

OUTLINE FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Legislative Participation:

During the Governor's twenty plus years in the Legislative body, he participated in drafting Oregon's Clean Air, Land Use and Clean Water laws.

Under his Administration, the following activities have come to fruition:

- I. Culmination of the US/Canada Fish Treaty which guarantees that fish produced in Oregon are returned to Oregon's coast and streams.
- II. Passage of the Northwest Power Bill which led to the development of a strong fish and wildlife component. This program will see millions of dollars expended to enhance Oregon's anadromous fish runs - the objective being to return to "pre dam" levels.
- III. During the Governor's administration, the contentious issue of field burning was resolved through a negotiated smoke management plan.
- IV. Standards for woodburning stoves were instigated during the Governor's term of office.
- V. In 1983, more environmental laws than any other session of the early 70's came to fruition. Those included a series of hazardous waste bills:
 - (a) The Public Utility Commissioner increased its regulatory oversight concerning hazardous waste transportation;
 - (b) DEQ increased its oversight authority over the siting of waste facilities and storage in 1985;
 - (c) Clean up measures at the Lakeview uranium mill tailings facilities began during the Atiyeh years under the state Department of Energy requiring both substantial amounts of federal and state funds;
 - (d) Spill response plans were instigated under the Governor's term and completed both off Oregon's coast and throughout the state; and
 - (e) Standards for emergency response planning have also been developed under his tenure.

VI. Water is one of the major issues of the 80's. Under the Governor's term the following accomplishments were achieved:

- (a) Minimum streamflow recommendations were carried out;
- (b) Recodifying of the Water Resource Commission took place;
- (c) Critical groundwater areas were designated with the Governor simultaneously instigating a Critical Groundwater Task Force that looked at augmenting those limited supplies in heavily irrigated areas of the state.

VII. Land Use Planning

- (a) Atiyeh defended and headed the opposition to Ballot Measure #10 which would have eliminated the program;
- X (b) When the Governor took office, only 31 local jurisdictions were acknowledged, as of May 1986, only two remain to be acknowledged;
- (c) In 1983, the Governor streamlined the land use planning decision making process which included specific time lines on the Court of Appeals;

VIII. During the Governor's tenure he led a major purchase of the Lower Deschutes River, 13 miles of public water ownership with a total of approximately 93 miles in public ownership on and adjacent to the Deschutes raising approximately \$1.5-\$2 million.

IX. The Governor's efforts in the Columbia River Gorge have awakened the state of Washington's interest in looking at a regional approach that would maintain and protect as well as enhance under a national designation the Gorge to ensure tourism and preserve the attributes of the state.

R E S O U R C E M A N A G E M E N T

Governor Atiyeh articulated his position on the management of Oregon's natural resources early in his administration. He did not intend to preside over dividing up of the remains of the state's natural resources, he said; instead, he wanted to see Oregon's resources enhanced. He also wanted to maintain and improve the environmental laws under which the state operated.

During the 1970's when Oregon cities rose to prominence as the nation's most liveable, many Oregonians viewed the environment and the economy as an either/or choice. Governor Atiyeh was convinced, however, that need not be the case.

Atiyeh, an avid fly fisherman who participated in the drafting of Oregon's Clean Air, Land Use and Clean Water laws while still a legislator, said that all are complimentary. He said that higher rankings of "liveability" entice and actually promote a healthy economy which in turn makes environmental protection even more important.

Under his administration, thirty years of dialogue on the US/Canada fisheries issues came to fruition. Dr. John Donaldson, the director of Oregon's Fish and Wildlife Department, resolved the differences and negotiated a treaty which requires fish produced in Oregon to return to Oregon's coast and streams for harvest and for increased spawning activity.

Also during the Atiyeh years, passage of the Northwest Power Bill which he strongly advocated led to the development of a strong fish and wildlife component. This program will see millions of dollars put into enhancement of Oregon's anadromous fish runs, the

objective being to return them to "pre dam" levels of production.

Based on the theory that Oregonians, could and should work together to improve environmental issues while maintaining a healthy economy led Atiyeh to put together a workable smoke management plan that ended the long-fought war between field burners and urban dwellers especially in the Eugene area.

Based on Atiyeh's initiatives, the 1983 Legislature actually approved more environmental laws than any session since the early 1970's. Those initiatives included strengthening and clarifying the various roles of state agencies in the areas of hazardous waste. The Public Utility Commission increased its regulatory oversight concerning hazardous waste transportation. The Department of Environmental Quality increased its oversight and authority over siting of waste facilities and storage in 1985. Clean up measures at the Lakeview uranium mill tailings facilities have begun during the Atiyeh years under the state Department of Energy. This required a substantial melding of state and federal funds. Spill response plans both off Oregon's coast and throughout the state have been completed. Training and standards for emergency response planning have also been developed under his tenure.

Another of Oregon's firsts was accomplished under the Atiyeh Administration. We were the first state to implement statewide standards for woodburning stoves. Within months, Colorado was talking about using the Oregon law as a model.

As water tables fell and streamflows diminished in some parts of the state, new legislation was adopted recommending minimum stream flows and studies were begun on strategic methods to view many of our state's river basins. A special task force on the Umatilla basin

groundwater was funded at Governor Atiyeh's request in response to critical groundwater designations. The Governor believed that if we were going to limit groundwater, we should find ancillary and additional supplies of water to meet the agriculture needs in that heavily irrigated portion of the state.

Although some Oregonians fought the state's first in the nation land use planning laws, Atiyeh actively defended them against voter repeal. He headed the opposition to Ballot Measure #10 in 1982 which would have led to the elimination of the program. He strongly supported completion of the state's land use planning laws, an ambitious model that no other state has even tried to copy. When Atiyeh took office only 31 local jurisdictions were acknowledged. As of May 1986, only 2 are left for completion and certainly by the end of his term, each and every city and county in the state of Oregon will have an approved and acknowledged comprehensive plan.

The Governor at the same time, recognizing that the process of reaching land use decisions had become unnecessarily slow, won approval of a streamlined law in 1983 that significantly reduced the amount of time for land use decisions to be made. This included the specific time line for the Court of Appeals.

Land use planning was an excellent example of putting the environmental regulation to work to promote the economy. While protecting certain lands from development, land use planning zoned other properties for industry. This meant companies could move to Oregon without the expense or harassment of costly zoning battles. In addition, plans showed industry what services (such as water, sewers, transportation) would be available through the year 2000.

One of Atiyeh's greatest accomplishments was the purchase of over 26 miles along and adjacent to the Lower Deschutes River.

This land will now be in public ownership for all time. This effort in lean times caused Atiyeh to go to private parties to raise the approximately \$1.5-\$2 million that was required for this major purchase.

Preservation of the Columbia River Gorge has long been an Atiyeh administration objective. With others, he managed to create a regionwide perspective that the Columbia River Gorge needed to be maintained, protected and enhanced and that a national designation would not only insure tourism, but preservation of the attributes which make it so breathtaking.

Without question, Oregon's natural resources are better managed and more protected now than they were in 1979. This has been done with an effort to increase the productivity of the resource through the fisheries decisions and actions that have been undertaken and to preserve those areas in public ownership which need to be preserved and with a greater eye towards the increasing problems of oversight and regulation of hazardous waste.