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Photo by David VanKeuren

Nan Hage and Rich Holoch release fish to enhance the surface water and create a better environment.

Fingerling fish released into ELC's Newell Creek

Jennifer Lessard
News Editor

About 5,000 fingerling fish were released Friday into Newell Creek at the John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center (ELC).

The ELC is part of the Sandy River Hatchery and Fish and Wildlife Step Program. It makes two to three releases of Coho Salmon or Steelhead into the creek each year.

The fingerlings have been hatched and raised at the ELC in preparation for their release into the creek. The ELC incubates the eggs for a period of time and after they hatch and lose their yolk sacs they are released into the wild. In order to incubate the eggs, the ELC has a special set-up to keep cool water constantly running through the hatching tanks.

Within the next four years the inch-long critters will grow and make their way into the Abernathy Creek downstream to the Clackamas River, then into the Willamette. From there, the fish will travel into the Columbia River and then out to the ocean. Only 2%, or 2 in every 3,000 fish released will return to their natural spawning grounds in Newell Creek. The others will not survive the treacherous travel, according to Assistant Di-

rector of the ELC Nan Hage.

The fish release is part of the project to enhance the surface water and create a better environment. According to Rich Holoch, the program coordinator for the surface water management program working in cooperation with the ELC, "fish are a symbol of clean water, and in an effort to support the salmon runs, clean up the water and promote public knowledge of the necessity for clean water, they are released. The Fish and Wildlife program encourages people to be a part of the Step Program."

Holoch is in charge of public involvement for the program and explains that, "water is central to everything," and there is a "need to manage surface water."

Part of the energy spent on surface water management is shared with the protection of soil erosion. Limiting clearing, maintaining natural vegetation, and keeping natural drainage ways open are just a few ways that soil erosion can be stopped.

Holoch explains that the less soil erosion, the better quality of water there is for the fish to live in.



Photo by David VanKeuren

Fingerling fish were released by the thousands into Newell Creek. The fish were raised at the ELC in preparation.

College board votes in tax base

by Nolan Kidwell
Features Editor

The Clackamas Community College Board of Education has unanimously voted to request a tax base for the college, on the May 19, 1992 primary election ballot.

"Clackamas is the only college in the state that doesn't have a tax base," said College President John Keyser.

The college currently uses a serial levy which requires voter approval every two to three years. "The tax base proposal is just to lock in this share of a decreasing amount of property tax dollars," according to Keyser.

"A tax base does not mean what it used to," he said. Many voters correlate a tax base with the annual six percent increase which older tax bases often contained, said Keyser. This will not increase property taxes, he said.

Because of Ballot Measure 5, over the next four years, the local schools will receive \$5 instead of the prior \$15 which it received for every \$1000 dollars of assessed property tax value. The state is required to make up the difference until 1995 and 1996. Clackamas will see a rate reduction from \$1.42 to nearly 47 cents for every \$1000 assessed value. This tax base does not affect these Measure 5 reductions.

"What has happened with Measure 5 is that the college no longer has the flexibility of asking taxpayers for more help," said Keyser.

A tax base would save the college the trouble of holding a serial levy election every three years, and would make sure that



Photo by Nolan Kidwell

CCC's Board of Education unanimously voted to request a tax base for the college. The measure will be on the May 19, 1992 primary ballot

Clackamas continues to receive the same portion of the local tax dollar as funds shrink to meet the limits set by Measure 5.

"You save quite a bit of money when you don't have elections," said Keyser.

Keyser is afraid that many voters will not understand what having a tax base will mean. "Anytime people don't understand something they tend to vote no," he said. "I think that we need to do a lot of educating in the community

about Measure 5 and the tax base under Measure 5."

Keyser expressed concerns about the loss of state funding and makeup of lost revenue which will occur in 1995 and 1996. He feels that it is critical that the college uses the tax base to hold the line on the college budget. "We know taxpayers are concerned," he said. "We need to keep looking for ways to cut costs and deliver courses more effectively."

Loss of funds due to Measure 5

Year	Rate	Home Value	Tax
1991	\$1.37	\$100,000	\$137.00
1992	\$1.28	\$107,000	\$163.96
1993	\$1.12	\$114,490	\$128.23
1994	\$0.89	\$122,504	\$109.03
1995	\$0.67	\$131,080	\$87.82
1996	\$0.45	\$140,255	\$63.11

Appreciation Rate 7%

CCC requires graphic calculators Math survives technological changes

by Tracy Hobbs
Staff Writer

For students who think they are losing the battle against math there is some encouraging news. At Clackamas, the instructors are trying to make math more interesting by adding technological changes as they occur.

Clackamas was the first of area colleges to require students to use graphing calculators and now many other schools are following suit. The math department also purchased 10 calculators to loan out to students who can not afford them.

The topic of America's math scores has been open for a long time. Newspapers and magazine articles are constantly showing the United States ranked lowest in math scores. Don Hutchison, math department head, feels the articles are not sound. "One of the things neglected in performance surveys is the freedom to try, fail and eventually succeed."

Hutchison added that the U.S. is actually not that low in scores. "Our top students are very competitive (with students from other nations)," Hutchison said.

At CCC, students' problems with math are unique. The average stu-

dent has been out of school 15-20 years and has developed feelings of confusion over math. Since many schools have the "pass along" attitude, students must go back to where they stopped understanding. That sometimes means basic arithmetic.

"Our top students are very competitive (with students from other nations)."

-Don Hutchison

Hutchison said that the use of graphing calculators fits nicely with what industry wants schools to be doing. "Companies want employees to come out of college with the skills to use calculators," he added.

"The program has worked very well, and tends to create excitement among students as they see the relevance of math in their own lives," said Hutchison.

Hutchison will present a paper to math instructors at Southern California community colleges in March. The paper is titled "The Changing Face of Today's Math Student."

The technological advancement