

## E N E R G Y   O U T L I N E

Improved energy forecasting and a regional approach, coupled with continued conservation and a view towards renewables have been Governor Atiyeh's strategy to resolve and eliminate energy shortages and balance resources to reduce costs and maintain a stable supply.

### I.     Alternate Energy Development

On March 16, 1979, Governor appeared before a Joint Legislative body to discuss the need for a renewable resource alternatives and energy self-reliance. He kicked off an initiative known as the Alternate Energy Development Commission.

This Commission had a single task - discover how much energy we had, how soon it could be on line and at what costs.

This produced some 33 bills and a number of strategies that were passed virtually in tack by the Legislative body.

In 1980, passage of a statewide ballot measure initiated by the Governor called the Small Scale Energy Loan Program occurred.

1979 and the Governor's transition marked his early and strong support for the Northwest Power Bill. The Governor's deadlock breaking concept of a Northwest Regional Power Council made up of representatives from from Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington has set the tone for regional energy problem solving in the Northwest.

During the governor's term in office, the state has assisted 141,641 homes in weatherizing efforts.

Commercial buildings have felt the energy conservation as well. 1,292 tax credits in solar and conservation techniques were issued since 1979 and 163 Small Scale Energy Loans as well.

459 energy projects, including multiple buildings like Umpqua Community College in Roseburg with 21 buildings have been weatherized.

The Governor's conservation ethic not only was demonstrated in the private sector, but in state government as well. Travel plans were altered, public transportation programs supported. Employee mileage has been reduced 3.4 million miles and gasoline consumption by 320,000 gallons.

Clean up of the Lakeview uranium mill tailings site has also fallen under the purview of the Department of Energy. X

The Department received \_\_\_\_\_ amount of state funds and \_\_\_\_\_ amount of federal funds in its clean up effort.

Under the Governor's administration in 1982, Trojan had its first approved emergency response program from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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## E N E R G Y

The first years of Governor Atiyeh's administration were marked with substantial efforts toward energy self-reliance. This effort was begun on March 16, 1979, in an unusual presentation before the Joint Legislative body on the need for renewable resource alternatives and energy self-reliance. This effort produced extraordinary results.

While delivering his "New Energy Directions for Oregon" address to the legislative assembly, Governor Atiyeh said, "Oregon has an enormous and virtually untapped natural resource to which we must turn if we are to achieve a higher degree of energy independence."

Over 33 bills were introduced as the result of the Alternate Energy Development Commission - a blue ribbon panel which was charged with discovering how much energy we had, how soon it could be on line and at what cost. These bills, some melded into others, passed virtually in tact.

This was coupled in 1980 with the passage of a statewide ballot measure which initiated the Small Scale Energy Loan Program.

During the governor's term of office, the state has assisted in weatherizing 141,641 homes. This is exclusive of utility programs or individual efforts unassisted by the state.

Commercial buildings have also felt energy conservation results during the Governor's term. 1292 tax credits in solar and conservation techniques were issued since 1979 and 163 Small Scale Energy Loans as well.

This coupled with 459 energy projects including multiple buildings like Umpqua Community College in Roseburg with 21 buildings weatherized, will greatly reduce our dependence on new and foreign energy resources.

The Governor's strong conservation ethic not only was displayed in efforts in the residential and commercial sectors, but in state government as well. Travel plans were altered and public transportation programs supported. Employee mileage has been reduced 3.4 million miles and gasoline consumption by 320,000 gallons.

Efforts to solve Oregon's energy problems cannot be made in a vacuum. This led early on in the Governor's administration to support and eventual passage of the Northwest Power Bill and the Governor's deadlock-breaking concept of a Northwest Regional Power Council made up of two representatives from each of the four Northwest states; Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Improved energy forecasting and a regional approach, coupled with continued conservation and a view toward renewables, have been the Governor's strategy to resolve and eliminate energy shortages and balance resources to reduce costs and maintain a stable supply.