

The object of having a permit & regulations is preemptive, to have operators follow the rules rather than to fine someone after they have caused irreparable harm that may take years for mother nature to repair. This bill just makes the moratorium permanent.

Motorized mining does not describe what is being regulated, its like saying to regulate motorized logging?

The state of Oregon regulates the effects of mining in two ways removal/fill and NPDES point source discharge. In ESH removal/fill is < 25cy it's 15'long x 15'wide x 3'depth

Methylmercury only forms in lakes, dams & estuaries there are no dams below mining areas, the Rogue is a drowned river estuary, in general, the estuary follows the shape of the river channel, there isn't much history of mercury from mining on the Umpqua, The Chetco is also a drowned river but also really small with highly modified by jetties, marinas and a dike. The only estuary identified by the NMFS is the Smith river estuary and it has little to no mining.

The Rogue River is now closed to dredging due to the now partially approved 303d list.

With the new 700pm NPDES, removing grandfathering, stream segments listed on the 303d list for sedimentation are now closed.

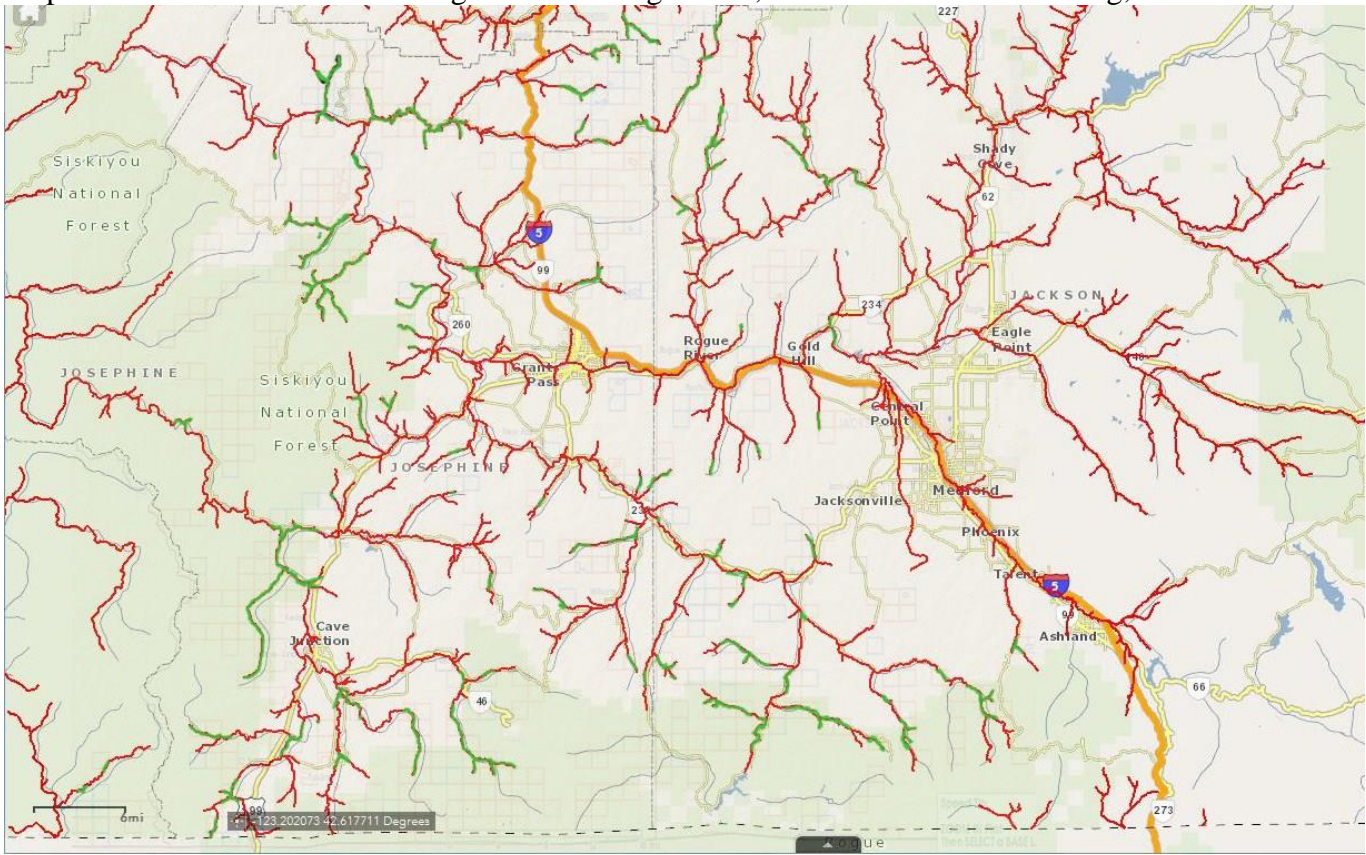
These river segments are the most likely areas for parasitic lamprey ammocoetes.

Please don't close our mining claims, to allow the small amount of mining that according to the 2016 NMFS biologic opinion **“the actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of coho salmon or result in destruction or adverse modification of their designated critical habitats or slow conservation efforts”**. ( See exhibit A )  
( <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2017R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/96025> )

In-stream Gravel mining is the mining that was identified at the time of listing for the coho salmon (62 FR 24588), NMFS (2014) did not identify gold mining as a key limiting threat for any of the SONCC Coho salmon populations in southern Oregon; nor are gold mining activities considered to be key limiting threats, (i.e., agriculture, channelization/diking, dams/diversions, road, timber harvest, or urban/residential/industrial development). Additionally. Mining was only one of 11 activities identified; effects from gold mining are related to some of the limiting stresses of the ESU populations. By following conservation measures and permit BMP's effects are temporary, most effects will occur only during the summer mining season these effects are only temporary, forage communities will recover, spawning gravels will be available and habitat will persist on an annual to biennial basis; therefore, gold mining will not perpetuate or contribute to the intense and severe long-term effects of mining that resulted in identification of mining as one of activities responsible for decline of Coho salmon at the time of listing.

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Map of ESH streams Southern Oregon with mining claims, all the red is still no mining;



Detail of Grave creek with only <25cy per claim (bright green) that's 25cy = 15'x15'x 3'

