

Landslide Inventory Coastal Curry County, Oregon

Bill Burns, MS, CEG
Engineering Geologist



About DOGAMI

We provide Oregon communities with objective scientific information about geologic hazards



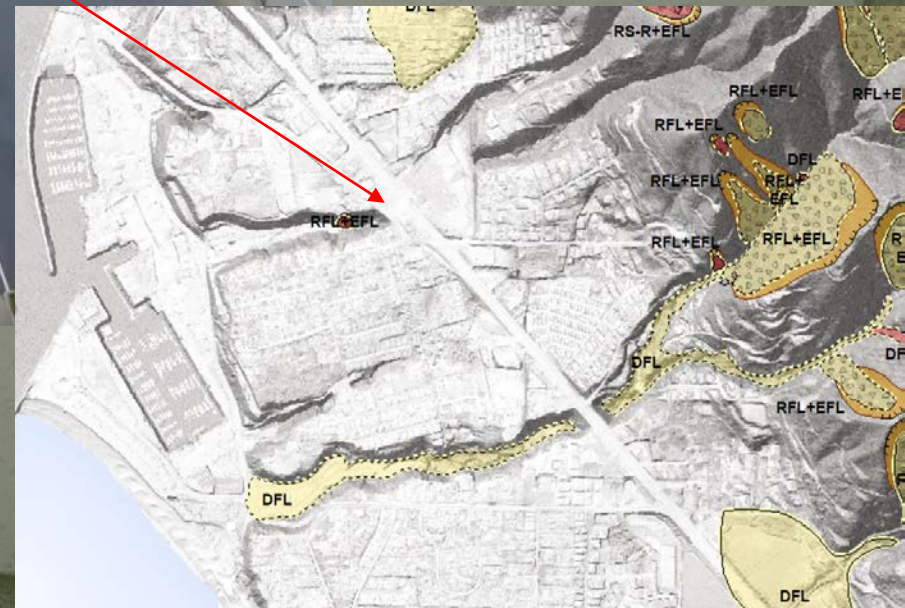
Curry County Landslides: What's at Risk?



At least 50 landslides during the last 20 years

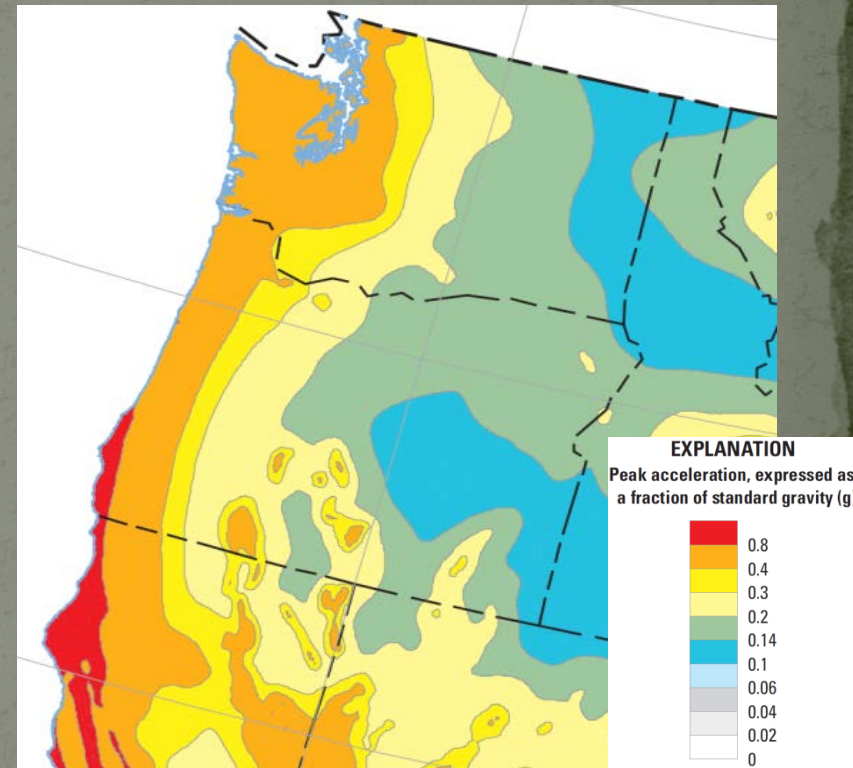
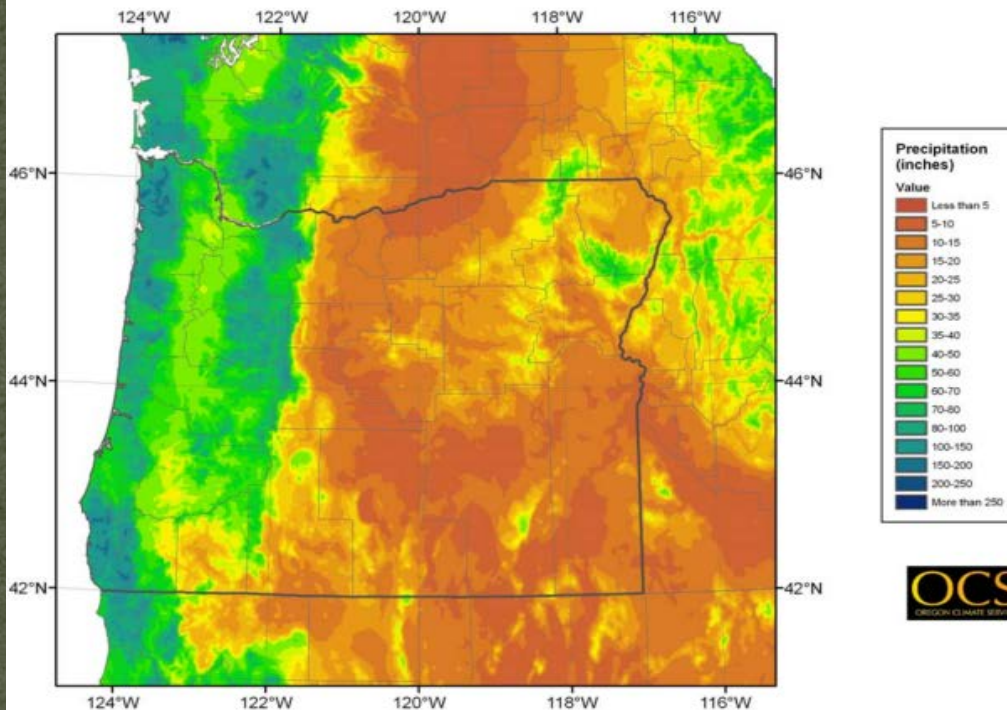
Strong potential future development trends in region

Important transportation lifeline in Highway 101



Curry County: Landslides Likely

Mean Annual Precipitation, Oregon and Vicinity

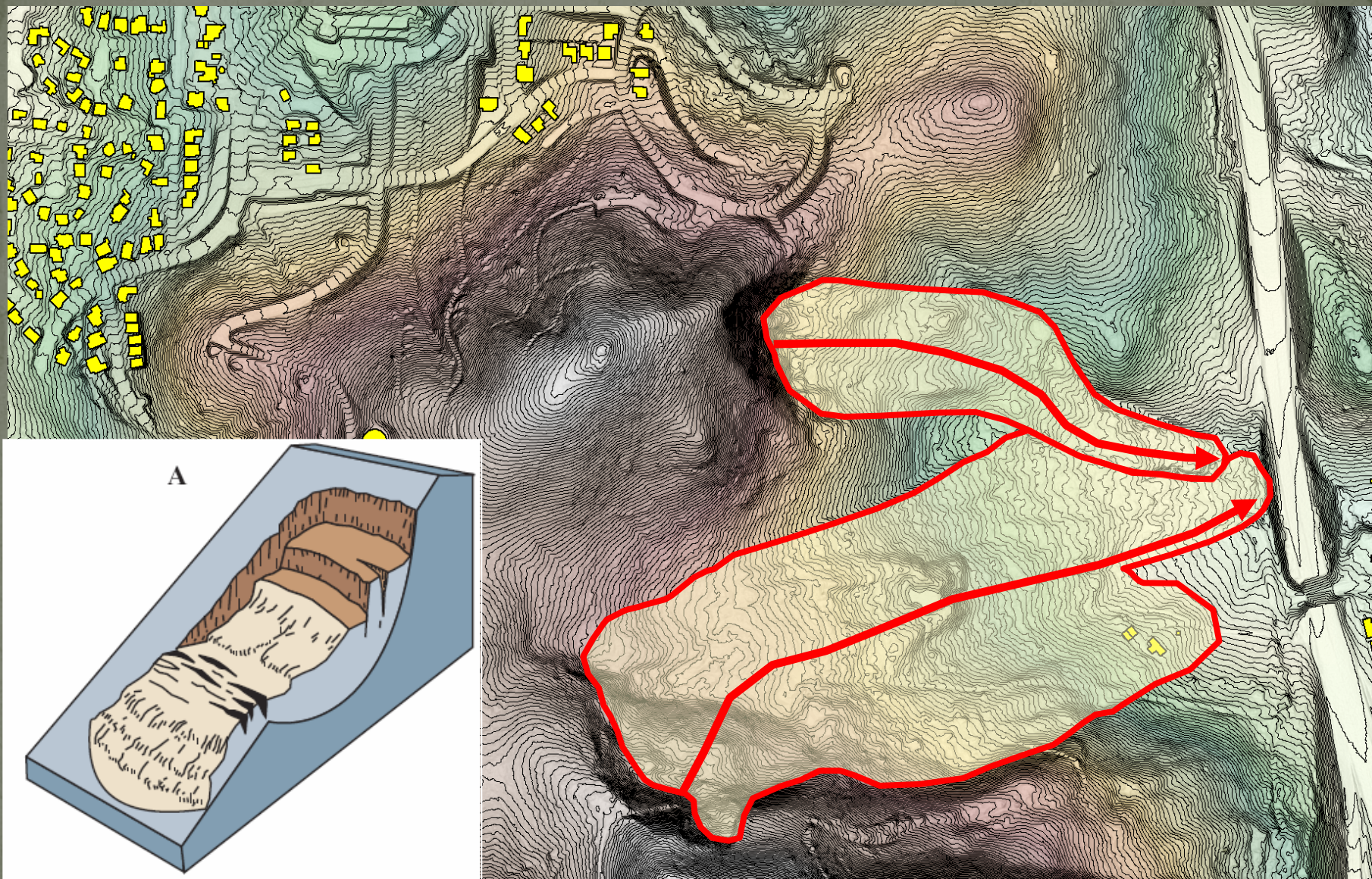


*High precipitation, earthquake hazards,
steep slopes & weak rock and soil*

Curry County's Landslide Inventory Maps

- 2013: DOGAMI, Curry County, ODOT and FEMA collaborate on project
- 2014: Maps published as DOGAMI OFR O-14-10



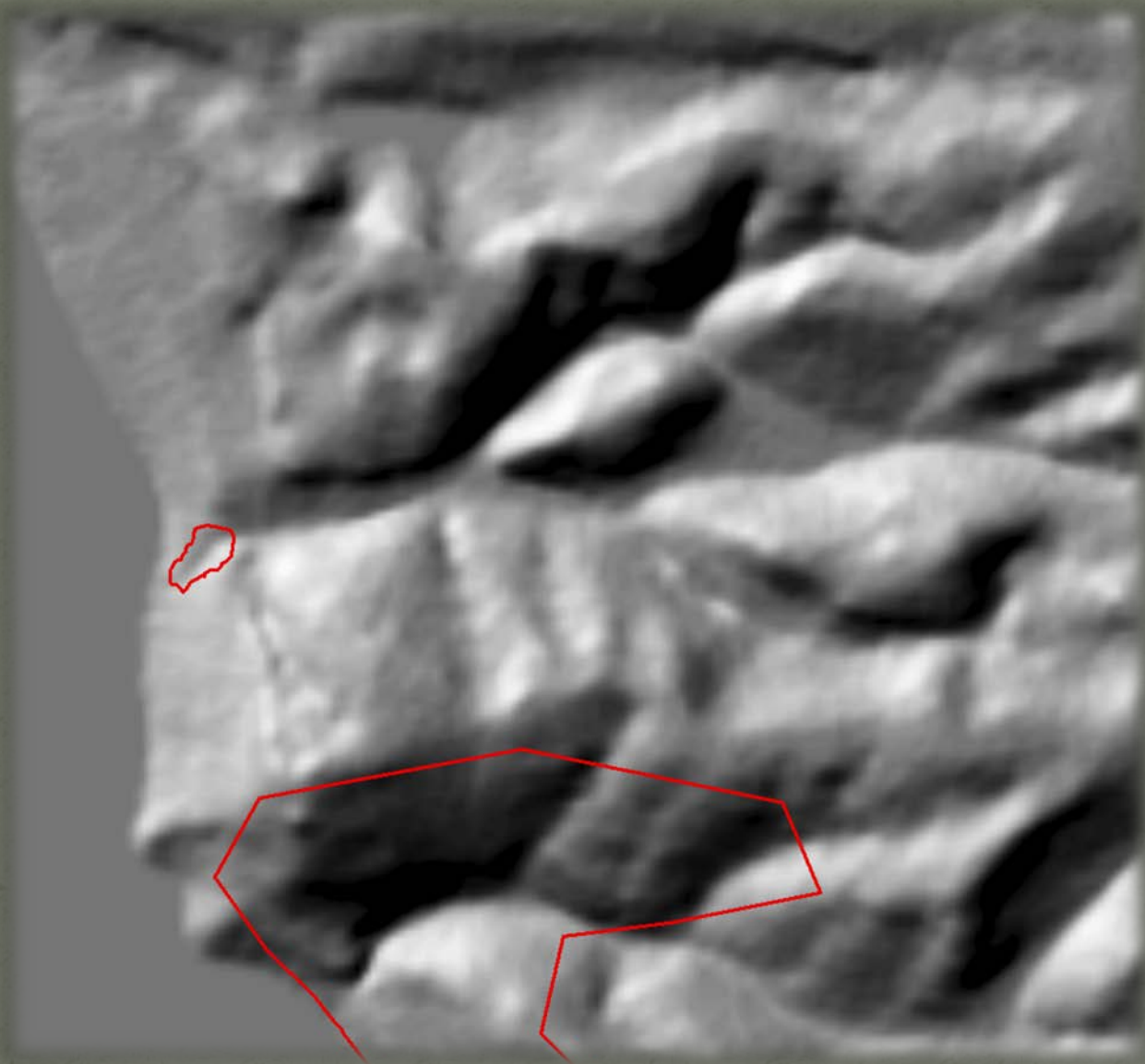


A



Just South of Port Orford

Air Photo 2009



Just South of Port Orford

Old: USGS Topo
maps

10m DEM

Old landslide map
Extents – 1970s



Just South of Port Orford

New: 1m Lidar
DEM





Project Summary

- Previous mapping = 125 landslides (polygons) & 50 historic points
- New maps = 3,061 landslides
- Maps (PDF) and GIS Data
- Free for everyone to view and download from DOGAMI website



Map Plates

New River to Blacklock Point - Plate 1

Blacklock Point to Port Orford - Plate 2

Port Orford to Lookout Rock - Plate 3

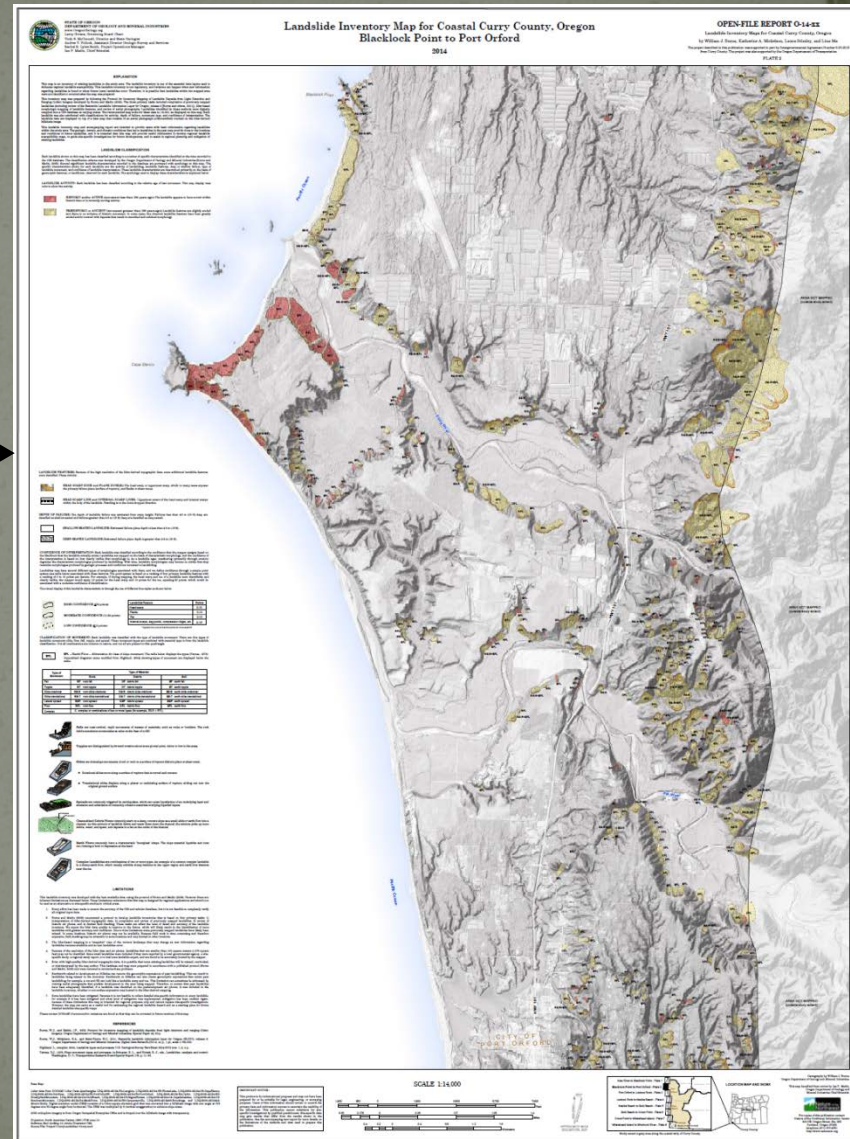
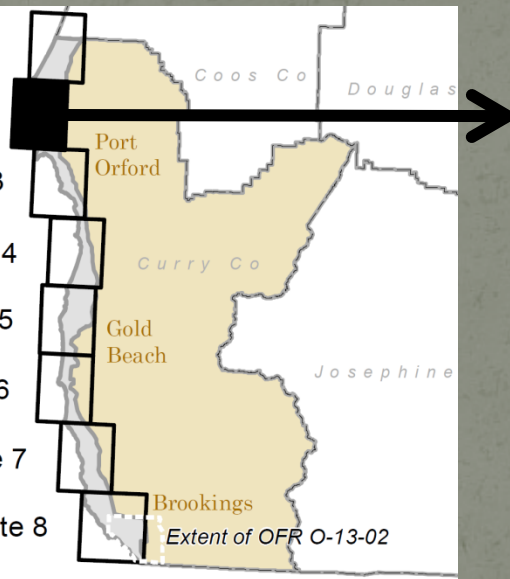
Lookout Rock to Nesika Beach - Plate 4

Nesika Beach to Gold Beach - Plate 5

Gold Beach to Crook Point - Plate 6

Crook Point to Whalehead Island - Plate 7

Whalehead Island to Winchuck River - Plate 8



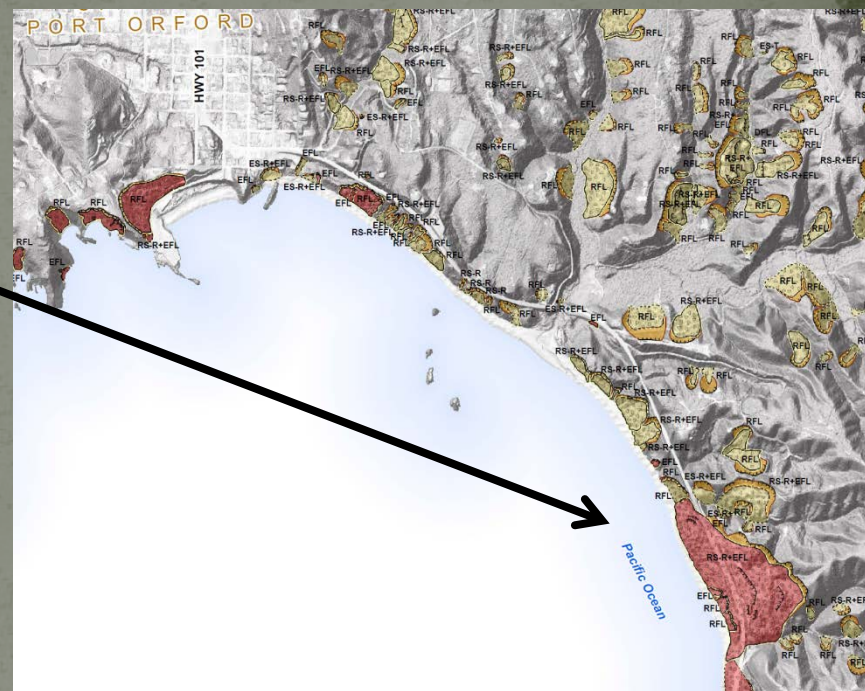
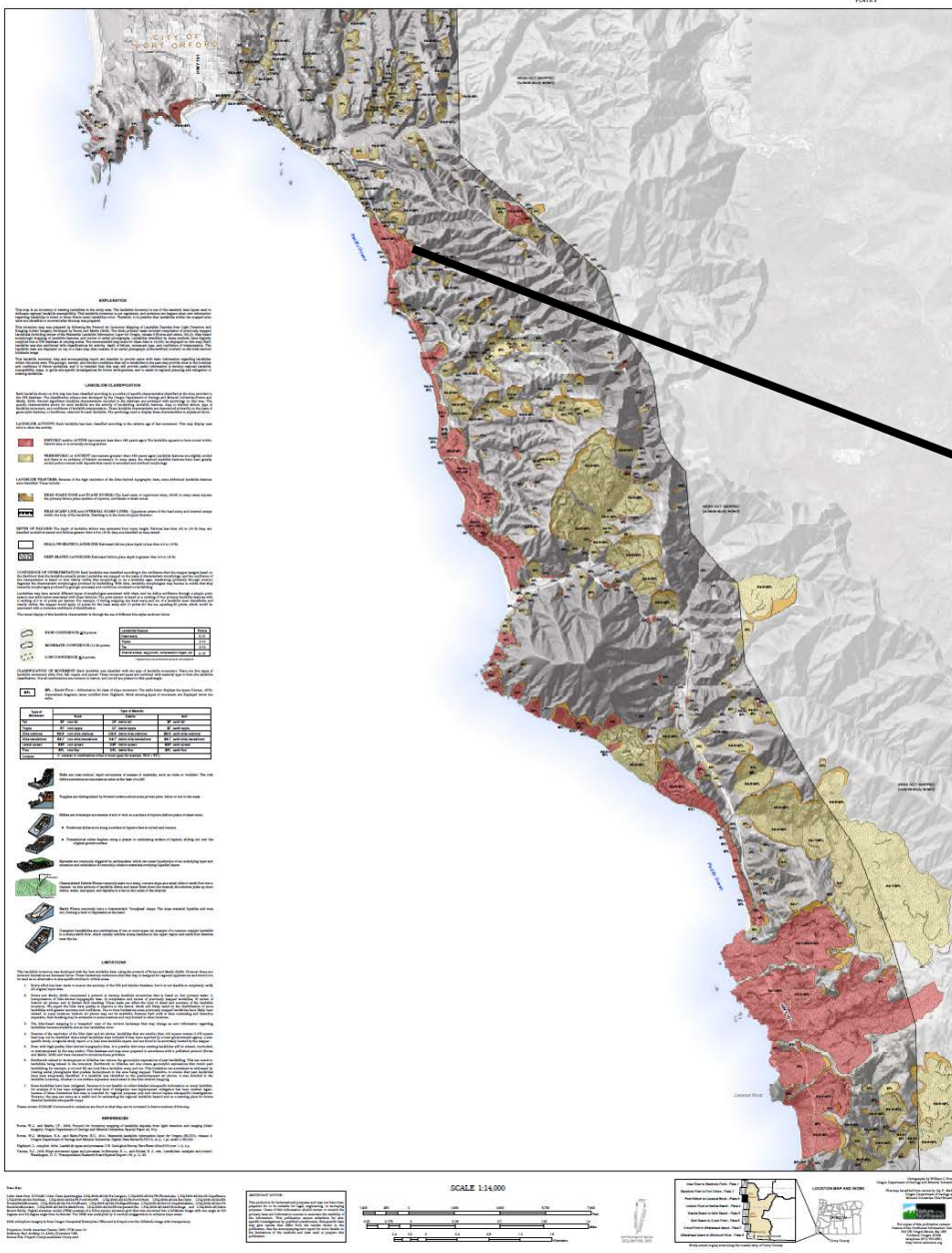


STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION
2014

Landslide Inventory Map for Coastal Curry County, Oregon Port Orford to Lookout Rock

OPEN-FILE REPORT O-14-03

Landslide Inventory Map for Coastal Curry County, Oregon
for William J. Burns, Executive Director, Oregon Department of Land Management
The Oregon Department of Land Management is a part of the Oregon Department of Agriculture
PLATE 1

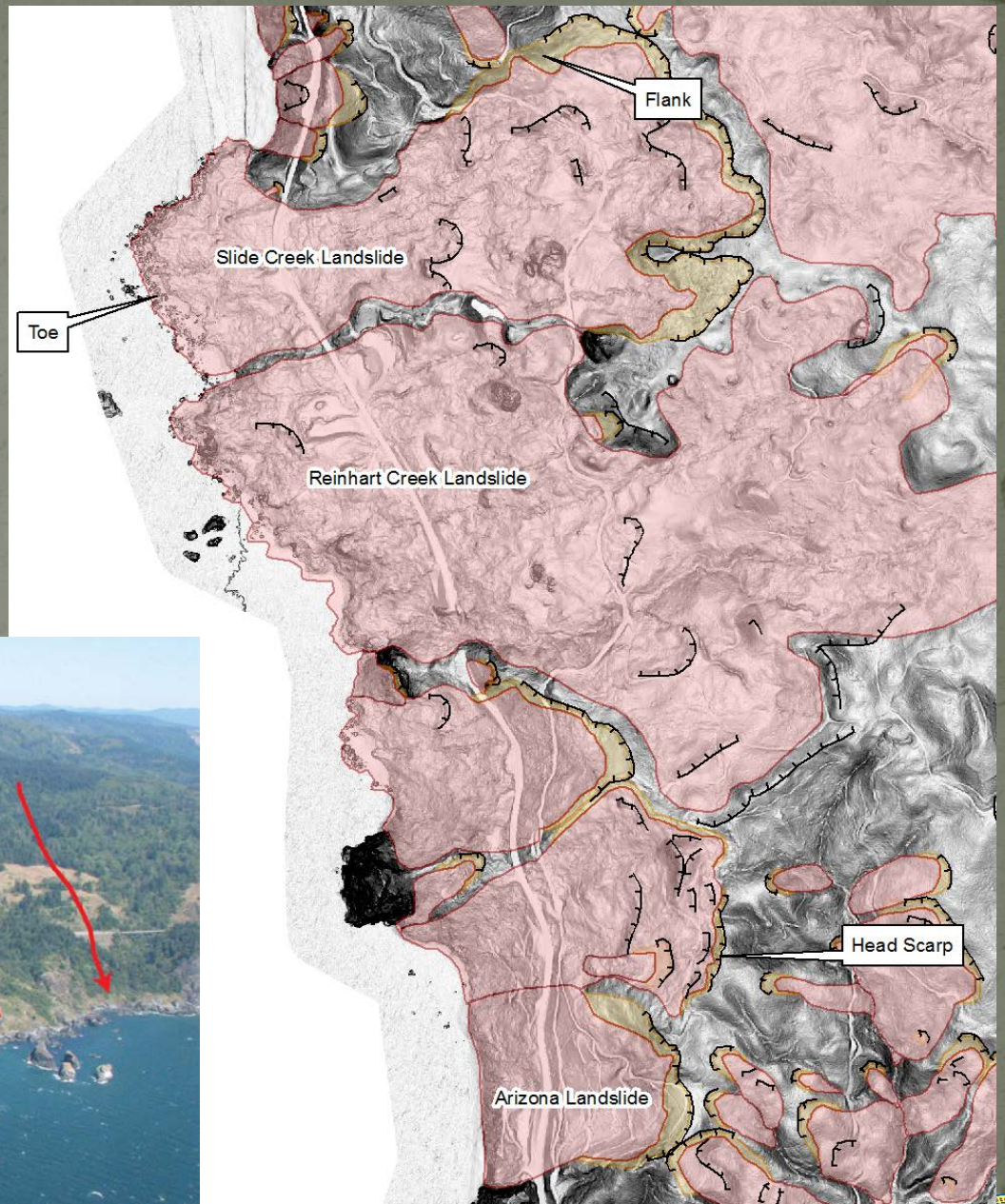


Proactive Steps Protect Communities

- Especially important for landslide hazards
 - *Far more pre/post disaster funds for earthquake and flood*
 - *No insurance for landslides*
 - *In majority of events:*
 - Home uninhabitable, property lost
- Landslides are devastating for families and communities
- The more proactive we can be now, the better off our communities will be when landslides happen



Questions?





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 31, 2017
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2936 - Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2017 (Rep. Westerman, R-AR, and 18 cosponsors)

The Administration strongly believes that funding for wildland fire management must be addressed in order to enable the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to better manage the Nation's forests and other public lands. The Administration's second disaster funding request, submitted to Congress on October 4, 2017, underscored this belief. The request also noted the Administration's belief that land management reforms are critical to solving the problem of "fire borrowing" -- taking funds from forest management programs to cover fire costs that exceed appropriations -- in a comprehensive manner, rather than through a funding-only approach.

The Administration appreciates the intent of H.R. 2936, the Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2017, and is supportive of land management reforms like those outlined in the legislation. The Administration, however, has concerns about the legislation's revisions to the Stafford Act, which would force competition for funding between wildfires on Federal land and other disasters already covered by the Stafford Act, including hurricanes.

Wildland Fire Management Funding

Last year, Federal wildfire suppression spending reached \$2.9 billion, an amount that signals clearly the need for Congress to address the rising cost of fire suppression operations. The dependence on "fire borrowing" to cover funding shortfalls in times of severe wildfire impedes the missions of our land management agencies, including by taking critical funding from programs that help reduce the risk of catastrophic fire, restore and maintain healthy functioning ecosystems, and yield timber production.

The Administration, however, has concerns with re-purposing the Stafford Act to address wildfires. The purpose of the Stafford Act is to assist State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments that become overwhelmed when responding to and recovering from natural disasters affecting their jurisdictions. H.R. 2936 would modify the Stafford Act by creating a new type of disaster declaration to address the cost of wildfire suppression on Federal land, thereby changing long-standing principles governing Federal support to SLTT governments. As we have seen in this year's historic Atlantic hurricane season, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) must continue to be focused on its existing mission, and the Stafford Act's Disaster Relief Fund must remain dedicated solely to that mission.

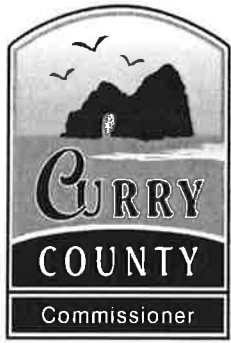
Instead of the approach outlined in H.R. 2936, the Administration supports a separate, annual cap adjustment for wildfire suppression operations, which will resolve concerns about the sufficiency of funds for wildfire suppression and avoid unnecessary competition for Stafford Act funds.

Improving Forest Management

The Administration appreciates H.R. 2936's recognition that fixing the funding component of fire borrowing will not, on its own, stop the worsening trend of catastrophic wildfires. Meaningful forest management reforms to strengthen our ability to restore the Nation's forests and improve their resilience to destructive wildfires must be a part of any permanent solution. H.R. 2936's provisions that expedite environmental approval for proactive forest management, including hazardous fuel reduction and post-fire timber salvage and reforestation actions, are important steps forward. The Administration supports and will continue to work with Congress on the details of the forest management reform proposals.

Although the Administration has concerns with H.R. 2936's modifications to the Stafford Act, the Administration will continue working with Congress to enact a sustainable solution to "fire borrowing" that does not adversely affect FEMA's critical disaster relief funding and that recognizes the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of wildfires.

* * * * *



Court Boice, Commissioner

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October 23, 2017

RE: Support Letter to the Environment and Public Works Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20510

The Honorable Chairman Barrasso and Ranking Member Carper:

My name is Court Boice, and I'm a Curry County Commissioner on the southwest Oregon coast. As you know, we experienced a catastrophic wildfire event this past summer called the 'Chetco Bar Fire'. For three weeks it was the No.1 priority fire in the U.S. It started in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness of the Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest from a lightning strike July 12th. Over 191,000 acres burned threading our coastal town of Brookings. This Fire roared out of the wilderness on August 18th, burning in its path homes and thousands of acres of private timber. For over a month, our communities were subjected to unhealthy living conditions with the air filled with toxic smoke. We came close to losing a community of 7,000 citizens, plus nearby neighborhoods. We need Congress to reform the federal forest management and wildland firefighting policies that are a key cause of the worsening wildfire seasons and deteriorating forest health. Future fire prevention is crucial for our entire country.

We are a small County that has been dependent on shared receipts from timber harvested from the National Forest that covers more than half of our land base. To see this valuable resource burn and then learn that perhaps less than 2% will be salvaged is criminal. As a county we are forced to provide access and emergency services to an absent-tee landlord with little to nothing currently in return. Shared receipts from salvage in a timely manner, while there is still value in the burned timber resource can not only help offset the cost of rehabilitation but also provide funding for County services and education.

Curry County commends you for taking steps towards a meaningful policy to address the lack of federal forest management on Public Lands demonstrated by your drafts under consideration at this week's hearings. We grow some of the fastest growing, highest quality timber anywhere. The provisions in the proposal and aggressively salvaging that resource in the Chetco Bar Fire will aid our economic recovery and landscape rehabilitation. Included along with an understanding of the impacts on counties and school revenues, it will further provide for endangered species protection, recover damaged watersheds - riparian areas for fish habitat, improved air quality as well as future recreation opportunities for our beautiful area.

Thank you for taking this opportunity to do the right thing for the benefit of our National Forest and Public Lands. Wanton waste is a crime! We urge Congress to rapidly enact new National Forest wildfire fighting policies and funding for meaningful forest management reform legislation as found in this staff draft. Thank You.

Sincerely,

**Court Boice,
Commissioner, Curry County Oregon**

Title: To discourage litigation against the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management relating to land management projects, to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop a categorical exclusion for covered vegetative management activities carried out to establish or improve habitat for greater sage-grouse and mule deer, to address the forest health crisis on National Forest System land, to expedite and prioritize forest management activities to achieve ecosystem restoration objectives, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the *Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Act of 2017*.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec.1.Short title; table of contents.

Sec.2.Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—LITIGATION RELIEF FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Sec.101.Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

Sec.102.Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

TITLE II—SAGE-GROUSE AND MULE DEER HABITAT CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

Sec.201.Definitions.

Sec.202.Improvement of habitat for greater sage-grouse and mule deer.

TITLE III—[FOREST MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT]

Sec.301.Definitions.

Subtitle A—General Provisions

Sec.311.Environmental assessments.

Sec.312.Good neighbor authority.

Sec.313.Stewardship end result contracting projects.

Sec.314.Alternative dispute resolution.

Subtitle B—Ecosystem Restoration

Sec.321.Definition of restoration.

Sec.322.Ecosystem restoration projects.

1 Sec.323.National restoration treatment acreage.

2 Sec.324.Performance measures; annual reports.

3 Subtitle C—Categorical Exclusions

4 Sec.331.Definitions.

5 Sec.332.Categorical exclusion to expedite certain critical response actions.

6 Sec.333.Categorical exclusion to expedite salvage operations in response to catastrophic events.

7 Sec.334.Categorical exclusion to meet forest plan goals for early seral and early successional
8 forests.

9 Sec.335.Categorical exclusion to improve wildlife habitats.

10 Sec.336.Categorical exclusion to thin forests.

11 Sec.337.Expansion of categorical exclusion for insect and disease infestation.

12 Sec.338.Agency consultation.

13 SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

14 In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief
15 of the Forest Service.

16 TITLE I—LITIGATION RELIEF FOR FOREST 17 MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

18 SEC. 101. FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE 19 RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974.

20 (a) Consultation Regarding Land Management Plans.—Section 6(d) of the Forest and
21 Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(d)) is amended—

22 (1) by striking “(d) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

23 “(d) Public Participation and Consultation.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

25 (2) by adding at the end the following:

26 “(2) NO ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION REQUIRED AFTER APPROVAL OF LAND MANAGEMENT
27 PLANS.—

28 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall
29 not be required to engage in consultation under this subsection or any other provision
30 of law (including section 7 of Public Law 93–205 (16 U.S.C. 1536) and section 402.16
31 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) with respect to—

32 “(i) the listing of a species as threatened or endangered, or a designation of
33 critical habitat pursuant to Public Law 93–205 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), if a land
34 management plan has been adopted by the Secretary as of the date of listing or

1 designation; or

2 “(ii) any provision of a land management plan adopted as described in clause
3 (i).

4 “(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph affects any applicable
5 requirement of the Secretary to consult with the head of any other Federal department
6 or agency—

7 “(i) regarding any project to implement a land management plan, including a
8 project carried out, or proposed to be carried out, in an area designated as critical
9 habitat pursuant to Public Law 93–205 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

10 “(ii) with respect to the development of a modification to a land management
11 plan that would result in a significant change (within the meaning of subsection
12 (f)(4)) in the land management plan.”.

13 (b) Definition of Secretary; Conforming Amendments.—

14 (1) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—Section 3(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
15 Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1601(a)) is amended, in the first sentence of the
16 matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “(referred to in this Act as the ‘Secretary’)”
17 after “Secretary of Agriculture”.

18 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources
19 Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) is amended, in sections 4 through 9, 12, 13,
20 and 15, by striking “Secretary of Agriculture” each place it appears and inserting
21 “Secretary”.

22 SEC. 102. FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT
23 ACT OF 1976.

24 Section 202(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(f)) is
25 amended—

26 (1) by striking “(f) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

27 “(f) Public Involvement.—

28 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

29 (2) by adding at the end the following:

30 “(2) NO ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION REQUIRED AFTER APPROVAL OF LAND USE PLANS.—

31 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall
32 not be required to engage in consultation under this subsection or any other provision
33 of law (including section 7 of Public Law 93–205 (16 U.S.C. 1536) and section 402.16
34 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)), with respect to—

35 “(i) the listing of a species as threatened or endangered, or a designation of
36 critical habitat, pursuant to Public Law 93–205 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), if a land
37 use plan has been adopted by the Secretary as of the date of listing or designation;
38 or

Section-by-Section Summary of Staff Draft

TITLE I-Litigation Relief for Forest Management Projects

Section 101. Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

Section 101 amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. It adds language stating that the Secretary of Interior (“The Secretary”) is not required to engage section 7 consultations under ESA with respect to the listing of a species as either threatened or endangered, or after the designation of critical habitat, if a land use plan or any provision thereof has been adopted by the Secretary as of the date of listing or designation.

The Secretary is still required to consult with Federal department or agency heads over projects with respect to threatened and endangered species, critical habitat designations, or regarding the development of a new land use plans or significant changes thereto.

Section 102. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Section 102 amends the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. It adds language stating that the Secretary of Interior is not required to engage section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act with respect to the listing of a species as either threatened or endangered, or the after the designation of critical habitat, if a land use plan or any provision thereof has been adopted by the Secretary as of the date of listing or designation.

The Secretary is still required to consult with Federal department or agency heads over projects with respect to threatened and endangered species, critical habitat designations, or regarding the development of a new land use plans or significant changes thereto. “Significant change” under the amendment refers to that within 36 C.F.R. § 219.13(b)(3), amending a plan consistent with Forest Service NEPA procedures.

TITLE II-Sage-Grouse and Mule Deer Habitat Conservation and Restoration

Section 201. Definitions.

Section 201 provides definitions for terms used in Title II, including “covered vegetation management activity” and “temporary road”.

Section 202. Improvement of Habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse and Mule Deer.

Section 202 directs DOI to create a categorical exclusion for certain sage-grouse and mule deer habitat vegetation projects and to develop a long-term monitoring and maintenance plan for treated areas. This section also allows for the disposal of vegetative material as fuel wood or in other products, as well as being piled and/or burned. Temporary roads constructed in connection with a covered vegetation management activity that is part of a categorical exclusion under this section must be treated to ensure the reestablishment of native vegetation.

TITLE III-Forest Habitat and Ecosystem Improvement

Section 301. Definitions.

Section 301 provides definitions for terms used in Title III, including “categorical exclusions”, “community wildfire protection plan”, “forest management activities”, “forest plan”, and “national forest system”.

Subtitle A – General Provisions

Section 311. Expedited Environmental Review for Ecosystem Restoration Projects.

Subsection (a) requires the Secretary to prepare an environmental assessment in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act for each project described in Title III.

Subsection (b) requires the Secretary to provide public notice of, and an opportunity to comment regarding, the applicable project when preparing an environmental assessment for an ecosystem restoration project under subsection (a).

Subsection (c) mandates that as part of the environmental assessment under subsection (a) that the Secretary must study, develop and describe the ecosystem restoration project as the proposed “action” and a “no action” alternative. The subsection requires that development of the “no action” alternative account for environmental effects of inaction on: forest health, habitat diversity, wildfire potential, insect and disease potential, municipal water supplies, and other economic and social factors.

Subsection (d) limits the environmental assessments under subsection (a) to one hundred pages.

Subsection (e) requires the Secretary to complete environmental assessments for ecosystem restoration projects within 180 days following the Secretary publishing a notice pertaining to such a project and prohibits supplemental analyses of such projects.

Section 312. Good Neighbor Authority.

Section 312 eliminates duplicative DOI Good Neighbor authorities by creating a single national Good Neighbor authority.

Subsection (c) provides for closure to the public of permanent roads according to applicable forest plan, without reclamation, to provide for future access for firefighting or other agency use.

Section 313. Stewardship End Result Contracting Projects.

Section 313 amends the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 by expanding its judicial review provisions to include all USFS vegetation management projects, except on acres where timber management is banned by the forest plan or by law.

Subsection (c) provides for closure to the public of permanent roads according to applicable forest plan, without reclamation, to provide for future access for firefighting or other agency use.

Section 314. Pilot Alternative Dispute Process.

Section 314 establishes within the USFS a five-year pilot arbitration program for the Secretary to use, at the discretion of the Secretary and in consultation with appropriate Regional officials, as an alternative dispute resolution process for any project described in Title III.

The Secretary is required to develop and publish a list of at least twenty arbiters, and the section sets out their qualifications, selection, and responsibilities, as well as the process for initiating arbitration.

Arbitration must be completed no later than 90 days after the filing of a demand and a decision, while not considered a major federal action, is binding and not subject to judicial review.

Subtitle B – Ecosystem Restoration

Section 321. Definition of Restoration.

Section 321 provides a definition of “restoration” under Subtitle B.

Section 322. Ecosystem Restoration Projects.

Section 322 requires the Secretary to identify, prioritize, and carry out ecosystem restoration projects, consistent with objectives under existing forest plans, to achieve ecosystem objectives.

Objectives include restoration of terrestrial habitat; improve watershed health and function; create, improve or increase early seral habitat; improve timber stands; reduce risk of disease or insect infestation; reduce wildfire potential; implement a community wildfire protection plan; or to recover or maintain ecosystem resiliency.

These projects are prohibited in the National Wilderness Preservation System or on federal lands on which the removal of vegetation is prohibited by law.

Section 323. National Restoration Treatment Acreage.

Section 323 requires that beginning in fiscal year 2018 the Secretary develop a 5-year schedule to achieve restoration objectives on lands identified by the Secretary as in need of restoration.

The 5-year schedule must double the number of acres treated by the end of the period (compared with fiscal year 2017 levels) and maintain consistency with applicable forest plans.

This section requires identification of these acres 90 days after enactment, and requires publication of identified acreage on the Forest Service website.

Section 324. Performance Measures; Annual Reports.

Section 324 requires that the Secretary evaluate on an annual basis the degree to which the Secretary is achieving specified performance measures regarding the progress of acres treated by ecosystem restoration projects. The Secretary must submit an annual report describing the results of the evaluations on the performance measures to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee of Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle C – Categorical Exclusions

Section 331. Definitions.

Section 331 provides definitions for terms used in Subtitle C, including “catastrophic event”, “collaborative process”, “forest management activity”, and “forest plan”, and “salvage operation”.

Section 332. Categorical Exclusion to Expedite Certain Critical Response Actions.

Section 332 directs the Secretary to develop a categorical exclusion within one year of enactment of this Act to address lands in need of immediate treatment due to: existing insect and disease infestation; lands at risk of insect and disease infestation; reduce hazardous fuel loads; protect municipal water sources; improve or modify critical habitat; need to increase water yield; any combination of these.

The section requires that any categorical exclusion developed be consistent with NEPA and consider the extraordinary circumstances test.

Section 333. Categorical Exclusion to Meet Forest Plan Goals for Early Seral and Early Successional Forests.

Section 333 makes a 6,000-acre categorical exclusion available to the Secretary to conduct management with the goal of modifying, improving, enhancing, or creating early seral or early successional forest habitat.

The section includes language identifying extraordinary circumstances under which a categorical exclusion can be used, requires consistency with existing forest plans, and does not require the Secretary to conduct a “cumulative analysis impact” under NEPA for these activities.

Section 334. Categorical Exclusion to Improve Wildlife Habitats.

Section 334 makes a 6,000-acre categorical exclusion available to the Secretary to improve wildlife habitat. The section includes language identifying extraordinary circumstances under which a categorical exclusion can be used, requires consistency with existing forest plans, and does not require the Secretary to conduct a “cumulative analysis impact” under NEPA for these activities.

Section 335. Categorical Exclusion to Thin Forests.

Section 335 makes a 6,000-acre categorical exclusion available to the Secretary to conduct commercial thinning, including incidental removal of trees and construction of a 1-mile temporary road. The section includes language identifying extraordinary circumstances under which a categorical exclusion can be used, requires consistency with existing forest plans, and does not require the Secretary to conduct a “cumulative analysis impact” under NEPA for these activities.

Section 336. Expansion of a Categorical Exclusion for Insect and Disease Infestation.

Section 336 expands the existing categorical exclusion for insect and disease infestation (found in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003) to 6,000 acres and allows for use in specially-designated fire regime groups that require thinning as a result of infestations.

Chetco Bar Fire Recovery Council, Meeting 1

October 30, 2017- Brookings EOC

Draft Notes

Members attending: Rep. David Brock Smith; Commissioner Court Boice; Val Early; Jerry Law; John Hitt; Gary Milliman; Gary Dehlinger; Frank Burris; Kitty Buntin; Steven Mazur; Dave Lacey

On the phone: Sam Baugh, Sean Stevens, Matt Swanson

Guests: Barbara Cisneros, USFS; Lily Miller; Jan Barbas

1. Review Charter/Goal work product

Alex Campbell reviewed the goals of the group. Attendees agreed that resiliency was not the focus on the effort.

Jerry Law raised two questions:

- When will there be an official announcement that the fire is out. On-going event is preventing insurance claims from moving forward. *Barbara C. and Alex C. agreed to follow up on this item.*
- How will on-going reporting on recovery efforts take place? Can USFS create a dedicated website?

2. Existing data / reports

USFS BAER report & mapping is available. Still awaiting technical memos.

Barbara Cisneros shared a summary of current USFS activities: BAER funding has been approved. Work on danger tree clearing has begun with the goal of opening access to Redwood Bar ASAP. Trees for reforestation work have been ordered.

Barbara was not sure the exact level of the request that had been funded. Believes \$ amounts have been redacted from the reports for contracting reasons.

USFS is hoping to bring in a project manager who would be dedicated to BAER implementation.

RAT has made their recommendations, which are now at the regional office:

- Additional hazard/danger tree work.
- Salvage harvest opportunities
- Future site prep/rehab/reforestation work
- Continue to move forward Shasta-Agness restoration project

Commissioner Boice expressed disappointment that there are any access closures. He asked if there is a seedling shortage. A preliminary request has been made

Other natural resource impacts

Gary Milliman reported that Curry Co Soil & Water Conservation District is assembling resources to collect a detailed LIDAR data set for a baseline for monitoring soil erosion and land-slides. Have submitted a request to OWEB for \$285K, to USGS for \$250K. City (and potentially County, possible Coquille Tribe) could contribute required local match (\$15K). Can some DOGAMI processing fees be waived?

Frank Burris noted that the BAER report was not recommending erosion control efforts because they only reduced erosion by 50%. 50% is a significant impact. Could we identify highest priorities (steep slopes, high fire intensity, erodible soils, critical sub-watersheds) and fund some mulching. Also study effects. With close targeting, it could be cost-effective.

Is there any turbidity monitoring? CCSWCD is not.

Steve Mazur noted that ODFW will be doing spawning surveys. No large changes observed yet. They will not be trying to measure impact of fire, but general health of the fishery. Steve noted ocean salmon closures are almost entirely driven by Klamath and Sacramento returns. Commissioner Boice asked if ODFW concerns about turbidity and sediment could contribute to erosion control effort.

Economic impact – Employment Dept. #s, EIDL applications

Alex shared that Oregon Employment Department have not yet documented a significant impact, but EIDL interest forms received do indicate real impact to a number of businesses.

Jerry Law noted that he lost year-round tenants. May want to talk to Ship Ashore RV Resort.

Other data collection suggestions: look at wage data, talk to Jerry's Jet Boats, request info from ORLA, make EIDL interest form clearer & post on-line.

Impact of ocean fishing closures have fallen most on equipment suppliers, bait, tackle, lodging, etc. Port slip rentals haven't been heavily impacted. Port lost, on net approx. \$25K in RV revenues.

Existing disaster recovery plans

Alex included some suggested tools from NOAA South Coast Recovery Guide in the meeting packet. Disaster has not met level at which County has assembled a Recovery Management Team, but there are some useful suggestions in the Curry County Post-Disaster Recovery Framework.

Additional needs

Commissioner Boice asked about a lead staff person to coordinate recovery efforts. Gary noted in their USED/EDCD economic recovery study there were some funds that could potentially fund a South Coast Development Council position.

Frank Burris asked if there is possibly an un-assigned RARE – and offered to investigate.

Alex said he would check with Ford Family Foundation re potential interest in funding.

3. Possible areas for investigation/recommendation/action

Economic

- City of Brookings EDA application (see above)

- Science research and education as possible focus of efforts
 - Citizen science opportunities
 - Use of Measure 99 funds?
- Mitigate/prepare for impacts to infrastructure (drinking water, Port of Brookings Harbor)
- Visitation economy rebound/Travel Oregon support—cooperative branding
- Disaster mitigation lending
- ODF/USFS collaboration on NEPA work within burned areas/matrix lands

Natural Resources

- Riparian work needed to protect watershed/BAER implementation
- Landslide, debris flow, flooding protection/mitigation
- Fence work / demo & clean-up

Additional areas from the group

- Request for set-aside funds for future dredging needs
- Fuels reduction/bio-mass opportunities
- Trail maintenance-need to involve Siskiyou Mountain Club

11.45 Proposed structure for Council Work

- 2-3 work groups ... Alex will assign members
- Each group will meet 1- 2 times, then report back to larger group
- Alex will reach out to identify meeting times.

11.55 For the good of the order

Rep. Smith suggested – and there was consensus – that several priorities are already clear, and we should begin advocating for them immediately:

- a. A soil erosion treatment study. Frank Burris agreed to begin scoping an effort
- b. Staffing for recovery planning and work.
- c. (Alex noted that the City's OHA source water protection request also fell in this category.)

Noon Adjourn/Forest Tour

Call-in Information: 877 848-7030 - Participant Access Code (Password) 5495754

ODOM

Commissioners

DATE: September 30, 2017

TO: **COMMISSIONERS** 1.11-411.10-490.00-581-00
BOC Eco. Dlv. 1.27-465.20-490.00-581-00

FROM: GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

RE: ODOMETER READINGS

Please find listed below the vehicles assigned to your Department according to the General Services Department files.

<u>ODOM</u> <u>8/31/2017</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>ODOM</u>			<u>Assigned To:</u>		
72,640	_____	07 089	E241454	_____	07 Ford	Taurus
1,974	miles to date FY17-18			Commissioners' Office		Sedan
86,434	_____	12 127	E252729	_____	12 Chevrolet	Traverse - SUV
1,685	miles to date FY17-18			Commissioner		

Charge Economic Dvlpmt.	_____	vehicle#	_____	Acct	1.27-465.20-490.00-581-00
Charge Commissioners	_____	vehicle#	_____	Acct	1.11-411.10-490.00-581-00
Charge _____	_____	vehicle#	_____	Acct	_____
Dept.	Miles		Vehicle		Fund

Total Miles to date FY17-18	Comm. 2,941	Eco. Dvlp. 0	Other Dept. 718
------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	--------------------

3,659 Total Miles to date FY17-18

Please **CORRECT** this list according to your records; list **MONTH-END** ODOMETER readings in the space provided; and **RETURN** to the **ROAD Department NO LATER** than the **5th day of the month.**

Thank you,

Diana L. Carpenter

Office Manager

Curry County Road Dept.

247-3391

Fax 247-7804

carpenterd@co.curry.or.us

Name: _____ Date: _____ Car #: _____
Mileage: Begin: _____ End: _____ Total Miles: _____
Fuel Reading Begin: F $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ E Personal Use Miles: _____
Fuel Reading End: F $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ E
Passengers: _____ Comments/Problems: _____

NO Smoking or Pets in Vehicles

DO NOT Return Vehicle with less than Half-full Tank

Gates at County Fueling Stations (ODOT) close at 3:00 PM - Plan Accordingly

- ☐ Accounting 2.20-415.12
☐ Assessor 1.10-415.17
☐ Assessor - Tax Collection 1.10-415.15
☐ Commissioners Office 1.11-411.10
☐ Commissioners Office - Admin. Svcs. 2.20-411.10
☐ County Clerk - BOPTA 1.10-411.30
☐ County Clerk - Elections 1.10-414.00
☐ County Clerk - Recording 1.10-415.40
☐ County Counsel 2.20-415.30
☐ Economic Development 1.27-465.20
☐ Information Technology "I.T." 2.20-419.20
☐ Juvenile 1.10-423.60
☐ Payroll/Personnel Dept. 2.20-415.50
☐ Comm. Dvlpmt. - Building 2.17-424.20
☐ Comm. Dvlpmt. - Planning 2.17-419.10
☐ Comm. Dvlpmt. - Sanitation 2.17-424.30
☐ Sheriff - Civil & Criminal 1.10-421.20
☐ Sheriff - Emergency Services 1.10-429.10
☐ Sheriff - Jail 1.10-421.26
☐ Sheriff - Parole & Probation 1.28-423.50
☐ Surveyor 1.10-419.15
☐ Treasurer 1.10-415.16
☐ Veterans' Services 1.10-466.37
☐ Other _____

FUND _____ DEPT _____ DIV _____ ACT 582-00
(IGS - Motor Pool)

Name: _____ Date: _____ Car #: _____
Mileage: Begin: _____ End: _____ Total Miles: _____
Fuel Reading Begin: F $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ E Personal Use Miles: _____
Fuel Reading End: F $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ E
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FUND _____ DEPT _____ DIV _____ ACT 582-00
(IGS - Motor Pool)