

# Editorial & Opinion

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## Clean up mess downtown

It would be refreshing to see Sandy's municipal nuisance ordinance applied to everyone guilty of messy yards here.

We refer specifically to two adjacent eyesores in the center of town. One is the unkept field or "bog" next to Jim's Big Apple. The other is the state Highway maintenance vehicle yard next door.

A huge puddle in the vacant field has become a dump for everything from old bottle to car mufflers. Judging from the size of the pond along Proctor Boulevard downtown, a small car indeed could get lost there. Danger to tots is apparent, and disease from stagnant water always warrants concern.

A load of gravel should cover the pond easily.

The adjacent Highway yard is nearly as bad, with an open pond, trash and weeds.

Last year city government got tough with residents who did a poor job of maintain their yards. The city even threatened (within its power) to tidy yards for property owners who didn't respond to formal city complaints and then bill them for the work.

We wonder why such community standards can't be applied to the big eyesores in the center of town. Sandy Mountain Festival's just around the corner, and it's time to start cleaning house here. It should be a matter of civic pride. (VB)

## Tax plan looks good for many

Local state representative Bob Shiprack has put in a lot of good work his freshman year in helping draft an attractive new tax reform proposal for a flat-rate tax to releave middle-age persons.

House Bill 2842 would replace the current Oregon personal income tax without raising more revenue. It's tailored to reduce taxes for families with less than \$30,000 gross income.

Joint-return taxpayers with less than \$3,000 annual income would pay a flat 1 percent in state income tax, while such taxpayers with \$3,000-\$6,000 income would pay \$30 plus 2 percent of the amount over \$3,000.

Such taxpayers with \$6,000-\$10,000 income would pay \$90 plus 3 percent of that amount over \$6,000. Correspondingly, taxpayers with \$10,000-\$15,000 would pay \$210 plus 4 percent of that amount over \$10,000. Taxpayers with \$15,000-\$20,000 would pay \$410 plus 5 percent of the amount over \$15,000. Taxpayers with \$20,000-\$25,000 would pay \$660 plus 6 percent of the amount over \$20,000. Taxpayers with

\$25,000-\$30,000 would pay \$960 plus 7 percent of the amount over \$25,000.

Therefore, joint-return taxpayers with income over \$30,000 would pay \$1,310 plus 8 percent of their amount over \$30,000.

The proposed law, sponsored by Rep. J. Hill, bases personal income tax on adjusted gross income, but modifies gross income to include capital gains and disallows deduction for capital or operating losses. It also disallows personal deductions and exemptions and eliminates most credits currently allowed.

While most middle-income persons would receive a tax cut, persons who have successfully sheltered large amounts of income in the past could pay more.

"My hope is that this type of system will correct current inequities and restore faith in our income tax laws," Rep. Shiprack said.

He solicites comments from constituents who may write him at Room H292, State Capitol, Salem 97310 or call him at 378-8784.

## Salem scene:

### Public smoking lid set soon

by JACK ZIMMERMAN  
Associated Oregon Industries

State government is gearing up to enforce the Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act.

The Indoor Clean Air Act was enacted by the 61st Legislative Assembly during its 1981 regular session in Salem and becomes effective July 1.

It severely restricts smoking of cigars, cigarettes and pipes in enclosed areas to which the public has ready access. Furthermore, it also restricts the carrying of lighted smoking instruments from one smoking area to another, if the smoker must pass through a non-smoking area.

After July 1, there are going to be a lot of non-smoking areas throughout the state.

Major exceptions will be taverns, cocktail lounges, bowling alleys, some restaurants, tobacco stores and offices occupied exclusively by smokers.

Enforcement of the act will make Oregon one of 22 states with comprehensive statewide anti-smoking laws, although most of the others are even more restrictive than terms of the Indoor Clean Air Act.

The difference in most cases is the inclusion of the term "work place," a provision amended out of Senate Bill 370 before final passage of the measure in 1981.

Considering the fact that fire codes, federal regulations, existing state laws and rulings of the Public Utility Commissioner already restrict smoking in theaters, elevators, hospitals, food preparation areas, public meetings, buses and mass transit vehicles—in fact of compliance with the new law will fall most heavily on private employers.

And considering damages sustained by some types of retail stores at the hands of negligent smokers, many retailers welcome the law and will be quick to assist its implementation.

Charged with making it work is the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources. The person responsible is Joe Petrovich, manager of the Division's Environmental Health Systems Section. He is located in the Division's Portland headquarters and currently involved in preparing regulations before public hearings soon.

Petrovich fell heir to implementation of the law and faces a considerable task, in view of the fact lawmakers have yet to appropriate any money to carry it out.

Assistance is being provided by the Oregon Lung Association, which already is conducting a public awareness campaign and will boost its efforts once final regulations are established.

Meanwhile, copies of the law are available from Petrovich and he's soliciting comments from anyone who will have to comply. Written comments are preferred and should be sent to him at PO Box 231, Portland 97207.

As with most new legislation, the Indoor Clean Air Act is largely conceptual and lots of details will have to be made specific during the process of establishing regulations. Petrovich already is meeting with specific types of businesses to clarify what is necessary compliance.

The public access portion of the law has generated some confusion. Petrovich reports that in many businesses, office complexes and some entire buildings the law will apply only to lobbies or entry areas from the entrance to a reception station.

This would exclude from the act's jurisdiction areas that are physically accessible to the public, but into which the public only ventures upon invitation.

Specifically, bank lobbies would have to provide non-smoking areas, but the portion of the bank behind tellers' cages would not.

Another part of the law deals with air filtration, and Petrovich doubts most air-conditioning systems provide air movements or filtration standards adequate to achieve compliance. Those standards still are under study, however.

Violations of the new law can result in fines of \$100 and be levied monthly, as long as non-compliance continues. Enforcement is the responsibility of the Health Division and can be delegated to the various counties.

Without an appropriation of funds by the current Legislature, enforcement in the coming biennium may be a problem. County health departments are unlikely to accept delegated responsibility without receiving the money to pay for it.



## Letters to the editor:

# Unions, candidate supported

### 'Unions care'

Recently the people of the Portland area who drive along the route of the new light-rail system have seen many people who carry signs. These people are there as "informational pickets." Since it would be impossible to stop traffic and give this important information to the thousands who drive by, I would like to give just one of the many reasons we are out there.

I am a union iron worker and along with union contractors, and all the other union building trades people we have created the Portland skyline. While we were doing this we also created some of the nation's finest training facilities for the younger people who will follow in our footsteps.

Construction work is dangerous work. Union apprentices train in classrooms, as well as carefully structured on-the-job training. This training takes several years.

Union workers and union contractors spend part of every dollar we earn to train apprentices. From these programs come safe, quality, productive

### Journeyman workers.

The non-union worker and the non-union contractor pay nothing towards any apprenticeship programs.

Everyone wants safer workplaces, greater quality, more productivity and a better way of life for all. Union people are spending the time and the money to achieve this, but the non-union people are not. Is the non-union contractor and his workforce looking to the future, or will they just take the money and run?

Union people are united in making a better way of life, not just for ourselves but for all that follow us.

Douglas Portinga  
Sandy

president of the Sandy Optimistics, a Boy Scout leader, involved in other affairs involving the children of Sandy, besides being a full-time business woman and mother of school-age children.

She and her husband, Bruce, are very concerned parents that all of the children of Sandy will get a good education.

She deserves your vote, as well as the votes of the citizens of Sandy whose children will be our future leaders and citizens.

Mrs. Carol Baker  
Sandy

### Vote Hoard

I would like to bring to the attention of your readers a very important election. The schools in the Sandy area need qualified adults on the school board to help our area grow, and without them our children are going to be left behind in their education.

I would like to recommend Debra Hoard, who is running for one of the school board positions. She is highly qualified and a hard worker for the education of our children. She is past president of the PTA, active in the Boy Scout

movement, president of the Sandy Optimistics, active in various other endeavors for the betterment of Sandy, a business woman and last—but not least—mother of school age-children.

She and her husband, Bruce are very concerned citizens when it comes to their children and the children of Sandy.

Ellen G. Langston  
Sandy

### Hoard favored

It is a pleasure to see Debra Hoard running for position 4 on the Sandy Elementary School Board, as she will be able to put her many talents into more effective and lasting community service—namely our sons and daughters.

Having observed Debra's dedication to our community and its youth-oriented programs, we have no doubt as to her sincerity and ability to get the job done.

Debra actively has been involved in the school system as a tutor and elected for her second term as president of Sandy Elementary PTC. She has been a den leader and a den leader coach in the local Cub Scout program and is a

current board member and coach in the Sandy Cascade Soccer Club. Debra is involved deeply in several other local organizations.

Our community school system needs more individuals with the dedication and talents of Debra Hoard, and the time is right for her to take on one more role, helping to improve the quality of our children's education.

We support Debra Hoard for position 4 on the Sandy Elementary School Board.  
Carrie and Chuck Morgan  
Sandy

### LETTERS POLICY

The Post asks that all letters to the editor be typed, double-spaced and signed. Deadline is noon, Tuesday. Letters should be accurate, free of libelous remarks and in good taste. This newspaper attempts to publish all letters it receives and may edit material lightly to conform to guidelines. Maximum length is 200 words.

## Senator's report:

# Resolution eyes local trauma control

by STEVE STARKOVICH  
State Senator, Dist. 14

Each year some 1300-1600 Oregonians die and many more are left permanently disabled as a result of traumatic injuries. Although not widely known by the public, trauma is the third leading cause of death in the nation—after heart disease and cancer—and the leading cause of death among people under 40.

What is "trauma?" In this case, trauma is not an emotional condition, but a physical one. It refers to massive injuries sustained as a result of an accident and usually involves a major loss of blood (often internally), a dangerous drop in blood pressure, and the disruption of basic respiratory and circulatory life support systems.

In the past 10-15 years, many preventative measures have been taken to lessen the toll of accidental injury. Legislation has been passed to strengthen laws against drunk and reckless drivers, to improve the safety of our roads and highways, to provide driver education programs, to upgrade emergency equipment and training, to protect workers from hazardous work conditions and to educate the public on accident prevention at



home and on the job.

These actions and numerous others have saved Oregonians millions of dollars in medical costs. But most of all, they have saved lives and substantially reduced long-term disabilities due to accidental injury.

Many states have recently taken a further step which is proving to significantly reduce fatalities due to trauma. That step is the implementation of a statewide or regional Emergency Medical Services and Trauma System. Some of the components of an Emergency Medical Services and Trauma System. Some

of the components of an EMS and Trauma System are a centralized emergency number, a communications network, a communications network, a system of rapid transport and the designation of trauma centers, staffed around the clock with a team of medical professionals experienced in treating trauma.

The establishment of such a system assures that trauma victims receive the best possible emergency care in the shortest possible time. Time, it has been found, is a crucial element in treating trauma. Dr. R.A. Cowley, pioneer in trauma research, calls the first sixty minutes after a traumatic injury "the golden hour." If bleeding can be stopped and blood pressure returned to normal within that hour, chances are the victim will survive.

Although Oregon has taken some initial steps toward the establishment of an EMS-Trauma System by appointing various task forces and committees to study the issue, installing "911" central emergency numbers in many areas, providing advanced training for paramedics statewide and setting state standards for certification of emergency equipment, the

task of actually implementing a state wide EMS-Trauma System still remains.

Senate Joint Resolution 23, which I am sponsoring with Senator Kitzhaber and others, takes the next step in this process. It directs the State Health Division to appoint a State Trauma Board charged with developing a proposal for a state EMS and Trauma System and submitting recommendations for its implementation to the 1985 Legislature.

This bill could be very important, particularly to residents of our district, where geography and distance often make quality emergency and trauma care inaccessible. In establishing a statewide EMS-Trauma System, the question of providing adequate rapid transportation for trauma victims in rural areas will have to be addressed. A number of states have determined that the best solution is the use of helicopters.

Because I believe that emergency medical care is an important part of health care in general, I am excited about the potential benefit this bill may produce, both for District 14 residents and for Oregonians statewide.