

Three proposals would shape 'new' LCDC

This is the second of a two-part series on the LCDC.

By GREG WASSON
Of the Emerald

Oregon's land use revolution, begun with the passage of SB 100 in 1973, is about to enter a new phase.

The bill established the Land Conservation and Development Commission, an agency charged with developing statewide goals for objectives like preserving farmland and providing sufficient housing.

The commission responded by drafting 19 planning goals and within the next year should approve the last of the 277 local plans applying those goals to regional realities.

Once local plans are adopted, what role should the LCDC play? There are three major pieces of legislation aimed at forging the boards' new character. A quick synopsis of the three bills is provided by Eldon

Hoet, LCDC's liaison with the Legislature.

One is being offered by senators L.B. Day, D-Salem, and Ted Hallock, D-Portland, both of whom have early experience with the program.

"Their bill is best described as one which provides the department with a reasonably strong power to review local amendments to existing plans," Hoet says, adding that the bill essentially would maintain the state's strong voice in the planning process.

"The second one," Hoet explains, "the one prepared by Douglas County, would allow the commission to object to amendments to local plans only by appeals to a newly established land use court.

"A third bill, proposed by the interim committee on land use headed by Sen. Jack Ripper (D-North Bend) is kind of in between the other two. This bill would have the department use the existing land use board of



appeals to appeal any amendment they disagreed with."

Both of the latter bills represent drastic changes in the way land use decisions are made. Currently, the LCDC has the power to reject local actions without going to court, a procedure that vests substantial power in the state body. Requiring the board to seek independent enforcement by a separate court or agency would likely mean less state invol-

vement in local planning decisions.

"Under either the Ripper bill or the Douglas County bill, we have to use attorneys," Hoet says. "Our attorney is the Attorney General's office. The estimate is that such an appeal will cost \$2,000 a pop."

However, Ripper defends his committee's bill, saying that the LCDC needs to be cut back.

"What's wrong with local people making local decisions? Although they give a lot of lip

service to local planning, I think the planning's been done by the state.

"Once the plan has been approved, people ought to be able to go about their business without the government all over their neck."

House Majority Leader Grattan Kerans, D-Eugene, disagrees with Markham's negative assessment of the LCDC.

"Overall, SB 100, and the LCDC created by it, has done a superior job in protecting the resources of Oregon, and providing for a method of wise use and development of the land."

Kerans predicts, given the fact people have twice approved the LCDC in statewide elections, the agency will live on.

"There will be legislation adopted to continue the LCDC and the state's role in the land use matters.

"I don't think there's any doubt about that."

Agency offers energy assistance

By CAROL MORTON
For the Emerald

Students who are having trouble paying their heating bills this winter may qualify for financial help from the Low Income Energy Assistance Program.

LIEAP is designed to assist low-income households in meeting the rising costs of home heating. This is the first year the program has offered financial assistance.

The program, which runs from Dec. 15 to April 30, has \$774,000 to spend.

"Right now there is more money than applications," says Frank Harvey, LIEAP coordinator, but Harvey says he anticipates being "overwhelmed" by applications soon.

Students who qualify may receive \$130 to \$373 this winter to help pay energy bills, but LIEAP is not a loan program.

"Students have to prove themselves vulnerable to the rising costs of heat," explains Harvey. "The students have to either pay the heating bill themselves or pay it through their rent bill."

To apply, students must provide proof of their income

and heat source. They must also prove they don't depend on their parents for support, by showing either their own or their parents' 1979 tax return.

A copy of the heating bill would verify heating costs.

Federal education grants to students are not counted as income. Medical deductions also may put the student in the necessary low-income bracket.

"I personally think it's real liberal," Harvey says. "If a student is on a federal education grant, he will probably need the money and probably get it."

The payments in most cases will be made directly to the heating supplier. The payment amount is based on the heat source.

LIEAP also has a year-round consumer advocate to advise and assist low-income residents with heating payment problems.

Students can apply for LIEAP assistance by walking in or by mailing the application. The deadline for applications is April 15.

Students can obtain more information by calling 687-FUEL.

The LIEAP program in Lane County is operated by the Lane County Housing Authority and Community Services in Eugene.

DEQ decreases role

Recycling efforts will soon rest more heavily on the shoulders of Oregon citizens and legislators.

The state's Department of Environmental Quality will take a less active role in recycling during the next few years because of recent budget cuts, Jim Swenson, of the agency's government relations office, said during a panel discussion Sunday.

The DEQ "will continue to provide recycling information," Swenson said. But it will have to focus on the more "easily defined" environmental problems of public health, such as safe drinking water, air pollution and hazardous waste, he said.

This leaves it to individuals to make an impact on recycling legislation, Swenson said. Some recycling issues that may

come up in the Legislature this session include source separation and a proposal to include wine cans in the bottle bill.

Source separation is the sorting of garbage for such items as bottles, cans and newspapers before disposal pick-up.

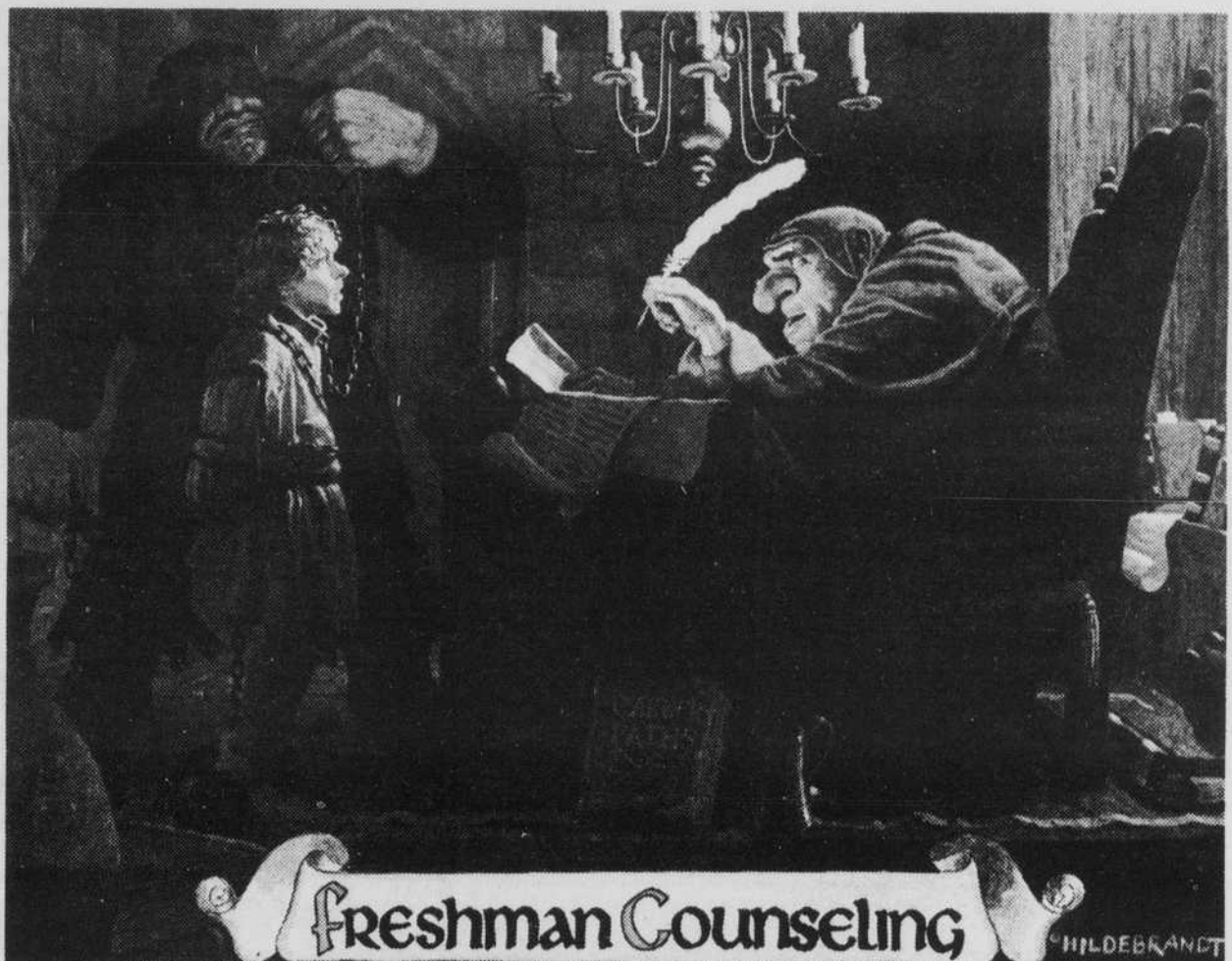
Wayne Fawbush, chair of the Oregon House Environment and Energy Committee, said he is "willing to force the issue and require source separation."

Source separation wouldn't require a lot of money, Fawbush said.

"The Legislature doesn't have to do a lot, just give localities some direction."

Fawbush said separating garbage at the source would be better than sending it to a solid waste plant for separation because such plants generally have failed to work.

McDonald's® Presents: The Campus Crisis Collection



Free poster with purchase of any large sandwich and medium or large size Coke

Trademark ®

The Coca-Cola Company, famed purveyors of good taste, commissioned Gregory and Timothy Hildebrandt, famed illustrators of the "Lord of the Rings" calendars to produce an unprecedented series of five posters. Each is a full-colored, 18" x 24" study of one of the traumas of college life. Together they comprise The Campus Crisis Collection.

How, you wonder, can you obtain these wonders? We're glad we asked. Just go to a

participating McDonald's, purchase any large sandwich* and a medium or large size Coke, and request the poster of the week — "Freshman Counseling," "Home Game," "Chemistry 101," "Cramming" or "Blind Date." At no charge.

We're confident you will be pleased with your Campus Crisis posters. If you're not, write to the Hildebrandt brothers. You'll still enjoy the artfulness of your McDonald's sandwich and Coke.

OFFER GOOD AT PARTICIPATING
McDONALD'S RESTAURANTS

1417 Villard St.
Eugene, Or.

Nobody can do it
like McDonald's can™



*Either a Big Mac®, Quarter Pounder®, (weight before cooking 4 oz. or 113.4 gm.), Quarter Pounder with cheese or Filet-O-Fish® sandwich

Offer good — while supplies last through January 25th.

© 1979 McDonald's Corporation