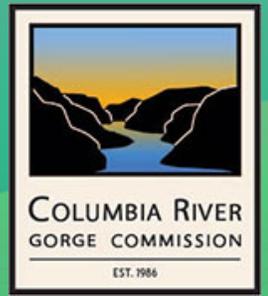


# Gorge Gazette



FALL 2016 • A PUBLICATION OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE COMMISSION

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## Scenic Area turns 30 Commission makes serious progress



A SWEEPING VISTA of the eastern Columbia River Gorge was taken from Rowena Crest, showing the sandbars surrounding Mayer Park. The federal Act that created the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area passed the House of Representatives on October 16, 1986 and the Senate on October 17. It was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on **November 17**. In this issue, we'll take a look back at the many changes that took place and those that haven't taken place as a result of this Act.

Rodger Nichols photo

# Remembering 1986

The National Scenic Area Act was passed by Congress in October, 1986 and signed by President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 17, 1986. Here are some reminders of how many things have changed since 1986.

Cassette tapes were edging out vinyl .

Average Income per year \$22,400.

Average Monthly Rent \$385.

Average Price for new car \$9,255.

The first ever musicians are inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. They were Chuck Berry, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Fats Domino, The Everly Brothers, Buddy Holly, Jerry Lee Lewis, Little Richard, and Elvis Presley.

Top Gun was the highest grossing film of the year. In its first weekend, it made over \$8 million dollars.

“Rock Me Amadeus” by Falco was the #1 single of the year and The Cosby Show was the top television show.

The Berlin Wall still divided East and West Germany. It wouldn't come down until 1989.

Apartheid ruled in South Africa and would for another five years.

The original Nintendo Entertainment System was released in the U.S., with titles including “Super Mario Brothers” and “The Legend of Zelda.”

Apple introduced the Macintosh Plus with an available external drive boasting a whopping 800 K of storage.

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday becomes a national holiday.

# Welcome...

## From Executive Director Krystyna U. Wolniakowski

As I passed the “Entering Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area” sign near exit 18 of I-84 for the first time as the new Executive Director in March 2015 — that brown highway sign I had passed countless times throughout my 40 years of living in Oregon — it had an entirely new meaning for me. I was entering my new “85-mile long, 292,500 acre office” and I was overwhelmed with pride, excitement, gratitude, and a deep sense of responsibility.

Thirteen Gorge communities in six counties of Oregon and Washington, four treaty tribes, metropolitan area residents of nearby Vancouver and Portland, and millions of visitors from all over the world rely on these unique and beautiful Gorge resources for their personal enjoyment and/or employment. Making land use decisions to protect the scenic, cultural, recreation and natural resources of the Gorge while also supporting economic development as is specified in the National Scenic Area Act of 1986, is challenging, but more important than ever, as we prepare for the next decade to preserve the special character, vistas and resources of the National Scenic Area—our jewel of the northwest.

Bringing to this position my 35 years of experience in natural resources management, our Gorge Commission staff and I have been working collaboratively with landowners, businesses, treaty tribes, interest groups, transportation authorities, ports, and local government agencies, as well as county commissions. It has been very rewarding so far to listen to the diversity of perspectives and to better understand how to assure the Gorge remains a sustainable and livable region with economic vitality. I believe the Commission has made significant progress in the short time since I started.

As we look forward to celebrating our 30th anniversary on November 17, 2016, we will have, for the first time since creating the National Scenic Area, legal descriptions of our 13



urban areas that will provide certainty of the boundaries which is important for strategic planning of growth and development while also continuing to protect the landscapes and their habitats in the areas we manage.

We are also launching our “Gorge 2020” Management Plan review and update process together with the U.S. Forest Service, which will give agencies and the public an opportunity for robust engagement in providing information to the Commission as we move forward to address the urgent issues such as increased congestion and the impact on public safety, coordinated bi-state regional transportation opportunities, and fossil fuel transport in the next ten years.

Starting in mid-November through the end of January, I will be visiting with each of the Gorge's six county commissions, planning commissions, and city councils to share our roadmap and process we will follow with the Management Plan Review process. We will plan public workshops and work closely with our 13-member Commission to assure that by mid-2019 we will have a plan that reflects our values, vision and strategies, and sets our course for the next decade. I look forward to meeting many more of you in the months ahead! Please check our website for Gorge2020 meeting schedules and updates starting in December 2016

To contact Krystyna, please email her at: [krystyna.wolniakowski@gorgecommission.org](mailto:krystyna.wolniakowski@gorgecommission.org)

# Welcome...

## From National Scenic Area Manager Lynn Burditt

What a year full of milestones, from the Centennial of Eagle Creek to the 30th anniversary of the National Scenic Area Act on November 17!

Such moments help us take stock of how far we've come and consider where we're headed. Our work to protect scenic, natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the Columbia River Gorge, while fostering compatible economic growth, would not be possible without our partners.

Collaboration is part of what makes the Scenic Area so special. Consider the Historic Columbia River Highway, which also celebrated its 100th anniversary this year. It was thrilling to see communities around the Gorge celebrate the Highway all season long, and exciting to realize how much more everyone accomplishes when working closely together.

I'd like to think that two of

our popular hiking trails also illustrate how we work with communities to protect the Gorge. The first, Eagle Creek Trail, dates back to the early days of the Forest Service. Carved by hand from a cliffside starting in 1916, it has provided 100 years of recreation to campers at Eagle Creek, the first developed campground in the young Forest Service. It's striking how little it has changed in a century.

Cape Horn is known for the role it played in inspiring the designation of the Columbia River Gorge as a National Scenic Area. Despite many obstacles, a unique Cape Horn trail – as well as its amazing vistas – is now an experience that can be shared by all.

If you have a chance, visit the trail this year. As you walk through its country lanes (with curious goats watching you hike), majestic forests, rock screens, and restored lands, re-



Lynn Burditt

member that the road to one of the most popular overlooks in the Gorge was not always easy. Working together, it became a reality, and can inspire us as we look forward to the next 30 years.

We are honored and humbled to be stewards of your public land.



LOOKING SOUTH from the Cape Horn Lookout gives a sweeping view of the Oregon side of the Columbia

Rachel Pawlitz photo

# View from the Chair...

by Bowen Blair

As the “Remembering 1986” column in our inaugural Gorge Gazette shows, much has changed since 1986 when Congress passed the National Scenic Area Act and President Reagan signed it.

“Remembering 1986” could have included other examples. In 1986, for instance, climate change had not yet emerged as a political issue. And how many people would have believed—30 years ago—that recreation would grow so quickly that segments of the Historic Columbia River Highway would turn into parking lots on weekends and actual parking lots—I-84’s Multnomah Falls and Dog Mountain, for example—would overflow, causing sight-seers and hikers to be turned away, creating traffic congestion, safety hazards and spoiling adventures? That popular trails like Oneonta Gorge and Angel’s Rest would be jam-packed? Or that mile-long unit trains would regularly ply the Gorge, hauling enormous loads of coal and volatile oil?

Just as challenging for the Gorge Commission, and for our constituents within and outside of the Gorge, is what has not changed. Our Management Plan, first adopted in the early 1990’s, has largely not changed despite these new challenges. And unfortunately, the Gorge Commission’s budget—primarily funded by the two states—has also not changed. In fact, the Commission’s budget is 12% less than our 1987 budget when adjusted



BOWEN BLAIR listens intently at an August 2014 Gorge Commission meeting.  
Rodger Nichols photo

for inflation, and less than half that recommended by independent experts.

But there is good news. We have a Commission that is committed to working together. We have 13 Commissioners with very different backgrounds, perspectives and experiences, which is an asset. We respect each other and share a goal of making tangible, substantial progress towards both of the Act’s purposes: protecting and enhancing the scenic, natural, cultural and recreational resources, and protecting and supporting the Gorge’s economy in a way that is consistent with resource protection.

Our highest priority is reviewing our Management Plan and revising it where warranted. The Act requires this review be conducted every ten years. Our last Plan review was conducted twelve years ago (so we’re two years overdue) by the Commis-

sion’s ten staff members. Due to budget cuts, we now have six staff. Plan review involves extensive outreach—to the public, the four Treaty Tribes, the business community, and all of our partners, stakeholders and agencies.

We are asking Oregon and Washington to each increase our budget by \$250,000 for the upcoming biennium. This \$500,000 increase—while not large by state budget standards—would make an enormous difference in our ability to conduct a thorough and timely review of our Management Plan. It would create two new positions for Management Plan review that would allow us to better coordinate with the four Treaty Tribes and to move forward with a Vital Signs Indicator Program to help us monitor the health of the Gorge’s scenic, natural, cultural, recreational and economic resources.

We were all reminded this summer, with the derailment of an oil train and subsequent fire at Mosier, of the potentially dire consequences of not keeping planning and regulation current. The Commission is responsible for keeping the National Scenic Area extraordinary, and a thorough Management Plan review process and an increased budget are two of our highest priorities to ensure that we will be successful.

*Bowen Blair is an Oregon gubernatorial appointee. He was elected Chair of the Commission in 2015.*

# Forest Service Q & A calms residents' fears

In January, 1987, just weeks after the bill was signed into law, the U.S. Forest Service distributed a four-page tabloid-sized newspaper in January 1987 to explain to people living in the region what the new Scenic Area was about and how it might affect them.

On the first page one key paragraph sought to allay fears of property owners. Under the heading "A New Focus on Tradition," it read "The Gorge is not a wilderness or a park. That is not the purpose of the Scenic Area. It is home to 40,000 people. The Act recognizes the historic presence of people in the Gorge, and will not eliminate traditional land and resource uses."

That statement is followed up on the back page with this detailed Q&A.

## 1. Can I be forced to sell my home to the Forest Service?

You will not be forced to sell your home to the Forest Service. Purchase through condemnation of private property used for single family homes, educational, religious or charitable purposes, farming or grazing may only occur if there is a substantial change in use. An example might be if you decided to change your home into an industrial plant. Even under such circumstances, a determination to condemn will be made on a case-by-case basis, and only after all reasonable efforts were made to change the use or purchase the property on a willing seller basis.

## 2. Can I build a new home

Redskins overcome 49ers, Montana 14-6; details in Sports

## The Oregonian

Forecast wet; high, 54; low, 44; report on Page 2

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## Hesitant Reagan signs Columbia Gorge bill

By JAMES C. FLANIGAN

WASHINGTON — President Reagan reluctantly signed a bill Monday creating a 277,000-acre Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, but he expressed "grave doubts" about its constitutionality.

Reagan signed the bill after heavy lobbying by its congressional supporters from the Pacific Northwest, just hours before a midnight deadline to approve the measure or let it die. "In signing this bill, I have grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the provision... which would authorize the governors of Washington and Oregon and the state-appointed Columbia River Gorge Commission to disapprove federal (private land) condemnation actions," Reagan said.

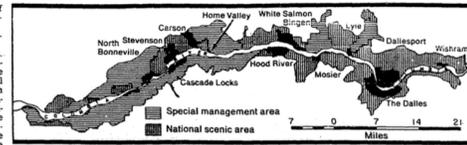
The act establishes a 13-member Columbia River Gorge Commission, with members from Oregon and Washington, which will have three years to write regulations limiting future development within the area. The act exempts 13 narrow ridges from

its provisions and places about half the scenic area under the commission's authority.

The remaining area will be supervised by the U.S. Forest Service. Congress approved the bill Oct. 14 and sent it to Reagan, but the Justice Department recommended he veto it because it appeared the bill would allow the bi-state commission to veto any federal land condemnation plans. Reagan said that he finally decided to sign the bill with the understanding that the commission's recommendations would be advisory, not binding, removing the constitutional question.

"While I am strongly opposed to the federal regulation of private land use planning, I am signing this bill because of the far-reaching support of both states for solution to the long-standing problems related to the management of the Columbia River Gorge," Reagan said.

Several Northwest congressmen said the law could serve as a national model for preserving similar areas, but Oregon Republican Rep.



Denny Smith and Bob Smith attacked the bill.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., who spent most of the weekend heading off a presidential veto by telephoning high-level administration officials, said that the president's approval establishes "a new partnership" of federal, state and local governments.

"After nearly 30 years of effort,

I'm ecstatic that we have secured protection for a gem of God's creation," Hatfield said. "It has been an uphill battle, won only by consensus, compromise and commitment."

"The obvious winners are the thousands of residents of the gorge — who will no longer be subjected to political turmoil and indecision — and the tens of thousands of Americans and people the world

over who will forever be able to view this beautiful area," he said.

Sen. Bob Packwood, the state's other Republican senator who was the first in Congress to sponsor a gorge protection bill, issued a statement expressing "jubilation and utter joy" that the president decided to sign the bill.

"I can't remember a time when so much energy, anxiety and frustra-

tion have been devoted to convincing a president he should sign a bill," Packwood said.

Both Oregon senators promised to work to resolve any remaining technical problems with the legislation.

Rep. Denny Smith, a critic of the bill, said it was "a fundamentally flawed" bill.

"Bureaucrats who live on the Potomac are now in control of the Columbia Gorge," Smith said, adding that he hoped that the bill's sponsors would not "walk away" before finding ways to provide jobs for the gorge's residents. He noted the gorge has a high unemployment rate.

"A few added tourists in the summer will not sustain these people from September to June," he said.

Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore., who represents most of the gorge land on the Oregon side and also was strongly opposed to the gorge bill's passage, could not be reached for comment. He was hunting in Virginia.

Additional details on Page B4.

## in the Scenic Area?

There are no restrictions on residential construction in Urban Areas as a result of the legislation. Within the General Management Areas, you can build a new home as long as it does not adversely impact the scenic, cultural, recreational, or natural resources of the Gorge. In Special Management Areas you can build a new home if your property is 40 acres or more as long as it does not adversely impact the scenic, cultural, recreational or natural resources. Specific direction on residential construction will be developed in the Management Plan. During the interim, the Forest Service, and the Commission after it is established, will review projects to assure they are consistent with the legislation.

## 3. I want to remodel my home, or construct a garage or a barn. How will I be affected?

In general, most remodeling, garage, or barn construction will be allowed. Prior to completion of the Management Plan,

the Forest Service and the Commission, when it is formed, will review your proposal to determine its consistency with the Act. During the interim period, the Forest Service will work closely with the counties within existing processes to review proposals, so that decisions on projects will not be delayed. In most instances, a barn, a garage, or a home remodeling project will be allowed if it meets current county regulations. If you have questions regarding specific procedures contact your county building department or the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Office.

## 4. What is considered an existing use?

At a minimum, you must have a valid building permit, dated on or before November 17, 1986 (the date the President signed the legislation) for your activity to be an existing use.

## 5. Is logging restricted within the scenic area?

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# Commissioner Profile: Lorrie DeKay



By Commissioner Janet Wainwright

*She spent several hundred days at sea in the 1970's while doing biological research. She lived in Nigeria in the 90's where among other things she ran an after school Karaoke program. And, she is an accomplished Marimba player. She is a world traveler, scientist and teacher. She is Lorrie DeKay, Columbia River Gorge Commissioner*

Commissioner DeKay was born in Boston, Mass. She was the eldest of seven children — five sisters and one brother. She lived in the suburbs of Boston until she went to Northeastern University.

Lorrie chose Northeastern because it suited her learning style. The University is renowned for its investment in cooperative education and is committed to experiential learning by integrating study with professional work, research and service.

Lorrie alternated semesters doing marine research in Narragansett, Rhode Island and spending time in the classroom. There she solidified her lifelong love of science. She described her first 'co-op' job at Narragansett as a "plankton plucker" — pulling fish larvae from plankton and other data collection activities, both in the lab and at sea.

After Lorrie graduated in 1975, she began her full time ca-



AT WORK AT SEA in 1974, Lorrie DeKay worked as a "plankton plucker," pulling fish larvae from plankton, and conducting other data collection. Courtesy of Lorrie DeKay

reer as a Fisheries Biologist at the Narragansett Lab.

In 1976 an opportunity presented itself that Lorrie could not turn down. It was spring! Why not spend a month on a Polish research vessel side trawler? The *Wieczno* sailed to Woods Hole from Gdynia, Poland twice a year as part of an international cooperative research program. The NOAA fleet had stern trawlers specifically designed as scientific sampling platforms, so working on a side trawler was a new experience for Lorrie.

The Polish fishermen did the hard work of setting trawls and casting the nets for plankton collection off the starboard side of the ship. Lorrie was in charge of making sure all the data were

recorded, samples preserved, and counts accurate. She quickly became fluent in measuring fish in Polish.

Nobody but the captain spoke English on her watch that first trip, so she ended up communicating with hand signals, drawings, and liberal use of a Polish-German dictionary. Her seven years of German language study really paid off! She learned a lot of Polish very quickly, and also learned the pleasures of drinking Polish beer and vodka.

Lorrie was always ready to sign up for the next scheduled trip, and spent time on a Russian side trawler where her year of Russian in college served her well and on the very modern German research vessel *Anton*

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# CRITFC's Paul Lumley looks back

*Paul Lumley first joined the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission in 1987, just as the National Scenic Area Act was taking effect. The organization, which included the four Treaty Tribes mentioned in the Act: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce, had been founded ten years earlier.*

*For the past seven years, he has acted as its Executive Director, a position he stepped away from in mid-October to take a job with a Native American Education Association in Portland. Before he left, he agreed to an interview with Gorge Commissioner Rodger Nichols. The transcript below has been edited for clarity:*



PAUL LUMLEY grew up fishing on the Columbia with his father. An internship at CRITFC led to a 29-year career.

Contributed photo

## **How did you originally get involved with CRITFC?**

I grew up fishing on the river with my family and saw primarily CRITFC through an enforcement program. That's my experience with them.

I graduated from college with a degree in math and I was encouraged to consider an internship at CRITFC and when I walked through the front doors I realized all the great work that CRITFC was doing. It opened my eyes, impressed me deeply and I've been there ever since 1987.

## **When was CRITFC originally founded?**

CRITFC was founded in 1977 by four tribes - Yakama, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Nez Perce. The four tribes came to-

gether for three primary purposes: The first was to protect the fish runs and restore them; the second was to protect the treaty fishing right that was secured in our treaties of 1855, and the third was to establish a coordinated intertribal enforcement program.

## **What changes have taken place since that time?**

I'd say the biggest change is the fish runs. We have a lot more fish coming back. I believe the Tribes had a very strong role in bring those salmon runs back. At the time we thought we'd even be losing the salmon runs. So now to see, for example, a million fall Chinook coming back a couple of years in a row. That's something I never

thought I would see. I also saw spring Chinook return in one year in the early 90s where it was 10,000 spring Chinook in total. And now we regularly get more than 100,000, sometimes as high as 300,000 or 400,000 spring Chinook, so all the fish coming back is really incredible.

Another thing that has changed is the visibility of the Tribes and the tribal fishery. We see it on a regular basis in the press; people look to us as the definitive voice on the science. We are a force to be reckoned with.

## **It seems to me that the Gorge Commission has increased the amount of consulting that it's done with the tribes.**

You know, I believe that the Columbia River Gorge Commission has always had a strong partnership with the four Columbia River treaty tribes, ever since the Congressional Act was completed. The Tribes have a very strong role. I have always enjoyed a wonderful partnership with the Columbia River Gorge Commission, and I think that will continue for many years to come.

## **What do you see in the future for CRITFC?**

I'd say in the last several years we have seen big progress when it comes to addressing water quality, and that's something that I have focused on

*Continued on Page 10*

German research vessel Anton Dohrn. It was an exciting time of international cooperation on Georges Bank.

In 1979, she applied to the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography to work on her Masters while continuing to work at the lab. She spent some of her time at the NOAA/NMFS Woods Hole lab analyzing data for her thesis: a stock assessment, age and growth study, and larval distribution of the American Plaice. As the traditional flounder populations declined, fishermen were looking for replacements for the commercial markets. American Plaice, or 'Amerdabs', were finally broken out of the 'Other Flounder' category, and Lorrie's thesis gave managers baseline information on the species.

While at URI she met Lloyd DeKay who was also in graduate school. They were married in 1981 and moved to Houston where Lloyd worked for Gulf Oil as an international exploration geologist. Lorrie transferred to the NOAA lab in Galveston, where she turned her focus to shrimp population dynamics.

After 3.5 years Lloyd was transferred to Chevron's San

Ramon, California campus after the merger with Gulf. To keep her hand in the fisheries world, Lorrie got involved with the



FAREWELL TO NIGERIA celebration included Lorrie and Lloyd dressing in versions of traditional Nigerian costumes.

Courtesy of Lorrie DeKay

Women's Fisheries Network, and helped organize the new chapter in the Bay Area, and wrote a grant proposal for an alternative trawling gear study.

During this time their two daughters were born, and Lorrie shifted gears again, taking some early childhood education

classes and running a licensed family day care business for three years. An international posting finally came their way in 1991, so Lorrie, Lloyd, five year old Keara and 2 year old Alina embarked on a 6 year adventure to Lagos, Nigeria. While there she did something she considers one of the two most daring things she has ever done: rafting the Zambezi River in Zimbabwe at Victoria Falls. The other daring (and scary) thing: Being investigated by immigration officials when some Polish sailors jumped ship in Woods Hole (NOTE: she had NOTHING to do with it!)

In 1997 they moved back to the states and lived in New Orleans. Wherever Lloyd's job took them, Lorrie always managed to immerse herself in the life and culture of each location. With two young girls she was a natural as a substitute teacher and Girl Scout leader at the American International School in Lagos. She continued subbing in Junior High and High School in Louisiana when they were transferred. The family's last move for Lloyds work was in 2002 back to where it all started, Houston. There Lorrie was a popular math and science sub

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# Dekay

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at the high school, ESL tutor at the literacy council, and consultant for a firm that did settling in programs for international transferees and their families.

When Lloyd and Lorrie were deciding where they might want to retire, Lloyd remembered his time working with the Corps of Engineers in 1976 on Bonneville Dam's second power station. Though he lived in a small motel cabin in Cascade Locks, the beauty of The Gorge stayed with him. It was a magical place and he conveyed that to Lorrie. It certainly helped that Lorrie's sister Mary lived in McMinville.

In 2002 when visiting Lorrie's sister, the decision was made. Lorrie remembers the moment perfectly: the family was enjoying Mike's Ice Cream on Oak Street in Hood River when she and Lloyd had their epiphany. The beauty of the Columbia River Gorge on that summer day was overwhelming. She knew then and there, this was the place! The search for a house began.

They came back again in 2003, found a house in White Salmon at the start of a family vacation, and spent the rest of the trip working out details, in between visits to Crater Lake and Shakespeare plays in Ashland. They finally moved to White Salmon permanently in 2007. True community activists, Lloyd immediately got involved



PORTRAIT of Lorrie  
Contributed by Lorrie DeKay

in the White Salmon Arts Council, and from there, a City Council outreach group that became Community Partners, the Chamber of Commerce, and now also leads geology field trips with the Ice Age Floods Institute.

Lorrie became a stalwart volunteer in the Democratic Party. In 2008 she became a state committee person and did this for six years. In 2009 she filled a vacancy as County Vice-Chair and in 2010 became County Chair. In 2012 she was deeply involved in the caucus process in Klickitat County and was elected as a delegate to the Democratic Convention in Charlotte, North Carolina. According to Lorrie, "This was a political junkie's dream come true."

Her community involvement connected her to members of Jamba Marimba, a local band she has been part of since 2009. They play at the Gorge Grown

farmers markets, private parties, and other community events. Since 2010, Lorrie has also been a regular behind the bar on Fridays at the Springhouse Cellar tasting room in Hood River. She and Lloyd both enjoy helping several local wineries in the vineyards, in the tasting rooms, and bottling. Retirement skill sets expand rapidly here!

In 2013 Lorrie heard there may be an opportunity to get on the Columbia River Gorge Commission. The thought intrigued her because of her science background and her unconditional love of the Gorge – the place she and Lloyd now call home. The National Scenic Area ordinances had impacted many of the friends they'd made in the Gorge, especially in Klickitat County.

Lorrie strongly feels that the best way to make improvements is by getting involved, so she applied to become a Washington State gubernatorial appointee and, with the help of endorsements from friends and leaders on both sides of the Columbia, was appointed in June of 2013.

Lorrie is valuable member of the Commission and one of only three female members on the Commission. She is Chair of the Executive Committee and Co-chair of the Outreach Committee. Lorrie DeKay may be reached by e-mail at [Lorrie.Dekay@gorgecommission.org](mailto:Lorrie.Dekay@gorgecommission.org).

Logging can continue on private, State, and Federal lands throughout the Scenic Area. In General Areas, the only requirement is that the operation meet existing State Forest Practices Act and existing county ordinances.

Logging can also continue in the Special Management Areas, on private, state and National Forest land, as long as the scenic, cultural, recreational and natural values of the Gorge are not adversely affected. Depending on the location and visibility of a particular site, this may mean use of buffers along roads, or irregular edges on clearcuts instead of rectangular patches.

**6. I have a business in the Scenic Area, outside of an Urban Area. Will I be allowed to continue?**

Yes. Existing commercial and industrial uses will be allowed to continue, regardless of their location. The only possible exceptions are refuse dumps and sand, gravel or crushed rock operations.

New commercial and industrial uses will be more restricted. New industrial uses will be allowed only in Urban Areas. New commercial facilities will be also encouraged to locate in Urban Areas. However, new commercial facilities may locate in the General Areas, as long as they don't adversely impact the scenic, cultural, recreation or natural resources of the Gorge. Most new commercial use will be restricted in the Spe-

cial Management Areas, with the exception of recreational type development specified as a part of the Plan in the recreation assessment.

**7. I want to sell my home. It is located in a Special Management Area. Do I have to sell it to the Forest Service?**

No, you can sell your home using the same procedures as you would prior to the legislation. The Forest Service does not have "first right" on purchase of property.

**8. I have a small undeveloped parcel of land in a Special Management Area. Under current county zoning I can construct a house there. Can I still build my home under this legislation?**

Unless you hold a valid building permit dated on or before November 17, 1986, you will not be able to build a residence on a parcel of land under 40 acres within a Special Management Area.

**9. I want to sell my land to the Forest Service. What is the procedure?**

First, determine whether your property is eligible for purchase by the Forest Service (i.e., within the Special Management areas or the Dodson Warrendale Special Purchase Unit). If you are eligible, send us a proposal indicating your interest in selling the property. Include as much information as possible, such as a legal description of

your property, size, description of buildings and uses, and tax lot numbers. A map such as an assessor's plot would also be helpful. We will consider your proposal.

**10. The legislation authorizes \$10,000,000 in grants and loans for economic development projects that further the purpose of this Act. Are those monies limited to enhancing tourism and recreation?**

The monies are not limited to tourism and recreational facilities. They are available for "economic development projects that further the purposes of the Act." These projects will be specified in an economic development plan developed by each State, in consultation with the counties and Commission. These Plans will identify projects consistent with the Scenic Area Act which are eligible for grants and loans. While many tourism and recreational projects would be consistent with the Act, many other projects may also be consistent. Such projects could include (but are not limited to) enhancing traditional uses such as agriculture and forest management, and use of funds to enhance a variety of developments in the Urban Areas, which are exempt from any restrictions in the Act.



# Lumley

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since really Day One, stepping in as executive director seven years ago.

We, as humans, have a choice on whether we're going to drink the water out of the Columbia River, but the fish don't have that choice. They have to swim in that water, so we have to do everything we can to protect the fish.

We also, as tribal people, eat a lot more fish than the general public, so there is a duty and a responsibility by state and federal agencies to make this water cleaner. We have not given up on that. In fact, we've used that relationship that we have with the fish in our treaties of 1855 as leverage. And we now have, for example, the state of Oregon, that has the most protective water quality standard in the nation.

The biggest goal for us now, continuing in that line, is to get the states of Washington and Idaho to do the same thing.

Another area that has a bright future for us is the Columbia River Treaty. We just this past week got the Department of State where they are ready to renegotiate the terms with Canada, and this will be the biggest opportunity that we have in our lifetimes to change the way water is managed in the Columbia River and it's our opportunity to have water conditions that are better for the salmon and also for restoring fish passage to all historic locations — and that means fish past Grand Coulee Dam into Canada.

**As I understand the original negotiations did not involve the Tribes at all.**

Right. In the early 1960s the Columbia River Treaty was negotiated. And the terms actually were quite narrow as well; the focus was on power generation and flood control. Each country decided that they were going to leave other items, like the ecosystem, up for each country to determine on their own, and what a mistake that was.

If you look at what was happening in the 1960s, we were as tribal people, fighting for our rights, even for existence.

We had state enforcement that was harassing the tribal fishery, me included; I was a recipient of that harassment, so I know what it was like in the 60s and 70s. It's no surprise that the Tribes were not included in those negotiations. But that was then and this is now, and since those decisions were made, there have been significant advances in federal law to protect the environment and to protect the Tribes' rights.

So that was then and this is now and we knew that going into this process about six years ago and asserted our rights strongly. We developed a coalition of 15 tribes in the Columbia River Basin, got the federal agencies to the point where they had to not just work with us, but really, sincerely, explored tribal interests and rights, which they did, and we opened up the discussions to include all sovereigns, including four states — Oregon, Washing-

ton, Idaho and Montana — and then expanded the scope to include many stakeholders out there from environmentalists to power group members. So it's exciting to see that we finally reached agreement, at least in the [Columbia River] Basin and to see that come to fruition through the Department of State's approval to renegotiate the terms. That's pretty exciting to see happen.

**I think that comes from starting very early in the process, which is what you need to do to see things happen.**

In fact, the Tribes saw this even before I came back as the Executive Director in 2009. There was a resolution that was passed at the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians in 2008 that called upon the Columbia Basin tribes to start working together on this.

So when I came back as director, I joined that team effort in bringing people together, tribal governments together. The first step was to come to a decision, at least among the tribal governments on what is it about the treaty that we didn't like and what is it that we'd like to address in the future. It took us a couple of years to do, but we got it done.

**Everybody will benefit from that, not just the tribes.**

I think that's a fair statement to say on a number of fronts.

*Continued on Page 12*

The tribes work hard to bring the fish back; everyone benefits from that. The tribes work hard to improve water quality; everyone benefits from that. And so while the tribes might be on the front lines fighting for this, it's a true statement. Everyone benefits from it.

### **What prompted you to move on, and what's next for Paul Lumley?**

I've been in this position now for seven years, and it is one of the most difficult jobs I've ever had in my life. It's very complicated. I have four tribal governments that I work with. I have 115 staff. I work with many different federal agencies; probably all of them. State legislatures, environmentalists, stakeholders, the public. A wonderful partnership with the religious community. It is one of the most complicated and most difficult positions I've ever had and I'm ready for something new.

I've decided to move on to something that I also have a strong passion for and that is native youth education. So in a few days I'll be assuming my new role as executive director of the Native American Youth Association, which serves a community, primarily here in the Portland area of about 40,000 natives. I'm expecting I'll have a lot more time and I don't think I'll be traveling near as much. I'm looking forward to getting my life back. I have devoted my life to this position and I am ready for something different.

One of the most interesting projects I've had since coming back to the Commission, was something not directly related to our tribal fishery and that is the housing on the river.

When I came back from Washington, D.C. I saw our tribal members living in some of the worst housing conditions I have ever seen. And that says something because I used to be the Executive Director of the National American Indian Housing Council. I've seen bad housing in Indian country, and it is the worst right here in the Columbia River Gorge. And we drive by it every day. We don't actually see it, but it's there. And the Commission asked me to assist them in address the housing problem because we have tribal fishing sites that our tribal members have moved onto permanently and we need to address that problem.

The best way is to address the underlying social issues. I'm so excited now to see Congress stepping forward to do the right thing and to address this decades-old problem, to right this historic wrong.

When these dams were built and these reservoirs came up and flooded our tribal villagers, we didn't get our homes replaced, our villages replaced. We lost a lot of fishing sites. So it's great now to see the federal support step forward. And to be quite honest with you, the local communities along the Columbia River Gorge have also been very supportive.

And even though I'm moving over to the Native American Youth Association, they said I can continue to support the tribes' efforts to address the tribal housing on the Columbia River.

I intend to do so.



PAUL LUMLEY makes a presentation to the Columbia River Gorge Commission in 2012. Rodger Nichols photo

# Who's who? A list of commissioners

## Oregon Governor Appointee Position #1

Stafford Hansell	1987 - Jan. 1, 1994
Steve McCarthy	Mar. 29, 1994 - Apr. 20, 1998
Dave Robertson	Feb. 1, 1999 - Sept. 17, 2004
Jeff Condit	July 1, 2004 - Feb. 28, 2009
Barbara Roberts	Mar. 1, 2009 - Feb. 24, 2011
Bowen Blair	June 1, 2012 - present

## Oregon Governor Appointee Position #2

Barbara Bailey	1987 - Mar. 28, 1994
Janice Staver	Mar. 29, 1994 - Apr. 16, 1999
Gay Jervey	Dec. 1, 1999 - Feb. 4, 2000
Doug Crow	July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2008
Sara Grigsby	July 1, 2008 - Sept. 19, 2012
Dan Ericksen	Sept. 20, 2012 - present

## Oregon Governor Appointee Position #3

Don Clark	1987 - Oct. 17, 1991
Louis Pitt	Jan. 15, 1992 - Sept. 1, 2001
Michael Farrow	Sept. 10, 2001 - Aug. 16, 2004
Roberta Kirk	Nov. 1, 2005 - Oct. 1, 2006
Lonny Macy	Dec. 1, 2006 - Nov. 30, 2010
Antone Minthorn	Dec. 1, 2010 - present

## Washington Governor Appointee Position #1

Dave Cannard	1987 - June 12, 1991
Vaughn Lein	Dec. 1, 1991 - June 12, 1999
Jim Luce	July 1, 1999 - Sept. 16, 2001
Jane Jacobsen	Nov. 20, 2001 - Apr. 20, 2009
Hon. Don Bonker	Apr. 21, 2009 - present

## Washington Governor Appointee Position #2

Stuart Chapin	1987 - Dec. 31, 1992
Tim Southworth	Jan. 1, 1993 - June 12, 2000
Wayne Wooster	Aug. 7, 2000 - June 12, 2004
Harold Abbe	Aug. 11, 2004 - June 12, 2012
Janet Wainwright	July 3, 2012 - present

## Washington Governor Appointee Position #3

Gayle Rothrock	June 22, 1987 - Oct. 31, 1991
Nancy Sourek	Nov. 11, 1991 - Dec. 31, 1992

Karen Bennett	Jan. 1, 1993 - June 12, 1993
Sally Newell	Jan. 17, 1994 - June 12, 1997
Kathy Sheehan	Dec. 12, 1997 - June 12, 2005
Honna Sheffield	June 13, 2005 - June 14, 2009
Sondra Clark	March 29, 2010 - July 7, 2013
Lorrie DeKay	July 8, 2013 - present

## Clark County Appointee

Bob Thompson	1987 - June 12, 1999
Joe Palena	July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2011
Damon Webster	Aug. 25, 2011 - present

## Skamania County Appointee

Nancy Sourek	1987 - Nov. 27, 1991
Kathleen Butcher	Jan. 1, 1992 - June 12, 1996
Bud Quinn	June 13, 1996 - June 12, 2000
Walt Loehrke	June 13, 2000 - Jan. 11, 2011
Keith Chamberlain	Mar. 29, 2011 - present

## Klickitat County Appointee

Pat Bleakney	1987 - June 12, 1993
George Rochbacher	June 13, 1993 - June 12, 1997
Kenn Adcock	Sept. 19, 1997 - June 4, 2007
Carl McNew	June 5, 2007 - present

## Multnomah County Appointee

Kristine Olsen Rogers	1987 - June 30, 1993
Blair Batson	Jan. 1, 1994 - Feb. 4, 1998
Anne Squier	Feb. 5, 1998 - June 30, 2006
Jim Middaugh	Aug. 1, 2005 - March 19, 2015
Robert Liberty	March 19, 2015 - present

## Hood River County Appointee

Joyce Reinig	1987 - June 30, 2012
Gorham Blaine	July 1, 2012 - present

## Wasco County Appointee

Ray Matthew	1987 - June 30, 1995
Don Dunn	July 1, 1995 - June 30, 2003
Judy Davis	July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2011
Rodger Nichols	July 1, 2011 - present

# Photo flashback

Photos by Rodger Nichols



COMMISSIONER Keith Chamberlain, left, speaks with an Ecuadorian delegation that is in charge of preservation of the Galapagos Islands, who visited in March, 2012.



FORMER Executive Director Jill Arens and longtime staff attorney Jeff Litwak, Feb. 2011.



COMMISSIONER Dan Ericksen shows off some of his cherry crop during a field trip to his orchard in June 2014

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NANCY ANDRING, the heart and soul of the Gorge Commission, smiles in front of a cake honoring her 25 years of service in April 2013.

