocol for handling emails and will work to acknowledge
423 emails within 3-5 business days, and provide a substantive response or a timeline for follow up in
424 that email; which only half of the staff feel they can do that right now. It was also brought up to have
425 an auto-reply message to go out stating staff are overwhelmed but will get back to them; two staff
426 have implemented that option.
427

428 Kozlowski asked of the two staff, what percentage of their time is spent on responses. Lewis said
429 40%-50% of their time. She added staff are very frustrated and would love to be able to answer all
430 the questions, and they want to be able to process permits faster, but it has gotten to the point
431 where the request for status updates is actually interfering with their ability to make progress on the
432 reports. Kozlowski said at least an answer is better than no answer at all and it should help.
433

434 Lewis said outreach is another category they received feedback on. In addition to the quarterly
435 newsletter and putting information on the website, staff are coming up with ideas about how to

436 provide tutorials on how to fill out forms, or hold virtual meetings where they walk people through
437 certain things, but that will depend on staff capacity. The Water Quality Program, in coordination
438 with DEQ is an example of successful outreach by MLRR and could be a model for the whole program.
439

440 MacDonald said Department of State Lands has a robust status portal and asked if the Program has
441 looked at using something like that. She also thinks they will always get chunks of permits and asked
442 if the program has consultants they could look at having as backup. Lewis said the Program did not
443 have the capacity financially in the past and it would be less expensive to have staff long term. The
444 Grassy Mountain Project does have on call consultants that are reimbursed as part of the direct cost
445 recovery project. With respect to a portal, Lewis said they did work with DSL and DEQ around
446 potential implementation of online tracking and permitting . The Agency's number one Policy Option
447 Package (POP) is for ePermitting that will actually piggyback on DEQ's Your DEQ Online system.
448

449 Permitting Update

450 Lewis said the program has received a few more permit applications since the last meeting, and are
451 up to 72.
452

453 Lewis officially recognized and thanked Cathy Cross, who was the MLRR Office Specialist since 1992,
454 for her work; she stated today is Cathy's last day as she has retired. The recruitment has been posted
455 for the position and it closes December 11th. Staff are helping to cover the work she did until
456 someone is hired.
457

458 For the Grassy Mountain update, Lewis stated there has been some media coverage lately. The
459 Technical Review Team (TRT) met and the Consolidated Application process continues to move
460 forward. The application has not been deemed complete yet and DOGAMI is waiting on additional
461 information from the applicant. DOGAMI and BLM have an agreement in place to coordinate to the
462 maximum extent possible, and keep the timelines in step for the NEPA Process at the federal level
463 and the state's Environmental Evaluation. which occur after the applications are complete. It is a
464 great team at BLM and there are frequent meetings working to make sure that everything moves in
465 lockstep as it goes forward.
466

467 Kozlowski said Glassy Mountain has turned out to be very complex.
468

469 Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**
470

471 **10) GS&S Update:**

472 Jason McClaughry, Interim GS&S Program Manager, provided an update on the GS&S program.
473

474 McClaughry said GS&S staff are currently working on 15 non-Lidar grants, eight are Federal Funds
475 and seven are Other Funds, there are also five Lidar projects; Dahlberg previously went over the
476 budget details in the Financial Update.

477 The Board Packet has the first GS&S Program newsletter called Oregon GEO and it focuses on Agency
478 updates, as well as particular staff highlights or scientific research topics that are going on within
479 GS&S; it is available online. This will be a companion to the ENGAGe Newsletter that's put out by
480 MLRR.
481

482 McClaughry reviewed in detail two Lidar proposals, and stated he is proud of the Lidar team's efforts.

- 483 1. USGS 3-Dep FY23 Proposal for \$7,219,268, covers parts of ten counties, including 7,081 sq. miles
484 in the Willamette Valley for \$3,698,393, which is largely updates to make it 3-Dep compliant, and
485 6,714 sq. miles of Deschutes County for \$3,520,775.
- 486 2. Oregon Department of Forestry/Private Forest Accords cooperative agreement for \$2,182,537.50
487 that covers 4,629 sq. miles.

488
489 McClaughry stated conversations have been started with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for
490 another 5,000 sq. miles to be collected in parts of Oregon. He showed a map for the Lidar coverage
491 and said he anticipates in the next 3-5 years moving towards have statewide coverage of Lidar data.
492

493 Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**
494

495 **11) Director's Report:**

496 Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist, provided an update on the Agency.
497

498 Agency Update

499 Director Day-Stirrat stated due to the Lidar projects the Agency will need to ask for an Expenditure
500 Limitation increase. Both analysts from LFO and DAS CFO are aware of the implication, as the Agency
501 speaks to them on a regular basis.
502

503 Day-Stirrat attended the OCAPA Board meeting the week before Thanksgiving, where he informed
504 them of the current situation regarding the number of permits; the lobby group and membership are
505 aware of the situation and conversations with OCAPA will take place around solutions.
506

507 Day-Stirrat stated across the Agency, from management, labor, and staff members, has looked at its
508 processes, and have updated almost everything related to safety. Going into a new biennium,
509 DOGAMI feels it is in a very strong place to make sure that staff are safe and able to do their jobs on
510 a daily basis. Over the last several months, several activities have taken place regarding safety.

- 511 1. The Agency has been working on the Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), a formal document
512 that describes the legal necessities of the Agency in an event of a disaster, and outlines
513 succession planning and communication with staff; it is mostly done.
- 514 2. DOGAMI has been reinvigorating the Disaster Preparedness Plan with Alex Lopez taking the lead,
515 there is no overlap with the COOP.
- 516 3. The COOP and Disaster Preparedness Plan will be rolled out to staff at the end of January, who
517 will be asked to provide personal cell phone numbers as part of COOP; there is a Communication
518 Plan in the event of a disaster.
- 519 4. Several months ago the Agency participated in the Governor's Disaster Cabinet; at the meeting
520 DAS requested that all leadership affirm they were 14 days ready, that affirmation has occurred.
- 521 5. The Agency Safety Committee and labor, have reinvigorated the Agency's field safety
522 documentation and included a recent policy. This is important to the Agency and comes with a
523 small financial burden for equipment needed to ensure staff of both Programs are safe in the
524 field while doing State business.

525 6. Finally, the Agency is working with DAS Motorpool to exchange older end-of-life vehicles for new
526 up-to-date vehicles, as safety starts at the office and finishes when staff return to the office. This
527 is not to downplay office safety.
528

529 Kozlowski said it is amazing and really that the Agency, for which represent disaster preparedness,
530 has an internal program; it is consistent with its mission, and thanked Day-Stirrat for doing it.
531

532 Briefing: **No Board Action Required.**
533

534 **12) Public Comment:**

535 Only written comments received prior to or by 11:45 a.m. on the day of the meeting were to be
536 accepted. Chair Ashford asked for any written public comments. No public comments.
537

538 Kozlowski thanked Medley and MacDonald for joining the Board, their input is helpful and broadens
539 the approach as the Board looks at both MLRR and GS&S issues.
540

541 **13) Board Adjourn:**

542 Vice-Chair Kozlowski adjourned the meeting at 11:24 a.m.
543

544 APPROVED
545

546
547 _____
548 Scott Ashford, Chair
549

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Steve Dahlberg, Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 24, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 4– Financial Report

Attached is the DOGAMI Budget Status Report, as of December 31, 2022 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: February 24, 2023
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 2023 (July 2022 – June 2023)

The information in this board report is as of **DECEMBER 31, 2022**, which is 18 of 24 months of the biennium. The revenue collections, accounts payable, indirect cost capture, and financial system structure set up are routine and our normal processing.

Geological Survey & Services (GS&S) Program

As of December 31, 2022

	2021-23 Projected Revenue & Expenditures			
	General Fund	Other Funds*	Federal Funds*	All Funds
Total Available Revenue**	\$ 6,444,037	\$ 3,856,360	\$ 5,024,585	\$ 15,324,982
Total Expenditures	\$ (5,786,663)	\$ (3,204,794)	\$ (4,872,077)	\$ (13,863,534)
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ 657,374	\$ 651,567	\$ 152,508	\$ 1,461,448
Percent under Revenues	10.2%	16.9%	3.0%	9.5%
Percent under Expenditure budget	10.2%	-30.0%	15.5%	5.5%

* includes the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

** Includes the beginning balance

The General Fund expenditures are projected to be \$5,786,663 which will be under-budget by \$657,374 or 10.2%. The current projection includes investments in acquiring new scientific data to enhance forward looking geological needs and requirements. These projects include collecting magnetic and radiometric data by aircraft, providing information about the structure and composition of rocks in the targeted area. DOGAMI also approved additional post-fire debris flow research, Eastern Oregon mineral scoping, and internal process updates to be more efficient in our data processing. These projections, in addition to the normal anticipated expenses, have amounts earmarked for public outreach, grant preparation, web site upgrade, consulting for the strategic planning initiative, replace or upgrade aging technology, and employee training.

The Other Funds projected revenues are nearly \$3,126,000 consisting of lidar projects for nearly \$2,338,300, other grants for \$787,700, and the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF) for \$146,260. Included is the Private Forest Accord project with Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and is a Lidar project represents nearly \$2.2M. This project is expected to be completed by the end of the biennium. The projected expenses are \$3,204,794 is 30.0% over the budgeted expense limitation. The Agency has requested an increase in the expenditure limitation of \$740,000. The Strong Motion Instrument Fund represents almost \$206,300 of the ending balance. The overall projected ending balance for Other Funds will be almost \$651,600.

The Agency received two (2) awards for Multi-Hazard Risk Assessments. One is from Oregon State Parks for Ecola State Park of \$124,910 and the other is from DLCD for \$120,560. The Agency is waiting for a funding decision to our proposal of \$81,491 to the Portland's Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization (RDPO).

The Federal Funds projected revenues are \$5,050,505. The projected non-lidar federal grant revenues are close to \$2,300,000 (46% of total federal revenues) driven by FEMA (45%), NOAA (40%), and USGS (15%).

The projected federal LIDAR revenues are \$2,750,500 (54% of total federal revenues) driven by FEMA (51%), BLM (26%), and USGS (23%).

DOGAMI has recently submitted multiple grant proposals to USGS. The Agency is working on several other proposals including two USGS Lidar proposals in the Willamette Valley and Deschutes County (smaller version of a previous proposal), USGS Earth MRI Initiative, USGS 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) Lidar collection, National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP), FEMA Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP), and Dept of Energy & Washington Geological Survey for a carbon sequestration grant.

The projected federal fund expenses are \$4,872,077 or 15.5% under the budgeted expense limitation. The Federal funds are projected to have an ending balance of \$152,508. Note: Lidar projects are dependent upon clear weather, pending how good/bad winter is, it may delay some revenues and matching expenses into the next biennium. The projects are not at risk, just the timing.

Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

As of December 31, 2022

2021-23 Actual Revenue & Expenditures

	<u>Other Funds</u>
Beginning Balance (July 1, 2021)	\$ 260,376
Actual & projected Revenue	\$ 146,261
Actual + Projected Expenditures	\$ (200,340)
SMIF Projected Ending Balance	\$ 206,297

The Strong Motion Instrument Fund are projected to end the biennium with a balance of \$206,297. The projected revenue includes seven (7) deposits made thus far in the biennium and expecting one (1) more deposit before the biennium ends. These revenues are from developers of large building projects in-lieu of installing seismic instruments in their buildings. The projected expenditures represent the current work order with the University of Oregon (UofO) for \$200,000, which supplies the funding for 24 new sensors at 18 new sites. The contract with UofO goes through December 2023, therefore the \$200,000 may not be fully spent in the current biennium and will be recorded in the 2023-25 biennium.

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program

As of December 31, 2022

2021-23 Projected Revenue & Expenditures	
	Other Funds
Total Available Revenue*	\$ 5,334,559
Total Expenditures	\$ (4,117,395)
MLRR Ending Balance	\$ 1,217,165

Percent under Expenditure budget 4.0%

Percent of target 6-month operating reserve 103.3%

* Includes the beginning balance

The MLRR Program is projected to finish the biennium under the expenditure budget limitation by \$170,253 reflecting 4.0% of the expenditure budget. MLRR will have a robust ending balance of \$1,217,165 and is now at 103.3% of the anticipated six-month operating reserve target. This target for the 6-month operating reserve outlook for 2025 has been recalculated with the latest projections, including using the 2023-25 biennium budget in the calculation. The projected revenues for the biennium continue to hold solid because of the approved fee increase in January 2021. This revenue, along with careful spending, is performing as expected or slightly better and provides confidence that the program will achieve the goal of a six-month operating reserve in the 2023-25 biennium. MLRR has recently filled a Limited Duration (LD) position and is actively recruiting for a second LD position to help with the very high permit application workload.

Reclamation Guarantee Fund

As of December 31, 2022

Beginning 2021-23: 58 Cash Securities	\$ 669,943
14 New Securities	\$ 343,924
-5 Security Releases	\$ (40,375)
Biennium to Date: 67 Cash Securities	\$ 973,492

The Reclamation Guarantee Fund retains \$973,492 in cash securities. Since the last board meeting, one (1) new security have been added and released two (2) securities. This brings the biennium total of 14 new securities and the release of 5 securities.

Business Office Activities

All required grant financial reporting is complete and up to date. We continue our monthly project manager meetings, using tracking tools and project financials to review the financial status and project updates.

The Business Office continues to be on-time with processing accounts payable items, creating invoices and federal draws, various grant reporting, and diving deeper into the analysis of the grants and lidar projects.

Oregon State went live with a new Workday payroll platform beginning December 1, 2022. As with new systems, it's a change and will take a few months for all the kinks to be worked out.

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 have submitted proposals and received a grant.

Grant Awards – The total amount of the grant from a funder. The award document contains a number of specific grant details items including start and end dates, brief description, contact, 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 other 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 be 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 with 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: December 2022

% of Time Spent of 2 years 75%

Geological Survey & Services (GS&S) Program

Budget Category / Line Item	2021-23 Budget by Funding Source				2021-23 Actual Revenue & Expenditures				Actual Budget Spent				2021-23 Projected Revenue & Expenditures				2021-23 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
	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds *	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
Revenue																								
Beginning Balance	-	750,913	-	750,913	-	730,528	(25,920)	704,608					-	-	-	-	-	730,528	(25,920)	704,608				
2021-23 Revenue & Trans	6,444,037	2,149,316	5,765,844	14,359,197	3,752,145	764,652	3,581,450	8,098,247					2,034,518	2,361,181	1,469,054	5,864,753	5,786,663	3,125,833	5,050,505	13,963,000				
Total Available Revenue	6,444,037	2,900,229	5,765,844	15,110,110	3,752,145	1,495,179	3,555,531	8,802,855	58%	52%	62%	58%	2,034,518	2,361,181	1,469,054	5,864,753	5,786,663	3,856,360	5,024,585	14,667,608	90%	133%	87%	97%
Expenditures:																								
<i>Personnel Services</i>	3,851,150	535,210	2,255,915	6,642,275	2,167,279	368,539	1,342,547	3,878,364	56%	69%	60%	58%	999,424	177,167	334,628	1,511,220	3,166,703	545,706	1,677,175	5,389,584	82%	102%	74%	81%
<i>Services & Supplies</i>																								
Instate Travel	34,832	67,557	151,380	253,769	41,729	6,607	1,473	49,809					27,100	3,639	5,750	36,489	68,829	10,246	7,223	86,298	198%	15%	5%	34%
Out of State Travel	18,200	25,153	7,066	50,419	429	314	3,057	3,800					15,000	-	397	15,397	15,429	314	3,454	19,197	85%	1%	49%	38%
Employee Training	31,290	11,826	8,931	52,047	46,742	-	438	47,179					5,350	-	411	5,761	52,092	-	849	52,941	166%	0%	10%	102%
Office Expenses	31,290	35,028	1,510	67,828	9,144	35	1,864	9,943					11,392	-	-	11,392	20,537	35	1,864	22,436	66%	0%	123%	33%
Telecomm	93,605	484	15,612	109,701	49,782	-	-	49,782					22,145	-	-	22,145	71,927	-	-	71,927	77%	0%	0%	66%
State Gov't Svc Chg	331,063	-	-	331,063	325,291	-	-	325,291					4,699	-	-	4,699	329,989	-	-	329,989	100%	-	-	100%
Data Processing	308,795	-	7,294	316,089	306,002	-	-	306,002					194,455	-	-	194,455	500,457	-	-	500,457	162%	-	0%	158%
Publicity & Publications	70	5,330	64,253	69,653	4,992	-	30,956	35,948					10,824	-	3,042	13,866	15,816	-	33,998	49,814	22595%	0%	53%	72%
Professional Services	165,467	730,275	3,057,430	3,953,172	17,282	227,674	1,727,692	1,972,649					719,757	2,098,250	910,839	3,728,846	737,039	2,325,924	2,638,531	5,701,494	445%	318%	86%	144%
IT Professional Services	9,387	88,112	-	97,499	28,159	-	-	28,159					150,000	-	6,000	156,000	178,159	-	6,000	184,159	1898%	0%	-	189%
Attorney General	20,492	-	-	20,492	7,761	-	-	7,761					14,400	-	7,761	22,161	22,161	-	-	22,161	108%	-	-	108%
Employee Recruitment	1,043	1,512	-	2,555	16,790	-	-	16,790					2,000	-	-	2,000	18,790	-	-	18,790	1801%	0%	-	735%
Dues & Subscriptions	7,301	1,028	2,368	10,697	2,225	-	-	2,225					1,730	-	-	1,730	3,955	-	-	3,955	54%	0%	0%	37%
Lease Payments & Taxes	458,432	243,316	77,595	779,343	329,281	-	4,803	334,084					137,351	-	-	137,351	466,631	-	4,803	471,435	102%	0%	6%	60%
Fuels & Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Facilities Maintenance	-	-	-	-	392	-	-	392					110	-	-	110	502	-	-	502				
Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Agency Related S & S	-	-	-	-	854	-	53,350	54,204					-	-	5,000	5,000	854	-	58,350	59,204	100%	-	-	-
Intra agency Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					14,000	-	15,000	29,000	14,000	-	15,000	29,000	100%	-	-	-
Other Services & Supplies	735,690	700,080	53,660	1,489,430	434,867	506	428	435,801					16,267	428	-	16,267	451,134	506	428	452,068	61%	0%	1%	30%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$500)	8,344	20,758	30,695	59,797	7,592	-	3,300	10,892					12,000	-	10,500	22,500	19,592	-	13,800	33,392	235%	0%	45%	56%
IT Expendable Property	239,890	-	32,135	272,025	220,778	16	-	220,794					57,617	-	-	57,617	278,394	16	-	278,410	116%	100%	0%	102%
Technical Equipment	-	-	-	-	42,900	-	-	42,900					-	-	-	-	42,900	-	-	42,900				
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-	-	-	33,900	-	-	33,900					-	-	-	-	33,900	-	-	33,900	100%	-	-	-
Data Processing Software	97,696	-	-	97,696	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				0%
Data Processing Hardware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					51,600	-	-	51,600	51,600	-	-	51,600	100%	-	-	-
Other Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Indirect	-	-	-	-	(342,026)	35,079	266,853	(40,093)					(432,703)	286,968	143,749	(1,987)	(774,729)	322,047	410,601	(42,080)				
<i>Total Services & Supplies</i>	2,592,887	1,930,459	3,509,929	8,033,275	1,584,866	270,231	2,094,214	3,949,310	61%	14%	60%	49%	1,035,094	2,388,857	1,100,689	4,524,639	2,619,960	2,659,087	3,194,902	8,473,950	101%	138%	91%	105%
Total Expenditures	6,444,037	2,465,669	5,765,844	14,675,550	3,752,145	638,769	3,436,761	7,827,674	58%	26%	60%	53%	2,034,518	2,566,024	1,435,317	6,035,859	5,786,663	3,204,794	4,872,077	13,863,534	90%	130%	84%	94%
GS&S Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ 434,560	\$ -	\$ 434,560	\$ -	\$ 856,410	\$ 118,770	\$ 975,180					\$ -	\$ (204,843)	\$ 33,738	\$ (171,106)	\$ -	\$ 651,567	\$ 152,508	\$ 804,074				

\$ 657,374
Under-budget

* Includes the Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
Budget Status Report: December 2022

% of Time Spent of 2 years 75%

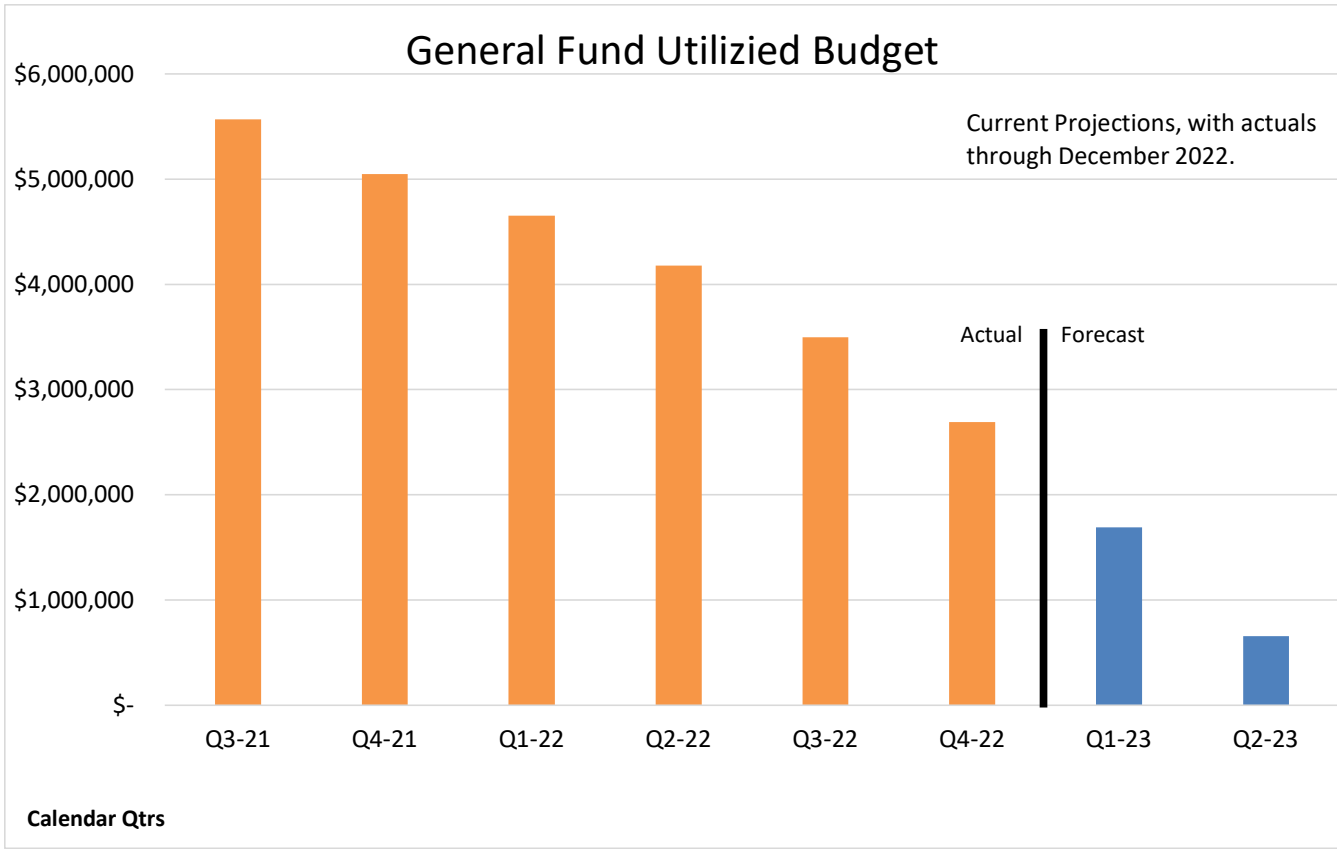
Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) Program

Budget Category / Line Item	2021-23 Budget by Funding Source	2021-23 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	% Actual Budget Spent to Date	2021-23 Projected Revenue & Expenditures	2021-23 Actual + Projected Revenue & Expenditures	Actual + Projected Budget % Total Spent
	Other Funds	Other Funds	OF	Other Funds	Other Funds	OF
Revenue						
Beginning Balance	401,956			401,956	401,956	
2021-23 Revenue & Transfers	4,236,325	4,139,838		792,765	4,932,603	
Total Available Revenue	4,638,281	4,139,838	89%	1,194,721	5,334,559	115.0%
Expenditures:						
<i>Personnel Services</i>	3,051,569	2,451,409	80%	1,011,196	3,462,605	113.5%
<i>Services & Supplies</i>						
Instate Travel	70,340	24,139		14,219	38,358	54.5%
Out of State Travel	-	-		-	-	
Employee Training	15,645	5,722		3,655	9,377	59.9%
Office Expenses	32,871	15,283		5,921	21,204	64.5%
Telecomm	46,920	27,369		9,698	37,067	79.0%
State Gov't Svc Chg	-	212		-	212	
Data Processing	83,330	23,586		-	23,586	28.3%
Publicity & Publications	3,882	366		-	366	9.4%
Professional Services	562,039	134,538		74,000	208,538	37.1%
IT Professional Services	-	28,159		-	28,159	
Attorney General	123,950	76,738		27,500	104,238	84.1%
Employee Recruitment	10	5,771		-	5,771	57706.8%
Dues & Subscriptions	2,086	493		-	493	23.6%
Lease Payments & Taxes	85,526	53,883		18,042	71,925	84.1%
Fuels & Utilities	13,559	6,759		3,252	10,011	73.8%
Facilities Maintenance	12,516	8,089		2,642	10,730	85.7%
Medical Services	-	-		-	-	
Agency Related S & S	-	397		-	397	
Intra agency Charges	-	-		-	-	
Other Services & Supplies	119,063	3,860		5,000	8,860	7.4%
Expendable Prop (\$250-\$500)	19,613	7,804		-	7,804	39.8%
IT Expendable Property	25,032	1,277		399	1,676	6.7%
Technical Equipment	-	-		-	-	
Automotive & Aircraft	-	-		-	-	
Data Processing Software	19,697	-		-	-	0.0%
Data Processing Hardware	-	-		-	-	
Other Capital Outlay	-	-		-	-	
Indirect	-	42,784		23,236	66,020	
<i>Total Services & Supplies</i>	1,236,079	467,227	38%	187,562	654,790	53.0%
Total Expenditures	4,287,648	2,918,636	68%	1,198,759	4,117,395	96.0%
MLRR Ending Balance	350,633	\$ 1,221,203		\$ (4,038)	\$ 1,217,165	

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
Budget Status Report: December, 2022
Other programs

Geological Survey & Services	
Strong Motion Instrument Fund (SMIF)	
	Projected Revenue & Expenditures
Revenue:	
Beginning Balance	260,376
Actual Revenues (Jul 2021 - Dec 202)	128,461
Projected Revenues	17,800
Total Available Revenue	406,637
Expenditures:	
<i>Actual Personnel Services</i>	340
<i>Services & Supplies:</i>	
Projected Professional Services	200,000
Total Expenditures	200,340
SMIF Ending Balance	\$ 206,297

Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation	
Reclamation Guarantee Fund	
	Beginning 2021-23
58 Cash Security's	\$ 669,943
14 New Securities	\$ 343,924
5 Security releases	\$ (40,375)
66 Cash Security's	\$ 973,492

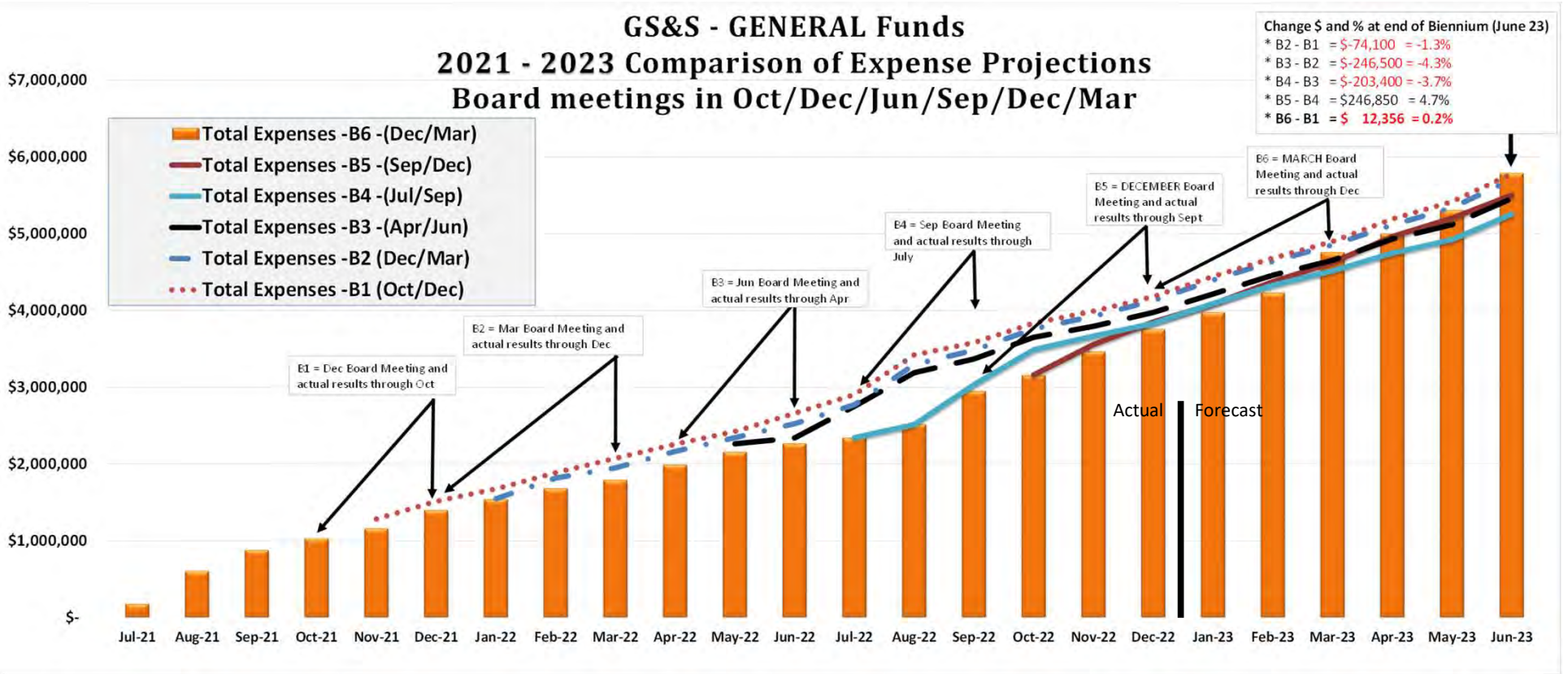




GS&S - GENERAL FUNDS

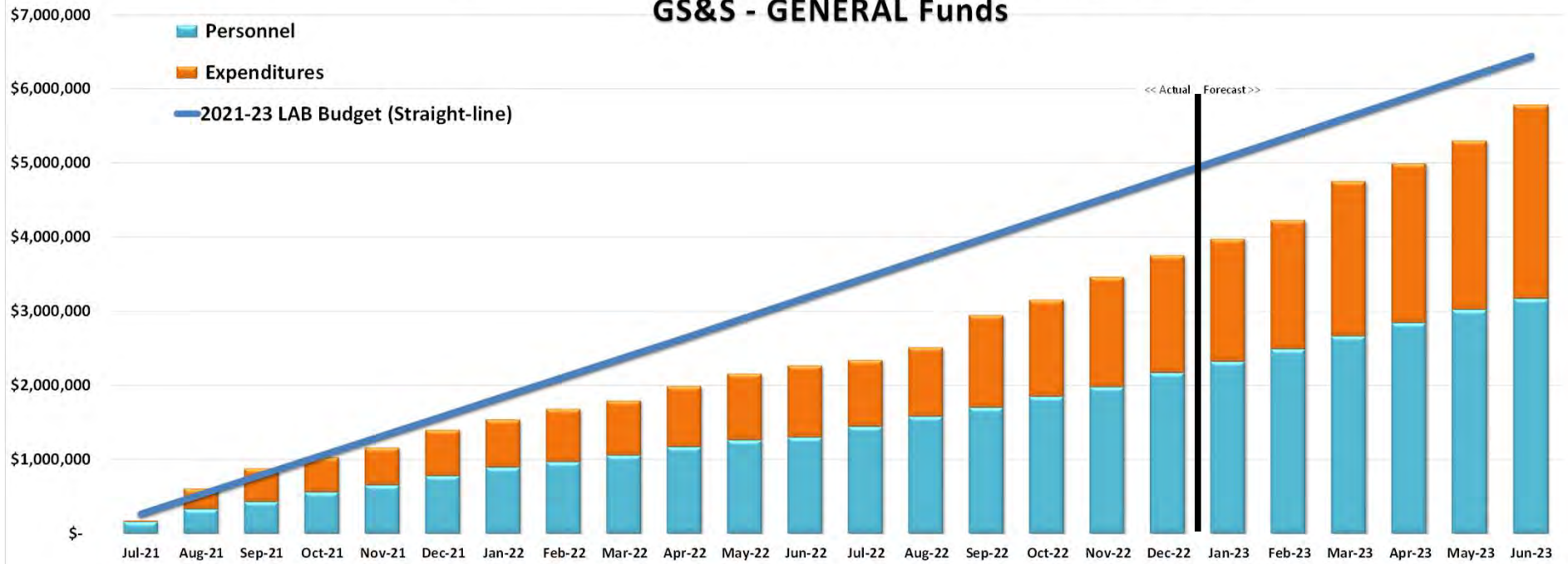
2021 - 2023 Comparison of Expense Projections

Board meetings in Oct/Dec/Jan/Sep/Dec/Mar



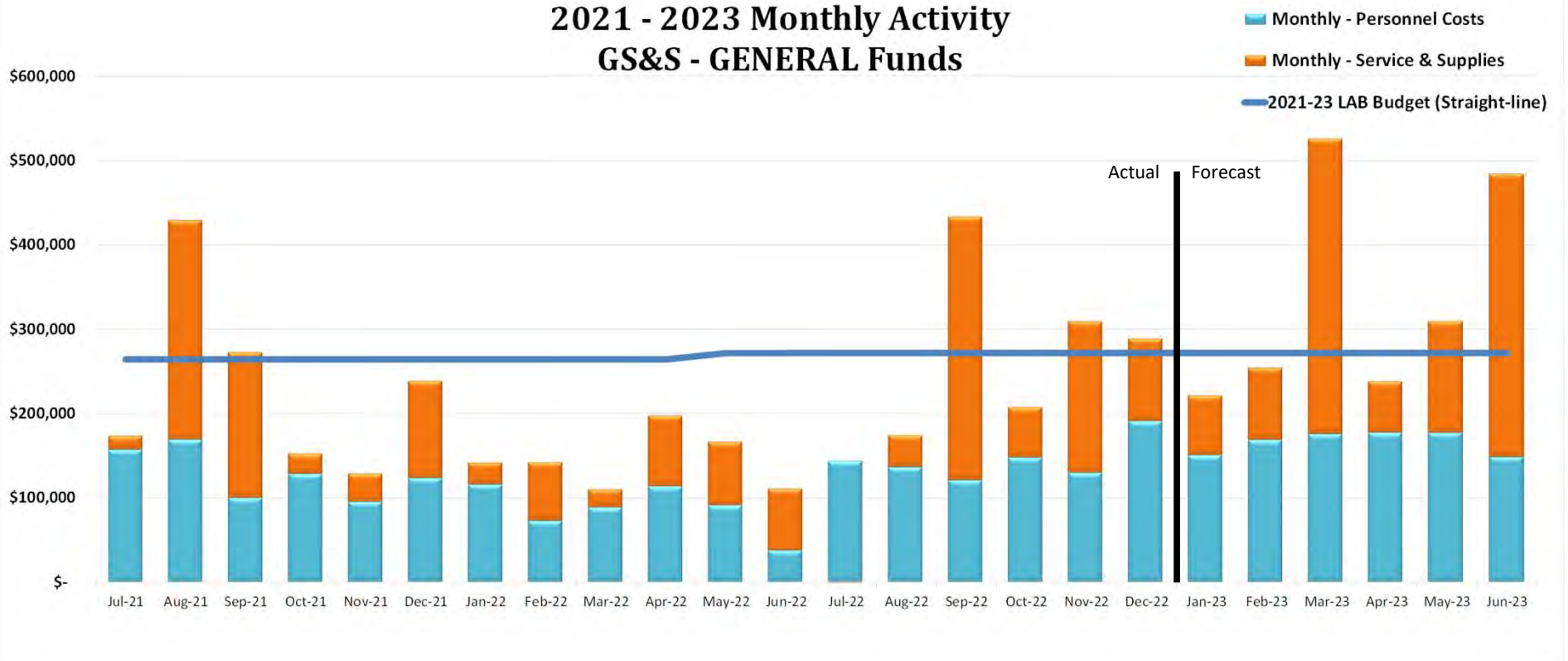


2021 - 2023 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - GENERAL Funds





2021 - 2023 Monthly Activity GS&S - GENERAL Funds

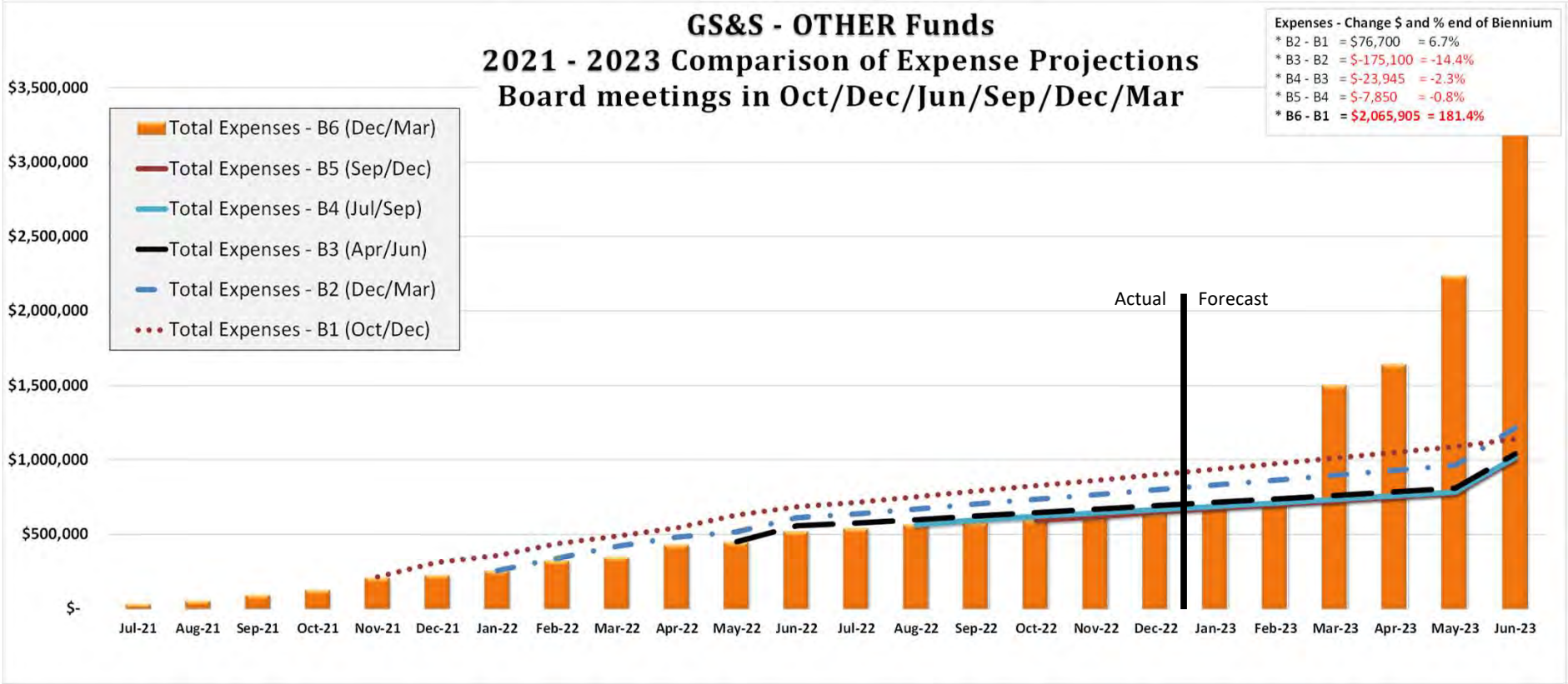




GS&S - OTHER Funds

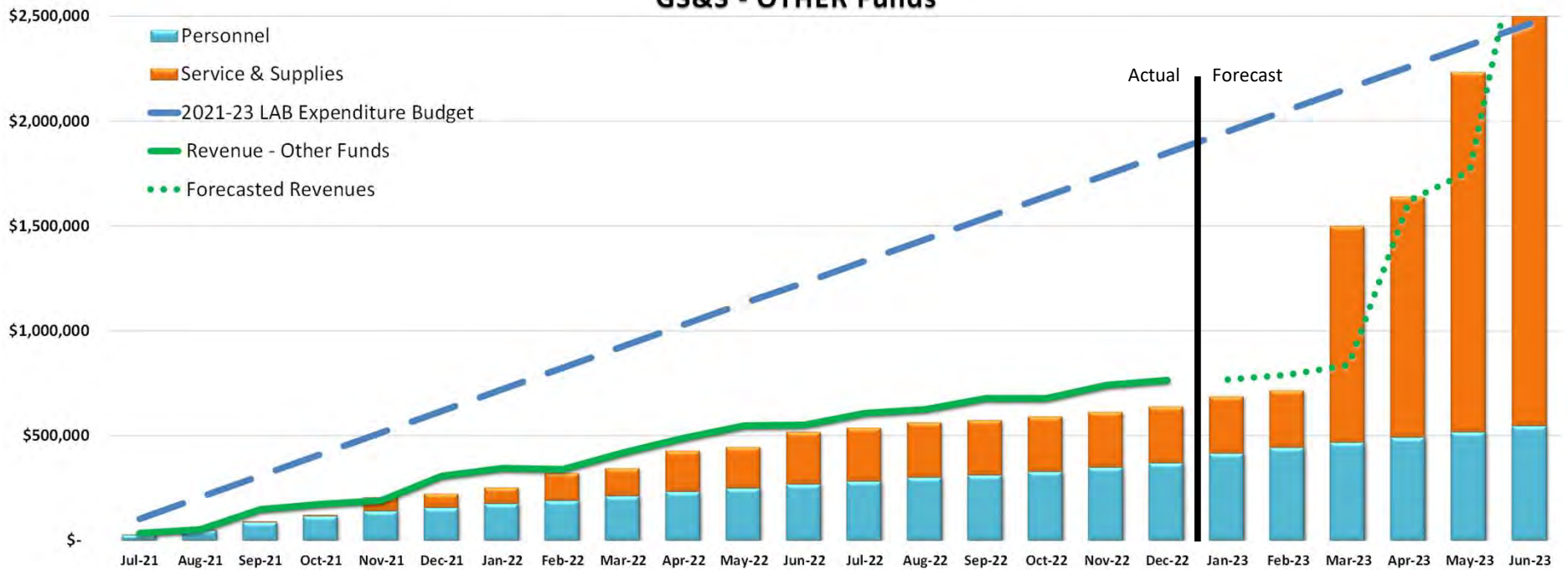
2021 - 2023 Comparison of Expense Projections

Board meetings in Oct/Dec/Jan/Sep/Dec/Mar



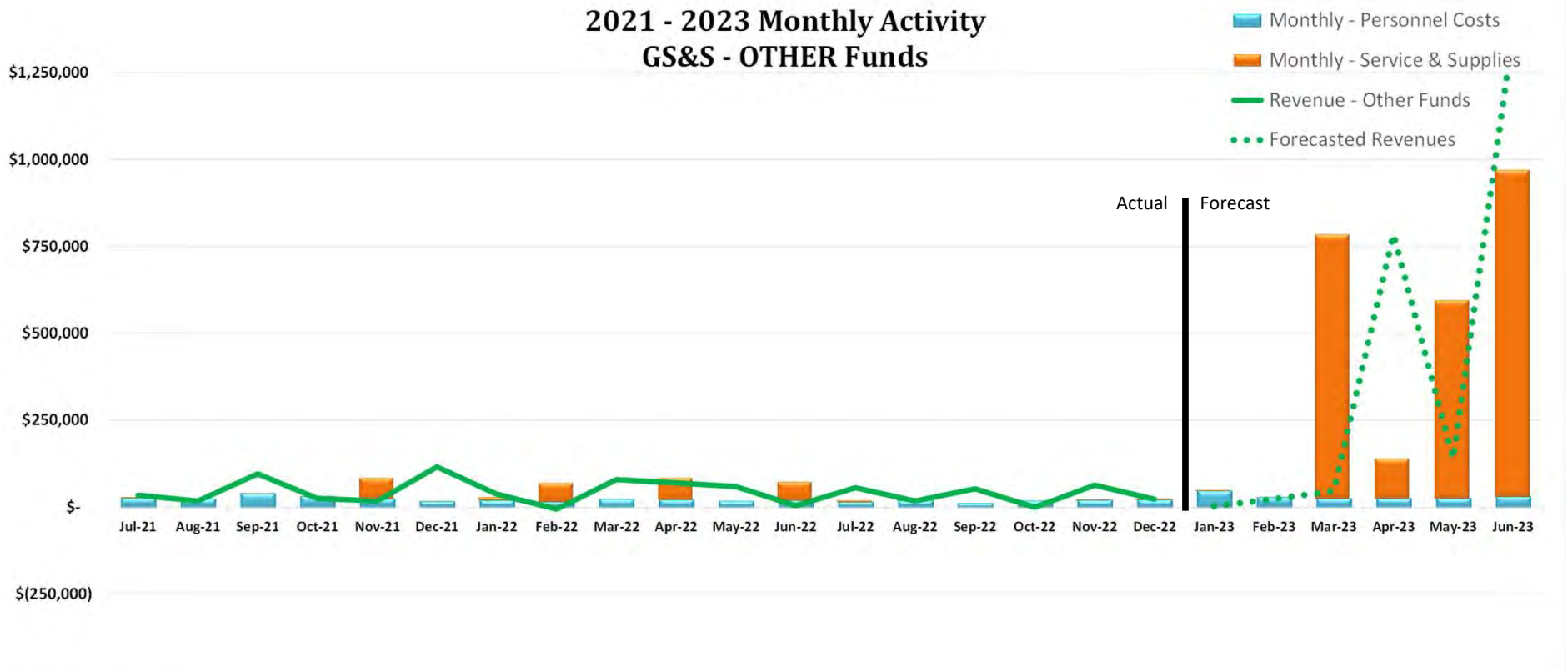


2021 - 2023 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - OTHER Funds



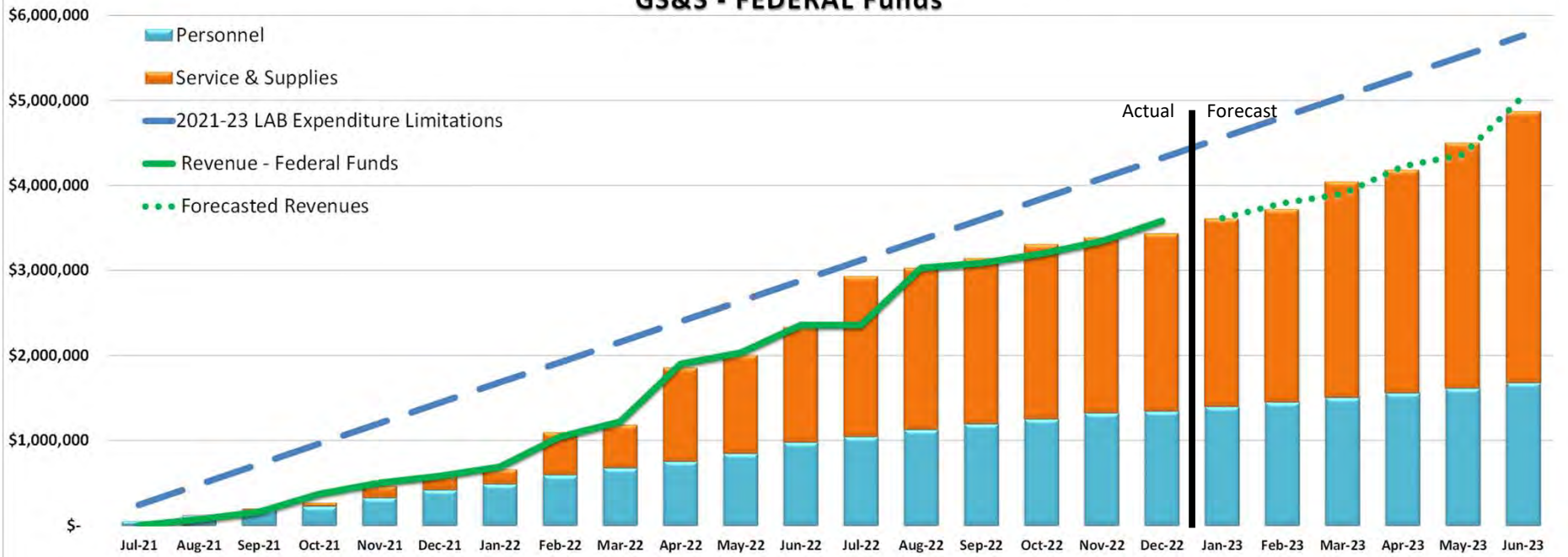


2021 - 2023 Monthly Activity GS&S - OTHER Funds



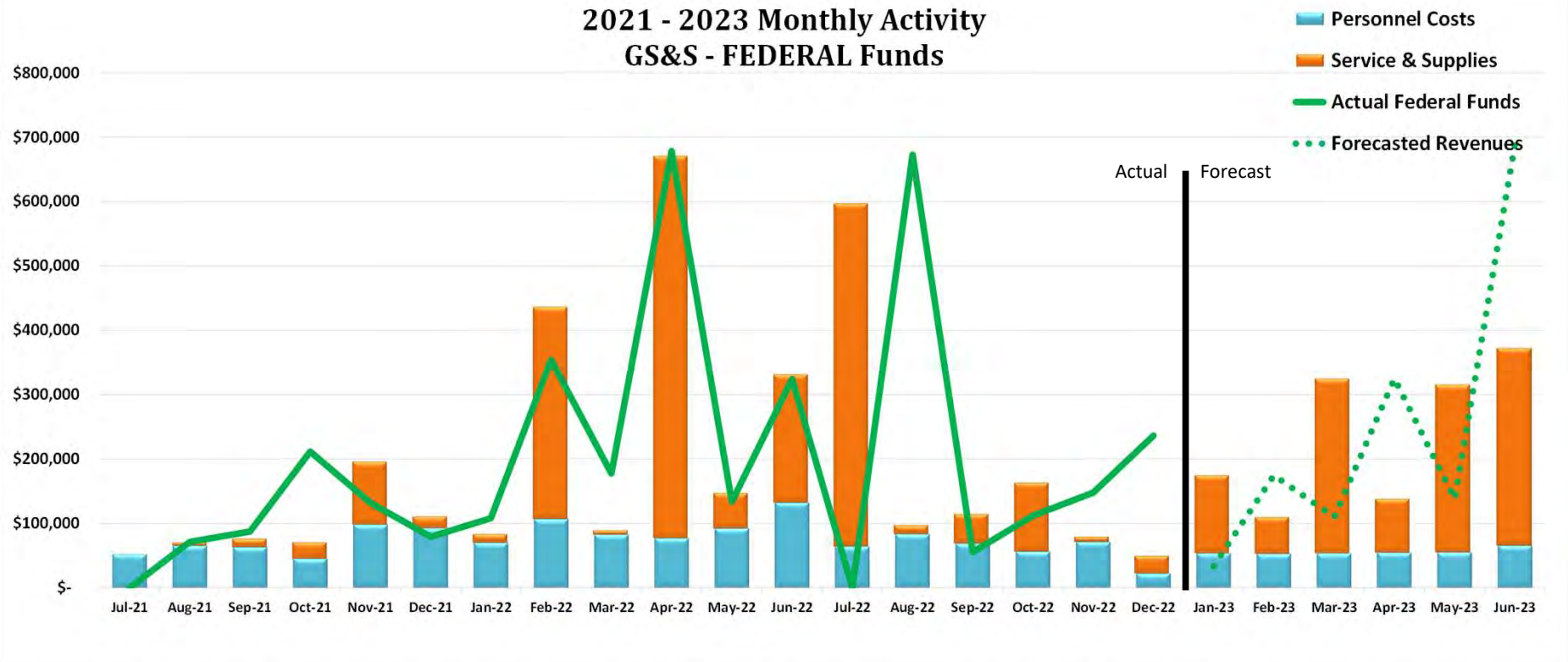


2021 - 2023 Running Balance: Budget to Spending GS&S - FEDERAL Funds



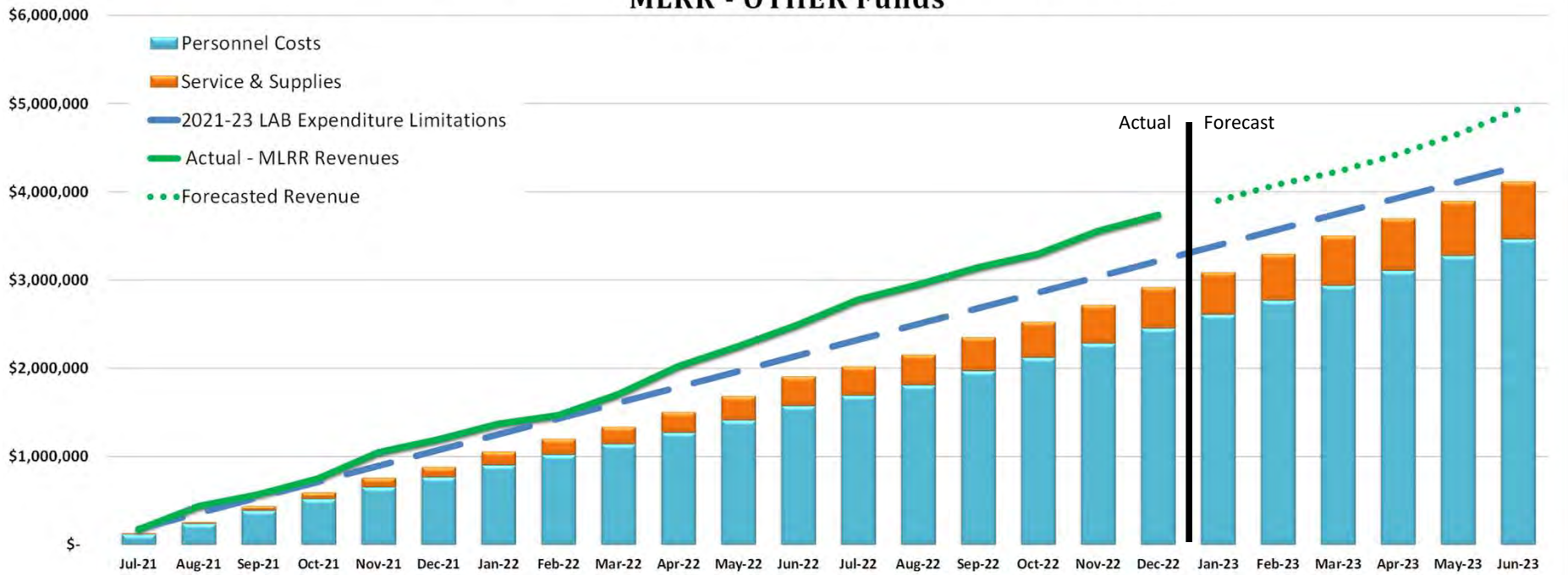


2021 - 2023 Monthly Activity GS&S - FEDERAL Funds



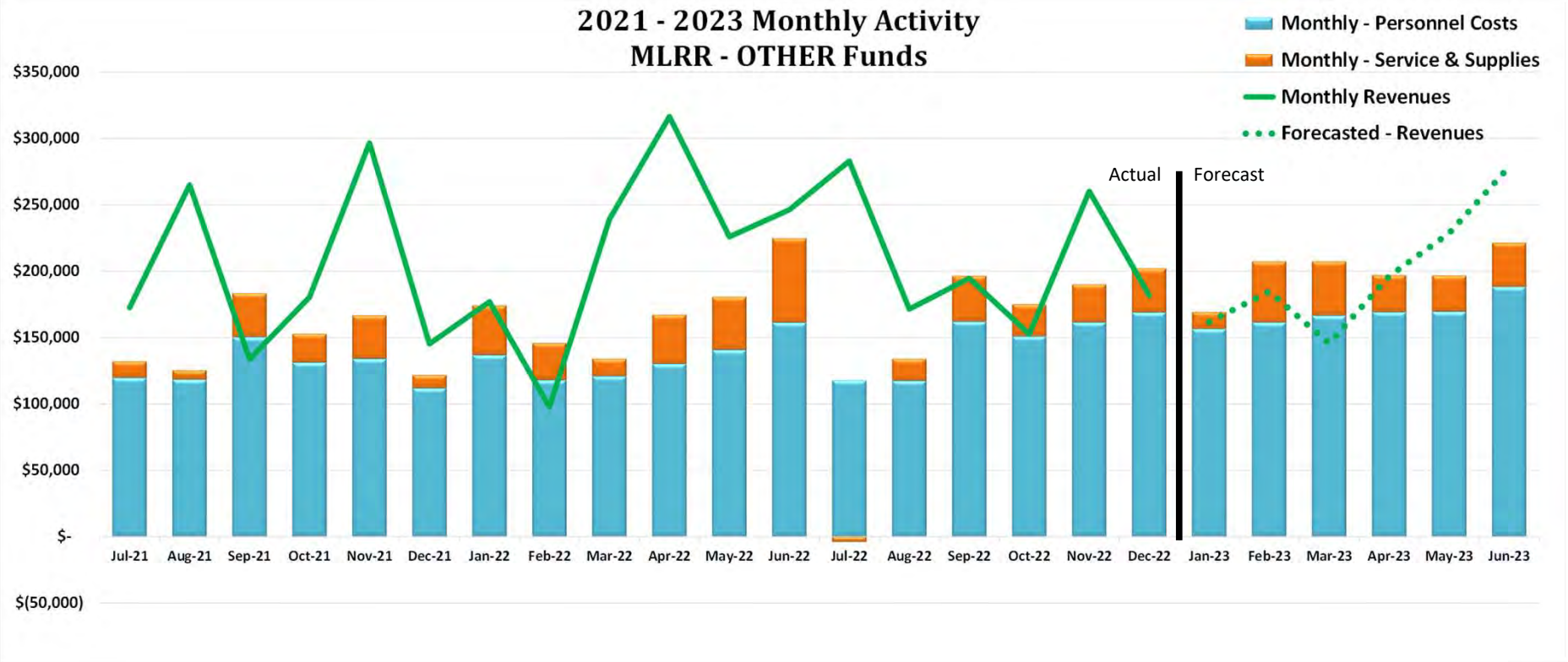


2021 - 2023 Running Balance: Budget to Spending MLRR - OTHER FUNDS





2021 - 2023 Monthly Activity MLRR - OTHER Funds



Staff Report and Memorandum

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

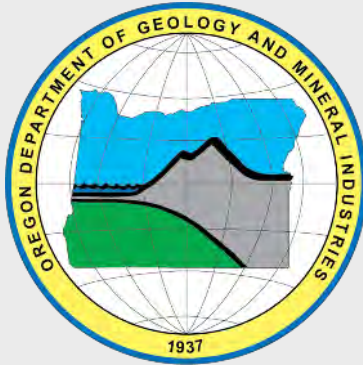
From: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 5 – Governor’s Recommended Budget (GRB)

Director Day-Stirrat will review the Governor’s Recommended Budget (GRB).

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



Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Joint Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Natural Resources
February 15, 2023



DOGAMI Programs Delivers Science & Stewardship

Five Person Governing Board Confirmed by Senate

Agency Leadership (Administration, IT and Finance 8 FTE)

Mineral Lands (12 FTE)

Geological Survey & Services (15 FTE)



**Regulation & Reclamation
of Surface Mining,
Exploration, Oil & Gas,
Geothermal, Chemical
Process Mining**



**Landslide
Inventory &
Susceptibility
Mapping**



**Flood &
Channel
Migration
Mapping**



**Earthquake
& Seismic
Hazards
Mapping**



**Tsunami &
Coastal
Erosion
Mapping**

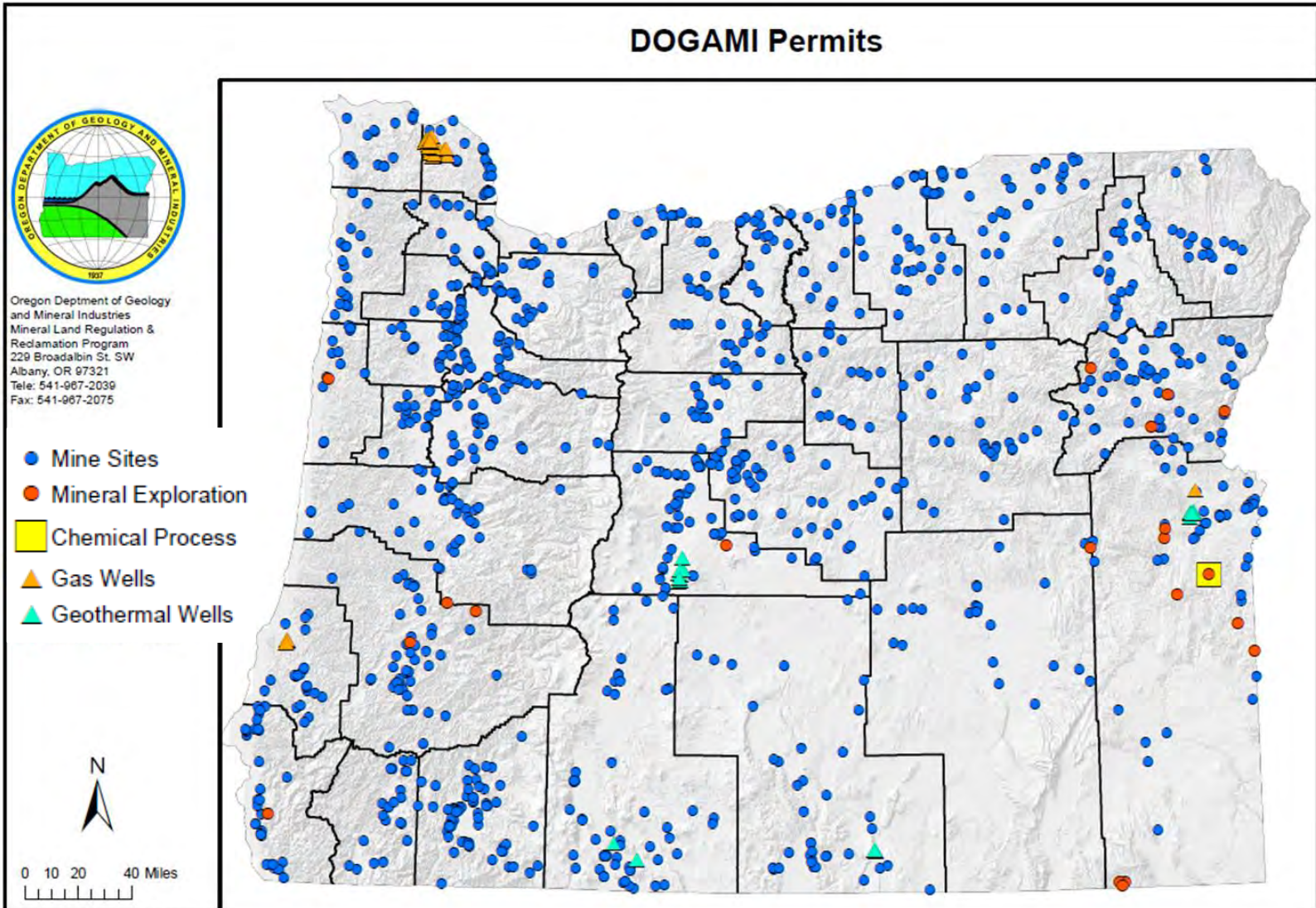
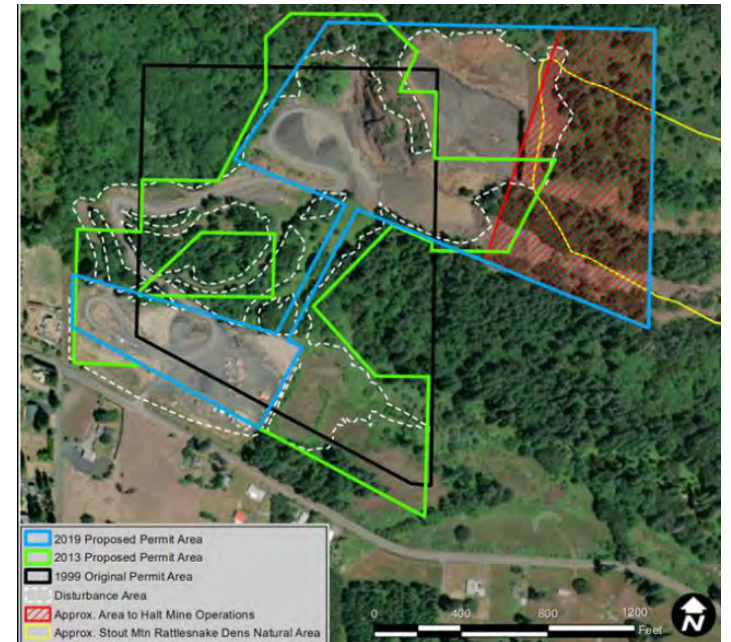


**Geological
& Mineral
Resource
Mapping**



Lidar Mapping

Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation (MLRR)



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

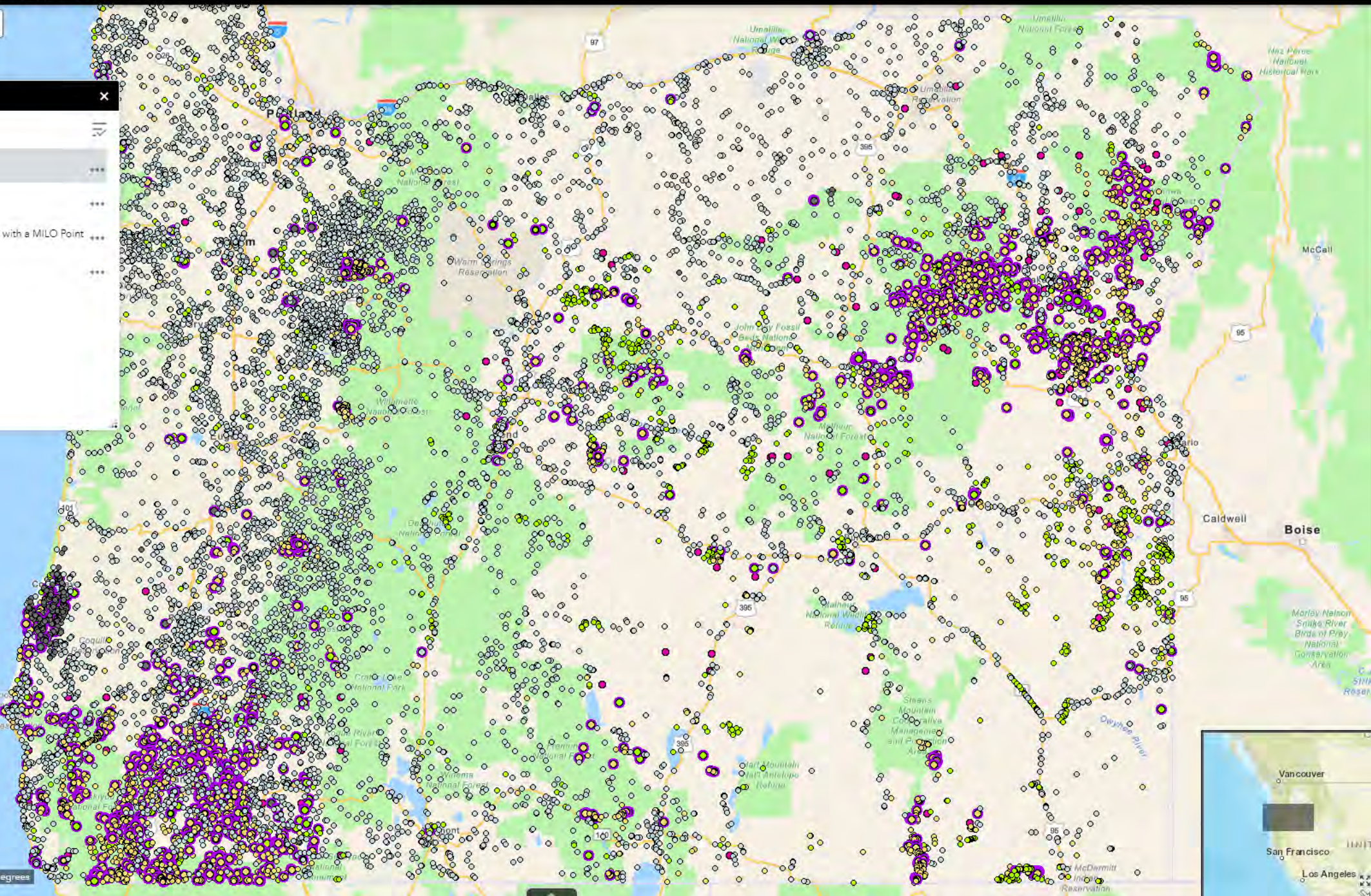
Find address

Map navigation icons: Home, Layers, Print, Measure, Full Screen

Layers Currently Shown

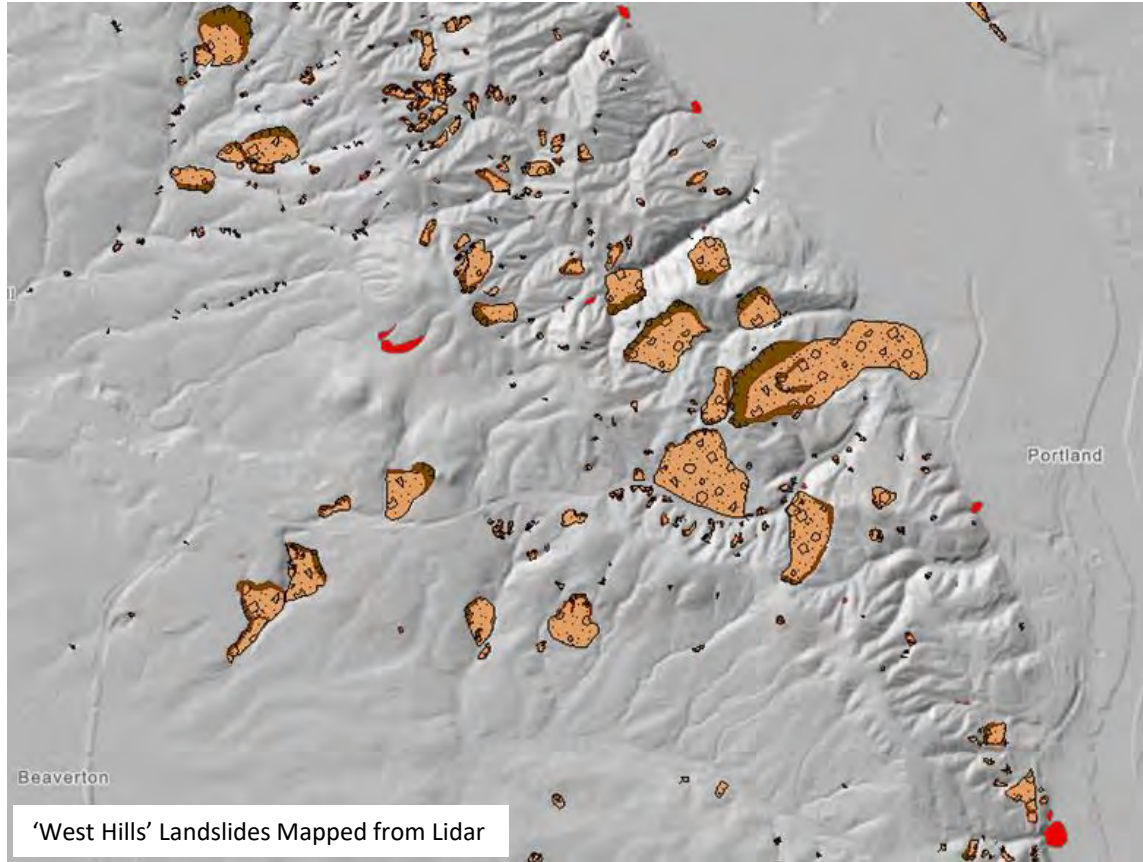
Layers

- MILO Release 3
- MILO Points
- Large Format Maps Not Connected with a MILO Point
- Lidar Bare Earth Hillshade





Geological Survey & Services (GS&S)



'West Hills' Landslides Mapped from Lidar



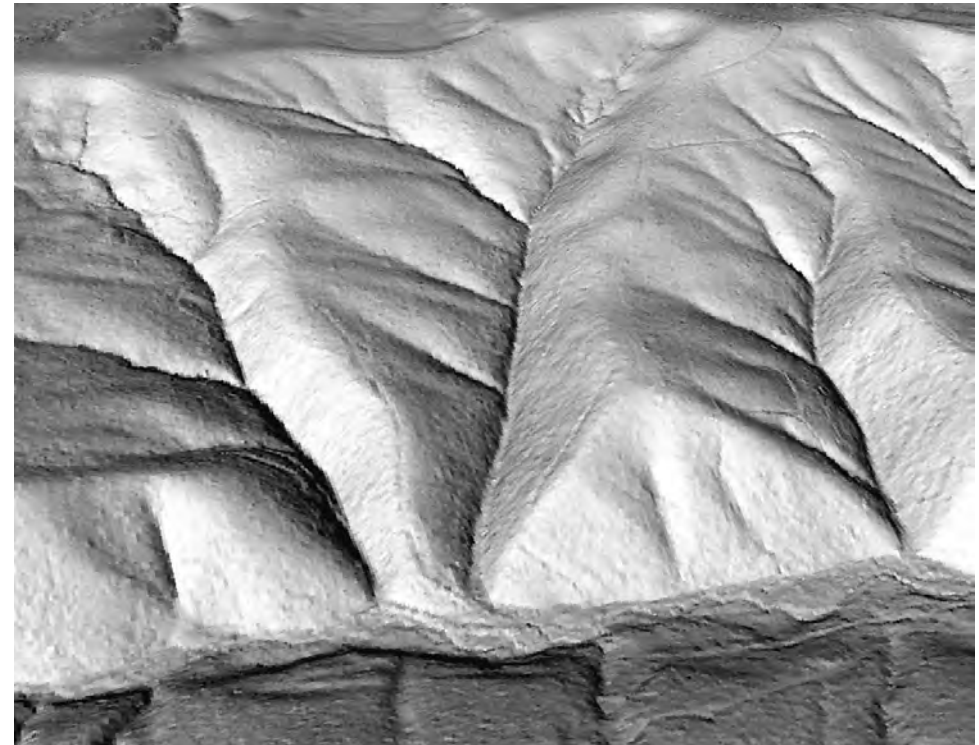
Rockfall along Hwy 30 between Clackskanie and Astoria (2022). Image from ODOT



Geological Survey & Services (GS&S)

Post-Fire Debris Flow Risk after Wildfire

January 2021 Fatal Post-Fire Debris Flow. Source of debris flow within the 2017 Eagle Creek Fire, Columbia River Gorge, Oregon (photo courtesy of ODOT)



- DOGAMI collaborates with local communities to leverage technical expertise and federal funding to assess erosion and debris flow risk



Long-Term Vacancies

- The Agency has no positions that qualifies for long-term vacancy status
 - Currently no vacant position in the Agency
- 2022 was an exceptionally successful year in hiring for vacant positions
 - Workload necessitated hiring:
 - Limited Duration Staff
 - Intern
- Increase in both the number of Staff who hold Registered Geologist Licenses in Oregon and/or an advanced degrees





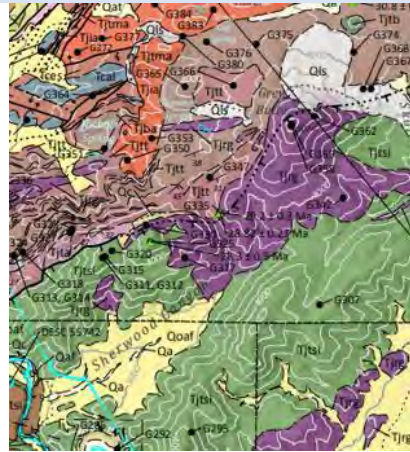
Key Performance Measures and Focus Areas

Strategic Focus Areas

Geological Survey & Services

MLRR

All Agency



Natural Hazards

Earth Science

Resource Management

Outreach & Education

Governance & Operations

Key Performance Measures

KPM#5: Customer Service

KPM#1: Hazard Assessment

KPM#4: Percent of Mines Sites Inspected

KPM#6: Governance

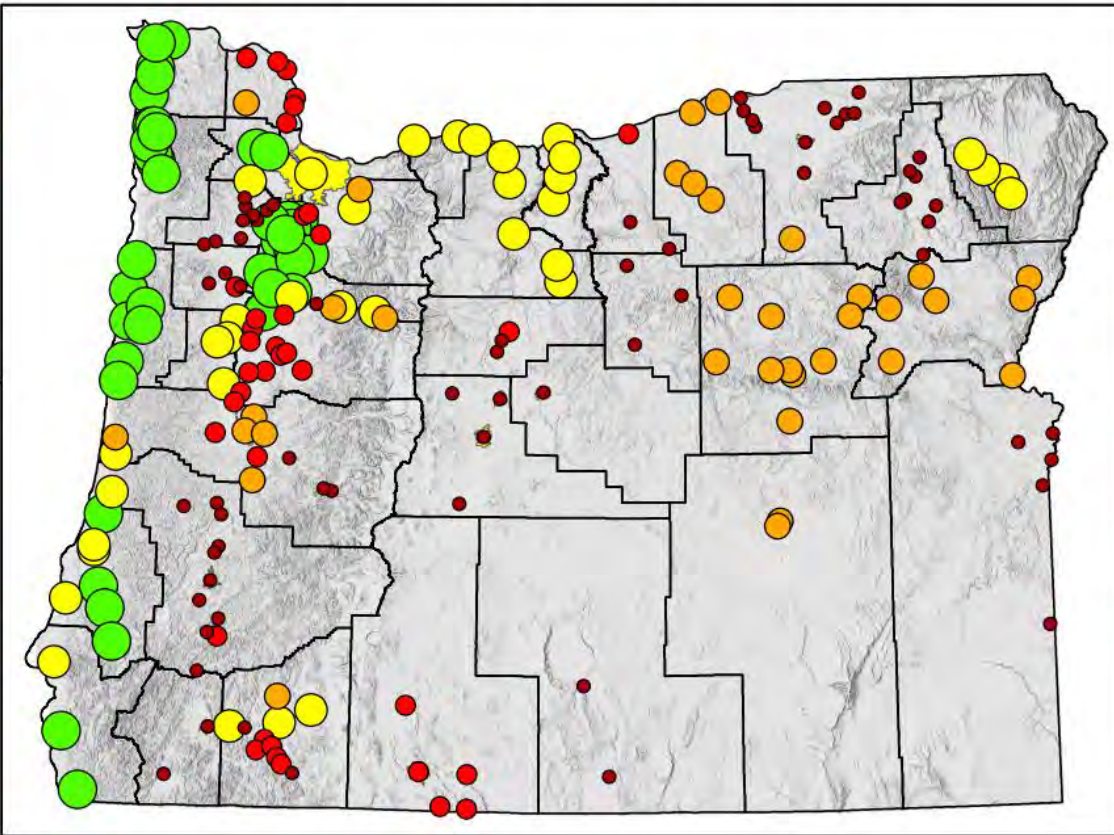
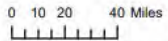
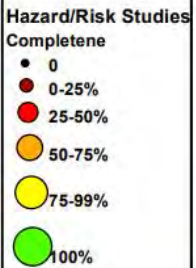
KPM#2: Geologic Mapping Completion

KPM#3: Lidar Coverage



KPM#1 Geologic Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion

Reporting period: July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022



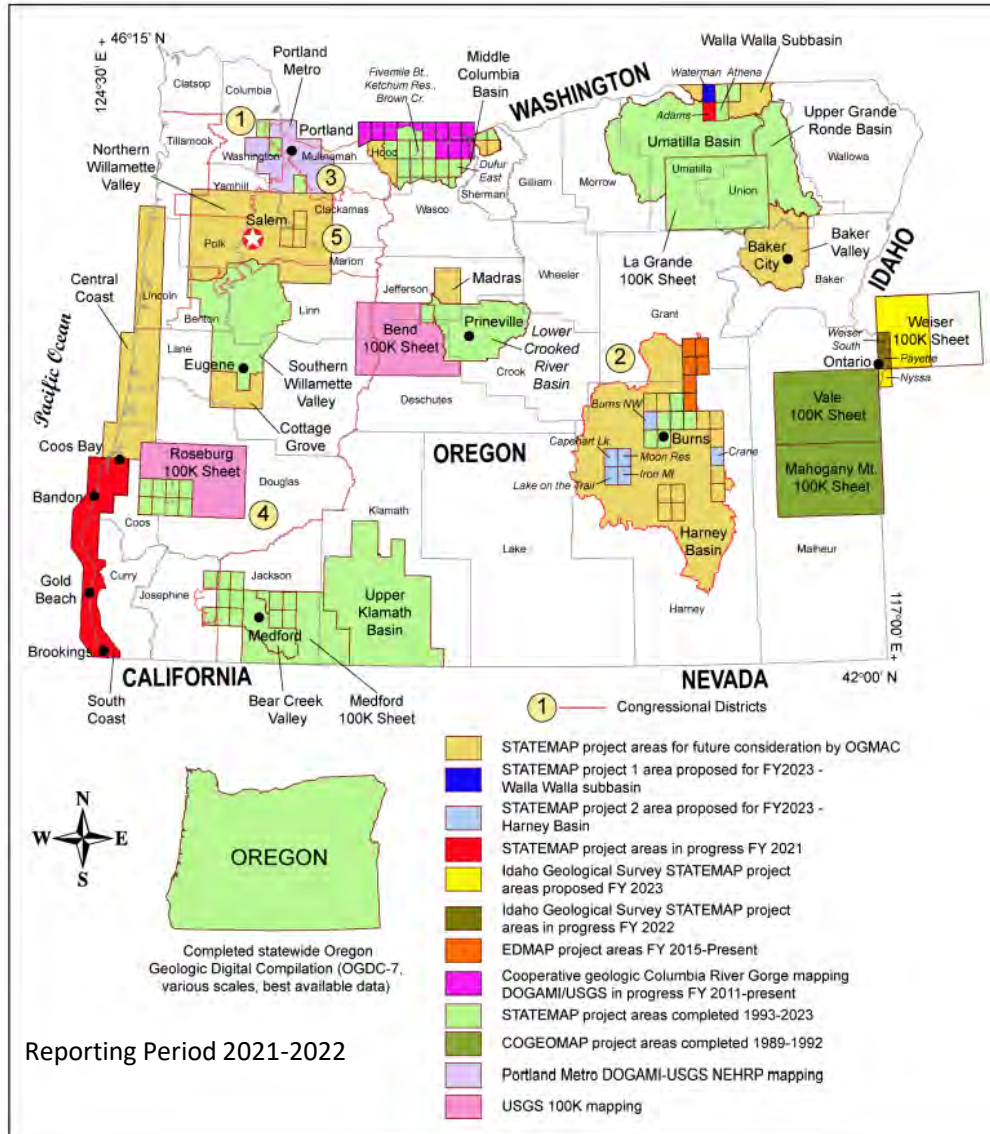
Prepared By: M. C. Williams 9-12-2022

- Percent of population residing in Oregon Urban Growth Boundary Areas (UGBAs) that have completed geologic hazard and risk assessments

Report Year	2021	2022
Target	57%	62%
Actual	57%	68%



KPM#2 Detailed Geologic Map Completion



- Percent of Oregon (inhabited) where geologic data in the form of high-resolution maps have been completed to be used for local problem solving.

Report Year	2021	2022
Target	65%	66%
Actual	62.7%	62.8%

KPM

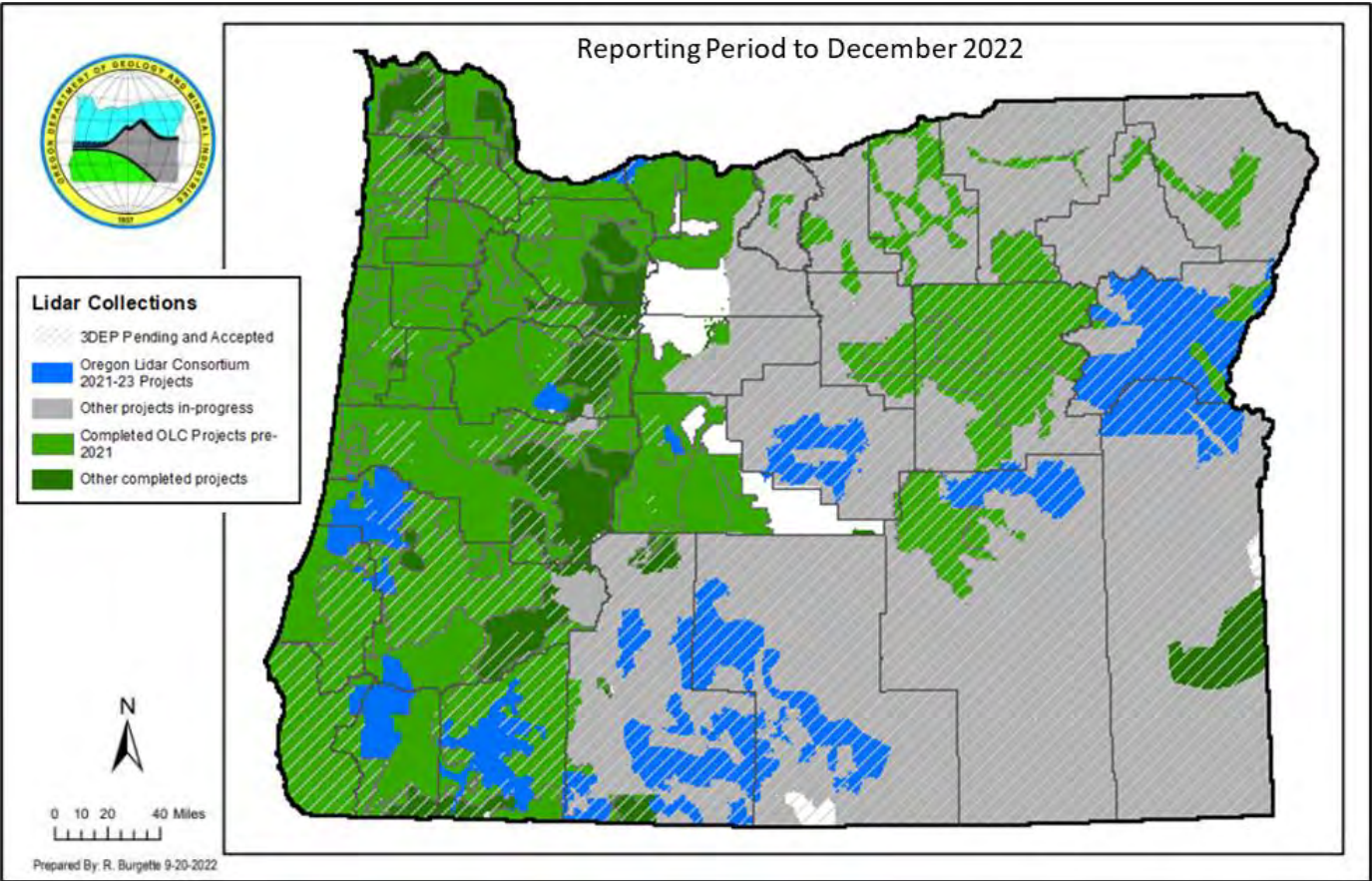
Year/Scale	2021	2022
1:100k	31.1%	31.5%
1:24k	21.1%	22.1%

Statewide



KPM#3 Lidar Data Completion

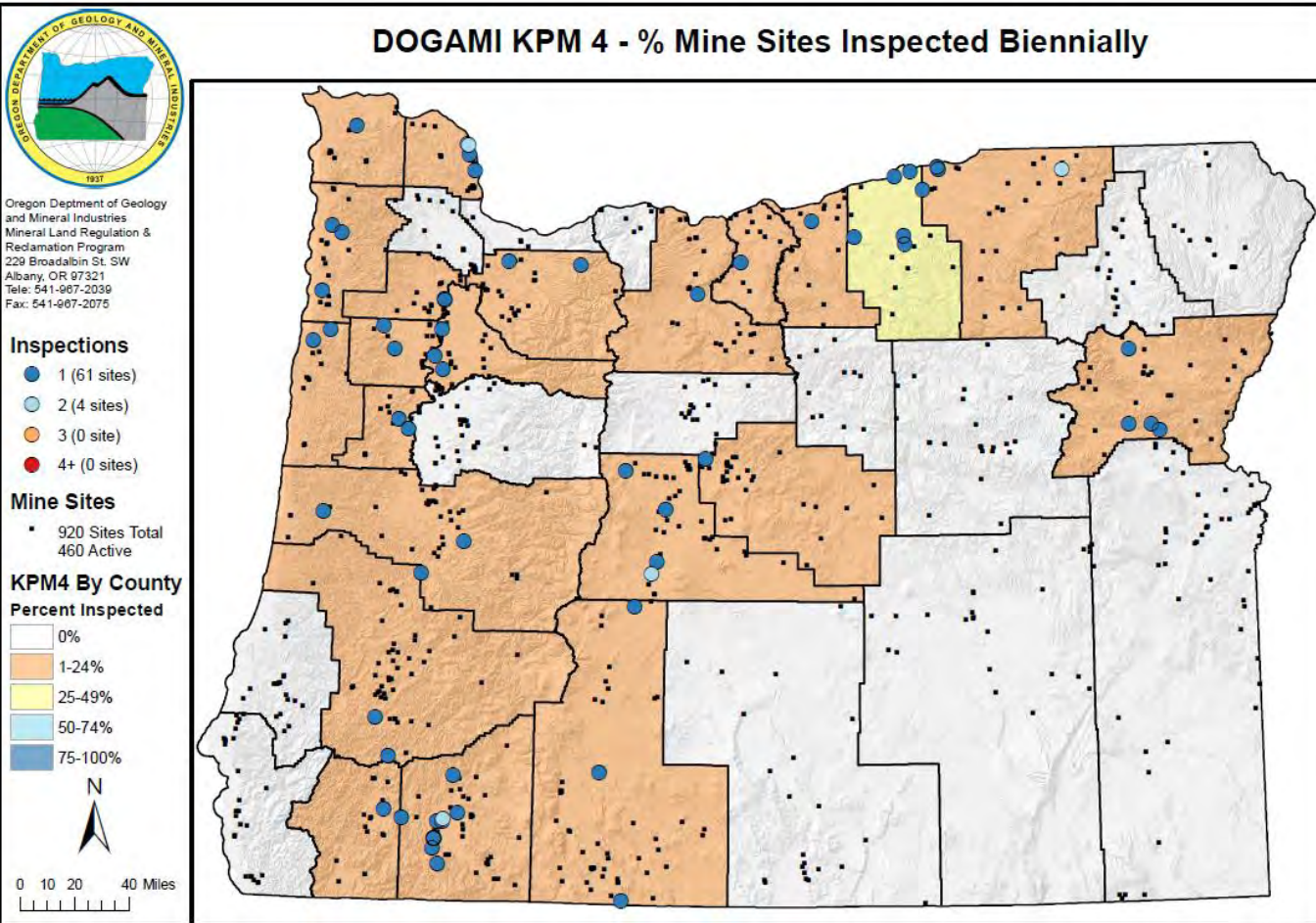
- Percent of Oregon (sq. miles) with Lidar data at USGS quality level 2 or better.



Report Year	2021	2022
Target	54%	56%
Actual	56.1%	60.50%



KPM#4 Permitted Mines Sites Inspected



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

Inspections

- 1 (61 sites)
- 2 (4 sites)
- 3 (0 sites)
- 4+ (0 sites)

Mine Sites

- 920 Sites Total
- 460 Active

KPM4 By County Percent Inspected

- 0%
- 1-24%
- 25-49%
- 50-74%
- 75-100%

Prepared By: E. Buchner / 1-31-2023

- Percent of Permitted Surface Mine Sites Inspected Biennially (with 1 year of data reported)
 - Total sites: 920
 - Unique Inspections: 65

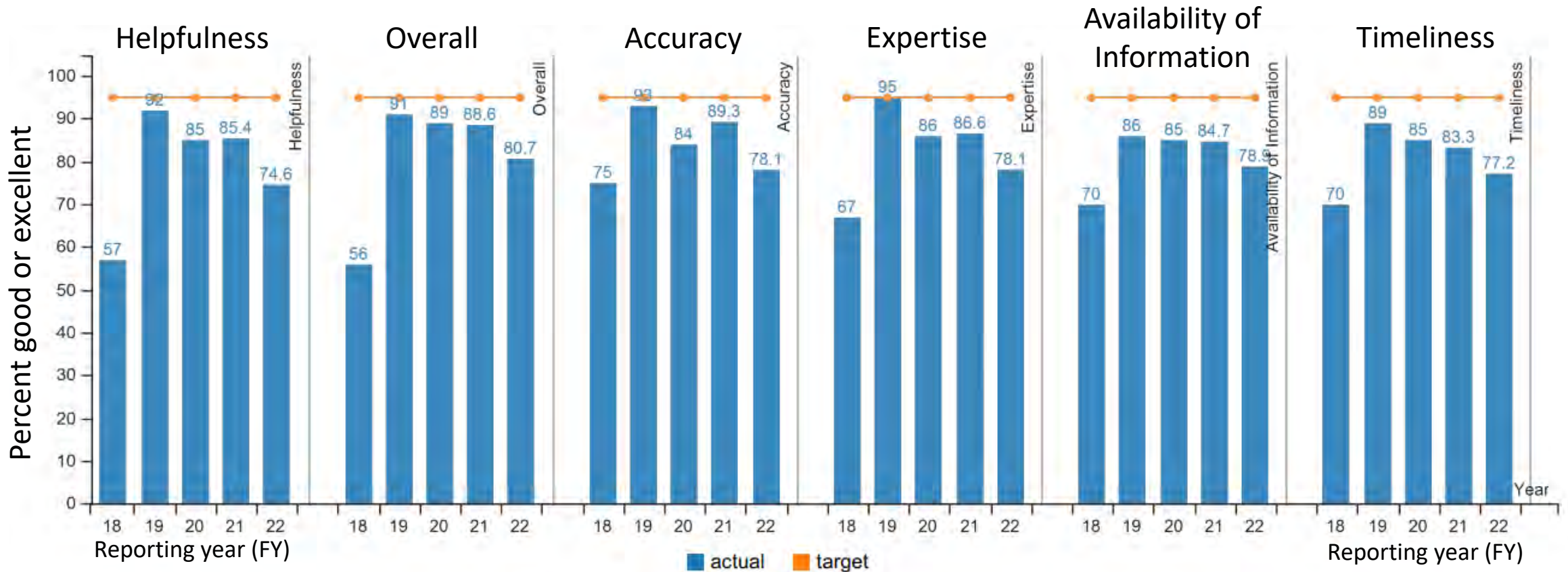
Report Year	2021	2022	Proposed
Target	50% (100%)	50%	20%
Actual	6% (15%)	7%	15-20%

- Revised KPM #4 proposed - Percent of **Active** Mine Sites Inspected Annually



KPM#5 Customer Service

- Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent" in six categories.





KPM#6 Governance

Board Evaluation Criteria

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

- Percent of yes responses by Governing Board members to the set of best practices.

Report Year	2021	2022
Target	100%	100%
Actual	100%	100%



Agency Budget Overview

General Fund

- Agency is provided balance, draws down over Biennium, and ends at or near zero.

MLRR Revenues (Other Funds – Fees)

- Revenues from permit applications, renewals, tonnage fees and cost-recovery.
- A small operating balance carries over from year-to-year.

GS&S Grants (Federal Funds and Other Funds)

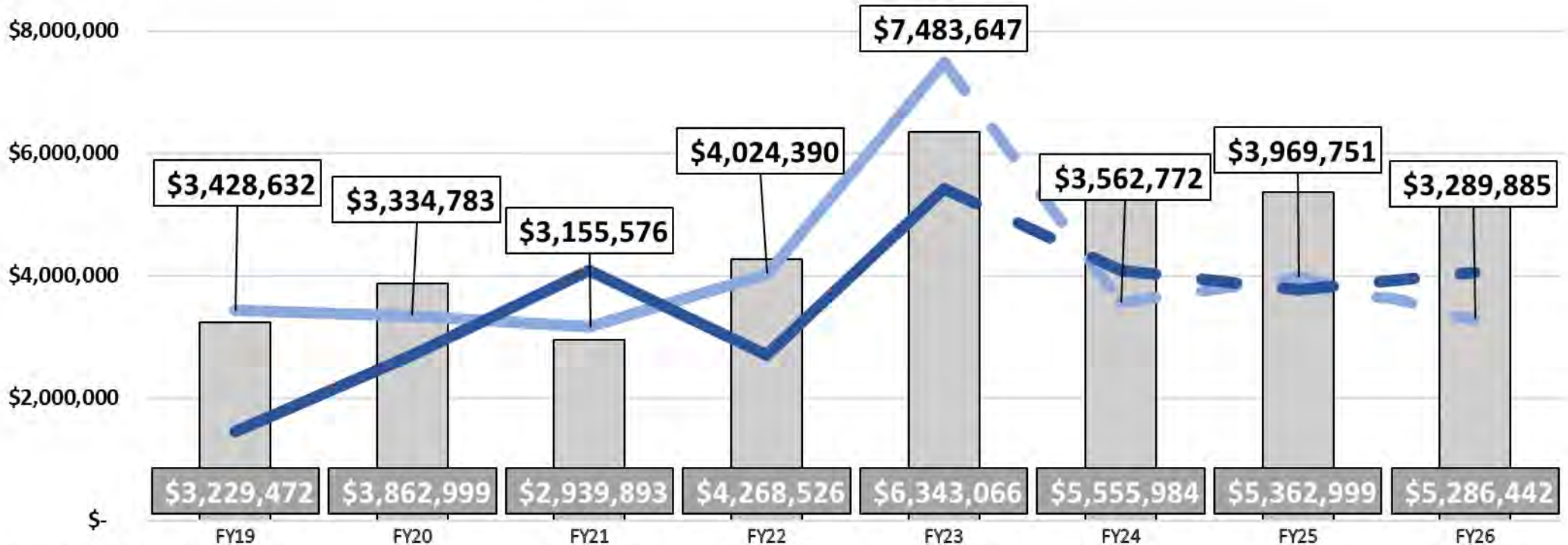
- Grant awards provide staff salary and research funds; new grants added each year as existing grants are drawn down.
- Grant award periods may cover several years.





GS&S Grant Activity

2019-25 GS&S Grants - Revenue, Awards, Balance - Actual + Forecast



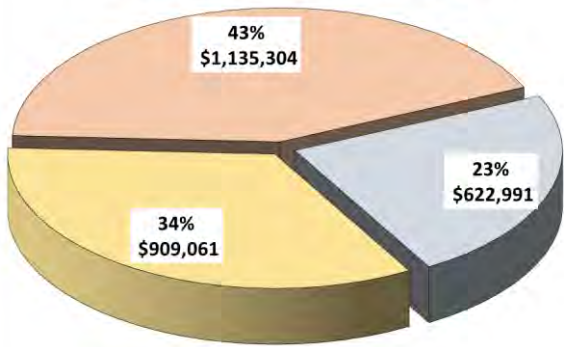
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	\$3,229,472	\$3,862,999	\$2,939,893	\$4,268,526	\$6,343,066	\$5,555,984	\$5,362,999	\$5,286,442
TOTAL AWARDS	\$3,428,632	\$3,334,783	\$3,155,576	\$4,024,390	\$7,483,647	\$3,562,772	\$3,969,751	\$3,289,885
TOTAL REVENUE DRAWS	\$1,446,168	\$2,701,257	\$4,078,681	\$2,695,758	\$5,409,106	\$4,076,968	\$3,755,757	\$4,046,308

Actuals to December 2022, with forward looking projections



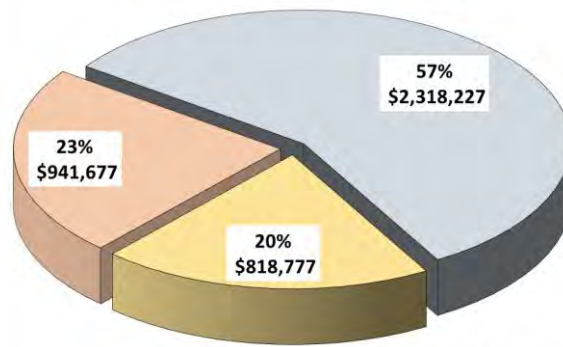
GS&S Grants Revenue - Funding Mix Trend

FY 2020 Active Grants Revenue \$2.7M



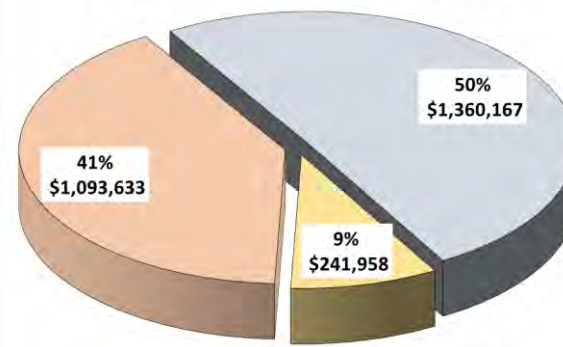
OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

FY 2021 Active Grants Revenue \$4.1M



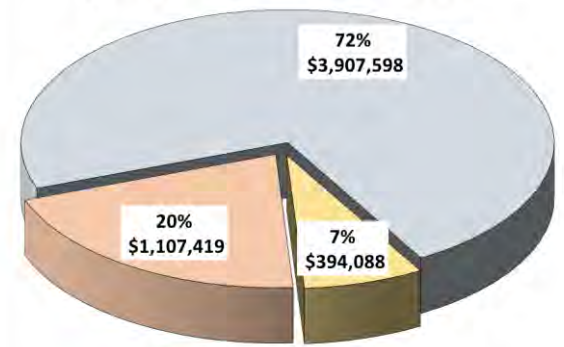
OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

FY 2022 Active Grants Revenue \$2.7M



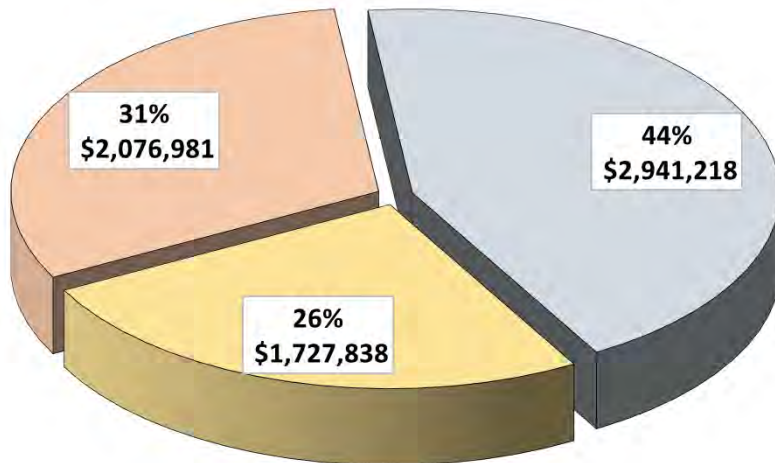
OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

FY 2023 Active Grants Revenue \$5.4M



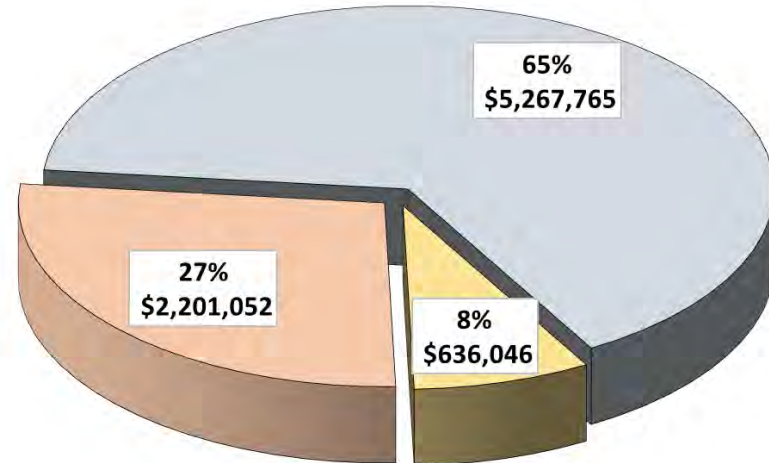
OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

2019-21 Active Grants Revenue \$6.8M



OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

2021-23 Active Grants Revenue \$8.1M



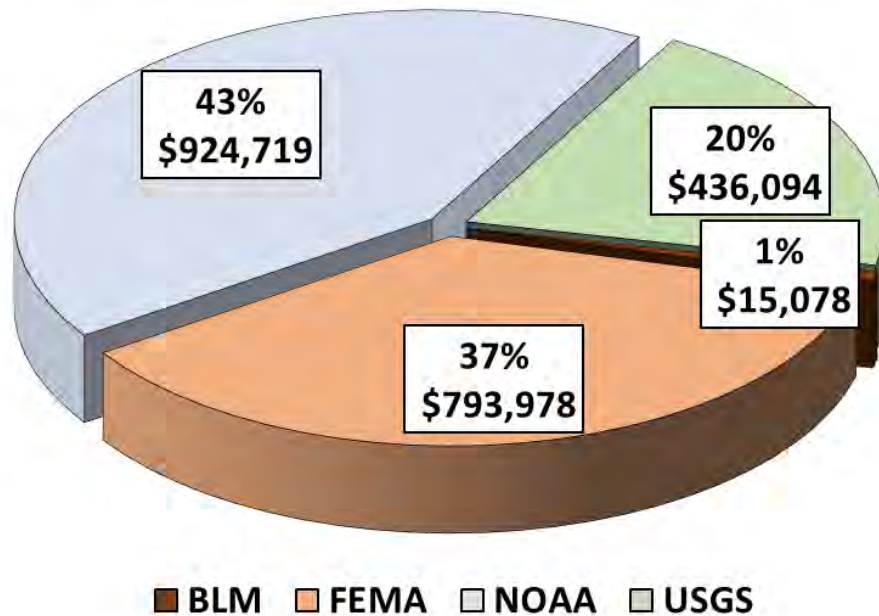
OTHER FUND FEDERAL FUND LIDAR

Actuals to December 2022, projection to biennium end

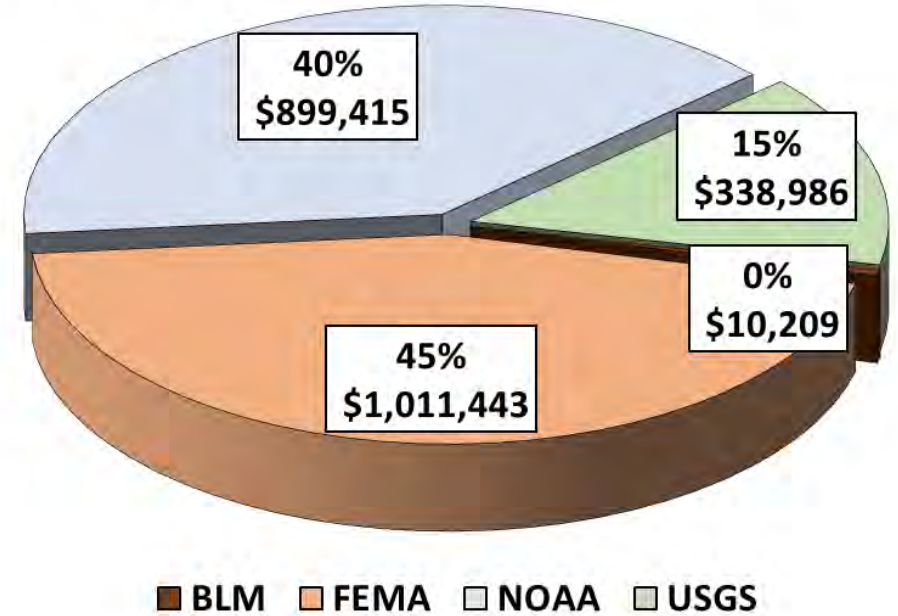


GS&S Non-Lidar Federal Fund Revenue - Funders Mix Trend

2019-21 Federal Funders Revenue \$2.1M



2021-23 Federal Funders Revenue \$2.3M

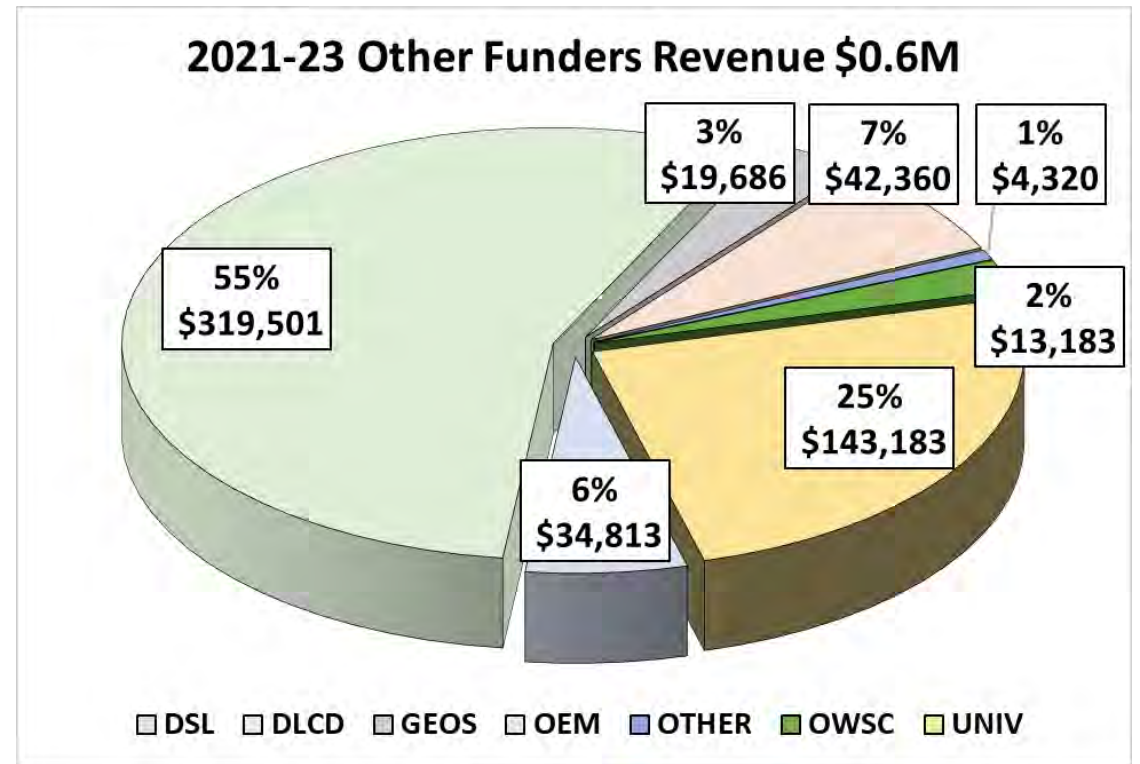
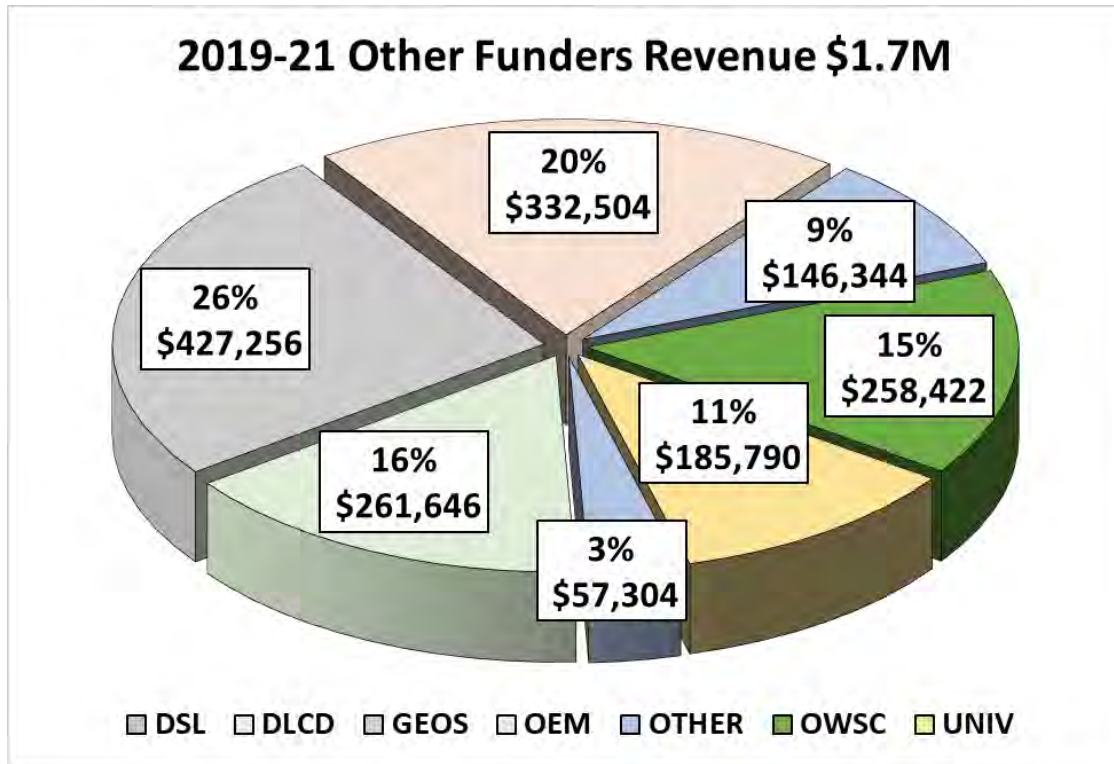


Proposals pending funder decisions

- \$50k USGS Geologic Data Preservation (FY24)
- \$500k USGS STATEMAP Geologic Mapping (FY24)
- \$330k USGS Earth MRI Resource Mapping (FY24-26)
- \$350k DOE Carbon Sequestration Siting (FY24-25)

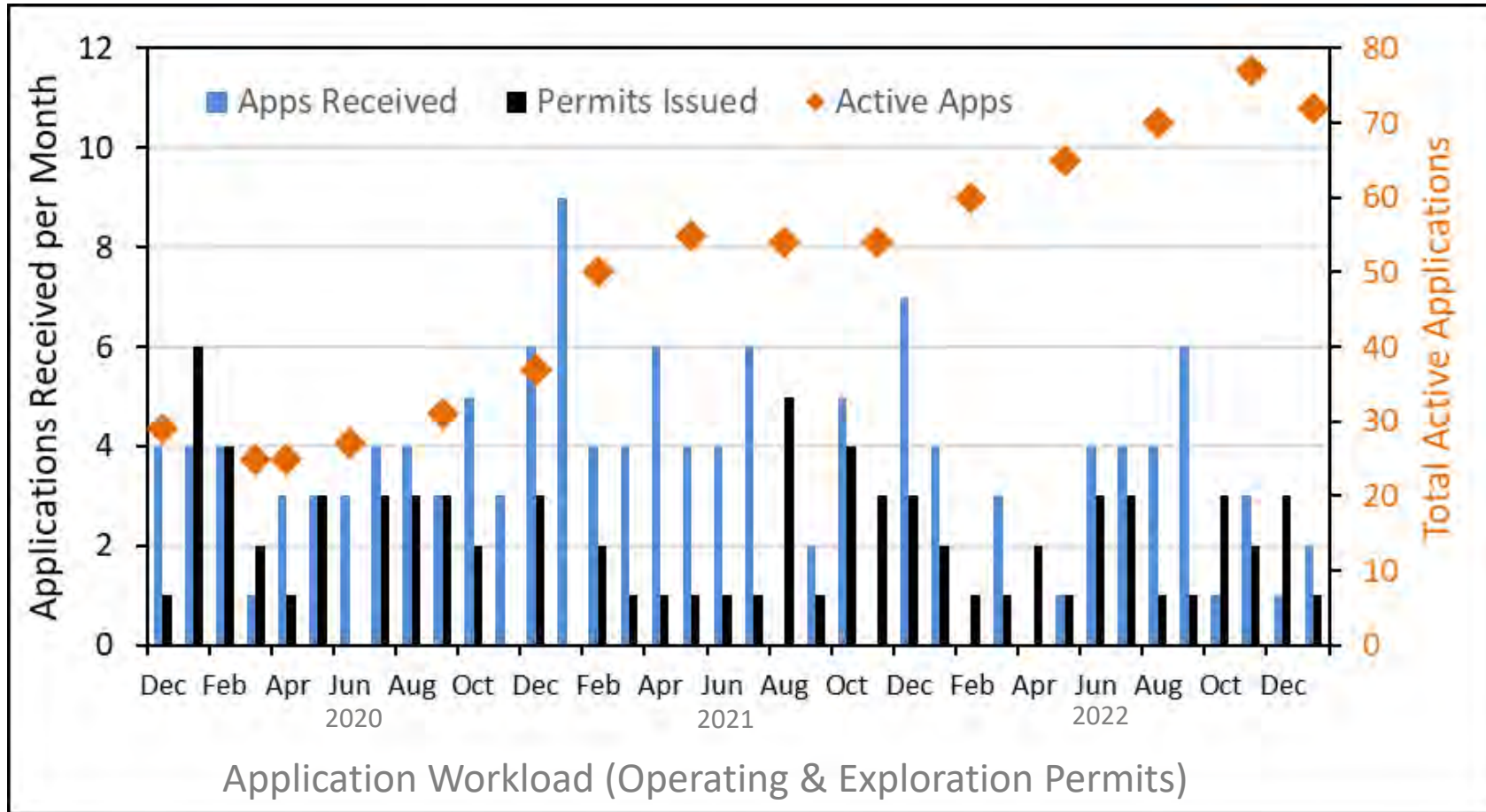


GS&S Non-Lidar Other Fund Revenue - Funders Mix Trend





2021-23 Unresolved Issues Addressed by Policy Option Packages

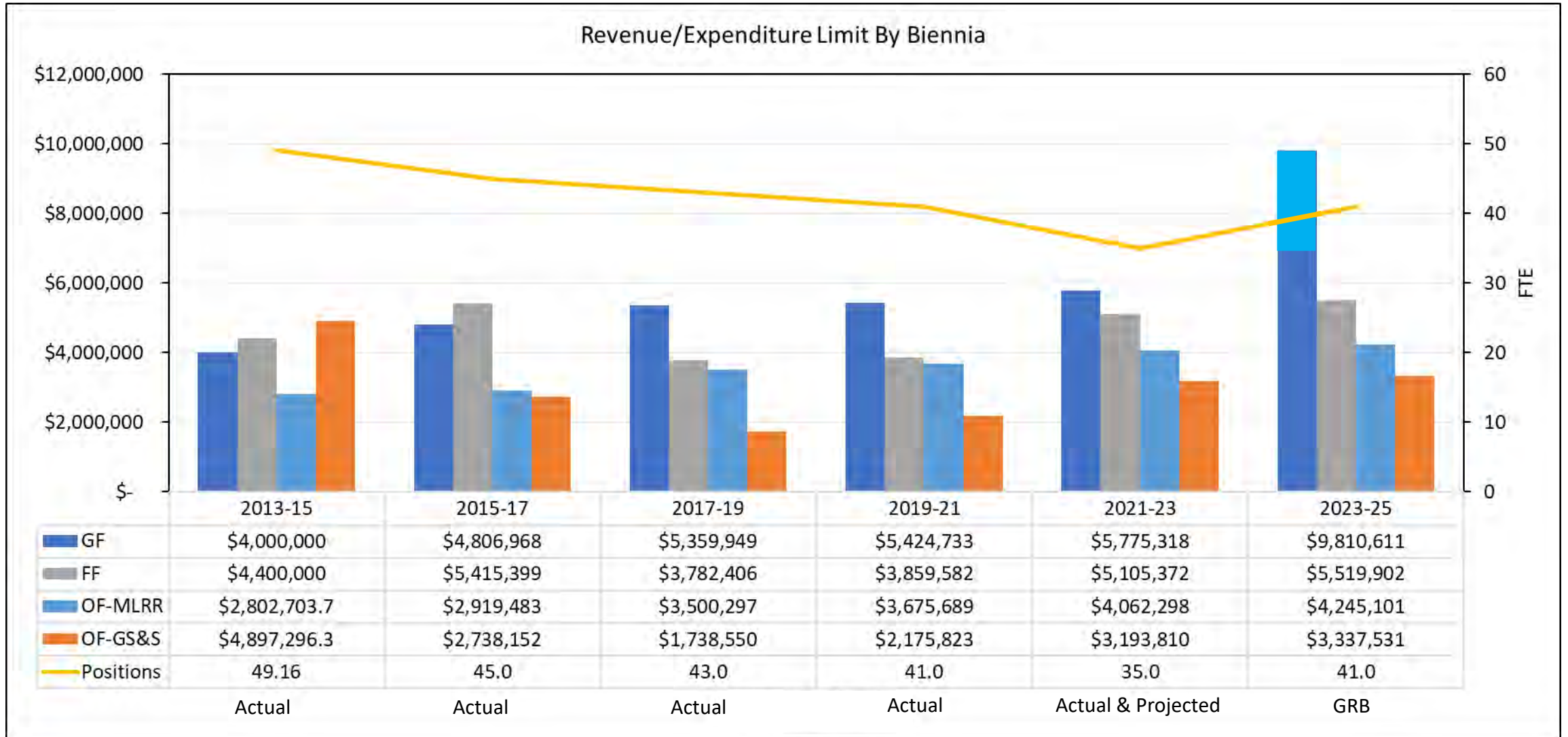


MLRR

- Permit applications outpace staffing levels
- Permittee and Staff frustration at backlog
- Continued applications anticipated with federal and state investments in infrastructure



Biennial Revenue History





Budget Drivers, Risks & Information Technology

Information Technology:

- ePermitting, modernize customer interface and improve customer service
- IT Resiliency Initiative

Budget Drivers:

- Build and Implement ePermitting
- Match Federal Funds
- Grow the Geologic Mapping Program focused on Water and Mineral Resources
- Address the needs of Oregonians through Agency KPMs

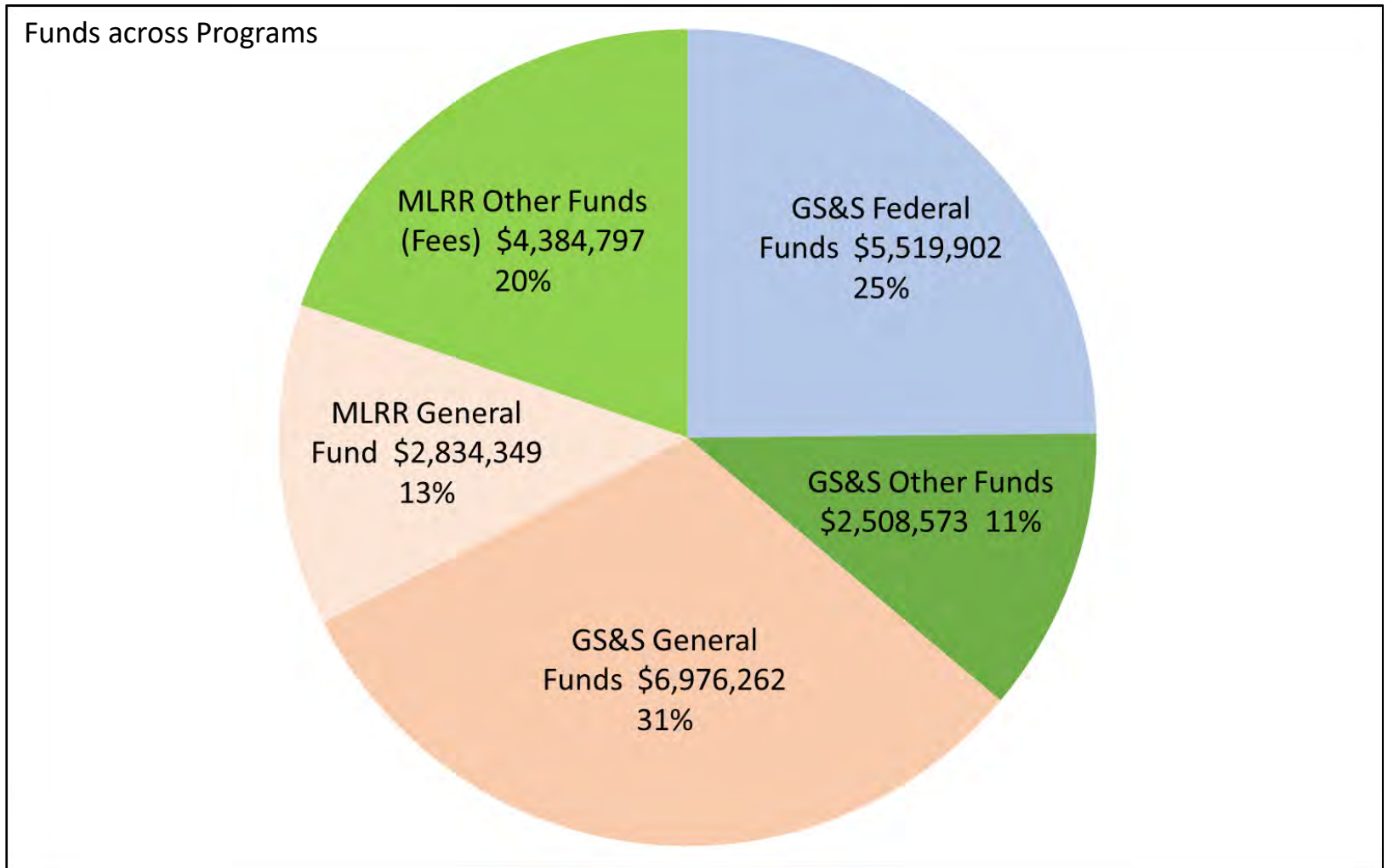
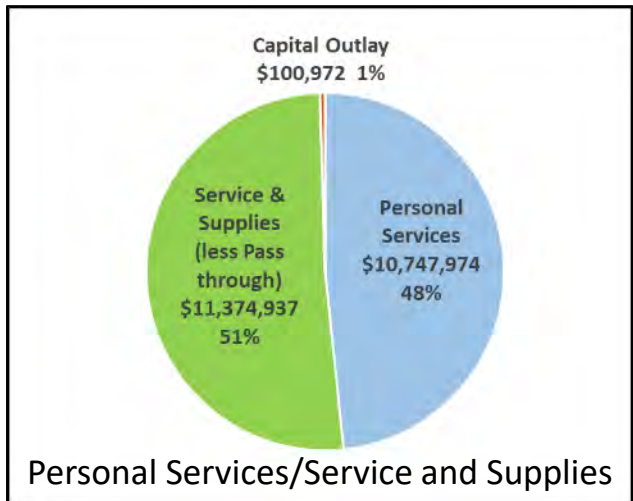
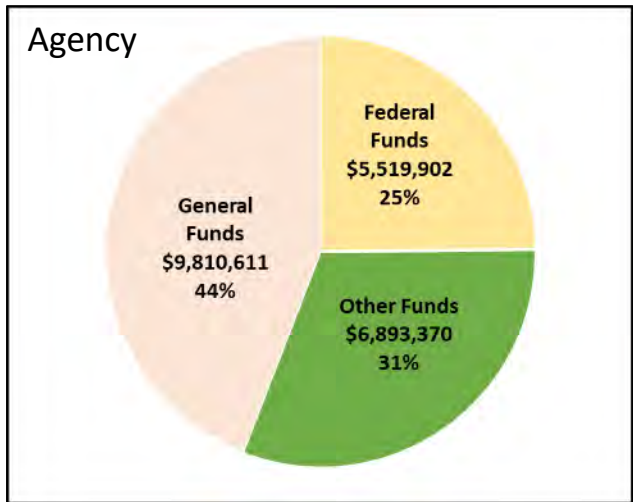
Risks:

- Inability to match and leverage unprecedented levels of Federal Funds (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Inflation Reduction Act, US Dept Interior Appropriations funding in 2023)



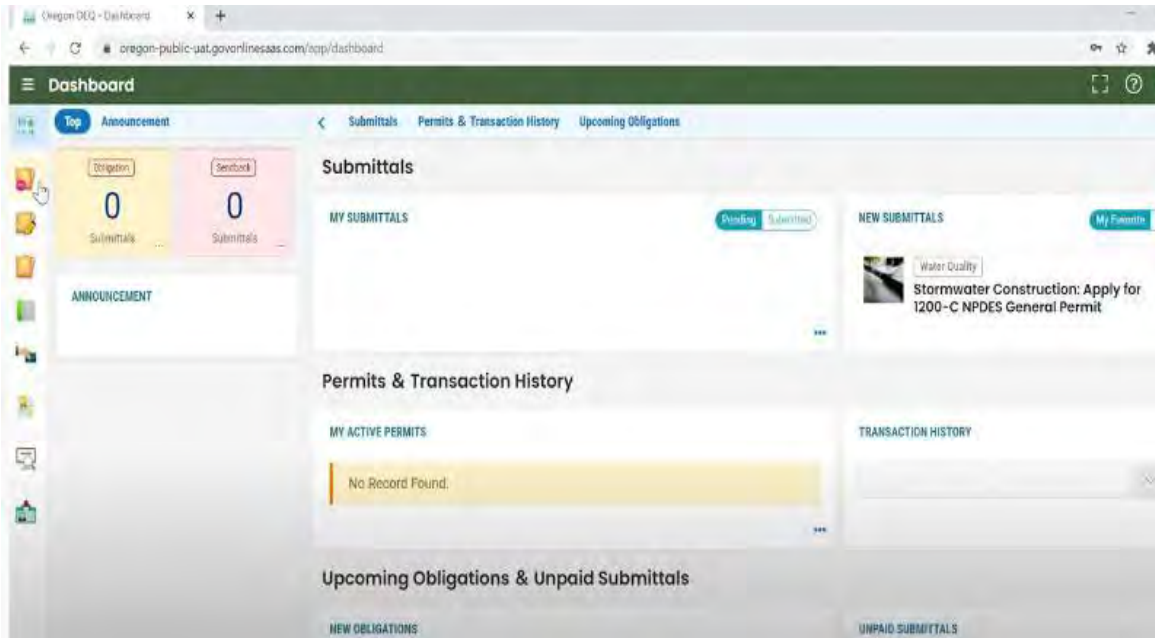


Governor's Recommended Budget





Policy Option Package 101: ePermitting & IT Modernization



Example of an online permitting portal

Solid business case built at legislative direction, using enterprise guidance, and leveraging existing state resources.

Goal: IT Modernization to develop online permitting and payment system (ePermitting)

Structure: General Fund to configure and build system. Fees modified (earliest 2025) to maintain system.

- Includes Vendor Contract and two staff positions (Project Manager & IT Systems Support Specialist)

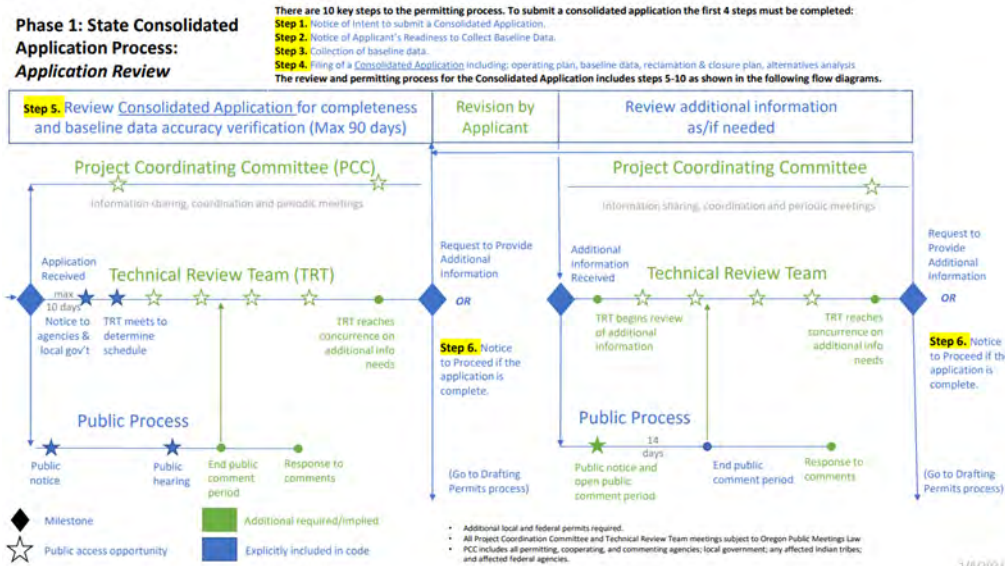
Results: Key Performance Measure (KPM) #4 – Percent of mine sites inspected and #5 – Customer Service

Revenue Sources:

- General Fund: \$2,000,000



Policy Option Package 104: Consolidated Mining Permitting



Flow chart for Phase 1 of Consolidated Mining Permit Process

Consolidated Mining Permitting is a complex multi-agency process led by DOGAMI requiring coordination and communication.

Goal: Streamline Consolidated Mining Permitting. Consolidated Mining Permit requires inter-agency coordination and groundwork for future Consolidated Mining Permit.

Structure: FTE increase from 0.75 to 1.0. Funded via cost recovery

Results: Key Performance Measure (KPM) #5 – Customer Service

Revenue Sources:

- MLRR Other Fund (Cost Recovery): \$239,308



Policy Option Package 106: Infrastructure Permit Support



BY CENTRAL OREGON DAILY NEWS SOURCES | Sunday, November 7th 2021

ODOT to receive \$1 billion through federal infrastructure package

Short-term infrastructure spending will place additional pressure on application processing, potentially disrupting business as usual and long-term program improvements.

Goal: State agencies and mining industry anticipate increased need for aggregate materials in support of construction and infrastructure projects under State and Federal Infrastructure Investment.

Structure: General Fund request for LD positions to address workload and reduce permit timelines for all

- Includes two staff positions (Interagency Coordinator & Permit Reviewer)

Results: Key Performance Measure (KPM) #4 – Percent of mine sites inspected and #5 – Customer Service

Revenue Sources:

- General Fund: \$422,700



Policy Option Package 107: Unpermitted Surface Mining



~20% of MLRR staff time is spent responding to complaints and compliance issues around unpermitted or non-compliant mining operations.

Goal: Protect State resources. Current staff capacity limits enforcement to only the most egregious transgressions.

- State takes responsibility for protecting its resources
- Active permittees do not fund this compliance activity
- Allows existing staff to focus on permits/renewals

Structure: General Fund request for LD positions to address workload and level the playing field for compliant operators

- Includes two staff positions (Mining Compliance Coordinator & Permit Reviewer)

Results: Key Performance Measure (KPM) #4 – Percent of mine sites inspected and #5 – Customer Service

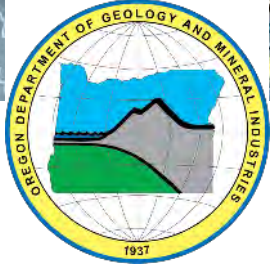
Revenue Sources:

- General Fund: \$411,649



Legislation to Implement Governor's Request Budget

Bill #	BILL SUMMARY
<u>SB5510</u>	Relating to the financial administration of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries; declaring an emergency. Appropriates moneys from General Fund to State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries for biennial expenses.
<u>SB221</u>	Relating to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries electronic permitting system. Establishes Electronic Permitting System Subaccount.
<u>SB222</u>	Relating to payments to State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries by credit card. Authorizes State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to accept payments by credit card and to add fee to credit card transactions.
<u>SB538</u>	Relating to state agencies' acceptance of credit cards as payment. Permits state agency to accept credit card as payment for charge or fee state agency imposes or collects for goods or services state agency provides to individual who is member of public and to add surcharge to amount person tenders to offset fees charged to state agency for accepting credit card as payment.

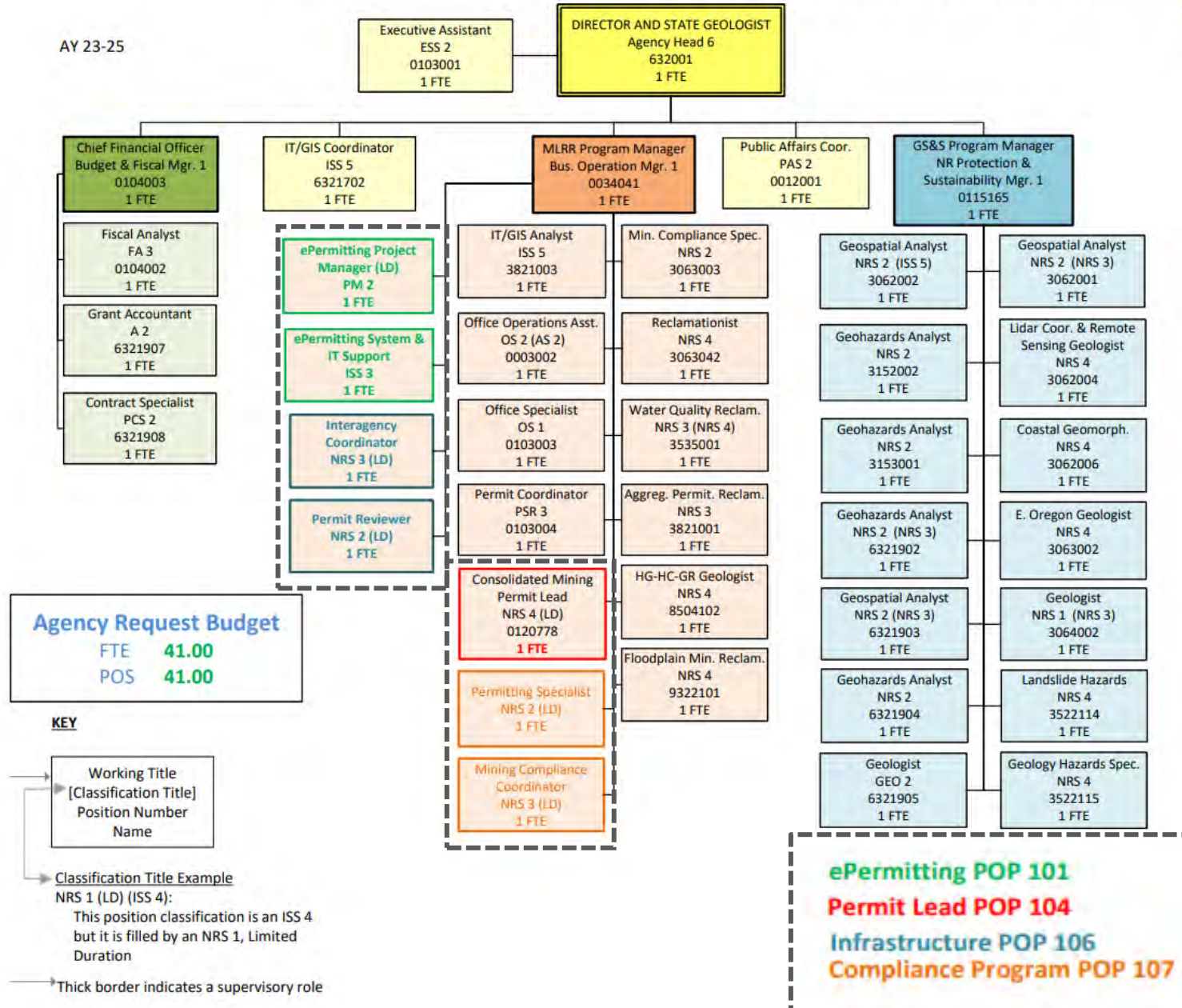


OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

PROPOSED

February 1, 2023

AY 23-25





Budget Summary

2023-25 Governor's Request Budget seeks to:

- Maintain the agency strength in geological mapping and hazard mitigation
- Build IT infrastructure to enhance customer service and agency efficiency
- Enable critical infrastructure projects while protecting Oregon's resources



Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Christina Appleby, Legislative Coordinator

Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 6 – Legislative Update

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

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

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Jonathan Allan, Coastal Geomorphologist

Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 7 – Technical Presentation: A Brief History of Nearly Everything About the DOGAMI Coastal Program

Jonathan Allan, Coastal Geomorphologist, will give a technical presentation on a Brief History of Nearly Everything About the DOGAMI Coastal Program.

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

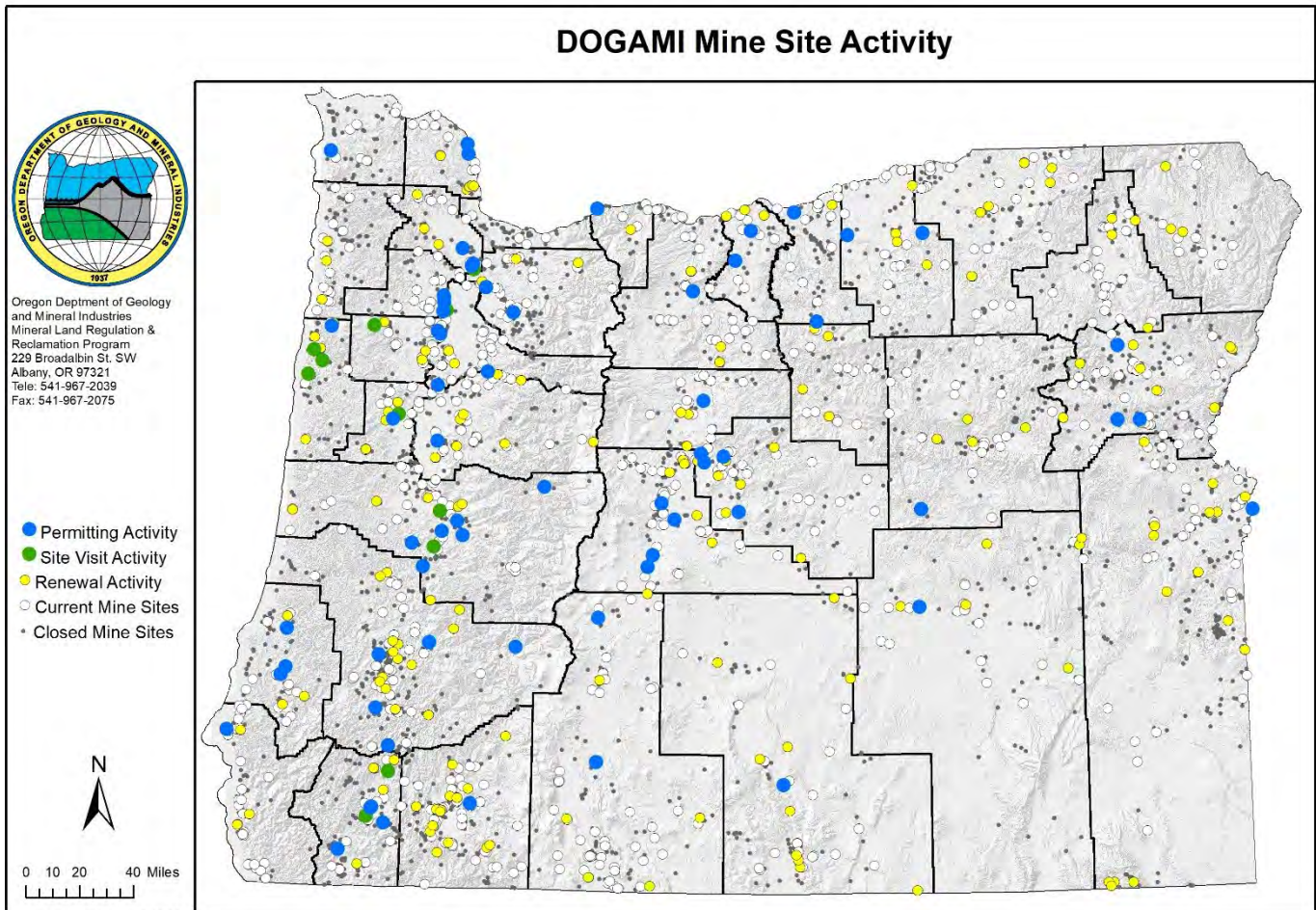
Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 8 - MLRR Update

Sarah Lewis, MLRR Program Manager, will provide an update on MLRR and report on the following topics:

- 1) Permit Status Summary
- 2) Grassy Mountain Project Update

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



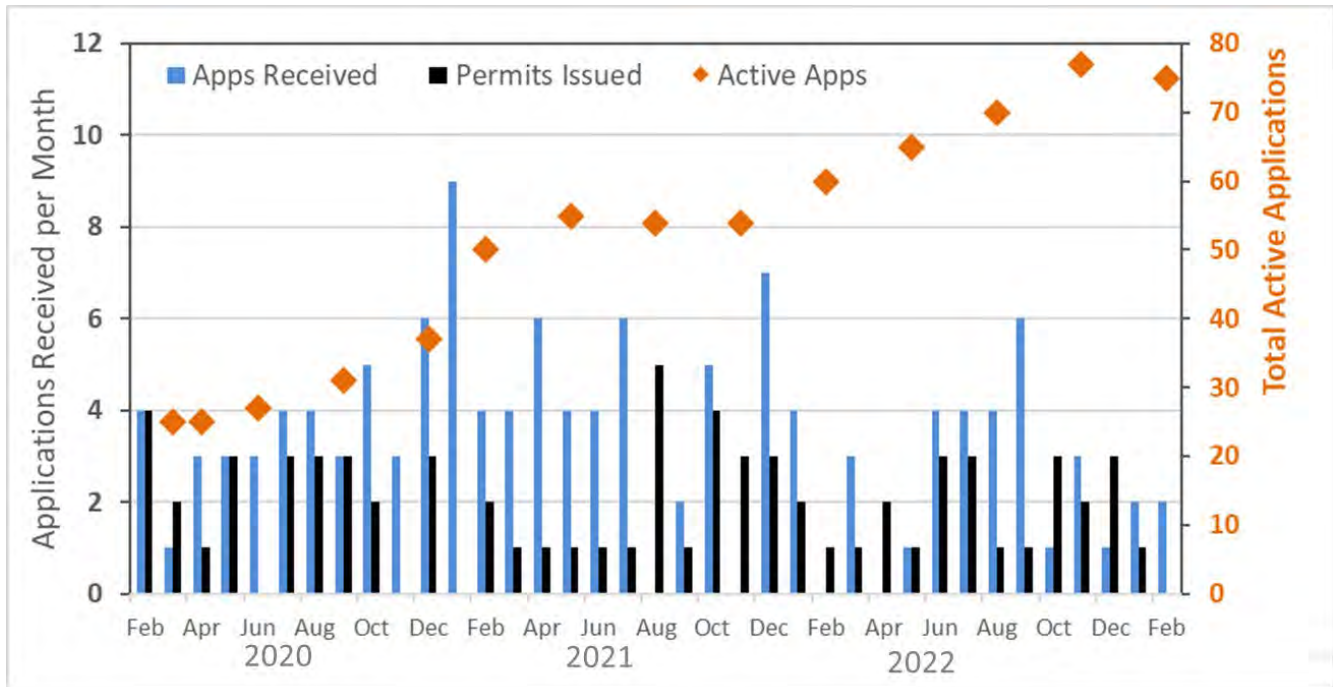
Prepared By: E. Buchner / 2-23-2023

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 2/15/2023)

	Apr - Jun 2022		Jul - Sep 2022		Oct - Dec 2022		Jan - Feb 2023	
	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps	Permits	Apps
Surface Mining								
Operating Permits	872	62	874	69	875	72	878	69
Exclusion Certificates	137	1	141	1	143	0	143	3
Sites Closed	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3
Stormwater (DEQ)								
1200A Permits	156	8	156	8	156	8	155	8
WPCF 1000 Permits	48	5	48	5	47	4	47	4
Exploration	20	4	20	5	21	7	22	6
Oil & Gas Wells	89	1	89	1	89	1	89	0
Geothermal								
Well Permits	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Prospect Wells	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0

Figure 2: Application (Operating and Exploration) Workload (as of 2/15/2023)



The average processing time for an application completed during the last year was 11 months.

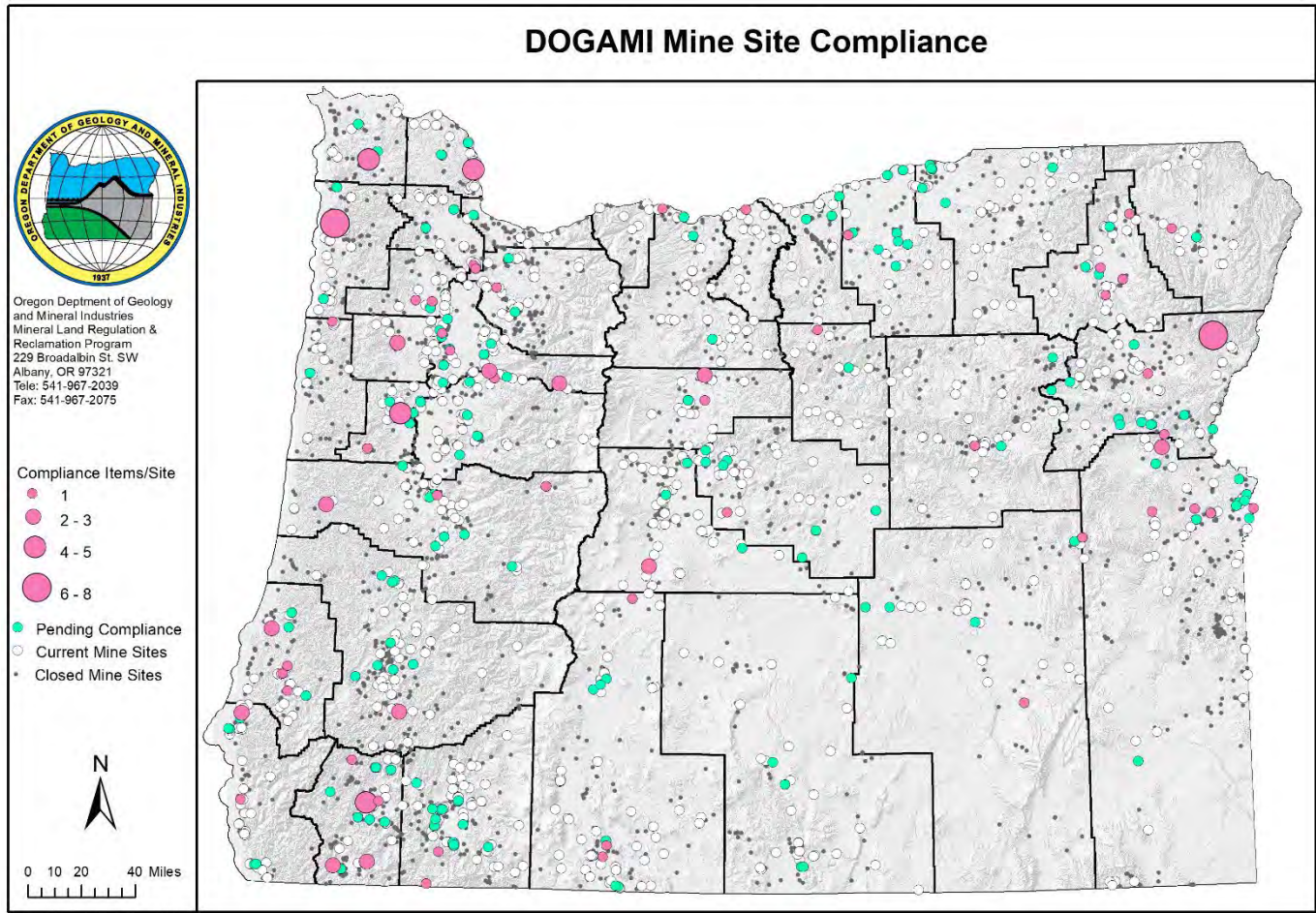
Table 2b: Permit Applications received since last update (11/15/2022):

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type	Date Received
10-0229	New	OP	12/22/2022
03-0227	New	OP	1/5/2023
31-0073	New	EC	1/11/2023
31-0073	New	EC	1/11/2023
07-0163	New	OP	1/25/2023
07-0174	New	OP	2/9/2023
07-0150	New	OP	2/9/2023
36-0064	New	EC	2/9/2023

Table 2c: Permits Issued since last update (11/15/2022):

Site ID#	Application Type	Permit Type	Date Received	Date Issued
09-0122	Transfer	OP	1/31/2022	12/1/2022
36-0052	Transfer	OP	7/12/2022	12/15/2022
22-0158	New	EC	11/3/2022	12/16/2022
04-0017	Transfer	OP	4/1/2021	12/21/2022
31-0073	New	EC	1/11/2023	1/11/2023
18-0145	New	OP-LE	10/21/2021	1/19/2023
31-0063	New	XP	4/29/2022	2/10/2023

Compliance Activity at DOGAMI Mine Sites



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

Table 3a: Compliance Summary – Active Actions by Type (as of 2/15/2023)

	2021			2022				2023
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
Non-Payment of Fees	12	20	25	28	26	24	27	34
Exploring Without a Permit	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Mining Without a Permit	21	29	23	22	13	13	13	13
Mining Outside Permit Boundary	15	16	13	13	18	18	19	19
Lack of Approval	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Failure to Comply with Order	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	9
Permit Boundary Survey Map	13	13	5	5	5	5	5	5
Boundary Marking Violation	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Permit Condition Violation	3	5	5	5	5	5	9	9
Reclamation Security	7	8	7	7	6	7	7	7
Failure to Reclaim Timely	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	91	116	100	102	92	91	98	105

Table 3b: Compliance Summary – Active Department Orders by Type (as of 2/15/2023)

Total Active Department Orders		
Order Types	Administrative Orders (change since last report)	Environmental/ Permit Orders
Notice of Violation	27 (+1)	24 (+3)
Suspension Order*	2	11
NCP Referral	0	0
Notice of Civil Penalty	0	0
Final Order	1	0
Consent Order	0	1
Demand Warning	0	0
Notice of Intent	2	0
Demand to Recover	0	0
Notice of Action	1	8

Table 3c: Compliance Summary – Active Suspension Orders (as of 2/22/2023. No changes since last update)

Total Active Suspension Orders		
Site Suspended	Date Suspended	Reason for Suspension
23-0234	08-Apr-12	Legacy issue needs resolution. Issued in 2012 for non-payment.
17-0020	15-Sep-08	Legacy issue needs resolution. Issued in 2008, bond increase required 2007, bond cancellation received 2011.
01-0029	25-Apr-22	Permitted, were operating, Mining in advance of permit approvals.
*06-NP0002	21-Mar-21	No permit, were operating. SO will remain indefinitely, no mining allowed without a permit.
10-0183	9-Aug-19	No Permit - Floodplain site exceeded 5 acres, in permitting since ~2012
*10-0223	28-Jul-17	No Permit - First Civil Penalty for MWOP resulting in Consent Order
15-0116	10-Mar-22	No Permit, were operating
17-0157	14-Apr-22	No Permit, were operating
20-0011	14-Apr-22	Permitted, were operating, were discharging significant quantities of turbid stormwater to the Siuslaw River
24-0091	22-Apr-22	Permitted, were operating, are now operating in a limited area, potential impacts to Category 1 Habitat
27-0001	4-Feb-21	No Permit
*29-0040	11-Mar-21	Permitted, trespassed onto ODF land, action ongoing since ~2017
34-0011	4-Dec-19	Permitted, no land use acknowledged at transfer, County reported operations to DOGAMI

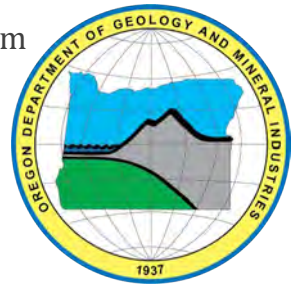
Non-Payment of Renewal Fee – Civil Penalty Fact Pattern Matrix (*as of 2/22/2023)

#	Site Type-ID	Timeline			Days in violation (total)	Late Pay History		Mitigating Factors, Other Considerations (status)	Penalty Amount			*State Geologist Approved
		Renewal Fee Due	Renewal Fee Paid	Civil Pen. Paid		Freq. of occurrence	Length of delay		Max (\$100=day)	Standard	Staff Recc.	
45	32-0040	11/30/22	-		24 (84)	None	None		\$24,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
44	20-0129	10/31/22	-		54 (164)	4/22 yr	~1-2 mos.		\$54,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
43	02-0005	9/30/22	-		85 (145)	None	None		\$85,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
42	36-0062	9/30/22	-		85 (145)	1/8 yr	>60 days	Issued \$250 penalty in 2022	\$85,000	\$500	\$500	\$500
41	31-0007	8/31/22	-		115 (175)	11/13 yr	2-9 mos.		\$115,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
40	20-0166	7/31/22	-		239 (299)	2/3 yr	< 60 days	Paid at the end of the NOV deadline the last two years	\$239,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
39	17-0056	4/30/22	-		239 (299)	2/3 yr	2-5 mos.	Issued \$500 penalty in 2021	\$239,000	\$750	\$750	\$750
38	31-0005	2/28/22	-		300 (360)	1/3 yr	2-6 mos.		\$300,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
37	12-0074	10/31/21	3/9/22		69 (129)	2/25 yr	None		\$69,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
36	18-0033	10/31/21	-		419 (479)	2/3 yr	~3 mos.	Penalty waived in 2020	\$419,000	\$500	\$500	\$500
35	36-0062	9/30/21	2/22/22		85 (145)	6/12 yr	None		\$85,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
34	29-0074	9/30/21	1/20/22		53 (113)	1/3 yr	1 mo.	Paid on NOV last 3 years	\$53,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
33	29-0040	8/31/21	-		480 (540)	2/3 yr	4-13 mos.	Issued \$500 penalty in 2020	\$480,000	\$750	\$750	\$750
32	01-0111	7/31/21	-		511 (571)	0/3 yr	None		\$511,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
31	23-0269	6/30/21	11/21/22	\$750	368 (428)	3/3 yr	4-5 mos.	Issued \$500 penalty in 2020	\$368,000	\$750	\$750	\$750
30	18-0099	5/31/21	-	\$250	572 (632)	0/3 yr	~9 mos	STILL OWE RENEWAL	\$572,000	\$250	\$250	\$250
29	23-0267	5/31/21	11/21/22	\$500	398 (458)	1/31 yr	~5 mos.	Issued \$250 penalty in 2020	\$398,000	\$500	\$500	\$500
28	33-0082	5/31/21	9/7/21	N/A	39 (99)	2/12 yr	~2 mos	Staff recommended reversal based on extenuating circumstances	\$39,000	\$250	Reverse	Reverse Approved
27	20-0170	5/31/21	9/21/21	N/A	53 (113)	0/3 yr	None		\$53,000	\$250	Waive	Waive
26	25-0049	3/31/21	11/3/21	11/3/21	157 (217)	0/3 yr	~1-2 mos.		\$157,000	\$250	\$250	\$250

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

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

ENGAGE **Winter 2023**



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

DOGAMI Permitting Timelines

Just a reminder: DOGAMI continues to experience an unprecedented volume of applications, inquiries, complaints, and compliance actions resulting in an ongoing increase in processing and response times. Thank you for your patience as we continue with our increased workload.

These are some things that you can do to help the application process along:

- Set up a pre-application meeting with our staff to discuss your permitting project and potential complications you may encounter.
- If you are amending your permit or interested in past information about a site, request a copy of the site file via a Public Records Request (PRR). *Please note there may be a fee for a PRR submitted by anyone other than the current permittee.*
- Submit applications that are as administratively complete and technically sound as possible to prevent or reduce necessary revisions. Contact DOGAMI staff if you have questions.

To increase efficiency of communications:

- Send detailed questions *via email if possible* – the more details you give, (generally) the better and faster we can get back to you or route your inquiry to the appropriate resource.
- Consolidate communications as much as possible so your questions can be answered all at once rather than via multiple calls/emails. *Always include the DOGAMI Site ID# if applicable.*

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

Important Reminders about Permit Closures!

DOGAMI requires advanced notice before your renewal is **due** for closure requests. If you are not planning on renewing your permit for the next year, make sure you are giving us proper notice: EC – 30 days, OP/XP – 6 months recommended. More time is always better as we must review for compliance issues in order to close.

Operating Permit Holders – It is important to remember that reclamation is often a *multi-year process*. Review your reclamation plan to confirm what is required for reclamation and closure for your site. Contact the department with any questions or concerns early on to ensure a smoother process. Closing an Operating Permit is a much bigger, multi-step process than simply a closure request*. If you're interested in closing your permit, head to our website and review the closure forms and checklists. There is even an FAQ now! **The permit must be maintained, including keeping renewals paid and current, until final site closure is approved.*

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

Website: www.oregongeology.org/mlrr

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation
229 Broadalbin St. SW, Albany, OR 97321



Cape Flattery, Washington

Staffing Changes: Saying Good-Bye to Cathy Cross:

Cathy Cross has been essential to DOGAMI for the past 30 years. She was the face of the MLRR program front office and the voice at the other end of the phone for most of her tenure. Her knowledge of reclamation securities and process history was unmatched - and we miss it every day! She was an integral part of keeping many of our processes running smoothly. In October, Cathy announced that she was retiring and 2022 would be her last year with DOGAMI. In spite of the many tears shed and protests of dismay, we sincerely wish Cathy the absolute best in her retirement and hope that she never has to look at another mail merge again! We hope she comes to visit often.

**MLRR is already in the final stages of the recruitment for this position! Stay tuned for a future introduction!*

Meet Your DOGAMI Support Staff:

Becky Johnson is MLRR's Office Operations Assistant and has been with DOGAMI since 2018. While her educational background is in natural resources, GIS, and environmental sciences, her employment background is in customer service. She is most often the voice at the other end of the line when you call into our office with your questions. Becky is the main support staff in charge of annual permit renewals and administering Public Records Requests and Exclusion Certificates. She even writes this newsletter 😊. She's also involved in the aggregate permitting process and is the primary admin support for the chemical process mining program. Her favorite part of working for DOGAMI is making her coworkers laugh, creating connections with customers, and learning new information!

Telicia Hixson is MLRR's wonderful Intern. She currently attends Oregon State University where she earned a B.S. in Biology and is now working on a Professional Science Master's degree in Environmental Science, with a focus in aquatic ecology 🌊. For the past several years she has been working in healthcare but decided to make a career change in 2021 to her field of study. Telicia's duties include assisting the program with office operations and permit processing. She will also be identifying and developing a special project in support of her Professional Science Master's Program.

ReNeea Lofton (pronounced Ruh-Nee-Uh) has been with DOGAMI since 2010. While her current title is Permit Coordinator, she has worn many different hats over the course of her tenure with DOGAMI. ReNeea's education is in biology with an employment background in natural resource administration and accounting. She is MLRR's go-to for Exploration, Oil/Gas, and Geothermal permitting. ReNeea's favorite part of the job is that it marries two of her passions - protecting the environment and meeting new people! She loves having formed more positive working relationships than she can count, and the work also satisfies her obsession with details 😊.

*If you'd like to receive our newsletters via email, sign up for our listserv at:
listserv@osl.state.or.us or listsmart.osl.state.or.us/mailman/listinfo/mlrr.newsletter*

Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Jason McLaughry, Interim GS&S Program Manager

Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 9 - GS&S Update

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

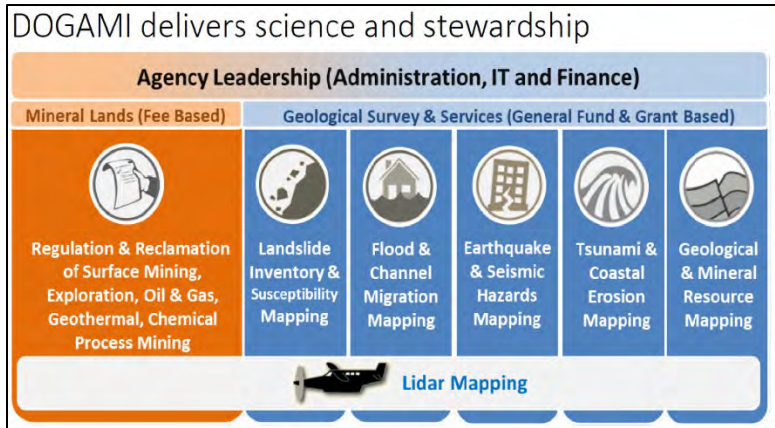
Proposed Board Action: The Board will not be asked to take an action on this item.

February 22, 2023

Agenda Item 9 – GS&S Update

This is a report of Geological Survey and Services Program activities since the last presentation to the Board on December 1, 2022. Staff remain focused on working on existing projects, closing out others, and developing new project ideas and concepts to explore, within DOGAMI’s mission. Our current active grant load is 18 non-lidar grants (8 FF, 10 OF) and 7 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; and 7) geologic mapping in support of groundwater and mineral resource evaluation.



Publications

Since the last board update December 1, 2022, 2 new publications have been released by the GS&S Program (Figure 1). These publications are summarized in Table 1.

Figure 1. Chart showing DOGAMI publication output since 2018.

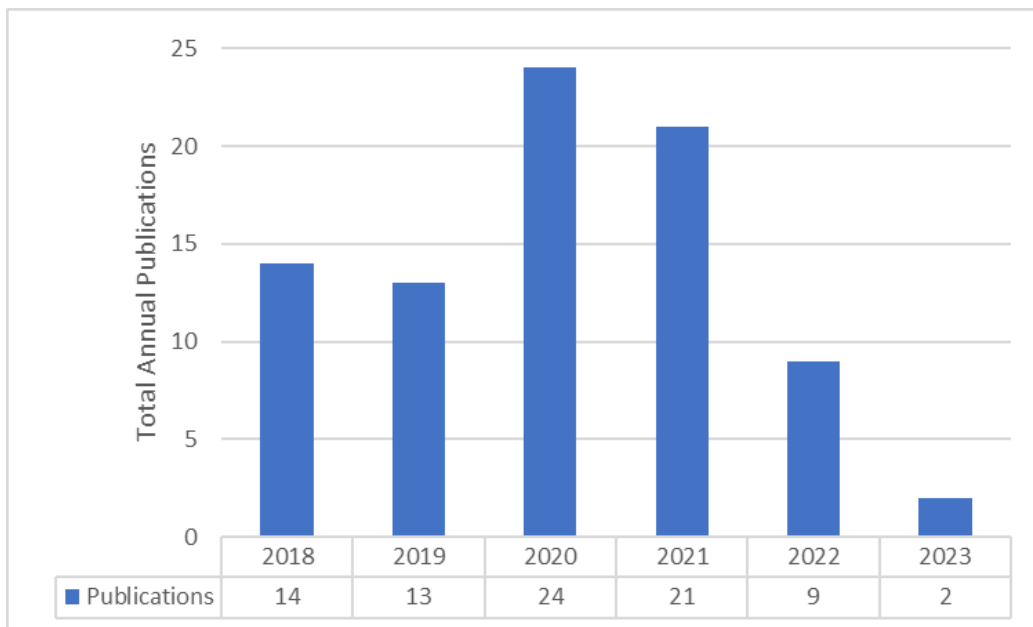


Table-1. Table showing DOGAMI publication since December 1, 2022.

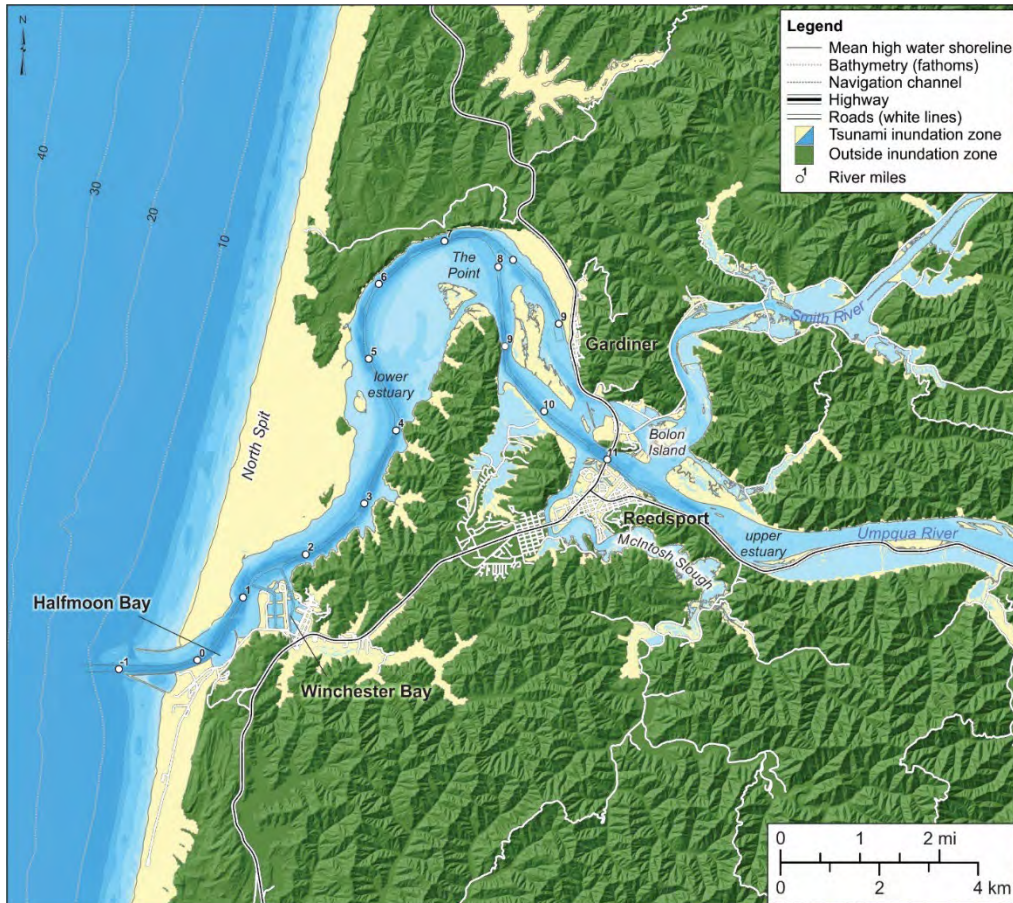
Publication Series	Publication Series No.	Title	Year
Open-File Report	O-22-07	Umpqua River Tsunami Modeling: Toward Improved Maritime Planning Response	2022
Open-File Report	O-23-01	Landslide Inventory and Risk Reduction, Wasco County, Oregon	2023

Recently released DOGAMI publications

1. Open-File Report O-22-07, Umpqua River Tsunami Modeling: Toward Improved Maritime Planning Response, by Jonathan C. Allan, Joseph Zhang, Fletcher E. O’Brien, Laura L. S. Gabel (Figure 2). <https://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/ofr/p-O-22-07.htm>

What’s in this report? This study evaluates new tsunami modeling results completed for both distant and local tsunamis for the Umpqua River estuary. The goal is to examine the interaction of tsunamis with fluctuating (dynamic) tides (as opposed to modeling using a fixed tidal elevation such as mean higher high water), average riverine flow, and friction to provide an improved understanding of tsunami effects along the river and in the Ports of Winchester Bay and Reedsport. These data are then used to develop maritime tsunami guidance to assist all vessels operating offshore of the mouth of the Umpqua River and within the estuary.

Figure 2. Location map of the Umpqua River Estuary showing key place names and model domain.

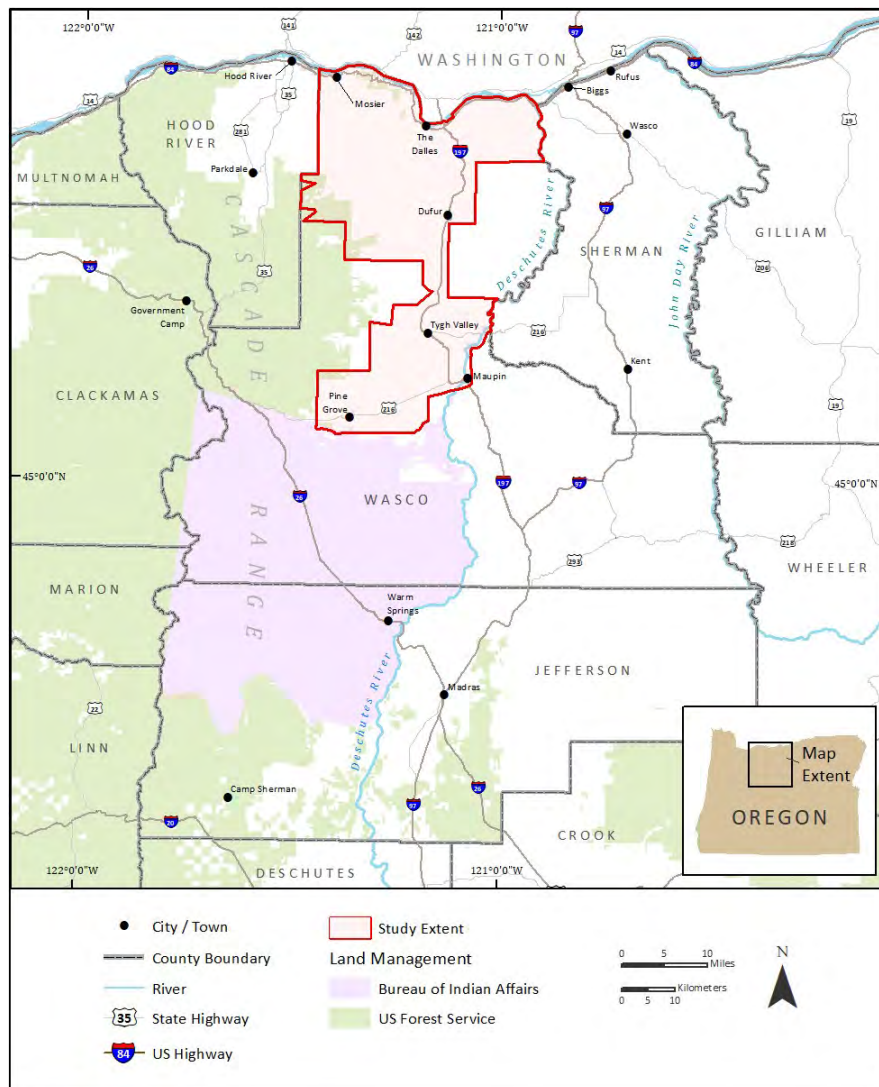


2. **Landslide Inventory and Risk Reduction of the North and Central Portions of Wasco County, Oregon**, by William J. Burns, Nancy Calhoun, Jon Franczyk, Jason D. McClaughry, and Katherine Daniel (Figure 3).

<https://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/ofr/O-23-02/p-O-23-02.htm>

What's in this report? Landslides are common throughout Oregon due to the combination of high precipitation, steep slopes, landslide-prone geologic units, and frequent earthquakes. In June 2020, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) received a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the Risk MAP program as a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) (Cooperative Agreement EMS-2020-CA-00010) to perform regional landslide inventory mapping of the north and central portions of Wasco County, Oregon. A share of this funding was passed through to Wasco County Planning and Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to work on risk reduction activities. The purpose of this project was to provide detailed information about the landslide hazards in this area and perform continued landslide risk reduction.

Figure 3. Map of Wasco and neighboring counties in north-central Oregon and the project area (outlined in red).



Upcoming 2023 DOGAMI publications

- Geologic Map of the Mill Creek Area, Hood River and Wasco Counties, McClaughry, GMS 128.
- Geologic Map of the Athena Quadrangle, Umatilla County, McClaughry, GMS 129.
- Geologic Map of the Milton Freewater and Bowlus Hill Quadrangles, Umatilla County, McClaughry, GMS 130.
- Tillamook County Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment, Williams, OFR.
- Bandon Beat the Wave, Gabel, OFR
- Benton Co. Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment
- Cottage Grove Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment,
- Statewide Building Footprints update <https://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/dds/p-SBFO-1.htm>
- HAZVU updates <https://www.oregongeology.org/hazvu/index.htm>

Grants

The following grant opportunities have been received or are in the process of being developed. They support DOGAMI's mission to provide earth science information to make Oregon safe and prosperous.

Grants received

1. Ecola State Park Multi-hazard Risk Assessment (\$124,910.00, Other Funds)

- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion*
- Focus Areas: Lidar collection, landslide hazard mapping, and coastal assessment of Ecola State Park.
- Project period 2023-2025
- **Funded and IAA with State Parks completed. Award funds lidar collection and data analysis.**

2. DLCD Multi-hazard Risk Assessments (\$120,560.00, Other Funds)

- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion*
- Focus Areas: Douglas, Linn, and Polk Counties
- Project period 2023-May 31, 2024.
- **Funded and IAA with DLCD completed. Polk - \$32,744.00, Linn - \$44,593.00, Douglas - \$43,223.**

Grant applications (pending decision or in process)

3. RDPO Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization (RDPO)

- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion*
- Grant application submitted requesting \$81,491.00 (Other Funds)
- Focus Areas: The project will assist the Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization, Washington County, and Columbia County in understanding the landslide hazard which threatens their portions of the Portland Region. The scope of work we propose is aimed at regional landslide inventory mapping.
- Project period 2023 through 2024
- **Proposal submitted October 24, 2022, waiting for funding decision.**

4. U.S. Geological Survey National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program (NGGDPP)

- Grant application submitted requesting \$66,301.00 (Federal Funds). Total project with match \$132,603.00

- Focus Areas: This grant proposes to fund a project to scan, archive, and make publicly available historic scanned assay reports, mine maps, Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology files, and historic Agency photographs.
 - Project period June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2024
 - **Proposal submitted October 12, 2022, waiting for funding decision.**
- 5. U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, STATEMAP Component**
- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 2 – Geologic Map Completion*
 - Grant application submitted requesting \$500,000.00 (Federal Funds). Total project with match \$1,000,000.00
 - Focus Areas: Geologic mapping in Umatilla and Harney Counties to support ongoing concerns about water scarcity, to investigate mineral resource potential, and to better understand geologic hazards.
 - Project period June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2024
 - **Proposal submitted January 12, 2023, waiting for funding decision.**
- 6. U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, Earth MRI Initiative**
- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 2 – Geologic Map Completion*
 - Grant application submitted requesting \$330,000.00 (Federal Funds). A match is not required; DOGAMI will contribute \$179,646.00 in staff time, supplies, and equipment for a total project \$509,646.00.
 - Focus Areas: Advanced geologic mapping and mineral resource evaluation (lithium) of the northern sector of the McDermitt caldera, Malheur County, southeastern Oregon.
 - Next step, seek legislative approval, prepare proposal, proposal submitted by March 3rd, 2023.
 - Project period June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2026
- 7. Proposal to the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) (\$501,664 Federal Funds)**
- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion*
 - Focus Areas: Supports existing staff conducting outreach related activities with DOGAMI staff collaborating with OEM and local communities; support for undertaking periodic updated to the Oregon tsunami clearinghouse; refine our tsunami evacuation road routing capabilities for Oregon communities; complete “Beat the Wave” tsunami evacuation brochures for coastal communities in Lincoln and Coos County; undertake new probabilistic tsunami inundation modeling for the northern Oregon coast; update the tsunami maritime evacuation map brochure developed for ports and harbors; evaluate the locations and number of vertical evacuation structures (VES) and or types of route improvement needed to mitigate loss of life in select Oregon coastal communities; provide support for a hosting an Oregon coast tsunami workshop for emergency managers, first responders and community leaders; provide support to attend a training exercise at the Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer, Alaska.
 - This grant does not require a funding match and can charge a full indirect rate.
 - Next step, seek legislative approval, prepare proposal, proposal submitted May, 2023.
 - Project period September 1, 2023 to August 31, 2024.
- 8. FEMA Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) proposals (~\$1,016,880.00)**
- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 1 – Hazard and Risk Assessment Completion*

- Focus Areas: Supports existing staff conducting projects including: Clackamas County Vulnerability Assessment, Clatsop County Geohazard Mapping, Coos County Geohazard Mapping, Jackson County Geohazard Mapping, Outreach and Community Engagement related to geologic mapping and water scarcity.
- This grant program does not require a funding match and can charge a full indirect rate.
- Next step, seek legislative approval, prepare proposals, proposals submitted May, 2023.
- Project period October 1, 2023 to 2026.

9. Department of Energy Carbon Sequestration Grant (\$343,802 Federal Funds)

- Washington Geological Survey (WGS), with assistance from the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) will lead investigations to greatly increase knowledge of earth resources in the Columbia Basin. Research will identify favorable storage reservoirs for carbon in the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) in Washington and Oregon—the largest by-volume and accessible flood basalt region in the United States. A pilot carbon sequestration project in Wallula, Washington State has already shown that deep and permanent underground storage of carbon dioxide is possible in the CRBG. The work of WGS and DOGAMI will expand on and apply those results to larger regions to prepare for possible commercial-scale projects. The goal of this project is to engage industry, national labs, colleges and universities, and government agencies on the opportunities and challenges related to carbon storage in the Columbia Basin. The project expects to expand collaborations to achieve broader climate resilience goals in the Pacific Northwest by providing important decision support tools to the public. Along the way, the team will connect carbon storage opportunities to communities that are overburdened, impacted, and vulnerable to climate change and foster the clean energy transition.
- Grant application submitted by WGS. DOGAMI is a subrecipient.
\$1,000,000 federal with \$250,000 non-federal cost share
WGS-prime: \$656,198 federal with \$180,000 non-federal cost share
DOGAMI-sub: \$343,802 federal with \$70,000 non-federal cost share
- Focus Areas: This project will focus on the Canoe Ridge and Horse Heaven Hills of Klickitat and Benton Counties, Washington, and Morrow and Umatilla Counties, Oregon,
- Project period June 1, 2023 to September 30, 2025

10. U.S. Geological Survey 3D Elevation Program (3DEP)

- Fulfills goals for *Key Performance Measure 3 – Lidar Data Completion*
- Proposal to acquire 3DEP compliant LiDAR data in the Willamette Valley covering 7,081 sq. miles and in Deschutes County for 6,741 sq. miles. **Proposal submitted November 28, 2022. USGS requested revisions to the original proposal. A revised proposal is being prepared and will be submitted no later than June 1, 2023.**

Staffing

Two positions have been filled in GS&S since the last board update December 1, 2022. Dr. Lalo Guerrero has joined DOGAMI as a Natural Resource Specialist 4, Geology Hazards Specialist; Dr. Michael Darin will join the agency as a limited duration Natural Resource Specialist 4, Eastern Oregon Regional Geologist (backfill for staff rotation to Program Manager) beginning March 13th. With the completion of these recruitments GS&S is fully staffed.

Outreach

GS&S continues to be active in many project and non-project outreach activities. One current focus of GS&S outreach is with the Oregon Paleo Lands Institute (OPLI), located in the town of Fossil in Wheeler County (Figure 4). OPLI is a non-profit community organization whose mission is to promote geoscientific education and build social and economic vitality within the gateway communities of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. They are sited around the Wheeler High School fossil beds, a publicly accessible dig site, where unique plant fossils from about 25 million years ago can be collected. To support the continuation of OPLI in Fossil, GS&S is collaborating with a Paleontologist from the University of Oregon to develop a community outreach plan. The plan will encompass stakeholder analysis and a community survey, examine public participation in research, and community relationship building. The ultimate goal of the outreach plan is to continue to provide opportunities for student education, enhance the visitor experience, and collect scientific data toward a better understanding of the geology of this part of Oregon.

Figure 4. The Oregon Paleo Lands Institute in Fossil, Oregon



GS&S Program Focus Area: *Tsunami and Coastal Erosion Mapping Program*



Coastal Hazards Program:

The Coastal Hazards Team of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) has two core focus areas: 1) tsunami modeling, inundation mapping and needed outreach to Oregonians and coastal visitors on tsunami risk, awareness, and response planning; and 2) coastal erosion mapping, coastal flood inundation modeling, and assessing the impacts of extreme storms, sea level rise, and climate change impacts along the Oregon coast. First-generation tsunami mapping initiated by DOGAMI staff in the 1990s resulted in the 1995 adoption of a first-in-the-nation statewide tsunami regulatory line (SB 379), focused on limiting new critical facility development (schools, fire stations, emergency operations centers etc.) within the tsunami zone.

In 2009, DOGAMI obtained a multi-million-dollar grant from NOAA'S National Tsunami Mitigation Program (NTHMP) with the goal of improving tsunami inundation mapping for the Oregon coast. These second-generation tsunami evacuation maps are now readily available for the entire coast. Since 2013, work has focused on tsunami evacuation and maritime modeling, and risk assessments to examine evacuation potential in every community, develop response guidance for ports, harbors and maritime communities (US Coast Guard, commercial and recreational fishing fleets, and the US Navy), and understand the potential impacts of a tsunami on the state of Oregon (i.e., fatalities, injuries, building losses, debris generation).

Funding:

The National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) of NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS). Since 2003, Oregon has received \$8,585,753 in Federal Funds.

NOAA's Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) via the Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS). DOGAMI maintains the Oregon Beach and Shoreline Mapping and Analysis Program (OBSMAP) funded by NANOOS. Oregon has received \$788,700

Other funding entities. DLCD, ODOT, OPRD, Geospatial Enterprise Office (GEO), Oregon Sea Grant, Tillamook County, City of Cannon Beach, City of Waldport, USACE, FEMA, USFWS, and NOAA's Sectoral Applications Research Program (SARP).

Stakeholders and Partners:

Primary stakeholders are the people of Oregon and those non-resident visitors that visit the coast. State partners are DLCD, OEM, ODOT, OPRD, DEQ, and ODFW, as well as local governments (cities, counties, and Tribal Governments). DOGAMI also collaborates with federal agencies including NOAA, USGS, FEMA, USACE, FHA, USFWS and academic institutions such as Oregon State University, the University of Oregon, and the University of Washington.

Looking Forward:

Oregon coastal communities are increasingly under threat from a variety of natural hazards, including coastal erosion, coastal flooding, sea level rise, landslides, earthquakes, and potentially catastrophic tsunamis generated by the Cascadia subduction zone. DOGAMI's coastal field office with proximity to community stakeholders places us in a unique position to respond to local needs. Our vision is for coastal residents and visitors to be fully prepared for and resilient to Cascadia Subduction Zone induced tsunamis.



Staff Report and Memorandum

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

From: Ruarri Day-Stirrat, Director & State Geologist

Date: February 21, 2023

Regarding: Agenda Item 10 – Director’s Report

Director Day-Stirrat will deliver his report on the following topics:

- 1) Agency Update
- 2) Federal Funding
- 3) Carbon Sequestration

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