

Permit sought for Minikahda Creek Project

by MICHAEL P. JONES
Post Correspondent

A conditional use permit of a small-scale hydroelectric project proposed on Minikahda Creek in the Lolo Pass area goes before the Clackamas County hearings officer on Oct. 8 at 9 a.m. at the Environmental Services Building.

902 Abernethy Road in Oregon City. The hydroelectric project will be located approximately one-half mile from the intersection of Lolo Pass and East Barlow Trail Road.

The project's applicants, Zigzag resident Paul Sanders and Mary Condon, address unknown, seek to utilize the waters of Minikahda Creek, a tributary

of Clear Creek, to generate 98.8 theoretical horsepower. They have already received an operating license from the state's Water Policy Review Board, as well as approval of a \$78,840 construction loan from the department of energy.

Mt. Hood residents claim that the Minikahda micro hydropower project

has been kept low key because of the potential impacts on fish and wildlife.

However, a staff biologist with the environmental management division of the state Department of Fish and Wildlife said that there would be no adverse effects, though no minimum flow requirements have been established.

Arch Diack, a retired doctor who is devoting his energies to preserving the quality of the Sandy River drainage, disagrees wholeheartedly and stressed caution about allowing such projects to proceed. He said that the accumulated effect of all the small hydro projects on the parent streams below could be substantial.

"Even though this is not a spawning stream, if you were to allow two or three other streams in the area to be dammed, you would, in effect, affect the minimum flows of Clear Creek below."

Diack criticized the Fish and Game Commission for not requiring a minimum flow in the creek. He said he went to Salem last fall and voiced criticism of the project when Sanders discussed the hydro plant before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

"Once you let one stream go," said Diack, "and you don't require minimum flow to be left if the stream, you must make an exception for all. The total effect could be quite serious."

Gordon Cabral, a spokesperson for the Environmental Committee on Suitability, whose organization fought the Boulder Creek Hydro Plant, agreed with Diack's assessment of the stream and questioned the logic behind harnessing the waters of Minikahda without adequate studies of the potential problems to the fish resources.

"Whenever you tamper with a river or a creek, you have some effect somewhere," said Cabral. "Most streams have fish of some sort in them. Maybe they are not steelhead or salmon, but they are trout."

Sander's conditional use application to the Clackamas County Planning Commission discusses the spawning area. It reads, "Outflow water will be through a 75 foot tailhouse stream which will flow into the existing pond. The tailhouse stream will utilize rocks, gravel and sand to provide suitable fish

spawning beds. The pond is drained by a constant level overflow culvert pipe to an existing stream which flows 50 feet into Clear Creek."

No documents relating to a site visit to the stream, or any study, was available from the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Lincoln Pearson, a staff biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Commission's Portland office, said that he is not familiar with the stream, but added that in any waters with fish they "would at least require minimum flows and screening." He did not know why the Minikahda project does not meet these requirements.

Pearson said that his department "probably looks at streams with steelhead and salmon with a higher priority, but we do look at the impact of the hydro projects on streams with trout also, and try to minimize the impact."

Lorrain Starr, a staff person with the State Department of Water Resources, said that since Sept. 8 they have no more comments to make on the project. She said that it has met all the requirements of her office, but "if Clackamas County decided not to issue the conditional use permit, the project obviously will not be able to be constructed."

She added that her office "did not think it was a non-economical and non-practical use" of the waters of Minikahda Creek for a small-scale project.

Cabral said that "almost every stream supports some life, especially if it's a year-round stream. I'd like to feel comfortable that the state Department of Water Resources and the Fish and Game Commission will properly assess the streams eyed for hydro power. If they can't do an adequate job, then who will? It can't be the public because we always find out when it's either too late or the decision is in the process of being made."

Guide dog is Boring girl's gift of love

By GWEN BOGH
Post Correspondent

Just three weeks ago 15-year-old Becky Clift gave away the love of her life—her dog.

After raising and training "Fellow" for one year, she released him to Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc.

Over a year ago Clift made application through her 4-H group in Boring to Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc. in San Rafael, Calif., to care for a dog. Her application was accepted after she and her family were screened and approved.

Becky knew she had a big job ahead of her. Not only would it be the biggest responsibility she'd ever undertaken, but she also had to prepare herself for the day when she would have to say good-bye to Fellow.

Fellow, a shiny black labrador, came to Clift at three months of age, weighing just 20 pounds.

Clift said she took on such a task because, "It looked fun and exciting, and it would be a new challenge."

At the blind center in San Rafael, dogs are bred and their physical well-being is maintained until the age of three months. Puppies are then placed in homes. It is customary for only children to receive dogs from the center, purely on the assumption that a child will spend more time with an animal than an adult.

Many things had to be resolved before Fellow arrived at the Clift home. A kennel had to be readied for him to stay in while the family was away at work and school. Potty training facilities had to be prepared. Food and other necessities had to be purchased. Most of all, Clift had to study and learn how to properly train Fellow.

A book on guide dog training is given to each trainer. 4-H Coordinator Barbara Burks and Guide Dog Trainer Paul Keesbury meet with the young trainers twice monthly to follow each member's progress and to offer help.

Clift followed a strict training program with Fellow. He had to learn his name, as well as heeling, sitting, stay

commands, stop, recall and retrieving.

Socialization is another important area of training for Fellow. It is considered one of the major responsibilities of the trainer. The dog must be able to enter stores, walk across streets and pass by strangers and other animals without being distracted and upset by loud noises. By law, guide dogs may enter all places of business.

Praise and discipline were used as rewards, although rewards were not always given. The dog couldn't be conditioned to have a reward every time he did his job.

The year Becky raised Fellow, strong love grew between the two. Every day Becky returned from school, Fellow would hear the bus drop her off. Though Fellow would never bark otherwise, he did then just out of excitement for her. Once she unlatched the door of the kennel, licks and hugs followed.

As a puppy, Fellow did the things that puppies enjoy doing, such as chewing up shoes and other things around the house.

But one particular joy Fellow loved, according to Clift, was rolling out the toilet paper all over the bathroom floor.

Fellow was a smart dog, Clift said. "He learned fast and I didn't have to drill him," she said. He didn't get aroused by disturbances, a quality that is important in a guide dog.

As time passed Fellow was primed for his debut at the Oregon State Fair. The fair would be the climax of all times together between Clift and Fellow.

Fellow won one of the top awards, taking Reserve Champion for Guide Dog obedience. There were 25 to 30 participants and only one higher award. Fellow was beat out for Grand Champion by just one-half point.

Parting with Fellow at the fair was one of the most difficult things Becky has had to do. Though tears were shed, she knew she had to say good-bye.

After their last embrace, he was taken to the Guide Dog Training school in San Rafael.

In San Rafael, Fellow is trained again

for six months. After rigorous training he will be given to a blind person. Once the blind are summoned to the center for their dog, another month of training takes place.

The registered dogs (golden retrievers, German shepherds and labrador breeds) are given freely to the blind. Room and board is also free while they are in training with their dogs. The only cost they may incur is transportation to and from the center.

Training is extensive at the center. Not all dogs make it to graduation. In a class of 20 dogs, it is common for only 16 to graduate.

The process of elimination at graduation ranges from homesick and depressed dogs to uncontrollable dogs. If a dog does not pass the strict guidelines set by the State Guide Dog Board, his original trainer has the option of taking him back, otherwise

another home is found for placement.

Burks, 4-H coordinator of the Guide Dog Program, recalled a graduation two years ago when a dog proved his worth. A young trainer, who had raised his guide dog from a puppy, attended graduation day ceremonies. The trained dog was with his blind master. He was wearing his harness which indicates that he is at work and must obey commands. As the original trainer approached and caught the eye of the dog, one might have expected the dog to lose control and run after his first love. His ears perked up but the dog stood erect and didn't move an inch. As soon as the blind master took his harness off—there he went, right into the boy's arms for a farewell parting.

Since its incorporation in 1942, more than 3,800 blind men and women have received dogs from Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc.



Becky Clift and Fellow

Police service improvements expected

by DUANE YOUNGBAR
Post Correspondent

OREGON CITY—Residents in the unincorporated areas of Clackamas County and in cities that contract with the county for law enforcement will see a noticeable improvement in police services in the not too distant future.

Seventeen new officers are in training and 13 more will undergo training this winter. "By late winter or early

spring, we should have 30 new deputies out on the street," according to Lt. Tim Grolbert of the Clackamas County Sheriff's Department.

Another 10 officers will join the force prior to July 1983, when the funds provided by a special tax levy expire, Lt. Grolbert said.

The increases were not simply necessitated by a rapidly increasing population, but also to recoup losses in manpower sustained in the late 1970s

and early 1980s.

In early 1977, there were approximately 100 deputies in the Sheriff's Department. That number dwindled to about 80 because of various budget cuts. During the same time frame, the population in the county dependent upon the Sheriff's Department for police services climbed by about 50,000 persons to 150,000. (While the Clackamas County population is about 240,000 today, 90,000 persons reside in

incorporated areas which maintain their own police departments.)

"All of the benefits to come from the added personnel will not be immediately realized," Grolbert said. He explained training requirement and organizational changes to align properly the new manpower levels with residents' needs will take some time.

"While Clackamas County is not a high crime area, there is just more work to do because of the population increases. There is more jail work. We operate the only jail in the county and we handle federal prisoners as well," Grolbert said.

Further, Sheriff's Department response time was not desirable. The deputy said, "There were times when we had only two to four cars covering the 2,000 square miles of the county. There were times when small cities had more officers on the street than we had in the entire county."

Grolbert said when the new officers are fully incorporated into the system a number of benefits should accrue to the public. "We'll have more patrols, more detective follow-up (criminal investigation), and respond to critical situations more quickly."

Hoodland happenings:

Guild plans knitting workshop

Thursday Oct. 1

A senior citizens lunch, sponsored by Loaves and Fishes, will be held at the Welches School library beginning at 11:30 a.m. Transportation and further information is available by calling 622-3331.

A stress control clinic will be held from 7:30 to 9 p.m. tonight at Welches Elementary School. Bernie Clark, pastor of the Adventist Church of Sandy, is the instructor. Registration is \$5. The purpose of the clinic is to map out a positive strategy for getting the most out of one's life style. For more information, call 668-6144 or 668-6859.

Saturday, Oct. 3
The Wy'East Artisan's Guild will hold a "Pattern Knitting" workshop, given by guild member Patsy Perkins, today. The fee for this workshop is \$8 for

members and \$11 for non-members. Call 622-4331 for more information.

The Guild is now displaying a sampling of their crafts in the gift shop at Camp Arrah Wanna, located just off Arrah Wanna Road in Wemme. They are also displaying photographs by Guild members at The Store in Wemme.

Monday, Oct. 5

A senior citizens lunch, sponsored by Loaves and Fishes, will be held at the Welches School library beginning at 11:30 a.m. Transportation and further information is available by calling 622-3331.

The Hoodland Women's Club will hold their monthly business meeting this evening at 8 p.m. in the Hoodland Women's Club park building on Salmon River Road. Discussion of the upcoming Hoodland Women's Club Golf Tour-

Forest timber sales and there is a quid pro quo to be maintained—roadwise. When Kalani is informed of timber sales, it is expected the roads associated with the sales will be maintained to handle the upcoming logging operations.

"That's why you may see some remote looking roads in very good shape," Kalani said.

The other half of the budget comes from motor vehicle registration charges. The problem for a geographically large county with few registered autos is apparent.

On one day this week, Kalani had five crews out in five different areas of the county devoted to nothing but potholes. He also had crews cleaning storm catch basins, cleaning culverts, installing storm sewers, cleaning ditches, working on shoulders, and operating three graders.

"I think we're doing the job as well as we possibly can with the money we have," Kalani maintains. "I'm not saying things couldn't be better. I did a budget estimate last year for rebuilding key county roads that should be rebuilt. It required \$80 million, and that's just for key roads. To redo, not rebuild, those key roads required \$10 to \$12 million."

Kalani believes Clackamas County roads compare favorably with other counties' roads. "If you were driving from Washington County into Clackamas County, you would probably notice better road conditions. If you were comparing us with Multnomah County, which is smaller and has more registered vehicles, we would not look as good."

Decision is expected soon for 192-unit mobile home subdivision

by MICHAEL P. JONES
Post Correspondent

The Clackamas County hearings officer will deliver a decision on the 192-unit mobile home subdivision proposed for the Brightwood area sometime early in October.

The decision was delayed because of the vast amount of information presented at the project's conditional use permit hearing, over five hours of public testimony and large volumes of written evidence.

The development is planned for a 48-acre tract of land that borders Highway 26 and the Brightwood Loop Road on the south and north, and Miller Road on the east, and the Salmon river on the west. Wildlife biologists from the state Department of Fish and Wildlife have identified the area as part of the winter range for wildlife in the Mt. Hood Corridor, as well as being an important migration route.

Gordon Cabral, whose property borders the development and who is secretary of the Mountain Area Corridor Citizens, a division of the Environmental Committee on Suitability, testified that "the impact on the existing wildlife habitat, especially on elk and deer, of the proposed Anderwood Mobile Home Subdivision, could be critical."

Cabral delivered over fifty pages of written evidence and told a packed hearing room that the area must not be developed in order "to accommodate the herds driven below the 2,500 foot level by heavy mountain snows."

He said, "If developed, their sur-

vival, for the sake of yet another development, will be questionable. The remaining range (which is also earmarked for development) will be overpopulated and the vegetation necessary to sustain the wildlife will be eliminated."

Cabral said that the Alderwood development would clearly violate the deer and elk management goals established by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. "Such projects should not be allowed to proceed for the benefit of so few."

The developers said that the area is not safely accessible, since the wildlife must cross Highway 26 to reach the area. Also, attorney and developer, Lowell Njust, said that "the brush is too thick for the deer to get through."

Bruce Erickson, a developer who doubled as the project's engineer, testified that "this subdivision is the only mobile home subdivision in the Mt. Hood Corridor."

He said that "10 years of study has gone into the Mt. Hood Plan, which states that this land is best suited for residential recreation development."

A letter by Phillip R. Clark, a resident of East Brightwood Loop Road and the chairperson of MACC, was read into the record. Clark charged that the project would require "an additional \$910,000 in (the) annual budget to handle the increased student population generated by the mobile home park."

"Alderwood would generate the need for \$44,544 for the Sandy Union High School (District). This figure is based on a 192 mobile homes with an assessed valuation of \$50,000—very optimistic.

This alone creates a deficit of \$865,000 for Sandy Union High School which the taxpayers will have to pay."

Erickson argued that Clark's charges were inaccurate because the high school was not to the point of overcrowding.

Typically, Sandy Union High School has always been critical of new subdivisions on the mountain, or even right in Sandy, Erickson said.

Erickson said that the school-aged population predicted by Clark was inaccurate since only 50 percent of the mobile home occupants would be young enough to have adolescents in the family. He said that based on figures from the mobile home industry, the remaining 50 percent would be retirees.

"Do we stop growth until the schools have enough empty classrooms to accommodate growth," Erickson asked. "It's one of those 'Catch-22' deals."

Louise Rastrantonio of Portland, whose family owns a summer home near the proposed development, testified that the project violated the Land Conservation Development Commission goals for "allowing residential uses in forest land."

She said that the development "violates a timely and orderly arrangement of public services needed to serve as a framework for urban and rural development, such as police, water, sewage and fire."

Tom Monstis, a local real estate salesman in the Welches area, said that the subdivision would fulfill a gap for people looking for reasonably-priced housing.

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