

DOGAMI Introduction

Overview:

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) is the state's primary source of geoscientific information. DOGAMI has two program areas, Geologic Survey and Services, and Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation. Agency headquarters are in Portland, and the regulatory program is based in Albany. Staff of the agency are primarily geologists and other geoscience experts, many with professional licensure in Oregon. A five-person Governing Board chosen by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate steers agency operations and approves the Agency Request Budget.

Governor's Budget:

The Governor's budget for DOGAMI is \$22.2 million total funds and 41 positions. The budget is a 17.2 percent increase from the 2021-23 Legislatively Adopted Budget. The Governor's budget retains DOGAMI's ability to raise federal funds via grants that come with State matching funds requirements and includes new investments in the compliance and regulatory work of the agency. These include funding to establish an ePermitting system that will retire the current paper-based permitting system. The budget also includes funding for permit support positions, unpermitted surface mining compliance positions, and a permit lead position for an upcoming large and complex permit.

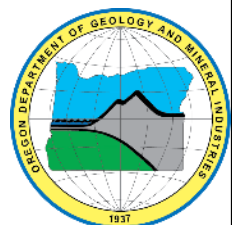
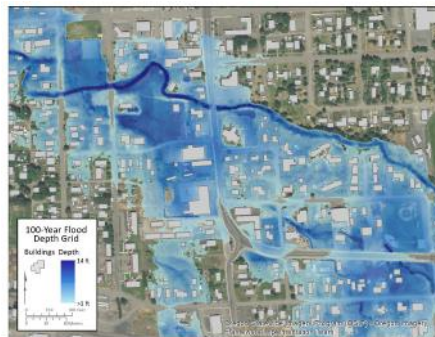
The Governor's budget includes the following Policy Option Packages:

- Package 101, MLRR ePermitting,
- Package 106, Infrastructure Permit Support,
- Package 107, Unpermitted Surface Mining Program, to provide two Limited Duration positions.

Federal Funding and Staffing Outlook:

DOGAMI sees unprecedented levels of Federal Funding through the Department of Interior Appropriations Bill for 2023, the enacted Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and the recent Inflation Reduction Act. In 2023, DOGAMI will make Grant Proposals to Federal programs in USGS (Earth Mapping Resource Initiative), and DOE (Fossil Energy and Carbon Management) aimed at geologic mapping and carbon management, respectively. The Agency has noted an increase in Exploration Permit Applications in 2022.

DOGAMI is at full staffing capacity with no permanent positions unfilled. Recruitments in 2022 successfully filled positions with exceptionally accomplished scientists and regulators. The agency has strategically used Limited Duration and Intern positions to address staff workload challenges.



DOGAMI Introduction

Agency Programs:

The Geologic Survey and Services (GS&S) program gathers geoscientific data and maps mineral resources and hazards. Geographic areas needing tsunami hazard mapping, landslide hazard studies, flooding hazard studies, and earthquake risk mapping have been prioritized by the agency in recent years. The Biden-Harris administration's signing of the Defense Production Act for Critical Minerals also provides opportunities to expand agency attention to mineral resource mapping. Agency generated scientific data is shared with state and local policy-makers for land use planning, facility siting, building code and zoning changes, and emergency planning. The GS&S program also provides publication and outreach functions and houses the agency's administration, including budgeting, accounting, and human resource services.

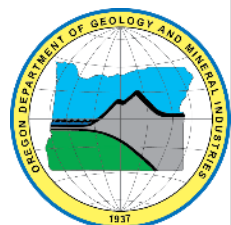
The GS&S program has long standing relationships with federal funding agencies (USGS, FEMA, NOAA, BLM). Key state agency partners are ODF (Lidar), Parks and Recreation (climate resiliency), ODOE (facility siting), DSL (mineral resources), DLCDD (multi-hazard risk assessment), OWRD (aquifer mapping), and OEM (geohazard/tsunami mapping). GS&S partners with State Universities in Oregon and has well established collaborative relationships with Tribal Governments. The GS&S program is funded mainly by federal grants, that often require a state match, under a budgetary Federal Fund expenditure limitation. GS&S Other Funds are from the agencies cited above, under a budgetary Other Fund expenditure limitation. General Fund covers some aspects of the GS&S scientific program but mainly funds non-revenue generating activities within the agency.

The Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation (MLRR) program is responsible for regulating the exploration, extraction, production, and reclamation of mineral and energy resources for the purposes of conservation and secondary beneficial uses of mined lands. The MLRR program regulates oil, natural gas, geothermal exploration, and mineral resource extraction. Under statute the agency is responsible for regulating sequestration (CO₂, methane), although carbon sequestration has not been attempted in Oregon. The objectives of the program are to conserve mineral resources and protect the environment while providing for the economic uses of the mined materials. To that end, the MLRR program works with state (DSL, OWRD, DEQ, and ODFW), federal (BLM, USFS), and tribal partners, to mitigate environmental impacts of mining, and with ODOT on the permitting of their unique aggregate needs. The program was historically funded through fees, and no General Fund, Lottery Fund, or Federal Fund supported the program. A separate Other Fund expenditure limitation caps MLRR's budget allowing more efficient tracking of revenues and expenditures in the program.

Ruarri J. Day-Stirrat Ph.D. P.G. R.G.
Executive Director and Oregon State Geologist



The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
will continue to keep Oregon safe and prosperous



Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation

The Mineral Land Regulation & Reclamation (MLRR) program at the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) is a field-oriented regulatory program, working with industry and the public to minimize impacts of natural resource extraction, and to optimize opportunities for post-mining reclamation. MLRR holds the authority to regulate mineral exploration, all upland mining, surface impacts of underground mining, and drilling for oil/gas, and geothermal resources.

MLRR by the numbers:

- 1,300 permits across 8 regulatory programs
- Over 500 unique permit holders
- 87% of permits are for surface mining
- 120,000 acres permitted as surface mines in the state of Oregon
- \$1,800,000 collected annually in fees
- 13 staff working in Albany, Oregon

Most of the mining projects occurring in Oregon are aggregate mining for sand, gravel and quarry rock. Aggregate is one of the main ingredients in concrete (along with cement derived from limestone) and asphalt pavement. It is used as a base on which roads and buildings are placed. Other important uses include gravel roads, dams, landscaping, drainage control, landfills, mortar, sanding icy roads, and railroad ballast. In addition to sand, gravel and quarry rock, there are a variety of industrial minerals including diatomaceous earth, perlite, pumice, bentonite clay, and zeolite in Oregon.

Funding:

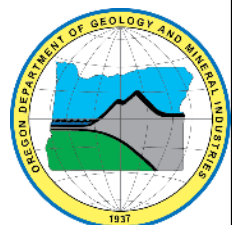
The MLRR program is primarily funded by permit fees. Application and renewal fees are paid by the regulated industry, and any changes to fees require statutory amendment. Special or complex projects may involve cost-recovery agreements with applicants. The ability of the program to balance environmental concerns and economic development is challenging. Compliance efforts need to be adequately resourced to address compliance issues and level the playing field for permit holders that play by the rules. Sufficient funding is needed to be a healthy regulatory program that can fulfill its responsibilities. Under current funding, staff are challenged to process applications for permits in a timely manner, and compliance actions are limited to the most egregious transgressions only. Despite these challenges, the program has been making incremental progress toward fair and effective regulation with limited resources.

Key next steps include:

Development and implementation of an online permitting and customer management software system (ePermitting). Policy Option Package #101 proposes leveraging existing state systems to increase efficiency and minimize delays in moving forward with this long overdue modernization.

Policy Option Package #106 targets infrastructure related permit applications.

Addressing the legacy of mining non-compliance throughout the state by investing in dedicated compliance and inspection staff that focus on unpermitted sites and sites operating outside of their permit boundaries (Policy Option Package #107).



Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation

Mineral Resource Exploration:

Oregon's unique geologic setting and historical mineral exploration suggest that Critical Minerals may be present in many parts of the state. A Critical Mineral is a mineral that plays an essential role in manufacturing any product without which the United States economy or national security might suffer significant consequences. Some Critical Minerals, such as lithium, are essential components of rechargeable batteries and will play an increasingly important role in U.S. strategies to transition to renewable energy sources and achieve energy independence. Recent federal legislation aims to increase research into the development of new and recycled sources of Critical Minerals to ensure U.S. energy independence.

An Exploration Permit is required for all activities that disturb more than one surface acre, or involve drilling to greater than 50 feet, for the purpose of determining presence, location, extent, grade or economic viability of a mineral deposit. DOGAMI currently manages ~20 permits for exploration, but only two projects, exploring a potential lithium deposit near McDermitt, in southeast Oregon, are targeting critical minerals. DOGAMI anticipates that interest in exploration and extraction of Critical Minerals will increase in Oregon in the future, driven by developments in renewable energy and efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

Chemical Process Mine Permitting:

Oregon uses a consolidated application process for administering state regulatory requirements for chemical process mines. Most requirements are consolidated into a permit issued by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), though other federal, state, or local permits may also be required. The consolidated application process is funded by the applicant through direct cost recovery.

Under the consolidated process, application review and permit development is coordinated by DOGAMI collaboratively within:

A Project Coordinating Committee – The Project Coordinating Committee (PCC) shares information and coordinates local, state, and federal permitting requirements to avoid contradictory requirements, promote interdisciplinary decision-making and optimize communication. The PCC resolves any conflicting permit conditions and ensures that the final permit meets applicable standards. Currently, sixteen entities are represented in the PCC, including state agencies, federal agencies, local governments, and Tribal Nations.

A Technical Review Team (TRT) – This interdisciplinary team of state agencies reviews the application from a technical perspective and develops consolidated permit conditions that conform to Oregon regulations. Currently, eight agencies are represented in the TRT.

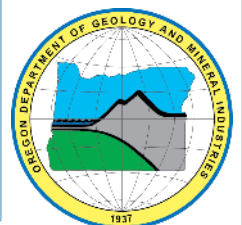
Looking Forward:

The state has one consolidated application in progress. Calico Resources USA Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Paramount Gold Nevada Corp., is proposing construction of an underground gold mine and an adjacent surface mill complex at Grassy Mountain, approximately 25 miles south-southwest of Vale in Malheur County. The proposed mining activity would use chemical processing methods to extract gold and silver from ores.

Once the application is deemed complete by the Technical Review Team, the state will prepare an Environmental Evaluation and Socioeconomic Analysis and begin permit drafting. This phase includes opportunities for public input and has a regulatory timeline of ~ 1 year to a permit decision.

More information on Chemical Process Mine Permitting and Grassy Mountain Project information is available on the DOGAMI website:

<https://www.oregongeology.org/mlrr/chemicalprocessmining.htm>



Geologic Survey and Services

Geologic Mapping:

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Geological Survey and Services (GS&S) Program has conducted statewide geologic mapping projects as a primary task since the Agency's creation in 1937. Today, the Geologic Mapping Team develops cutting-edge geologic maps, responding to changing State needs while updating the geologic framework of key areas. The complexity of modern geologic questions necessitates efficient and detailed field studies, application of the latest digital mapping techniques, and use of high-resolution Lidar basemaps. Emphasis is placed on improving the accuracy and usability of geologic maps and producing digital map products that are accessible and usable by the public.

The Geologic Mapping Team regularly publishes geologic maps and reports in DOGAMI's Geologic Map and Bulletin Series. In 2022, the "Geology of the north half of the lower Crooked River Basin" was published as [DOGAMI Bulletin 108](#) and summarized nearly 15 years of geologic mapping over an area of 900 mi² in central Oregon. The geologic mapping resulted in the discovery of previously unknown volcanic features, supported hydrogeologic studies needed to address ongoing water scarcity issues in the region, and addressed persistent landslide issues across the Ocho National Forest.

Funding:

Three key U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) programs are primary funding sources:

STATEMAP component of the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. The USGS STATEMAP Program is the largest source of funding for Oregon's Geologic Mapping Program. Since the inception of STATEMAP in 1992, Oregon has received \$4,879,921 in federal funds. Recent funding limit increases within the USGS STATEMAP program provide future opportunities to leverage additional federal funds for Oregon. The program has a 1:1 State to Federal match.

Earth MRI component of the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. In 2023 DOGAMI will map in SE Oregon with funds from the USGS Earth MRI program, which supports new detailed geologic mapping, critical and strategic mineral resource assessments, lidar collection, and geophysical sensing. The program has no Federal match.

USGS National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program. This program supports efforts to preserve, archive, and make readily available to the public geologic, mineral, map, and historic mining data specific to Oregon. The program has a 1:1 State to Federal match.

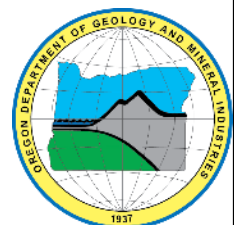
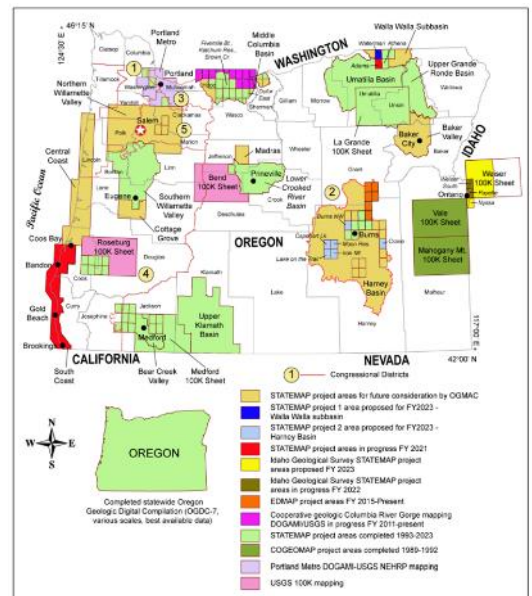
Stakeholders and Partners:

DOGAMI's Geologic Mapping goals are developed in consultation with the Oregon Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee. Stakeholders from Federal, State, Tribal, and Private interests meet annually to discuss project outcomes, future mapping needs, and identify funding sources.

Looking Forward:

Geologic maps are essential to decipher Earth history, evaluate mineral and energy resource potential, model the conservation and sustainability of water resources, and prepare for natural hazards.

Oregon's geologic hazards, increasing need for water and mineral resources, and growing statewide population and industries require continued efforts to understand the state's complex geology.





Geologic Survey and Services

Landslide Mapping:

The DOGAMI Landslide Team performs research and projects to improve our understanding of landslide hazards in Oregon. Core activities include mapping the locations of landslides using Lidar topographic data, field work to collect data when landslides occur, and creating methods used on projects to evaluate future susceptibility of landslides. On top of the hazard evaluation, In coordination with the communities throughout Oregon, DOGAMI performs risk analysis focused on risk reduction. DOGAMI also participates in the Oregon Landslide Warning System through outreach and education and is a members of the Governor's Erosion Threat Assessment and Reduction Team (ETART) where DOGAMI assists in understanding and reducing risk to Oregonians from post-fire debris flows.

The Landslide Team regularly publishes results of its research and projects, including four Special Papers which outline methods to evaluate landslide hazards. Many of these methods are used by other US state geologic surveys. The latest Special Paper is focused on debris flows (SP-53) and has a [story map](#) which explains the methods. DOGAMI also collaborated with DLCD to publish *Preparing for Landslide Hazards, A Land Use Guide for Oregon Communities*, which helps communities understand the many ways they can use the scientific information to reduce risk through planning.

Funding:

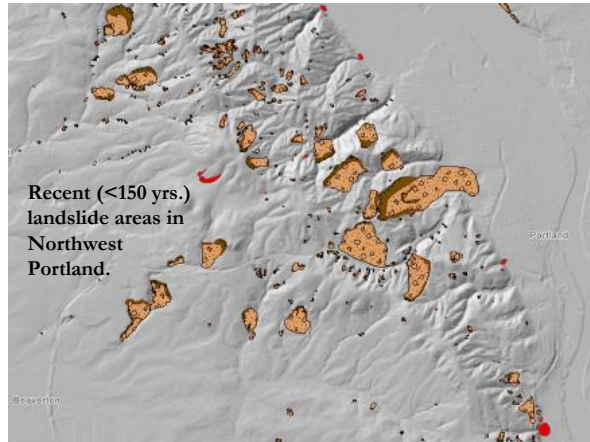
DOGAMI relies on external funding to develop landslide hazard maps used for landslide risk reduction in Oregon. Funding from FEMA (CTP, HMGP), EPA, BLM, USGS Cascade Volcano Observatory, USGS landslide Program, National Earthquake Risk Reduction Program (NEHRP), is augmented by state agencies (e.g. ODOT, DLCD, DAS GEO) and Oregon cities, counties, and local agencies (e.g. Portland Water Bureau). Collaborative grant applications with Oregon State University, University of Oregon, and Portland State University are an additional funding stream.

Stakeholders and Partners:

The Landslide Team has many stakeholders and partners working on landslide risk reduction in Oregon. Our primary stakeholders are the people of Oregon. Our Oregon State Agency partners include but not limited to: ODOT, DLCD, OEM, ODF, DEQ, GEO, ODOE, OPRD, ODFW, OWEB. DOGAMI also collaborates with many Federal Agencies: USGS, FEMA, FHWA, USACOE, BLM, USFS, EPA, USBR, FERC, NOAA. Many projects are done in collaboration with communities in Oregon: Cities, Counties, and regional governments.

Looking Forward:

The DOGAMI Landslide Team works together with partners to improve the ability of Oregonians to reduce landslide risk. One of our immediate goals is to complete landslide inventory mapping statewide. This task will allow DOGAMI to assist all Oregon communities with landslide risk reduction assessments. A longer-term goal is understanding the changing landslide risk associated with climate change (post-fire and increased frequency of atmospheric rivers).



Geologic Survey and Services

Flood and Channel Migration Studies:

Flooding is a widespread, common, and costly natural hazard for Oregonians that has the potential to impact every county in the state. Floods threaten lives and livelihoods in communities adjacent to rivers and the coast, disrupt transportation routes, and cause damage to critical infrastructure. In addition, the banks of rivers naturally erode, leading the river channel to move across its floodplain over time. Channel migration can gradually or rapidly undermine roads, bridges, and homes, make property inaccessible, and damage flood protection structures.

In early 2020, communities in Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties experienced devastating flooding that was declared both a state and federal disaster. This event caused one fatality, closed several miles of I-84 for nearly a week, washed out three bridges, and damaged approximately 400 buildings.

DOGAMI offers several services to identify and provide awareness of flood and channel migration-related hazards, target mitigation projects to reduce flood risk, and improve hazard mitigation and comprehensive planning. Our team creates flood depth and channel migration hazard maps that identify the areas at greatest risk from these hazards. DOGAMI performs risk assessments that quantify the potential damage to buildings and critical infrastructure, estimates displaced residents, economic impacts to businesses, and identifies hazard materials stored in vulnerable areas, and other impacts. DOGAMI also map flood-related infrastructure, including levees.

Funding:

Recent funding for the flood and channel migration zone program has come from FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partnership Program, Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office, DLCD and the U.S Army Corps of Engineers.

Stakeholders and Partners:

DOGAMI's flood and channel migration zone studies inform decisions made by local planners, community leaders, emergency managers, watershed councils, soil and water conservation district staff, and residents of the communities, counties, and tribes across Oregon. Our team collaborates with many state agencies including DLCD, OEM, OPDR, and DAS GEO and federal agencies such as FEMA, USACE, USGS, and NOAA.

Looking Forward:

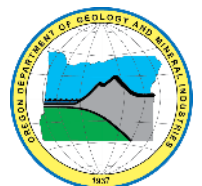
A small proportion of Oregon's rivers have channel migration zone maps and the statewide risk from flood and channel migration is poorly understood. This program will continue to produce new flood and channel migration zone maps and risk assessments for Oregon communities. As a warming climate creates more variable, difficult to predict precipitation patterns, communities will need to make key life and safety decisions based on the best flood and channel migration information that DOGAMI can provide.

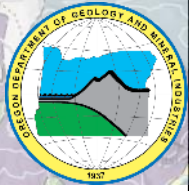


Images taken from video from: City of Pendleton, 2020. Umatilla Flood I84 to Reith.



Image: Appleby, C.A., unpublished. Umatilla River bank erosion 2005-2020 along near Pendleton, 2019. Google Imagery as basemap.





Geologic Survey and Services

The Oregon Lidar Consortium:

Since its inception in 2007, DOGAMI has led the Oregon Lidar Consortium (OLC), and served as the lead agency for Lidar collection in Oregon. The OLC and Oregon have been national leaders in acquiring high-resolution topographic data to image the ground surface even in forested areas. The Oregon Lidar Consortium has a proven record of bringing diverse stakeholders together build large cost-effective projects. DOGAMI's website is the distribution point for Lidar Data covering Oregon collected in projects led by both the OLC and other organizations.

The cumulative area of Oregon covered by high-quality data with a resolution of 3 feet is currently 58,603 square miles, 60.5% of the state area, and over 98% of populated areas. Lidar data are foundational for all the other DOGAMI programs, including landslides, earthquake hazard, geologic mapping, river flooding and erosion, tsunami and other coastal hazards, and monitoring mining activities. Repeat surveys add value by quantifying landscape change since foundational Lidar surveys over a decade ago and allow DOGAMI and other science organizations to study processes including landslides and changes in river and coastal environments to improve resilience in the state.

Funding:

An initial investment of \$2 million by the Oregon Legislature 2009 has been leveraged to collect over \$30 million worth of data using funding partnerships with cities, counties, state agencies, tribal organizations, federal agencies, utilities, and nonprofit organizations. Major recent funding partners include the USGS, FEMA, BLM, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, ODF, DSL, in addition to contributions by many other state, university, and local organizations.

A key relationship was reaffirmed in 2022 with ODF under the Private Forest Accord. DOGAMI will coordinate Lidar services for ODF as part of the OLC, which will result in new Lidar data in southern Oregon.

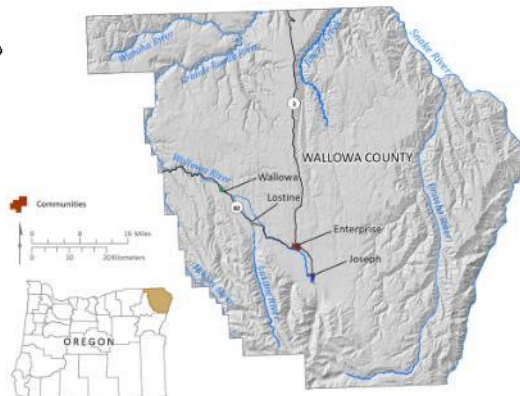
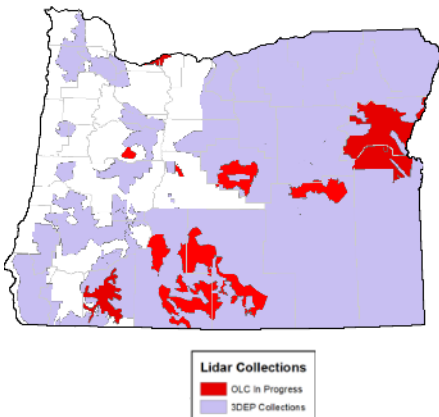
Stakeholders and

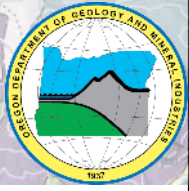
Partners:

Similar to DOGAMI science products, OLC Data are used across broad sectors of society. 30 classes of business uses for lidar are identified in the 2022 USGS *3D Nation Elevation Requirements and Benefits Study Final Report*. Major uses in Oregon include forestry, hazards, natural resource management, agriculture, mining, water supply, flood risk, urban and regional planning, and emergency management.

Looking Forward:

Including in-progress projects by the OLC and others, Oregon will have near complete coverage of the state by at least one high-quality Lidar survey within the next few years. This will serve as a high-resolution baseline for detecting future changes to the landscape. Repeat Lidar collections will measure the current 3-D form of the landscape, providing unprecedented understanding of processes like fires, landslides, earthquakes, erosion, and human development. Lidar will be a key dataset for integration with other remote sensing datasets, such as Aeromagnetic and Radiometric Surveys that can sense below ground level.





Geologic Survey and Services

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, seal 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.



DOGAMI: 5-10-15% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

Activity or Program (WHICH PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY WILL NOT BE UNDERTAKEN)	Describe Reduction (DESCRIBE THE EFFECTS OF THIS REDUCTION. IDENTIFY REVENUE SOURCE FOR OF, FF. INCLUDE POSITIONS AND FTE FOR 2023-25 AND 2025-27)	Amount and Fund Type				Rank and Justification (RANK THE ACTIVITIES OR PROGRAMS NOT UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER OF LOWEST COST FOR BENEFIT OBTAINED)
		GF	Running %	Pos.	FTE	
1 GS&S Service & Supplies	Eliminating Prof Services for DOGAMI's Strategic Planning will delay and increase the efforts to generate the new plan. Impacts KPM #6	\$ 100,000	1.4%	-	-	Reduction in Service & Supplies
2 Technology Purchases	Postponing the replacement of aging laptops and desktops (10) increases the risk of computer failure, potential data loss, and loss of staff production time. Impacts KPM #6	\$ 21,745	1.7%	-	-	Reduction in technology purchases
3 GS&S Professional Services	Postponing or eliminate DOGAMI's Web site upgrade will result in increased work load to continue publishing scientific publications and making this information to everyone. Impacts KPM #5	\$ 99,368	3.1%	-	-	Reduction in Professional services
4 GS&S Professional Services	Will postpone or eliminate purchase of scientific data sets. This will delay new areas of study that are in demand at the State and Federal levels. Impacts KPM #2	\$ 100,000	4.5%	-	-	Reduction in Professional services
5 Employee training	Greatly reduce the availability of training options for staff. Reducing new Geoscience and technical skills increases the risk of not using the latest information for producing great work for the state and federal partners. Impacts KPM #6	\$ 36,632	5.0%	-	-	Reduction in Training opportunities. For OF & FF - the training would be paid through grants and/or other funding sources.

5% subtotal	\$ 357,745
Target	\$ 357,745
Variance	\$ 0

6 Capital Technology Purchases	Postponing the replacement of aging high-end workstations (8) increases the risk to computer failure, potential loss of data, loss of staff production worktime. Impacts KPM #6	\$ 44,000	5.6%	-	-	Reduction in technology purchases
7 Reductions of general spending (various categories)	General reduction of office and other spending (or maintenance) in a variety of budget categories	\$ 35,114	6.1%	-	-	Reduction in Dues/Subscriptions, Employee recruitment/development, Publicity, Expendable Technology purchases, Reducing telecommunications costs.
8 Travel for scientific site studies	Reduction of site visits by our scientists (Debris flows, Shoreline erosion, Landslides, Etc.) and up to 2 vehicles limits the hands-on scientific study, learning, and comparison of real verses calculated results. Impacts the KPM for Mine site inspections. KPM # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	\$ 64,309	7.0%	-	-	Significant reduction to sites for on-the-ground observations and studies

DOGAMI: 5-10-15% Reduction Options (ORS 291.216)

9	GSS - NRS4 (3522114)	Reduce GF % of position support from 70% to 60%	\$ 30,787	7.4%			Reducing the GF funded portion of this position limits the ability to pursue OF/FF funding via grants that support lower job grade (NRS2) positions
10	GSS - NRS4 (3522115)	Reduce GF % of position support from 70% to 60%	\$ 23,168	7.8%			
11	GSS - NRS4 (3062006)	Reduce GF % of position support from 70% to 60%	\$ 30,787	8.2%			
12	GSS - NRS4 (3062004)	Reduce GF % of position support from 70% to 60%	\$ 29,516	8.6%			
13	GSS - PAS2 (0012001)	Reduce GF % of position support from 80% to 75%	\$ 12,540	8.8%			
14	GSS - NRS4 (3063002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 70% to 64.5%	\$ 16,933	9.0%			
15	GSS - GEO2 (6321905)	Reduce GF % of position support from 50% to 40%	\$ 26,121	9.4%			
16	GSS - NRS4 (3062002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,419	9.4%			
17	GSS - NRS4 (3064002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 1,963	9.4%			
18	GSS - NRS4 (3152002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,227	9.5%			
19	GSS - NRS4 (3153001)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,412	9.5%			
20	GSS - NRS4 (6321902)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,412	9.5%			
21	GSS - NRS4 (6321903)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,412	9.6%			
22	GSS - NRS4 (6321904)	Reduce GF % of position support from 25% to 24%	\$ 2,412	9.6%			
23	GSS - NRS4 (6322150)	Reduce GF % of position support from 100% to 90%	\$ 28,214	10.0%			

Total from 5% to 10%		\$ 715,491
	10% target	715,491
	Difference	\$ -

24	GSS - NRS4 (3522114)	Reduce GF % of position support from 60% to 48%	\$ 36,944	10.5%			Reducing the GF funded portion of this position limits the ability to pursue OF/FF funding via grants that support lower job grade (NRS2) positions
25	GSS - NRS4 (3522115)	Reduce GF % of position support from 60% to 48%	\$ 27,801	10.9%			
26	GSS - NRS4 (3062006)	Reduce GF % of position support from 60% to 48%	\$ 36,944	11.4%			
27	GSS - NRS4 (3062004)	Reduce GF % of position support from 60% to 48%	\$ 35,420	11.9%			
28	GSS - PAS2 (0012001)	Reduce GF % of position support from 75% to 63%	\$ 30,094	12.3%			
29	GSS - NRS4 (3063002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 64.5% to 52.5%	\$ 36,944	12.9%			
30	GSS - GEO2 (6321905)	Reduce GF % of position support from 40% to 32%	\$ 20,897	13.1%			
31	GSS - NRS4 (3062002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 7,257	13.2%			
32	GSS - NRS4 (3064002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 5,889	13.3%			
33	GSS - NRS4 (3152002)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 6,679	13.4%			
34	GSS - NRS4 (3153001)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 7,235	13.5%			
35	GSS - NRS4 (6321902)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 7,235	13.6%			
36	GSS - NRS4 (6321903)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 7,235	13.7%			
37	GSS - NRS4 (6321904)	Reduce GF % of position support from 24% to 21%	\$ 7,235	13.8%			
38	GSS - NRS4 (6322150)	Reduce GF % of position support from 90% to 60%	\$ 83,936	15.0%			

Overall Total (15%)		\$ 1,073,236
	Target	1,073,236
	Variance	\$ 0

501,168	Supplies
572,068	Personal
1,073,236	Total

Agency 632 - Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Vacant Position Information

Vacancies as of December 31, 2022

Agency Initial	SCR	DCR	Pos No	Position Class Comp	Position Title	Pos Type	GF Fund Split	LF Fund Split	OF Fund Split	FF Fund Split	FTE	2023-25 GF PS Total	2023-25 LF PS Total	2023-25 OF PS Total	2023-25 FF PS Total	2023-25 Total Bien PS BUDGET	Vacant Date	Position eliminated in GRB? Y/N	Reason for vacancy
SD	The Agency does not have any long term vacancies to report.																		
											-					-			
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											-					-			
Total							Pos	GF	LF	OF	FF	FTE	GF	LF	OF	FF	AF		
							0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0	0	0	0	0		

