

12/16/2019

John Jezuiti

Please post these comments received 12/11/2019 from Ron Adams. Per ORS 197.763(6)(e) "Unless waived by the applicant, the local government shall allow the applicant at least seven days after the record is closed to all other parties to submit final written arguments in support of the application. The applicant's final submittal shall be considered part of the record, but shall not include any new evidence."

The record was closed on December 4, 2019.

Thanks,

Becky Crockett
Planning Director

RECEIVED

DEC 16 2019

Board of Commissioners
Curry County, Oregon

Ronald Adams
12-11-2019

RECEIVED
12/11/19

Curry County Commissioner:

I hope that I have done every that I could have done, to help you decide this in the affirmative. I have redone the map, enlarged it so it is easier to understand, attached additional gps data detailing exactly where each areas are and detailing sizes and cubic yards of gravel in each area. marked out the stock pile and gravel crusher area which is located next to the county's gravel stock pile area, which is located along the north bank pistol river road. It is also buffered on 3 sides with trees to help buffer sight and sound and any possible dust and screen it from the river and view on at least 3 sides as much as possible.

I have included pertinent parts of a gravel study that I had done in 1992 which includes author's qualifications. They speak for themselves but they support my request for a gravel removal permit. They support the removal of 150000 yards annually. This permit should have been granted in the first place, granted by the planning director. The statues support approving request like this without all of this documentation by conditioning the approveal to getting approval from ODF&W. I was told in the beginning by Bob Lobdell, representative for Oregon State lands to go to planning board and tell them that I had talked to him and they need to approve this so that I can get on with working with them and other agencies. I have made it very clear to everyone that I intent to work with the Curry county Road department, OD, OD STATE LANDS, ARMY CORPS, AND ANY AND all AGENCY involved. It is my intention to make this an example for the world. In my conversation with different parties and agencies. I believe others want to have something that they can and will be proud of many years from now and I and everyone I have worked with understands this permit is only good to me after I comply with these other agencies.

As far as the gravel removal permit goes I have gotten together all the information that one should need for the Counties permit.

On page 42 Oregon's sediment removal from active stream channels in Oregon 4.1 it says in 1995 report gravel disturbance's impact on salmon habitat and stream health the Oregon water resources research institute sets forth numerous recommendations to the Oregon department of state lands for minimizing impact to Oregon streams these are summarized below. 1B it states prohibit regulate or otherwise manage small operations.

I take that to mean that I'm not being treated like everyone else because I'm a small operation. I would like to think that the commissioners would disregard that recommendation in all situations. I do believe that's why I am appealing to the County commissioners for relief, because for years the planning department has discouraged any and all small businesses. Most of information that I had to supply has been to simply to discourage me from going forward. I have been trying to do business for 50 years, in business after business I have tried to start most never got off the ground simply because the planning department has put too big of a burden on me. I find it ironic and hard to believe that our government Will not support small business. I do believe you three commissioners are not continuing those practices, unfortunately I do believe that is the role of the planning department, still.

James Crook was granted permits to put these structures along the river bank to protect their property from the Army Corps of Engineers and the division of state lands and the Fish and wildlife. In the beginning I did not believe that they would work but after three years or more I have become a believer. When I first applied for this gravel removal permit it was with intention of relieving pressure that would be being put on these structures by the oversupply of sediment My intention was just to remove the gravel opposite the structures to keep them from being washed out. I was told by many people that I needed a more complex plan. It seems like the more that I attempted to appease everyone the more they wanted. Which I now believe as a positive thing. I have worked with watershed people division of state lands and Army Corps of Engineers and have increase my knowledge and understanding of what is going on in the river. I had a gravel study done in 1993 by one of most quaiified geologist in the area. I have inciuded

documentation of the study, it supports the removal one hundred and 50,000 yards of rock each year. Since that time there's been considerably amount of logging road building and more sediment coming down the river. At that Time he said in his report stated that there needed to be 500,000 yards removed immediately. Since that time there has been no gravel removed.

It is not my intention to remove hundred and 50,000 yards of rock nor is it my intention to work in the stream. Any work done will be done during regular work day hours. There is literally tens of miles of upstream riverbed in the pistol River watershed and all of it is pretty well filled with sediment. This is the end point, this is where it all ends up. I do know I have many more things to document, but not to the county. The other things that I need to document, I need to work it out between them and me. I am prepared to go forward and satisfy all requirements for these additional permits. All methods of removal Will comply with the division of state lands for Oregon methods and recommendations for sediment removal.

Ronald Adams

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ronald Adams". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.



Canadian fishery health declining, hamstrung by lack of rebuilding plans, new audit says

By Aaron Orlowski
November 22, 2019



The prospect for Canadian fish populations is dim, a new audit says, with fewer stocks healthy today than two years ago and plans in

place to rebuild just six of the country's 33 depleted stocks.

Oceana Canada's 2019 fishery audit of 194 stocks relied on data from Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans. It suggests that Canadian fishery managers aren't working with the speed and urgency necessary to rebuild stocks, as required by amendments to the country's fisheries act that were passed this summer. The proportion of stocks in a critical state rose from 13 percent two years ago to 17 percent today, while the proportion of healthy stocks fell from 35 percent to 29 percent today.

From: Krug, Tyler J CIV USARMY CENWP (USA) Tyler.J.Krug@usace.army.mil
Subject: Ron Adams - Pistol River Bank Stabilization
Date: November 13, 2019 at 10:55 AM
To: ronadam3@icloud.com, ronadams3@icloud.com

Hi Ron,

Nice to talk to you earlier. You asked if I would explain the bioengineered bank stabilization concept in writing. In a nutshell, the Corps Regulatory Program must be objective in our evaluation. We are neither for or against a project and we evaluate each project on its own merits.

In western Oregon where we have federally listed endangered species, their designated critical habitat, and water quality impairments, the general approach to stabilizing streambanks is via a bioengineered design. This approach allows someone to stabilize the streambank in perpetuity while providing fish habitat/food opportunities and water quality benefits. This approach often allows us to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service in a streamlined manner and is looked at favorably by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. However, there are a couple of different ways to stabilize streambanks from ongoing erosion so you probably want to talk to an environmental consultant or engineer on the correct approach for the given situation. The type of "treatment" often depends on the location of the issue, stream conditions, potential velocities of the waterway, etc. Attached is an common design used for a bioengineered bank stabilization. The large wood is keyed into the field/bank and rock is placed on top as ballast to hold the large wood down. The rootwads act to slow flows near the site (reducing erosion) but also aid in ensuring the thalweg (flow centerline) stays off of the bank and stays along the face of the rootwads.

For your location consideration of impact to archeological resources is a concern too. If you're excavating into the field to seat the large wood or rock there is the possibility of unearthing archeological material/resources. We would coordinate with federally recognized Native American Indian Tribes and possibility the State Historic Preservation Office as part of our process. Those parties or our Archeologist may request you conduct an archeological survey (pedestrian or sub-surface sampling) to assess whether or not the areas where you plan to excavate trenches to place the large wood have archeological material present or not. Something to think about when you plan out a project like we discussed.

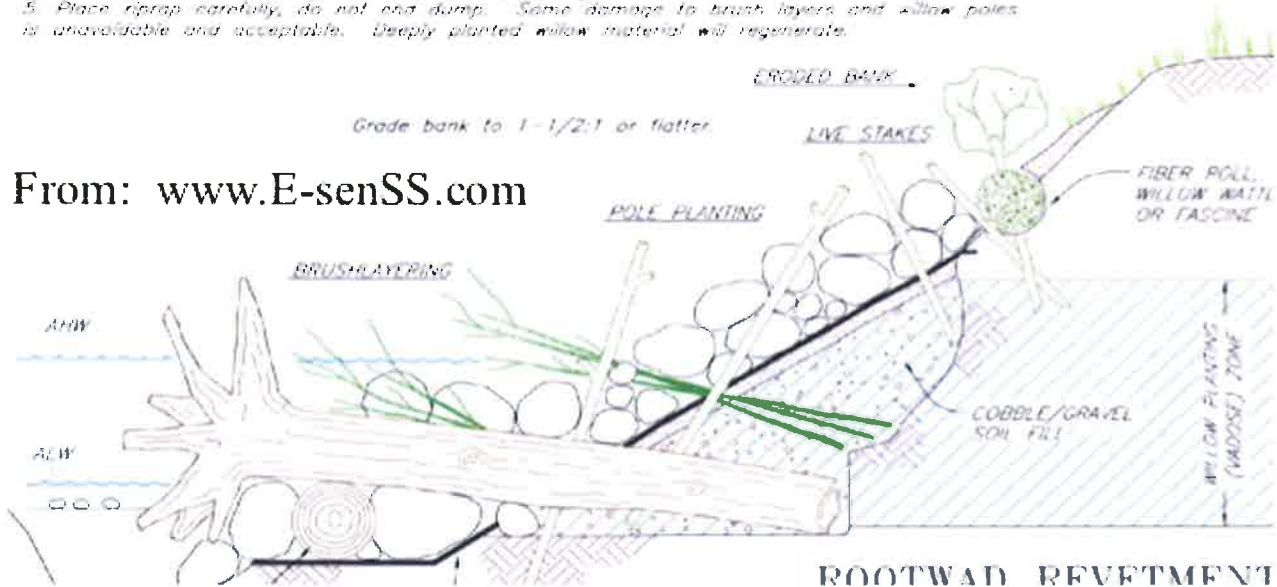
If you have any questions please let me know.

Thank you,

Tyler Krug
Regulatory Project Manager | USACE Portland District | North Bend Field Office
2201 N. Broadway Suite C | North Bend, Oregon 97459
Office: 541.756.2097 | Mobile: 541.520.6278 | E-mail: Tyler.J.Krug@usace.army.mil
Corps Portland District Regulatory Branch Website: <http://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>
Customer survey - Please let us know how we're doing: http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=regulatory_survey

NOTES:

1. Willow pole planting and brushlayering shall be installed during bank grading and riprap placement to ensure good contact with "native ground" and soil fill.
2. Willow poles and brush layers shall extend down into expected soil moisture zones (vadose).
3. Cut small holes or slits in filter fabric as necessary.
4. Place soil fill (cobbles, gravel, soil) around cuttings.
5. Place riprap carefully, do not end dump. Some damage to trust layers and willow poles is unavoidable and acceptable. Deeply planted willow material will regenerate.



From: www.E-senSS.com

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPRAISER
RICKEY R. RICHEY, MAI

OFFICE: 4475 Colver Road
P.O. Box 4366
Medford, Oregon 97501-0168
(503) 773-5533 or 535-5510

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

B.B.A. Bachelor Business Administration
Major: Business and Construction
Minor: Real Estate
University of Oregon - 1968

B. Arch. Bachelor of Architecture
University of Oregon - 1971

M.B.A. Masters of Business Administration
Major: Finance and Business Economics
Real Estate
University of Oregon - 1972

Additional Education:

SREA - Narrative Report Writing Seminar
AIREA - Course 1A - Introductory Real Estate Appraising

AIREA - Course 1B - Income Capitalization
AIREA - Course II - Advanced Income Capitalization
and Case Studies

AIREA - Introduction to Real Estate Investments Analysis
AIREA - "The Art of Appraising" - 9/1984
AIREA - Standards of Professional Practice - 5/1985
AIREA - Litigation Valuation - 6/1985
SREA - "R41-B and the Appraiser" - 11/1985
AIREA - R41-B Seminar - 2/1986
SREA - "R41C and the Appraiser" - 2/1987
AIREA - Investment Analysis Seminar - 1/1989
OSU - Energy Efficient Construction - 1/1989
SOSC - Lotus 1-2-3 - 5/1989
AIREA - Standards of Professional Practice - Update - 6/1989
AIREA - Rates, Ratios & Reasonableness - 7/1989
AIREA - Investment Analysis Seminar - 7/1989
AIREA - Applied Sales Comparison Approach - 7/1989
AIREA - Construction Costs Seminar - 2/1990
AIREA - Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforce-
ment Act (FIRREA) - 11/1990
AI - Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice
- 4/1991

EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND:

- 1/1979 to Present - Self-employed as an independent fee appraiser
- 8/1976 to 12/1978 - Real Estate Appraiser
Cap C. Vandagriff, MAI, SREA
426 West Main Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 10/1975 to 8/1976 - Chief Appraiser
Jackson County Federal Savings & Loan Association
2 East Main Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 12/1973 to 10/1975 - Staff Appraiser
Jackson County Assessor's Office
County Courthouse
Medford, Oregon 97501

SPECIFIC PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

- (A) Types of Properties Appraised: Single family residences, condominiums and P.U.D. developments, multi-family apartments, mobile home parks, offices, restaurants, motels, retail and service commercial, fast food, industrial land and improved properties, shopping centers, manufacturing, ranches, subdivisions, timber land, orchards, farm land, easements, churches, special purpose properties.
- (B) Partial List of Clients: Jackson County, Oregon; Curry County, Oregon; Boise Cascade Corp., Federal Veterans Administration; National Credit Union Administration; C.P. National; Cummins Northwest, Inc.; City of Coquille; Central Point School District No. 6; Federal National Mortgage Association; Weyerhaeuser; F.D.I.C. - Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.; F.S.L.I.C. - Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.; General Services Administration; Oregon State University Foundation; Union Oil Company; American Guaranty Life; Beneficial Standard; Midland Insurance Co; American States Insurance; Eagle Point Irrigation District; Southern Oregon State College; GAB-Business Services, Inc.; City of Ashland; Ashland Parks; U.S. Department of Labor; Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp.; most banks and savings and loan located in Oregon; various attorneys at law; and various private parties.
- (C) Court and Related Experiences: Jackson County Board of Equalization; Curry County Board of Equalization; Oregon Department of Revenue Tax Court; and Circuit Court.
- (D) Licenses: State Certified Appraiser, State of Oregon, License #C000025
- (E) Professional Membership:
American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers-MAI No. 6758

GRAVEL RESOURCE:

In valuing the gravel source, I relied on information prepared by Gerald LaRue, Hydrologist, Brookings, Oregon. Mr. LaRue prepared a report on the Pistol River gravel quantity and accessibility. In addition to the report, I contacted Mr. LaRue on the telephone and we discussed the demand for gravel in Curry, Coos and Del Norte County. Mr. LaRue is an expert in the field and appears to be familiar with other gravel sources in the area along with the gravel along the Pistol River. I relied upon the information prepared by the hydrologist in estimating the value of the rock. In addition, I contacted Jerry Gray, an economic geologist for the State of Oregon. The information provided helps support the conclusions arrived at by Mr. LaRue and helped me to be more comfortable with the conclusions.

In the report, the hydrologist states there is approximately 508,100 cubic yards of rock, sand and gravel available for harvest. The current market rate for this at the job site is \$0.75 per cubic yard and the sustainable yield from the facility is estimated at 100,000 to 150,000 yards per year, this would equate to an income of \$75,000 to \$112,500 per year. According to the hydrologist, there is sufficient demand in the area to use this much gravel. He also stated that the gravel in the Pistol River is of superior quality. He also stated that because of the recent drought some of the other gravel bars on the other rivers are not recharging as rapidly as expected and that a gravel shortage has slowly been taking place.

In estimating the value of the gravel, I used the anticipated net income or \$75,000 to \$112,500 per year as the projected income. According to the hydrologist, this amount of gravel removal could be sustained over a long period of time. The amount of this income is calculated by multiplying 100,000 cubic yards by \$0.75 per cubic yard, which equals \$75,000 per year or by multiplying 150,000 cubic yards by \$0.75 per cubic yard which equates to \$112,500 per year.

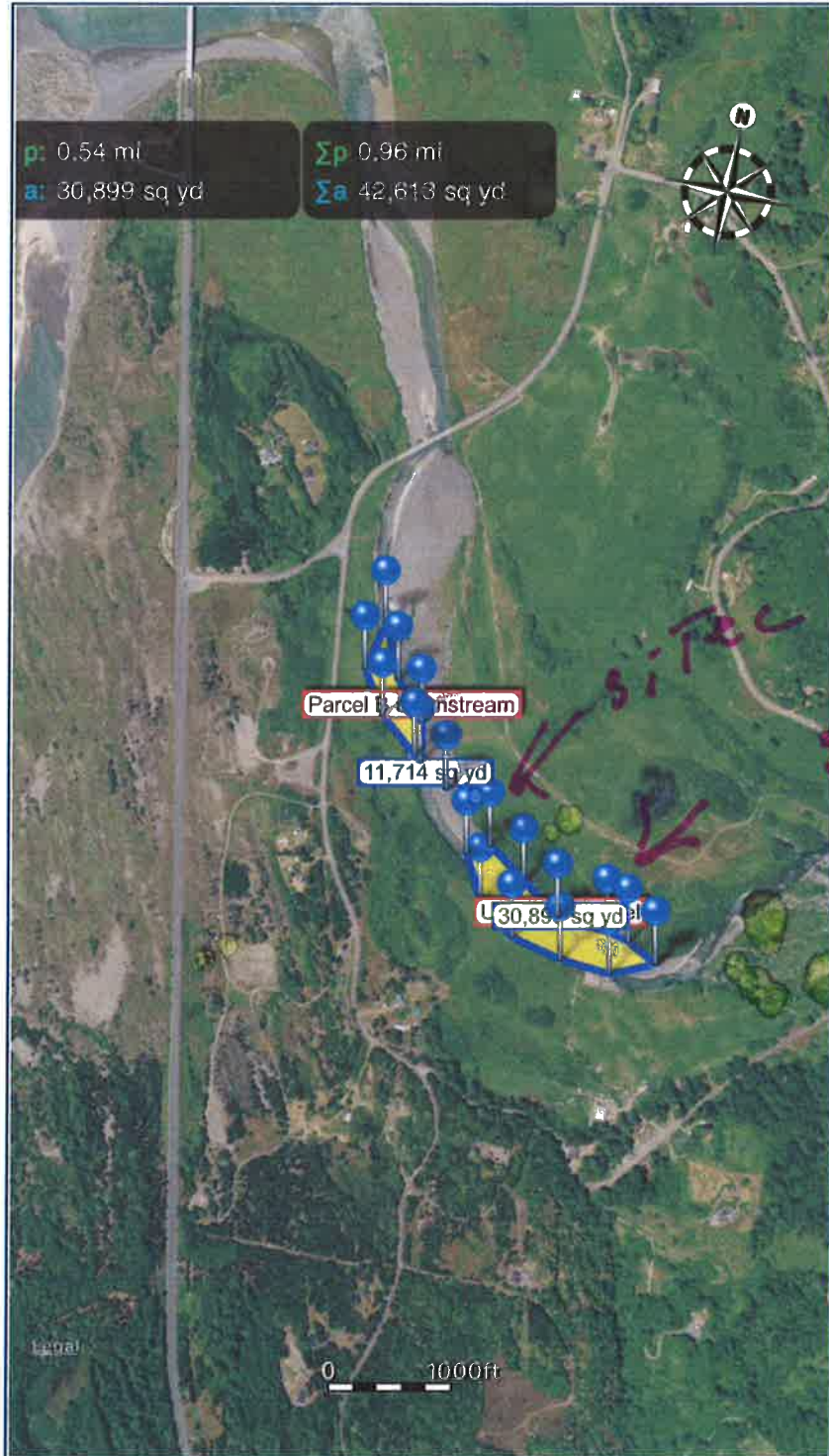
$$100,000 \text{ Cubic Yards} \times \$0.75/\text{Cubic Yard} = \$75,000/\text{Year}$$

$$150,000 \text{ Cubic Yards} \times \$0.75/\text{Cubic Yard} = \$112,500/\text{Year}$$

~~NoName~~ **SITE D**

Generated by Measure Map Pro on Nov 17, 2019 at 10:41:26 AM
PerimetroKey: 0.96 mi
Area: 42,613 sq yd

Blue Blink One;
Map by iPhonix



Map points:: NoName

Polygon: Parcel B downstream
Area: 11,714 sq yd

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to next	Azimuth	Angle	Altitude
n. 0	42.26634826	-124.39513473	271.9 ft	---	---	11.1 ft
n. 1	42.26676724	-124.39596605	292.4 ft	304.2°	174.8°	9.7 ft
n. 2	42.26727583	-124.39680137	297.3 ft	309.3°	162.3°	17.8 ft
n. 3	42.26796017	-124.39739900	292.2 ft	327.0°	134.4°	18.4 ft
n. 4	42.26874243	-124.39716210	334.7 ft	12.7°	36.8°	9.9 ft
n. 5	42.26790385	-124.39665751	287.3 ft	155.9°	197.3°	9.7 ft
n. 6	42.26731216	-124.39595612	232.3 ft	138.6°	148.6°	11.8 ft
n. 7	42.26668428	-124.39580782	219.5 ft	170.0°	226.1°	9.6 ft
n. 8	42.26634826	-124.39513473	---	123.9°	---	11.1 ft

Polygon: Upstream parcel
Area: 30,899 sq yd

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to next	Azimuth	Angle	Altitude
n. 0	42.26427377	-124.38989628	278.9 ft	---	---	12.3 ft
n. 1	42.26396207	-124.39083744	301.2 ft	246.0°	151.4°	9.8 ft
n. 2	42.26402853	-124.39194640	313.7 ft	274.6°	172.2°	19.4 ft
n. 3	42.26421373	-124.39307798	282.3 ft	282.4°	154.9°	18.4 ft
n. 4	42.26468526	-124.39390546	288.9 ft	307.5°	155.8°	18.0 ft
n. 5	42.26538304	-124.39441207	144.5 ft	331.7°	93.0°	7.7 ft
n. 6	42.26558903	-124.39395590	290.2 ft	58.7°	113.4°	9.7 ft
n. 7	42.26512907	-124.39308094	288.7 ft	125.3°	181.7°	8.2 ft
n. 8	42.26469135	-124.39219202	299.7 ft	123.5°	208.0°	8.1 ft
n. 9	42.26461248	-124.39109014	142.0 ft	95.5°	172.5°	13.7 ft
n. 10	42.26452487	-124.39057908	206.2 ft	103.0°	166.7°	15.2 ft
n. 11	42.26427377	-124.38989628	---	116.3°	---	12.3 ft

10 *site A*

Generated by Measure Map Pro on Nov 17, 2019 at 3:36:22 PM
PerimetroKey: 0.86 mi
Area: 0 sq yd

Blue Blink One;
Mobile GIS technologies



Map points:: 10

Polygon: Polygon 2
PerimetroKey: 0.36 mi

site A

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to next	Azimuth	Angle	Altitude
n. 0	42.26927836	-124.39778188	507.1 ft	---	---	15.4 ft
n. 1	42.27065041	-124.39809440	431.3 ft	350.4°	123.2°	12.8 ft
n. 2	42.27145449	-124.39692537	660.0 ft	47.2°	51.9°	9.7 ft
n. 3	42.26964961	-124.39672455	316.6 ft	175.3°	110.6°	9.7 ft
n. 4	42.26927836	-124.39778188	---	244.7°	---	15.4 ft

Polygon: Parcel B downstream
PerimetroKey: 0.5 mi
Description: Parcel a down stream

site B

Point	Latitude	Longitude	Distance to next	Azimuth	Angle	Altitude
n. 0	42.26663853	-124.39492157	98.1 ft	---	---	17.0 ft
n. 1	42.26636945	-124.39491355	89.0 ft	178.7°	82.2°	11.1 ft
n. 2	42.26639736	-124.39524036	171.0 ft	276.6°	133.1°	11.2 ft
n. 3	42.26677447	-124.39561627	418.5 ft	323.5°	168.4°	11.6 ft
n. 4	42.26781601	-124.39626779	442.8 ft	335.1°	170.2°	10.2 ft
n. 5	42.26898889	-124.39669519	105.7 ft	344.9°	120.8°	10.2 ft
n. 6	42.26919722	-124.39642345	356.9 ft	44.1°	39.2°	11.8 ft
n. 7	42.26822134	-124.39653546	342.2 ft	184.9°	224.2°	9.8 ft
n. 8	42.26749538	-124.39573364	229.9 ft	140.6°	245.0°	14.0 ft
n. 9	42.26765142	-124.39491075	369.1 ft	75.7°	75.2°	15.3 ft
n. 10	42.26663853	-124.39492157	---	180.5°	---	17.0 ft