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REFERENCE: Vol. 140 No. 100

TITLE: CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT OF 1994

TEXT:

[*H6259]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Montgomery). Pursuant to House Resolution 422 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for further consideration of the bill, H. R. 518.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 518) to designate certain lands in the California desert as **wilderness**, to establish the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Monument, and for other purposes, with Mr. Peterson of Florida in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole House rose on Thursday, July 14, 1994, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Tauzin) had been disposed of, and title VII was open to amendment at any point.

Are there further amendments to title VII?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CALVERT

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Calvert : At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

"SEC. 703. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"This Act shall take effect when the National Park Service has reduced the nation-wide backlog of land acquisition by 50 percent. The scope of the backlog shall be determined as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and shall certify when the backlog has been reduced by the requirements of this section."

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple, yet very important amendment. Its purpose is straightforward-to require fiscal, as well as environmental responsibility.

It requires the National Park Service to take care of existing obligations before Congress adds new ones.

Our national park Service is in desperate need of funds.

Here is what National Park Service Director Kennedy recently had to say about our national parks:

The condition of the places is in many instances genuinely desperate and disgusting. There are buildings that aren't safe, buildings with asbestos in them, parks with hazardous waste all over the place. [*H6260]

These words-"desperate," "disgusting," "hazardous," and "not safe" are his, not mine.

Virtually everywhere you look in our national parks, you can see deteriorated or inadequate facilities and inadequate personnel to provide basic information or respond to emergencies.

Nationwide, the National Park Service is facing a shortfall of \$ 5.6 billion for construction, several billion for land acquisition and \$ 400 million in annual operating costs-as is shown on this chart.

This translates to a 37-year backlog in funding for construction and a 25-year backlog in land acquisition, if we assume no inflation and no decreases in funding.

And, the fact is that funds are getting more and more scarce for our existing parks. The House-passed appropriation bill for fiscal year 1995 provides for a cut of 15 percent in construction over the previous year, an 8-percent cut in land acquisition over the previous year, and an operational increase less than the amount of inflation.

In short, the shortfall is likely to get worse, rather than better.

A recent nationwide survey of park superintendents identified their No. 1 problem as inadequate funds. The number two problem was inadequate staff.

Despite this crisis, Secretary Babbitt has ordered the National Park Service to cut more than 1,300 full-time positions or about 7 percent of their work force over 3 years.

Mr. Chairman, it does not take a mathematician or an economist to understand that this legislation, the California Desert Protection Act, will put the Park Service in worse financial condition than it is now.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the cost of implementing this bill will be \$ 336 million, and according to the Department of the Interior, it will require 100 additional employees to manage 3 million acres of new National Park Service lands.

And, where will the money and personnel come from? There's only one place they can come from-parks which are already underfunded and under staffed-parks in the districts of virtually every Member of this body.

Funding the Desert Protection Act before clearing the backlog of Park Service repairs and acquisitions makes about as much sense as a family which owns a home with a leaky roof, worn-out furnace and broken water heater borrowing money to add a swimming pool. It is completely illogical.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment does not prohibit our Government from taking steps to protect the California desert. What it does do is require the Government to fulfill its current commitments-to remove the asbestos; to repair dangerous facilities and to fix up disgusting

buildings. It requires us to make our present park inventory more available to the American people before adding additional acres.

The amendment simply requires the U.S. Park Service to reduce the nationwide backlog of land acquisition, construction and operation by 50 percent, before this bill-H.R. 518-can take effect.

We are telling the family with the leaky roof, blown-out water heater, and broken furnace that they have to take care of those essentials before we will give them money to build that swimming pool.

We are telling the Park Service that we want them to take care of what they already have before we burden them with even more.

Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense amendment, and I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. Mc KEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert).

Mr. Chairman, Congress has regularly increased the National Park Service's maintenance budget but continues to face a huge backlog of repairs. In the State of California alone, repairs are estimated to cost over \$ 2 billion. By creating three new parks, one of the results of the bill before us today would be to divert limited funds from such California parks as Yosemite and Sequoia, as well as other parks like Yellowstone, Bryce Canyon, and the Grand Canyon. Opponents of the Calvert amendment will state that figures cited for maintenance projects are inflated because they represent a wish list of park directors rather than a reasonable attempt to address maintenance priorities. While to a limited extent this may be true, the fact remains that necessary improvements at our national parks will be sacrificed by adding expansive desert lands to the national park system. I urge adoption of the Calvert proposal as a means of addressing this critical issue.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert).

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. Just listening to the principal proponent of it, he says we have a 37-year backlog in terms of the National Park Service in terms of land and other types of backlogs that are identified, that he tried to identify. Using that, Mr. Chairman, that would mean that, if we wanted to take 50 percent of that without inflation to the other factors according to the proponent, it would be the year 2014, or about 20 years, before we could, in fact, designate these parks in California that they would be operative. The expansion we are talking about is substantial expansion to the parks here.

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So I do not think this is really a serious amendment in terms of what its impact is. It would simply pull the rug out from under the idea of having any new park or the new park in California, or the expansion that is so justified and wanted by the people of California and this Nation, and a longtime goal of the National Park Service to provide the Mojave type in the national park system.

This is an effort to change the argument in terms of the needs. This is part of the legacy of tomorrow.

They talk about what we are doing in terms of restoring the Golden State and some of the gold. The gold there was not from the forty-niners. It is in the natural resources that are there and available to the people, and it is something that is really of national interest.

Most of these lands, incidentally, are going to remain in the public domain or are in the public domain. These are BLM lands. These are public lands, and it is a question of whether we can have the highest and best use. Do we want to make these lands open to the 1872 mining laws so we can give away more mining claims and patents? That is the effect of not permitting this particular designation and these activities to go forward. By the year 2014, there would be nothing left; it would be ruined, based on the past mining policies and their effect that has occurred historically.

So this is an effort really to mask as a friend of the Park Service. With friends like this, no wonder the Park Service has a backlog.

The truth is that that backlog could grow, simply based on inflation, and that is precisely what has happened during the 1980's, because land prices, where we had responsibilities to purchase land, have gone up, because the wish list of those in the Park Service, the superintendents from parks who have no legislative limitations, has significantly grown.

Are there some serious problems at Isle Royale? Yes, there are dock problems there, and there are other issues. The fact is that the Park Service through various trust funds and other types of programs has been shortchanged. The arguments of the gentleman and others would be much more convincing if they had come to the floor and been advocates for the Park Service in the sense of trying to represent and fight for the needs of the Park Service, along with others of us who are concerned about the park's future.

So I think this amendment deserves richly to be defeated. As to the value of the assets and the administration handing this over to the Office of Management and Budget to run the Park Service, in essence to make the decisions that Congress should make, to designate or not designate, to put that type of trip wire in is to trip up the whole process of park designation, and I think this amendment, masking as a friend of the park, is a policy that does not work.

The Members who are advocating and supporting this amendment in essence in my judgment do not want to designate these parks. They do not [*H6261] support the designation of these parks. So the suggestion that somehow we have to have this type of limitation in here, I think, is disingenuous to say the least.

As to the OMB, there simply is no target. The gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis) and others-Mr. Lewis has not spoken yet, but I suppose he will-say there is a \$ 9 billion to \$ 11 billion park backlog. This amendment proponent suggest that there is a \$ 7 billion to \$ 9 billion park backlog. Is it \$ 9 to \$ 11, and this has \$ 7 to \$ 9? The Park Service calculates the backlog as \$ 4.5 billion. The backlog is a moving target. So even if we wanted to use that particular logic, we certainly would have to understand the limitations and inappropriateness of such threshold.

The important point is that we, the Congress, should make the decision, make it ourselves and not pass it over to OMB or some bureaucrat to make the decision about whether or not we are going to have a Mojave Desert Park, whether we are going to substantially expand Death Valley, and whether we are going to add to Joshua Tree.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be defeated.

MODIFICATION OF AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CALVERT

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert) wished to offer a modification.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I do offer the modification, and I ask unanimous consent for its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification of amendment offered by Mr. Calvert : After the phrase, "land acquisition," insert ", construction and park operations".

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The text of the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert) is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

"SEC. 703. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect when the National Park Service has reduced the nationwide backlog of land acquisition, construction and park operations by 50 percent. The scope of the backlog shall be determined as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and shall certify when the backlog has been reduced by the requirements of this section."

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise with no small amount of consternation after listening to the presentation by my colleagues, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento), the chairman of the subcommittee that would deal with these public lands or has the responsibility for them.

I must say to suggest that one way or another this amendment would indicate a total lack of support for parks in this region is not a reflection of the debate that has gone before us over these past several weeks.

The reality is that the Park Service is in serious trouble at this moment. There is little doubt that the Members of the House understand that one way or another this committee, including the subcommittee chairman, has gotten out of touch with the real world as it relates to what we can actually afford with the Park System. There is a significant backlog reflected here in California parks and reflected throughout the country as well. The Park Service by way of this committee has been saddled with a log of long-term intent, very ambitious expansion objectives in terms of the Park System, with very little idea of how we are going to pay for it over a period of time.

In our State alone, Yosemite National Park has an annual operating shortfall of \$ 9.4 million, a construction and land acquisition shortfall of \$ 394 million. The Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park has almost a million dollars of annual backlog, and \$ 200 million of construction. It goes on and on and on.

In the very area that we are talking about here, with one of the national monuments, the Death Valley National Monument, we are kind of in the midst of trying to complete a record-breaking period of temperatures in excess of 120 degrees at that national monument, and we have Park Service people living in metal crates essentially because of a lack of capability to fund adequate housing for those members of the Park Service.

It is very critical for us to recognize that first and foremost we have a responsibility to the existing Park Service. Members across the country recognize that their parks are not receiving the kind of service that they need to in turn adequately service the public.

Then let us speak to this bill specifically as it relates to this amendment. This amendment simply would say, until such time as the Park Service brings down there backlog in terms of property that they need to purchase, that in turn there would not be an implementation of this specific legislation.

What does that actually mean? Well, presently the two major areas that would be reflected by this bill in terms of any significant policy change are the Joshua Tree National Monument, which is supposed to become a park and to expand somewhat significantly, and the Death Valley National Monument, which would become a park. Both of those monuments are currently operated by the Park Service. They have been handled by that service over a sizable number of years, and in spite of their shortfall, still there are people in the public worried about parks and lands who believe they are of a quality that they should become parks.

It seems to me that somehow, some way, in spite of that shortfall, the Park Service has done a pretty adequate job handling and monument per se. This amendment would suggest that the monuments continue in that patterns without the additional expenditures that are necessary for making them parks. You have to increase the number of personnel significantly to make that transition to parks. Yet there is absolutely no mechanism, no suggestions as to how this committee would find those added expenses, to say the least. If there is a shortfall, there is a shortfall of reality here.

This bill in its present form, does not create a third park, which is the wish list of this committee. It creates a preserve in the East Mojave, recognizing the horrendous multiple kinds of uses that absolutely belie the suggestion that there should be a park in the region. There are thousands of miles of roadways, there are endless high power lines, and multiple use that involves very important minerals and mining, which is critical to the national interest.

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The House has recognized that multiple use is logical for the East Mojave, so there is not a question there. So really what this bill would do, this amendment would do, is say in the two areas where transition of significance would take place, where we are talking about making a monument, a couple of monument parks, there is added expense. Let us delay that expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis) has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, it is the intention of this gentleman to object to extensions of time on both sides of the aisle so we can move along with the legislation. I do object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection has been heard.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACKARD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I must say I certainly hope the chairman's action this early in this discussion today is not an indication of his intention to return to a pattern of

essentially rolling over the people who are elected to represent the desert. We do not expect to spend extensive time today. But if this is going to be the pattern of the chairman, we may spend a great deal more time than I had intended, at least. To suggest they are not issues that are important to discuss here, [*H6262] Members across the country should take a look at their own States and districts, at the backlog that is there.

Secretary Babbitt, in the hearing on the Senate side, suggested that where we had inholdings that might not have money available for them in terms of priority for the Park Service, Secretary Babbitt said, "They can keep their property forever, as far as I am concerned." This is essentially a statement inside a national park, caring less about the kinds of property rights that were reflected in an overwhelming vote of concern just last week when we were discussing this bill.

Indeed, there is little doubt there is a major problem here. This amendment attempts to address the problem in a very responsible way, and I urge the Members to look at their own States and districts as they consider their vote on this amendment.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I rise in strong support of the amendment to H.R. 518 of the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert), the California Desert Protection Act. This amendment adds a level of credibility to an ill-conceived piece of legislation which threatens National Park Service operations throughout this country. As originally fashioned, the California Desert Protection Act would create three new national parks in a system which is having trouble sustaining the current operations.

The National Park Service's own estimates show shortfalls of up to \$ 9 billion. The 367 existing units of the National Park System already contend with deteriorating facilities for visitors, poor roads, and personnel shortages.

The Calvert amendment takes a commonsense approach to solving this problem by delaying the implementation of H.R. 518 until existing National Park Service backlog on construction, land acquisition, and operations is reduced by 50 percent.

Members from Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Virginia, Arizona, Florida, New York, anywhere where there is a national park in your area or State, you will be called upon to take less money in an already short budget to operate your national park if these three national parks become a reality. This amendment will help to ensure that less money will be siphoned away from existing parks to create these three new national parks.

Secretary Babbitt, who came before my subcommittee on appropriations, stated over and over again that no new money will be provided for new parks. Instead, these new parks will be absorbed into the Service's already overburdened budget. That means that every national park in your area will have to help sustain these three new parks by taking less money.

As a Member serving on the appropriations subcommittee charged with funding the National Park Service, I am acutely aware of the current fiscal crisis facing the National Park Service during the 1994 fiscal budget year appropriations hearings. Park Service officials lamented the fact that there already exists a backlog of \$ 2.1 billion in National Park Service construction for Park Service projects already approved that are still waiting for the funds to get started. Those projects will be further delayed if this bill becomes enacted without the Calvert amendment.

Member after Member came to our subcommittee and testified about the insufficient staffing and employee housing, poor roads, and deteriorating recreational facilities.

I ask my colleagues to consider the parks in their area. How much further down the list will it fall for construction and maintenance moneys when the Park Service is saddled with the burden of sustaining three new parks? These problems are certain to get worse in four district and in your parks. Without passage of the Calvert amendment, the park in your area will receive less money

this year, next year, and every year after that.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my colleagues will keep in mind that the consequences of the California Desert Protection Act are not limited to California's alone. They reach into every one of your districts and your national parks across the country. I urge Members to support the Calvert amendment.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Calvert amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the reality of where we stand with our National Park System is painfully clear. Everyone is aware by now, or should be, of the major problems that are inherent in the system, in parks all across the country. Simply put, we are not able to take proper care of our existing park units, and as it stands now, we are unlikely to, given the staggering and well-documented backlogs in land acquisition and construction and maintenance. If we can't bring ourselves to exercise some restraint, as this amendment would, then the future of our National Park System, in both the short and long term, is exceedingly grim.

I would urge my colleagues to examine the logic of the Chicken Littles who call this amendment a bill killer. Look at what is happening in all our other parks; look at the facts as they relate to the lack of available moneys and staff. Forget about killing a bill; without this amendment, we are going to kill the desert that supporters of H.R. 518 claim to love so much. Look at it this way: Right now, the people who live in or visit the desert regularly do so because they love and appreciate its special brand of beauty. It is not for everyone, as these folks will tell you, but the rock climbers, hikers, birdwatchers, photographers, rockhounds, and others each find what they need in the unique stillness of the desert. These people understand the desert, and know that it is not a playground to be taken lightly. For these kinds of outdoor aficionados, the lack of infrastructure, rangers, or other staff, whether they are Park Service or BLM, is less of an issue, for the simple reason that they understand and respect the desert.

Now, let us assume that Congress in its infinite wisdom goes ahead and creates these new national parks. Now you have big signs on Interstate 10 and I-95 advertising these great new parks, and the tourists come rolling in by the station wagon full. Now these people for the most part have never experienced the desert, but because it is a national park they have certain preexisting expectations. Lodging, parking, sanitary and water facilities, campgrounds, interpretational kiosks, nature walks, snack bars, and the whole nine yards.

Will such amenities be available? Not likely, given the lack of the most basic resources and services at well-established and heavily visited parks like Yosemite and Yellowstone.

Now, the dissatisfied tourists notwithstanding, what will be the effect on the fragile desert ecosystem when millions of visitors come streaming through it with little to no direction as to how to appreciate it or conduct themselves in it?

I'm sorry, but that dog won't hunt. Without the Calvert amendment, whatever parks that will be created by this act are doomed from the start. Further, without the restraint of this amendment, we are turning our backs on the problems of existing parks. How can I say this? Don't take my word for it, just read the papers.

We are loving our Park System to death, plain and simple. This June 2 article from the San Francisco Chronicle tells us that in Yosemite, traffic jams, overcrowding, and enforcement of crimes such as rape and assault have taken the spotlight from Half Dome. This park covers nearly 1,200 square miles, and has only 100 rangers to patrol it. That number will be reduced with additional cutbacks to be phased in over the next 5 years.

In the July issue of Outside magazine, the summer travel advisory lists the 16 most dangerous national parks in America. Unhappily, listed among these is the California Desert Conservation District, the area addressed by this bill, which features among other things practicing satanists, militant white supremacists, and heavily armed drug laboratories. And finally, the August 1 issue of Newsweek carries a very interesting article about how our natural resources, including parks and national forests, have been brought to the breaking point by overuse. Tourism is killing places like the Grand Canyon, and Moab, UT, because we lack the resources to manage them properly, I would ask that these three articles I have mentioned be added to the Record at the appropriate point. [*H6263]

I cannot stress this enough: Without the Calvert amendment, three things are guaranteed to happen:

First, our existing park facilities will continue to deteriorate due to overuse and lack of resources.

Second, the very deserts the supporters of this odious bill claim to know so well and care so much about will be thrown into this very same pot, without proper funding or supervision, where they too will suffer the same abuses due to our neglect.

Third, existing park facilities in every State will have their already strapped budgets hit up yet again to try and pay for the new California park facilities.

That is the bottom line. So there you have it. Worsening mediocrity is the best your constituents can expect from the National Park System this summer, or this Labor Day weekend, unless we make a stand right here to change how we operate. Again, you don't need to take my word for it. Your constituents will tell you all about it when you get back from the August recess.

Please support the Calvert amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the Record the newspaper articles referred to.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 2, 1994)

Crime Surge Worries Yosemite Rangers-Park's Law Enforcement Personnel Cut Way Back as Number of Visitors Swell to New Records Each Year

(By Michael McCabe) Yosemite National Park .-Three park ranger police cars converged quietly on the crowded campground in the Yosemite Valley over the Memorial Day weekend looking for the occupants of a blue Toyota pickup. A 9 year-old girl with sharp eyes was waiting to assist them.

"You're looking for two white males, one with red hair, the other with brown hair and no shirt on," she said to the first range out of the car. "The red-haired one went that way on a bike, and the other one ran over that way."

Within minutes the rangers, each wearing a bulletproof vest, had two men in handcuffs, a bag of marijuana and a collection of little spoons that they suspected to be connected to cocaine use. Their witness, the little girl, stood by taking pictures with her disposable camera.

It was another beautiful day in Yosemite National Park Half Dome looking down benevolently from on high, dogwood trees in full blossom, laughing families in rubber rafts drifting down the high Merced River-while other tourists cranked up for an evening of drinking and brawling, some of them hell-bent on crime.

On the eve of another summertime deluge of visitors to the park, officials say crime and related urban problems are increasingly intruding onto one of the world's great natural wonders, a place

that is supposed to be a refuge from all that.

With park attendance already up 14 percent over the last year at this time, park officials expect another record year, with more than 4 million visitors. Yet the ranger force is stretched thinner than ever, with just eight law enforcement rangers on duty in the valley at any one time to serve a highly diverse, not always tranquil, population of as many as 50, 000 or a busy weekend day.

Twenty years ago, Yosemite had 220 men and women providing resource and visitor protection for the park, which covers nearly 1,200 square miles. Last year that figure dropped to 112 and this year it is down to about 100.

"Twenty years ago we had up to 28 rangers on a night shift, a time when we had 1.5 million fewer visitors," said park superintendent Mike Finley, who will take over as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park this fall. "We used to have rangers walk through campgrounds, which kept the noise level down. We don't have people to do that anymore. That personal relationship between our law enforcement rangers and the public is being lost. The bad guys may be gaining the upper hand."

While the rangers see their budget cut to the bone, they also are seeing the nature of their jobs changing dramatically, from that of a naturalist with the friendly Smokey Bear hat talking about wildflowers and birds to that of a fully armed, flak-jacketed police officer talking to suspects about their right to remain silent.

GANGS AND GRAFFITI

Increasingly they are concerned not only with drugs and alcohol, but also gangs, graffiti, racial strife, rape, even child sexual abuse.

Last week, a park rest room was trashed and graffiti scribbled on virtually every available surface; rangers suspect it was gang-related. Last summer, 350 Russian Americans from the Bay Area were escorted out of the park after the group had a near-violent confrontation with another group of campers who traced their roots to a Baltic country. Also last summer, rangers broke up a tense standoff between a group of Latino campers from Los Angeles and a group of blacks from Oakland.

Most visitors are aware of the hiking trails, the campgrounds, the shops, the restaurants and bars in the park, but few are aware of the rest: a fire department, a medical clinic, a federal court, a jail (there were 715 arrests last year, nearly twice as many as 1989), even a morgue (there were 21 deaths in 1993, compared with 13 in 1989).

Surprisingly, one of the biggest headaches for rangers turns out to be the park's employees, specifically employees of the concessions. For years, the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. operated the concessions, but last year they were taken over by Yosemite Concession Services Corp., which has 2,100 employees during the summer.

Concession employees, who live three to a tent in rundown residential areas in Yosemite Valley that some consider little better than slums, account for 40 percent of the ranger arrests. Investigators yesterday were still questioning a suspect involved in a reported date rape that was said to have occurred in one of the concession employee's camps last weekend.

BACKGROUND CHECKS

The concession company has recently started doing background checks and drug testing on prospective employees, but rangers say the workers are often on the job for a week or two before the results of the investigation catches up with them. By that time, they may well have already gotten into trouble with the law.

Contrary to pleasant notions that the great outdoors, like music, soothes the savage beast, for many it has the opposite effect, because of "the middle-of-nowhere syndrome," said Paul Berkowitz, senior special agent for the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., and formerly a ranger at Yosemite National Park.

"First, there are the people who are so native that they think everyone who comes to the park must be good people," Berkowitz said. "They turn out to be the perfect victims. Then there are the people who come to the parks determined to have a good time no matter what, with the help of alcohol and drugs. They believe they are in the middle of nowhere and there are no rules. They turn on the first group.

"And there's also a third group of hardened criminals, who prey on the rest. These are the car burglars, thieves and pedophiles. They are all there in the beautiful confines of Yosemite."

The cutbacks in the federal budget are part of the problem, the rangers say. Yosemite's budget this year is \$ 15.8 million, up \$ 2 million from five years ago, when there were fewer visitors and more rangers. The park charges admission, \$ 5 a car, and there is a fee for camping. Last year, Yosemite took in \$ 5.4 million in fees and sent it all to the federal treasury- but got back only \$ 920,000 as part of its budget. The rest went to other parks.

BEER AND MARIJUANA

At 11 p.m. Sunday, Ranger Brian Smith, who also is a criminal investigator, pulled over a beat-up Mazda that had a taillight out and was veering over the yellow center line. Smith and fellow ranger Keith McAuliffe were not surprised when they discovered a bag of marijuana and an open can of beer in the car. The driver was well-known to the rangers, who believe that he is one of the many homeless who reside in the park during summer months.

"If we stopped everyone on the road at this time of night, one out of every two would have some dope in the car," McAuliffe said. "And it's not just marijuana anymore. We're seeing more and more methamphetamines (speed) and crack cocaine."

Several rangers privately expressed the fear that if something is not done soon-either an increase in the budget to hire more rangers or a reduction in the evergrowing numbers of visitors-their jobs will become more frustrating, more crime-dominated, more dangerous.

Finley would like to see more restrictions on visitors, although he acknowledges the problems that would entail. Just outside of the park are thousands of small businesses that rely on the tourist dollar for survival. When Finley closed the entire park briefly during the 1993 Memorial Day weekend because of gridlocked traffic, he took considerable heat from the surrounding business community.

"We need to control visitor use in some way," Finley said. "Day-use reservations may be one way. A transit system using buses with reservations may be another. We need to control when people enter the park and how they enter. But it takes big bucks and careful planning to make sure you allocate the park's resources fairly and equitably."

Shortly after noon on Memorial Day, Ranger John Roth walked up to a group of teenage boys who were jumping off of Stoneman Bridge into the Merced River. During the night, the bridge is often used as drug exchange. During the heat of the day, Roth said, there is not enough manpower to keep the kids from jumping into the cool waters below. Every summer, the park counts a few more jumpers permanently injured with broken necks.

"People come here year after year for the sole purpose of jumping off this bridge," Roth said. "They get very upset at us for prohibiting that. I try to tell them this is not Disneyland or Raging

Waters.

"I also try to tell people that they cannot assume Yosemite is a nice, safe place. It would be wonderful to say we can provide [*H6264] people with a safe, criminal-free atmosphere, but we can't provide that. I don't know if we ever can."

In the campgrounds, more and more people arrive. Barbecue fires are lit. Beers opened. The laughter of summer in Yosemite begins again.

(From Newsweek, Aug. 1, 1994)

No Room, No Rest

(By Jerry Adler and Daniel Glick)

In the summer of 1869, long before the inventions of Gore-Tex parkas and Kevlar kayaks, the great explorer John Wesley Powell led an expedition of 10 men in four boats down the Green River, through the red-rock canyons of what is now southeastern Utah. It was unlike any place he had ever seen before: "a strange, weird, grand region," he wrote; "the landscape everywhere is of rock . . . no vegetation; no sand; no soil." It has taken more than a century, but the American economy in its infinite adaptability has finally figured out a use for all that rock. The smooth, table-flat buttes turn out to be the perfect-in fact, almost the only-place on earth for in-line mountain skating.

Americans, having conquered a continent in the name of Manifest Destiny, are doing it again, this time for fun. They are creating a new landscape for the post-service economy of the future, in which the major industries will be recreation, self-actualization and tourism. But-just like mining and logging-that takes resources, and our reserves of **wilderness** are being drawn down by the millions seeking a part of it. When rafters, anglers, kayakers and jet-boaters all seek to use the same river, someone must apportion it among them. God-given **wilderness** will be rationed out, a campsite at a time, by a burgeoning bureaucracy. It will still be possible to see a grizzly bear in the wild; you'll just have to stand in line to do it.

A love of **wilderness** is said to be deeply ingrained in the American psyche, although the popularity of bus, car and airplane rides to the Grand Canyon suggests that what most people really want is more accurately described as "scenery." In principle, there's plenty of that to go around, although even the Grand Canyon may be reaching its carrying capacity. Twice as many people visited the park last year (nearly 5 million) as a decade ago, and some of them, sitting on the wrong side of packed tour buses, hardly saw anything.

But a comparable explosion of use has also occurred in the backcountry, the remote reaches traditionally inhabited only by bears, black flies and backpackers of an esthetic sensibility so refined that their **wilderness** experience could be irrevocably impaired by the sight of a discarded tea bag. In just the last four years the number of backcountry camping permits issued by the National Park Service has increased 50 percent, to 2.4 million. "We are in a combat management situation," says Mark Hilliard, national "watchable wildlife coordinator" for the federal Bureau of Land Management, which administers more than three times more land than all the national parks combined.

RELATED PROBLEMS

Hilliard and his counterparts in the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service confront two distinct, but related, problems: damage to land, water and wildlife, and the depressing psychological effect on visitors of viewing the **wilderness** as part of a mob. Environmentalists like to point out that recreation is a nonexclusive use of **wilderness**, as compared with development. Many people can see the same tree, but it can be cut down only once. On the

other hand, the experience of looking at it begins to deteriorate when another backpacker's underwear is drying on its branches. And a tree that has been killed by Sierra Club members tramping over its roots is just as dead as one that met its fate by chainsaw. "Five years ago we were saying that tourism would help us save **wilderness**," says Del Smith, director of education for the National Outdoor Leadership School. "Today we're not so sure."

No place is safe from the voracity of America's leisure class. A backpacker who makes a spur-of-the-moment decision to hike in California's John Muir **Wilderness** has to start his trip by camping outside the ranger station all night to be in line for one of a handful of same-day permits (most are given out by mail months in advance). During the run of king salmon on Alaska's Kenai River, "if you have four feet between two fishermen, there's room for two more," says Anchorage resident Steven Nelson, who describes this as "combat fishing." The 1964 **Wilderness** Act made "an outstanding opportunity of solitude" an officially sanctioned federal goal. But, says Kevin Proescholdt, of an environmental group called Friends of the Boundary Waters, the most popular lakes in the million-acre Boundary Waters Canoe area of northern Minnesota resemble Walden Pond less than a summer camp in the Poconos, with a steady stream of paddlers never out of sight of one another and frequent waits at portages. "It's hard to have an 'outstanding opportunity of solitude' when you're racing another party for the last campsite on the lake," Proescholdt says.

It is not just overpopulation that threatens the backcountry, but a proliferation of new technologies that have turned it into one vast, gravity-powered thrill ride. Just 20 years ago rock-climbing was an esoteric hobby for daredevils, while the notion of wrecking a perfectly good bicycle on a mountain trail would have been viewed as insane. Now both are sports pursued by millions. aluminum-hulled "jet boats" can take 40 people at a time down the rapids of the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border and also back up the rapids, filling Hell's Canyon with a roar you can hear for miles. This has given rise to a classic environmental conflict between those who prize the canyon precisely for its remoteness and the much larger number who want to see it in a day and get back to their motor homes in time for "Jeopardy." Each side claimed to be fighting not just for its own interests, but for the sanctity of the environment. The rafters played the trump card of environmental debate, asserting that jet boats disrupt the spawning salmon; the jet-boat guides cleverly retorted that by taking people up and down the river in a day, they eliminate the need to camp along the banks. Last month the Forest Service in its Solomon-like wisdom split the river, prohibiting jet boats along a 21-mile stretch on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The rafters, if not the salmon, can time their excursions accordingly.

More and more, the **wilderness** seems to lend itself to pursuits once confined to Grosse Pointe or Malibu: long-distance desert golf; surfing in the standing waves at the bottoms of river rapids; in-line skating on desert trails. Ed Cannady, a Forest Service ranger in Idaho, lives in dread that someone will figure out how to use in-line skates on the mountain trails in his region. And that's not even his biggest fear; even worse, he thinks, is the possibility of hikers equipped with Soviet Army surplus night-vision goggles, stumbling around in the dark looking for bears.

"FUN HOGS"

Moab, Utah, is a good place to study this process of disillusionment. "The big (environmental) issue here isn't mining or grazing anymore," according to Grand County Councilman Bill Hedden. "It's industrial-strength tourism." By the hundreds of thousands every winter and spring, "fun hogs," as they are sometimes called in the West, descend on the surrounding countryside, gazing at the arches and towers of red sandstone, scrunching the desert beneath the fat tires of their mountain bikes. Around 300 people road the famous Slickrock Trail a decade ago; last year there were 90,000. In the wake of the bikes come ponderous four-wheel-drive trucks loaded with the tents, coolers, portable showers and lounge chairs the riders require at sunset. The rocks themselves are rugged. But what Powell couldn't see from the river is the thin layer of soil overlying the rock, glued in place by a black crust of microorganisms that can be dislodged by a single footprint. Canyonlands National Park superintendent Walt Dabney laments that "we truly

have the ability to turn this place into nothing but rocks and dirt."

And bikers are only one segment of an industry that includes hikers, nature-study groups, "off-road" vehicles (motorcycles and 4X4s), "all-terrain" vehicles (three-wheeled buggies), horse outfitters and companies that carry disabled people into the **wilderness**. Their impact would be substantial even if they all behaved responsibly, which of course they don't. In April 1993, when college and high-school breaks coincided with the annual Jeep Safari, thousands of nature lovers descended on the Moab region. In their enthusiasm for the **wilderness**, they got drunk, started fights and began uprooting trees for their campfires, resulting in a riot that took every law-enforcement officer in Grand County to quell.

The BLM's response was to slap emergency closures on some of the affected trails and campsites. Some people approved, but to others, especially those who sold trips to the area, if you stacked that decision up against communism you could hardly tell them apart. A proposed backcountry management plan for nearby Canyonlands National Park unleashed criticism from every imaginable quarter, including Mormons who objected that a limit on six on backcountry camping parties placed an undue hardship on families of eight or 10. The uproar reached Washington, where Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Wildlife and Parks George Frampton said that the "proposed plan in Canyonlands is likely to be repropoed."

This is a model for a new kind of environmental clash, in which the issue is one kind of recreation against another—a battle, says Joe Higgins of **Wilderness** Watch, of "the good guys versus the good guys." Higgins's group has been caught up in a complex tangle over restricting use of the Alpine Lakes area. This is a stark, cloud-shrouded **wilderness** of granite peaks and wildflower-strewn meadows that has the misfortune to lie only about an hour's drive from Seattle. The Forest Service recently proposed rules that would require permits for overnight use in parts of Alpine Lakes and prohibit unleashed dogs on two trails. In some quarters this was portrayed as an act of the most blatant tyranny and a likely first step toward confiscating people's boots to keep them from stepping on plants in the forest. "Dogs come here for the same reason I do, to run around and be free," said Lynn O'Malley, an ultramarathoner who trains in the area with daylong hikes.

But those who oppose restrictions are probably fighting a losing battle. Among environmentalists, the only debate is whether [H6265] to call it "rationing" or something else. "Rationing is in the cards," says **Wilderness** Society president Jon Roush. "It's just inevitable." "Rationing is too tough a word to describe what we're doing." Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt told Newsweek, "but reservations and allocating backcountry permits—those are indispensable tools." The dissents come mostly from people with a business interest to protect, like Derrick Crandall of the American Recreation Council, who points out that the peak in backcountry use may have already passed. "Don't forget," he says, "the number-one recreational activities for Generation X are shopping malls and skateboards."

But population grows exponentially while **wilderness** contracts, as Malthus might have observed had he lived in an era characterized by the struggle for recreational opportunities rather than food. Rationing is happening already, on an ad hoc, patchwork basis around the country. One of the best advertisements for the continued existence of nature is the chance to see a grizzly bear in the wild. There are places in Alaska where the bears' appetite for salmon overcomes, for a few weeks a year, their fear of people, allowing anyone to stand within yards of the giant creatures as they pursue behaviors once known only to life-long readers of National Geographic.

Want to go? Of course you do. But you can't just pack your camera and get on an airplane; you need a permit. You can apply for a day-use permit for the Pack Creek area on Admiralty Island, near Juneau, and hope you get your letter in early enough to qualify for one of the 12 daily passes awarded for the six-week season. Or you can enter the lottery for an overnight-use permit at McNeil River, 250 miles from Anchorage; last year more than 2,000 people applied. Or you can sign up with a private concessionaire on Kodiak Island—at some \$ 1,400 for a four-day

trip.

Increasingly, land will be allocated like this, and we need guidance. We will have to invent a new science of psycho-ecology, the phenomenology of **wilderness** experience. Noel Poe, superintendent of Arches National Park, is already trying to come up with a quantifiable measure of solitude. Visitors to Delicate Arch, a spectacular sandstone formation, were shown pictures of the site in various states of crowding, from deserted up to a mob of 100; from their reactions, Poe was able to conclude that the point at which people turned to their spouses and said, We should have stayed in the motel and gone to the pool was reached at approximately 30 visitors. Perhaps we need data points like this for every significant natural site in the United States, a national inventory of our trails, streams, rivers and peaks so they can be allocated with maximum efficiency among backpackers, mountain bikers, heli-mountain bikers, free climbers, sport climbers, rafters, canoers, kayakers, fly fishermen, bait fishermen, black-power hunters, cartridge hunters, bowhunters, mushroom pickers, photographers and nature writers. We give something up, certainly, in scheduling **wilderness** like the tees at Augusta National: the freedom to set off into the country at a whim, to explore without worrying about the time limit on our permit. But the alternative is . . . well, a country that can put a man on the moon is probably capable of building a mountain skateboard.

Federal Rock: A Hard Place

(By Daniel Glick)

Rock-climbing legend has it that celebrated conservationist David Brower installed the first permanent piton in North America. Brower, now in his 80s, confirms that he placed "a half-inch expansion bolt with a hand drill and a hammer" at Shiprock in Arizona in 1939. Fifty-five years later, rock-climbing has become one of the fastest-growing outdoor sports, with an estimated 500,000 adherents. But the sport, and pitons, to which climbers clip their ropes to break falls, have become flash points of controversy. There are about 7,000 "fixed anchors" in Yosemite and 5,000 in California's Joshua Tree alone. These days, they are often installed with cordless electric drills instead of hammers. This proliferation of bolts "offends the mountain," says Brower. "Power drills offend the mountain."

Since the late 1980s, these bolts have also offended environmental groups. Critics complain that climbers flock to established routes, trampling vegetation and leaving chalk marks on the mountain (chalk is used for a better grip). Rock jocks who won't leave so much as a PowerBar wrapper on the trail are incensed at the notion that they might not be conservationally correct. Fixed anchors are essential for safe climbing and descent, they say; to outlaw bolts in some places is to outlaw climbing. Grazing, mining and air strips are allowed in some **wilderness** areas-and bolts are a menace?

Both the Interior Department and the U.S. Forest Service are currently debating bans on fixed anchors. Meanwhile, former enemies such as The **Wilderness** Society and the Access Fund, a national climbing group, are seeking common ground. Many climbers agree that power drills should be banned in national parks, and some **wilderness** advocates say the judicious use of fixed anchors is OK. As for the mountains, and whether they really are offended by modern climbers, we may never know.

Power Ranger: Making It Work

(By Daniel Glick)

A few years back, the U.S. Forest Service floated plans to restrict use of Idaho's 2.1 million-acre Sawtooth National Forest. Warring recreationists in the southern part of the state descended on public-hearing rooms to rail against the idea. Environmentalists complained that motorcycles would tear up the backcountry. Off-road-vehicle users roared objections to that affront. At one

such contentious meeting, Ketchum District Ranger Alan Pinkerton stood up. "Don't panic, everybody," he said. "We'll work this out together."

In Idaho, where the Feds own nearly two thirds of the state, residents normally think bureaucrats like Pinkerton are as useful as a broken shovel. But in six years in the district, Pinkerton, 45, has pulled a divided community together and successfully managed his heavily used resources. "He's a little pocket of difference," says Bob Rosso, owner of a local sports shop.

Pinkerton routinely brings feuding recreationists together to explain the stark alternatives to sharing, like closing areas or rationing their use. One positive result: for three years he has successfully imposed a moratorium on trail use during the muddy spring when trails are vulnerable. Because he is a credible voice, "We don't go to court over our decisions," he says.

The longhaired Pinkerton's easygoing ways have prompted mountain-biking wildmen, horse people and motorcyclists to do trail work side-by-side. While other land managers are redrafting 10-year plans for trail use, Pinkerton's crew has actually built more than 20 miles of new mountain-biking trail.

In the forms-in-triplicate world of "Smokey's children," as Forest Service personnel are known, Pinkerton and his rangers stand out. "If Washington doesn't put its heavy hand on them," says Mel Quale, a Twin Falls motorcyclist, "we might be able to work things out." In the ongoing **wilderness** wars, that would be a rare victory.

(From Outside, July 1994)

Badlands

(By Debra Shore)

"I've gotta go," is how Robert Tranter hastily ended a phone call one Friday afternoon a few months back. "I just got word that there may be another dead body out there." Tranter, a ranger at the Bureau of Land Management's California Desert District, did indeed find a corpse, the 13th discovery by him and his colleagues in 12 months. And as usual, the cause of death-shotgun wounds to the chest-wasn't exactly what you'd call natural.

Most of us view our public lands as happy refuges, places to ditch the bonds of civilization and commune with nature-and why not? The allure of the Great **Wilderness** Escape, perhaps second only to the American Dream in the national imagination, has been seeded and fertilized by everyone from Henry David Thoreau to L. L. Bean. But in seeking harmony with nature, we often forget that human nature accompanies us everywhere we go, expressing itself in any number of ways: robbery, drunk driving, arson, drug manufacturing, paramilitary training, ammunition stockpiling, sexual assault, and murder-not to mention resource crimes like wildlife poaching and artifact theft. Wallace Stegner got it wrong. **Wilderness** is not where man is not.

In fact, it's getting a little crowded. More than 273 million people visited the national parks last year, 67 million more than a decade ago. (The system also has added 33 new sites since then.) The number of crimes committed on park property has doubled in the last five years, yet the number of law-enforcement officers-charged with the double duty of guarding resources and babysitting visitors-has decreased by 39. Throw in BLM and Forest Service lands and you've got more than 541 million acres with a combined law-enforcement squad of about 3,600-or about one officer for every 150,000 acres. It doesn't take a genius to do the math. "People who engage in criminal activities have figured out that remoter public lands are accessible to them," says Bill Paleck, superintendent of North Cascades National Park, who in his 27-year career has dealt with everything from suicide to drug smuggling.

Less apparent, perhaps, are the implications for the land itself. "These people problems are

keeping us from doing the job we need to do in cultural and resource protection," says Rick Gale, a 36-year Park Service veteran who now oversees wildfire operations at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. "We can fix the graffiti on the restroom, but you lose one Anasazi pot and it's gone.

In the report that follows, we've excluded places where criminal spillover is a matter of pure proximity-the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests on the outskirts of Los Angeles, or Gateway National Recreation Area outside New York, for example. Instead we've focused on the nationally popular locales most plagued-and endangered-by crime. Granted, the vast majority of visitors to these parks, forests, and BLM lands will never experience anything much worse than car vandalism at a trailhead or drunken behavior in a campground. But employ this as a reminder, a compendium of cautionary campfire tales that have a common moral: When you're packing for your annual getaway this summer, it's best not to leave your wits behind. As one ranger puts it, "Criminals go on vacation, too." [*H6266]

JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mug Shot

Joshua Tree, where high desert (the Mojave) meets low desert (the Colorado), where cattle rustlers hid their herds and gold miners punched holes in the ground seeking their fortune, has been wild and woolly for a long time. Today the area is besieged by yet another sort of fringe element. As retired San Bernardino sheriff's sergeant Brian English, who worked the area for 20 years, puts it: "I can tell you there are more weirdos per square inch in Joshua Tree, Twentynine Palms, and Yucca Valley than anywhere else. More child molesters too, because of the remoteness." Rangers here have their hands full with a regular witches' brew of troublemakers, including rowdy marines from the base in Twentynine Palms practicing Satanists, amateur arsonists, grave robbers, and combinations thereof.

When they're not busy running down sociopathic soldiers or performing any number of mundane duties like dousing illegal campfires, Joshua Tree rangers update the park's three-inch-thick "weird file," a folder filled with photos and descriptions, from the amusing to the eerie, of unsolved mysteries-such as the 12-foot pentagram decorated with bird wings that ranger Nina Burnell found etched in the sand in May 1993. Why Joshua Tree? Gary Garrett, a longtime backcountry volunteer at the park, ventures a guess: "There's an unwritten acceptance that Joshua Tree has energy centers, though I've never felt them myself. Also, it is convenient to southern California."

The Facts

Number of acres: 559,950.

Number of visitors in 1993: 1,256,928.

Number of law-enforcement officers: 14 permanent, 3 seasonal.

Percentage increase in law-enforcement activity over last ten years: 577.

Number of Satanic rock rings found by one back-country volunteer since 1990: 50.

Reported acts of vandalism in 1993: 54.

Average cost of cleaning up one act of vandalism: \$ 151.17.

1994 budget: \$ 2,775,381.

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 559,400.

Hot Spots

Hidden Valley picnic area, where in 1992 a young girl and her brother found a booby-trap simulator-a military device with the explosive power of a quarter-stick of dynamite-while playing in the bushes. The device blew up, igniting the girl's clothes. Within the next few weeks four more booby-trap simulators were found in the underbrush, where rangers speculate they were stashed by marines.

Lost Horse Ranger District, where last January rangers discovered that someone had dug up and disheveled the grave of Johnny Lang, a prominent prospector who died on a supply run in the area in 1926. Sifting through the pile of bones and dirt left by the vandals, archaeologists found that the only thing missing was Lang's skull.

Indian Cove Campground, a perennial trouble spot where, during one notorious week in February 1992, two people were arrested for collecting 66 cacti, four people were arrested and charged with burning six picnic tables, county hostage-negotiation team was called in to help catch a man tripping on LSD and mushrooms and screaming for rangers to shoot him, a successful five-hour search was concluded for a lost and inebriated college fraternity member, six marines were arrested for being under the influence of alcohol and for attempting to assault a woman with a burning stick, and a second person was arrested for drug use-the 97th such arrest that year in Indian Cove alone.

From the Files

On September 19, 1973, a lethal combination of drugs and alcohol killed musician Gram Parsons, formerly of the Byrds and the Flying Burrito Brothers, in Twenty-nine Palms, a mile outside the national monument. While awaiting transport at the Los Angeles airport, the coffin containing his remains was stolen; a day later, at a turnout near Cap Rock, a maintenance worker at Joshua Tree came upon Parson's flaming corpse, which burned a stain into the ground that remained visible for two full years. Two friends of Parsons later pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor theft and received suspended 30-day sentences. For some time afterward, groupies would visit the spot with spoons to try to scoop up souvenirs; nowadays, the occasional fan still places flowers on the site.

LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mug Shot

Of the 367 sites in the national park system, Lake Mead National Recreation Area has the dubious distinction of being the one where you're most likely to trip over a corpse. This morbid trend peaked in 1982, when 54 bodies were found within park boundaries; in 1993, Lake Mead still accounted for a quarter of the system's 160 recorded fatalities. Granted, most of the deaths have been the result of accidents (over the last 23 years, at least seven people have drowned here after jumping out of boats to recover their hats), but 53 violent crimes-homicides, rapes, assaults-have been recorded over just the last two years. Drunkenness, hooliganism, and proximity to Las Vegas (a 45-minute drive) add to the atmosphere of mayhem. "I'm an ex-marine and I went into park work because I didn't want to get into rough-and-tumble police work," says 15-year veteran ranger Bob McKeever. "But here I've been in a dozen foot-chases with wanted felons. I had a vision of sitting on a horse atop a mountain pass, watching eagles and moose. It hasn't turned out that way."

The Facts

Number of acres: 1,510,216.

Number of visitors in 1993: 9,256,520.

Number of law-enforcement officers: 45 permanent, 11 seasonal.

Number of arrests in 1993: 609.

Number of violent crimes: 13.

Number of fatalities: 38 (17 drownings, 5 suicides, 3 boating accidents, 2 motor-vehicle accidents, 9 of natural causes, 2 undetermined).

Number of drownings involving drugs or alcohol: 5.

Number of corpses discovered by visitors: 5.

1994 budget: \$ 10,805,370.

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 3,060,000.

Hot Spots

The Cliffs, on the edge of Lake Mead's 33 Hole (so named because "10-33" is law-enforcement code for an emergency situation), the site of 30 drownings since 1975, almost half of them alcohol-related. In the seventies and eighties, rangers routinely wore riot helmets to shield their heads from full beer cans hurled by surly drunks. "We used tear gas and tactical techniques to take the place over," recalls chief ranger Dale Antonich. "We still only go in with at least three rangers-two to walk around and one to guard the car."

The New Cliffs, at mile marker 4.2 on Upper Gypsum Wash Road. When Lake Mead rises, some of the Cliffs crowd migrates to this spot, from which they periodically pelt rangers and passersby with rocks.

Gasoline Alley, a small bay near Katherine's Landing on Lake Mohave, accessible only by boat. On spring and summer weekends, the entrance to the bay is choked with college students drinking copious amounts of alcohol. "They use gigantic water-balloon slingshots to knock our people out of their boats," says Antonich.

Remote mile marker 8.0 on the north shore of Lake Meade, where in March 1993 a visitor from Scotland shot and wounded a couple who were camping at the spot he had chosen to commit suicide. "There's places around there I wouldn't go without a gun," says ranger Tom Velenta, "and I'm a law-enforcement officer."

From the Files

On July 6, 1993, Barry Barnett, 38, of Laughlin, Nevada, met Michael Bertram, 40, of Bullhead City, Arizona, at a weekend-long beach wingding near Katherine's Landing. Though they'd been arguing for most of the party, when it broke up the pair borrowed a boat to go out and tow each other on Barnett's surfboard. Bertram returned the boat alone, noting casually to its owner, "I think I killed the little surfer dude." Two park visitors found Barnett's body floating near the Katherine's Landing water-intake barge on July 14. Charges of negligent homicide and reckless endangerment were filed against Bertram, who had fled to Florida, though for two months, according to park investigator Ernie Soper, "Nobody had money to bring him back for prosecution."

In October U.S. Marshals did finally haul him back-for violation of probation: Bertram had

previously been cited for driving under the influence within park boundaries. As of early May, he was in prison in Florida awaiting trial in the Barnett case.

DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST

Mug Shot

Local pranksters thwacked the nail on the head a few years ago when they amended one of the entrance signs to read, Daniel Boone National Pot Forest: Nearly half of the marijuana plants confiscated on national forest land last year were grown here. Authorities reaped and burned 248, 487 plants from 4,591 plots around the forest and ferreted out 38 booby traps, including steel bear traps, punji sticks, dynamite, and fishhooks strung across trails at eye level. The good news: That's way down from the 145 traps found in 1989.

Daniel Boone's status as dope capital of our public lands is no surprise, in historical context. During World War II, under a federal incentive program, farmers in this part of southeastern Kentucky were paid to grow marijuana plants for the hemp fiber used to make rope, and it's still widely acknowledged as a vital part of the local economy. "We were interviewing an elderly gentleman whom we'd just arrested for cultivating marijuana," says the forest's special agent in charge of eradication, "and there in his patch I said to him, 'Now what in the world are you doing here? You're three counties away from your residence!' And he looked at me and said, 'Sonny, all the good places over there were taken.' "

The Facts

Number of acres: 681,923.

Number of visitors in 1993: 5,261,700.

Number of law-enforcement officers: 16.

Number of joints per visitor that could have been rolled with marijuana destroyed in 1993: 42.9.

Approximate total hours of intoxication that could have been provided by marijuana destroyed: 451,500,879.

Approximate street value of marijuana destroyed: \$ 248,400,000.

1994 budget: \$ 13,525,864.

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 1,053,800. [*H6267]

Hot Spots

Leslie Clay, and Owsley Counties, in the extreme southeastern part of the forest. This is the location of most of the 180,000 acres designated as "constrained," meaning the law enforcement always goes in with backup. Each year a dozen or so visitors to these areas report that they've been told at gunpoint they'd best pitch their tents elsewhere. Growers are less polite with the feds: During the 1992 growing season, they shot at a Kentucky National Guard truck used to refuel drug-surveillance choppers.

Form the Files

In Kentucky, the religion that is high school football holds services on Friday night, and for ten years Archie Powers was its high priest-which is to say, he was the head coach at Corbin City High School, a long-time powerhouse that brought home the state title twice under his guidance.

When Powers resigned in 1982, he rode his popularity into the office of judge executive of Whitley County. From this new pulpit, he and a partner extended a hoe to a bit of his jurisdiction in southern Daniel Boone National Forest and raised about a thousand marijuana plants. Upon his indictment in 1990, the cry swept across the land: "My God, my boys played football for him!"

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

Mug Shot

The extreme poverty of the Mexican hamlets across the Rio Grande, coupled with the fact that only five or six rangers patrol the park at any given time, makes for a lot of conflict in and around Big Bend. Twice in recent years, snipers on the Mexican side have taken potshots at rafters on the Rio Grande; in 1988, a man was killed and his wife and guide wounded by a teenager on the bluffs above Colorado Canyon, 15 miles from the park entrance. A more typical consequence of the border tension, however, is car breaking. "It's very easy for someone to ride across the river on a horse, hit a vehicle, and go back across," says chief ranger Jim Northup. "You'd be surprised at what they take. A lot of the stuff that's stolen is the kind of stuff needed for basic subsistence-water jugs, gasoline, tires, kerosene lanterns."

But the predominant concern is smuggling. Though its border makes up 13 percent of the international boundary with Mexico, there is no customs port of entry in the park. As a result, an inestimable quantity of drugs, animal pelts, household appliances, auto parts, stereo equipment, and construction materials-not to mention illegal aliens-sneak past rangers and the Border Patrol each year. In 1993, rangers stopped four pickups hauling 500 boxes of frozen chicken parts, a bust that turned into a logistical nightmare. "If they had spoiled, we would have been liable," says assistant chief ranger Roger Moder. "We had to track down a food locker 100 miles away."

The Facts

Number of acres: 801,163.

Number of visitors in 1993: 330,741.

Number of rangers: 13.

Number of car break-ins reported: 36.

Number of illegal aliens caught: 31.

Number of fox and bobcat pelts stuffed into a spare tire confiscated by rangers on January 31, 1994: 20.

Pounds of marijuana confiscated on same bust from a different tire: 23.

Street value of drugs seized in or near the park in 1993: \$ 5,034,601.

1994 budget: \$ 3,564,400.

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 690,000.

Hot Spots

San Vicente Crossing, the preferred port of entry for less-than-legitimate trade with Mexico. "The Cavalry," a group of 30 or so mounted Mexican men, some with machetes slung from their saddles, hangs out on the park side of the Rio Grande and, for \$ 50 a pop, provides an informal

towing and ferrying service for vehicles crossing in either direction, no questions asked.

Dominguez Springs Trailhead and the adjacent parking area, two hours from the nearest paved road and a favorite spot for car looters. Rangers often observe hoofprints around the unlucky visitors' cars, which leads them to believe that the thieves come from across the river.

From the Files

In July 1991 the body of 26-year-old Donald Tate was found in the southeastern part of the park in a desolate area along the Rio Grande. Tate's teeth were broken, his finger pads were missing, and his skull was fractured. The corpse of his five-year-old daughter was found in his burned-out van several miles away.

Smuggling-related theories abound, though some rangers think Tate was just in the wrong place at the wrong time. Less plausible is the theory that a campstove fire in the van burned Tate, who ran to the river to extinguish himself, expired there, and got washed downstream. "There's some speculation that his finger pads were nibbled by turtles," says ranger Moder, "but then there's the blow to his head . . ."

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mug Shot

The Coast Guard and the U.S. Customs Bureau have been less of a presence in south Florida since a massive drug sweep in the eighties cleaned up the region's murky backwaters. As a result, a dispersed, harder-to-track drug trade is reestablishing itself in the park. "It was pretty easy when the stuff was stacked up ten feet high and 20 feet long," says ranger Mike Mayer. "Now it's in much smaller loads, and it's getting harder and harder to stop it."

It doesn't help that just four rangers patrol several hundred square miles of the most tangled territory, or that a new trouble spot has emerged to divert their attention: East Everglades, a 107,600-acre crazy quilt of private and federal land recently appended to the park. The problem there isn't smuggling but rather general gun-happiness. "I can show you refrigerators and hulks of cars that look like cheesecloth," says ranger Bob Panko, "and mounds of shell casings on the ground." Just last fall, a wealthy Miami businessman was cited for helicoptering a few pals out to the Chekika Access Area to test out an impressive variety of toys, among them a .50-caliber Desert Eagle pistol, two nine-millimeter pistols, a .454 revolver, and a single-shot pen gun. "The people out there shoot at virtually anything," says ranger Ben Morgan. "On the Fourth of July, it reminds me of Vietnam."

The Facts

Number of acres: 1,506,539.

Number of visitors in 1993: 1,061,000.

Number of law-enforcement officers: 35 permanent, 6 seasonal.

Drugs confiscated in 1987: 474 bales of marijuana, 135 balls of hashish.

Drugs confiscated in 1993: 211 grams of marijuana.

Number of weapons offenses in 1987: 15.

Number of weapons offenses in 1993: 191.

1994 budget: \$ 10,356,300.

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 1,414,200.

Hot Spots

The Ten Thousand Islands, on the Gulf Coast near Everglades City. Though fewer antics go on here than in the past (between 1983 and 1987, more than a hundred residents of Everglades City were arrested by DEA or customs agents), this network of mangrove islands is still believed to be a popular conduit for illicit substances-especially in smaller quantities. Rangers and non-park officials all declined to discuss intelligence reports that indicate the estimated amount of drug traffic through the region. "By the nature of our geography, we're very susceptible to smuggling by vessel and by air," says Richard Crawford, who heads the DEA office in Fort Myers. "We can never totally stop it."

East Everglades, near the end of Southwest 237th Avenue, an overgrown marsh originally slated for development but never drained. "We have seen or seized just about every type of weapon ever made up there-M-16s, AR-15s, AK-47s, even a grenade launcher," says Morgan, who was once fired upon while flying a helicopter over the area.

From the Files

On the afternoon of July 1, 1992, observers at a customs intelligence facility in Richmond Heights spotted a twin-engine Piper Aerostar flying low from the Bahamas toward the eastern United States and dispatched a helicopter and a plane to tail it. The two aircraft followed the Aerostar to a spot above a landing strip west of Homestead, at which point confederates on the ground are believed to have notified the Aerostar's pilot of his pursuers. Before the pilot and passenger were finally apprehended at Homestead General Aviation Airport, they wheeled around and flew back across the park, jettisoning their entire cargo-some 16 bundles of cocaine worth about \$ 2.5 million apiece. Ten were recovered: Eight splashed down in the Everglades backcountry, one landed on a Homestead church, and the last crashed into a house next door to a neighborhood crime-watch meeting, where the Homestead police chief was concluding his speech.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT

Mug Shot

Given that a ranger's beat here can cover as much as a million acres, it's a safe bet that there's a whole lot going on that the authorities will never see. Nevertheless, they see plenty: In 1993, rangers discovered 12 corpses-one without a head or fingers-scattered about the district. In the Barstow Resource Area, where seven of the bodies were found and where the evidence locker is full of assault weapons, a paramilitary group called the Confederate Mexican Army has been conducting boot camp. "Their goal is to take back southern California, basically," says ranger Jerry Bronson. In June 1993, in the Ridgecrest Resource Area, a group of Japanese-Americans, possibly affiliated with the Japanese mafia known as the Yakuza, was observed running armed drills on a mining claim near Red Mountain.

Other nuisances have included Charles Manson, who was apprehended in the Panamint Range in 1969; a methamphetamine lab found in the Orocochia Mountains in 1989; skinheads holding periodic armed rallies in the southern Panamint Valley; and the instant city that routinely springs up on holiday weekends at Imperial Dunes, where dune buggies tear up the turf and their drivers tear up one another. "They've been riding hard," explains ranger Bob Zimmer, "and they're dirty, and they just finally piss each other off to the point where they may stab each other."

The Facts

Number of acres: 12,500,000

Number of visitors in 1993: not available

Number of law-enforcement officers: 60 [*H6268]

Average number of weapons on each person encountered by rangers: 4

Number of guns confiscated in 1993: 150

1994 budget: \$ 17,000,000

Law-enforcement budget: \$ 2,660,000

Hot Spots

The areas off Boulder, Hodge, and Sidewinder Roads in the Barstow Resource Area. These places have become post-apocalyptic shooting galleries identifiable by piles of debris-and dead bodies: Three of the seven corpses found in Barstow last year were found here.

Corn Springs, in the Palm Springs South Coast Resource Area. In the first four months of this year, rangers seized four sawed-off shotguns and 15 assault weapons here. Two years ago they dug up a cache of stolen explosives, possibly linked to the ongoing bombings of wild animals in the area by clubs of "varminters." "They love to blow up and kill wildlife," marvels ranger John Blachley. "They will shoot it and then hang it up and continue to shoot it. It's kind of strange."

From the Files

One Sunday afternoon in December 1993, a visitor from New Zealand was hiking the Sheep Spring Oasis Trail in the Palm Springs South Coast Resource Area when he was hailed by someone in a pickup truck claiming to be stalled. When the hiker approached, he was shot twice in the torso, then robbed of his shoes and money and left for dead. He managed to drag himself to Interstate 10, seven miles away, where he flagged down help.

GRAND CANYON

Grand Canyon Village, on the South Rim, is home to more than 1,100 employees of Grand Canyon National Park Lodges, aka the Fred Harvey Company, the park's primary concessioner. In March, the employee rec center burned down, leaving even fewer social opportunities for staffers who already had "no other option but to sit around and drink all evening, " says ranger Dave Brennan. Indeed, about 80 percent of the 140 concession-worker arrests last year were alcohol-related. Fortunately, no one's killed a visitor since 1984, when a newly divorced and distraught mule handler shot a man in the bar at El Tovar hotel on the South Rim. Stealing, however, has remained a steady pastime: Last September, police in Idaho apparently brought an end to a string of nearly 100 park burglaries (40 in Grand Canyon) when they arrested a suspect in several car break-ins at Yellowstone and Grand Teton. The man, who has confessed to stealing from four rooms at Grand Canyon, had worked there as a hotel supervisor.

On the creepier side, last winter an Arizona Highway Patrol officer pulled over a concession employee for a moving violation and discovered that he was wanted by the FBI in California for sexual assault and kidnapping. At the time he was working as a host at El Tovar.

YELLOWSTONE

Concessions at Yellowstone are handled by TW Recreational Services, which seems to make a

business of relying on unreliable people: To get the 2, 300 workers it needs for peak season, it hires 2,900; last year, 1,400 employees left before their terms were completed, and 300 were fired. The hot spots, not surprisingly, are the five employee pubs. "They are cesspools," declares ranger Pat Ozment. "That's where almost all our arrests originate." Sixty of the 90 arrests in Yellowstone last year involved concession employees, and Ozment estimates that 90 percent of them involved alcohol. In addition, all five sexual assaults that occurred in the park, including two on mentally handicapped female workers, were committed by TW employees, and one worker fired last summer for "poor performance" turned out to be one of the major car looters in the area.

YOSEMITE

Out of the 201 Yosemite concession employees that Ron Hamann studied, 129 had been arrested for alcohol-related offenses or burglaries, or both-84 of them for the second (or third or fourth) time. Fifty-four of those 129 had prior arrest records for theft. Such repeat offenses are almost ridiculously common. "Why are they making people housekeepers who were involved in the past in property crimes?" asks law-enforcement chief Jeff Sullivan. Over the last ten years more than a quarter of all arrests in the park involved concession workers, busted for everything from drunkenness to domestic disputes to drug dealing.

The current concessioner, Yosemite Concession Services Corp. (which replaced the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. in October 1993), employs 1,850 people, including 1,200 who still live in trailers, tents, and run-down dorms in the seven-mile-long, half-mile-wide Yosemite Valley. The company has placed added emphasis on pre-employment drug testing and criminal-history background checks, and has hired a consultant to work on "community health promotion."

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE

This is a drive-through park, so it's not surprising that much of the crime involves vehicles. In one sad case, a drunk driver collided head-on with an elderly couple, killing the husband. More of a threat to the average visitor, though, is the flotsam that cruises the major thoroughfare, U.S. 441, looking for cars to steal or loot. Bobby Joe Phillips, who's been linked to 114 break-ins in the region, was arrested in the park for the third time last November. Last year the park recorded 152 break-ins and six auto thefts, but criminal investigator Bill Acree estimates that half the break-ins go unreported. Be especially careful at the Davenport Gap trailhead in Cocke County, Tennessee-known locally as the chop shop capital of the East Coast.

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON

"Thirty percent of the people we contact have a warrant out for their arrest," says special agent Ron Pugh. Most of these unsavory characters are attracted to the area because it's prime hunting turf for entrepreneurs seeking valuable wild mushrooms, most notably the matsutake, worth anywhere from \$ 10 to \$ 600 a pound. These pickers are secretive about their favorite spots, work for cash, and are reluctant to report conflicts to the authorities. Hence forest law-enforcement officers were unable to prove-or disprove- rumors that four Asian pickers were killed last season. (It's fact, however, that one was murdered in the fall of 1992.) Pugh also predicts conflicts between game and mushroom hunters this fall. "The hunters are trying to sneak through the brush quietly. The pickers yell and shoot into the air to communicate," he explains. "This is obviously not an ideal situation."

OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

Ironically enough, here in Clinton's home state sprawls one of the top five national forests in marijuana cultivation. Last year a drug interdiction team made 14 felony arrests and eradicated 41,938 marijuana plants from 1,936 sites. In 1992, agents found eight booby traps at five sites in and just outside the park. Law-enforcement officers have also discovered a rifle attached to a

trip wire, a bear trap, and fishhooks strung at eye-level. Hot spots in the last three years have been along the Arkansas-Oklahoma line, though more growers are moving onto paper-company inholdings: Weyerhaeuser alone owns (and rarely polices) 600,000 acres within the 1.7-million-acre forest.

BLM LAS VEGAS DISTRICT, NEVADA

The city of Las Vegas casts more than its lurid neon glow into the surrounding desert. The malcontents who frequent the 6.6 million acres that radiate from the city will shoot anything that moves and much that doesn't: parked cars, utility poles, wild horses, one another. Last November, three members of the 28th Street Gang were caught practicing drive-by shooting with silhouette targets on a side road. Chief ranger Randy August estimates that half of the incidents dealt with by his staff involve weapons. The magazine *Soldier of Fortune* hosts its annual gathering of would-be mercenaries and commandos here, natch.

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

Rangers at this lonely monument, which shares 31 miles of international border with Mexico, estimate that they detain 15 to 20 illegal liens a month and that the \$ 3.5 million worth of drugs they confiscated last year was only about 8 percent of what actually came through. On New Year's Day 1993, rangers found 154 pounds of marijuana hidden near an employee housing complex-and three armed men casing the area dressed in full camouflage gear. And last April, rangers and the Border Patrol concluded a five-week series of busts in which more than 600 pounds of pot were confiscated, mostly from backpackers en route to drop-off points along Arizona 85.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK AND NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON

In October 1993, a park crew unearthed \$ 702,500 Canadian buried in five canisters on the park's coastal strip-later determined to be a fraction of the profits from an estimated 25 tons of hashish smuggled in through the area the year before. In 1991, investigators also found a methamphetamine lab, a hash-oil processing facility, and two marijuana grow-rooms on a five-acre private inholding near Quinault Lake-and have yet to deal with the chemical residue that drained into the ground 30 feet from a stream. Park rangers have made 116 drug busts in the last three years on park roads and in campgrounds, while local addicts have taken to mugging the adjacent forest, felling and selling cedar to feed their habits. What they're leaving behind isn't great either: Law-enforcement officers have learned to step lightly in the Sol Duc District, where this year alone they've found more than 240 used hypodermic needles. Last but not least, five sexual assaults have been reported in the park in the last two years, including a case in which a concession employee attacked a 16-year-old visitor.

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON

Just 20 miles from Deschutes National Forest, this is a playground for a different breed of miscreant. Cruise Oregon 224 above the Clackamas River near North Fork Reservoir and check out the bull's-eye and photographs tacked up by Portland gangs for drive-by target practice. Anyone remotely interested in a family camping experience should avoid the vicinity of Babgy Hot Springs, 65 miles from Portland, between 4 p.m. and 10 a.m., when weapons-toting neo-Nazis and a variety of gangs occasionally butt heads. But Larch Mountain, adjacent to the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, is the forest's most popular shooting gallery. You can't miss it: The trees look like they've been mowed down with a .60-caliber machine gun.

1100

Mr. Mc CANDLESS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all time for debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto end in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. CALVERT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I have several speakers who would like to speak to this amendment, and, therefore, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert). I think it is a commonsense amendment like the amendment that he authored to allow our drug enforcement agencies and other law enforcement agencies to at least enter with vehicles the proposed **wilderness** areas that about the Mexican border, areas that we know will be used by drug smugglers, if we do not allow entry by law enforcement people. That is commonsense. I think this amendment is commonsense.

It goes to the practical problem that we have right now of trying to fund existing programs, fund existing infrastructure. It goes across the array of American programs and institutions. And we are trying to fund existing programs with existing dollars, and it does not make a lot of sense to create a new drain on the Federal treasury at a time when we are undercutting and under funding programs that we put in place, especially with respect to the National Park Service over the last five or 10 years.

I want to ask my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert) a couple of questions.

How many thousand acres of authorized but unacquired lands do we have right now in California?

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. As I understand, there is approximately 22,000 acres alone in California that have been authorized but not acquired.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman. So right now we are 22,000 acres in the hole in terms of coming up with the dollars to fund and, at the same time, we are looking at, as I understand it, I would like the gentleman to verify my figures, I have been given figures that say that the Presidio has a one-time conversion cost, former military base, one-time conversion cost that ranges from \$ 702 million to \$ 1.2 billion. Is that accurate?

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, that is accurate. According to the GAO that is an accurate number.

Mr. HUNTER. So we have in that one conversion cost alone, close to a billion dollars. The Desert

bill, as I understand, has been, the cost has been capped at something like \$ 336 million, but that presumably is to come on top?

Mr. CALVERT. That is on top of the Presidio.

Mr. HUNTER. I think the gentleman is making a good point. We are hearing more and more from our constituents that the National Park Service is strained, is stretched very thin, that people are not getting the service when they go to our national parks that they got, that they at least perceived that they got 10, 15, 20 years ago.

Part of that is the fact that we are trying to move dollars that should be going to current operations, trying to move dollars into new land acquisition. So I think the gentleman has an excellent point here.

I understand that 367 existing units of the National Park Service are the verge of collapse due to existing funding shortfalls; is that correct?

Mr. CALVERT. That is correct, according to the National Park Service.

Mr. HUNTER. Let me ask the gentleman, has the National Park Service come up with any way in which we are going to be able to accommodate all of these spending requirements that we have just enumerated, the acquisition of the 22,000 acres, the 367 existing units of park service that are experiencing funding shortfalls? How are we going to be able to accommodate all of those drains or those requirements for dollars and still fund the desert bill? Have they come up with an answer?

Mr. CALVERT. As my friend from California knows, there is no money, to answer that question.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman. I think he is offering a very commonsense amendment, and I would hope that it would pass.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me just state, I think this amendment is quite mischievous. It is hard to really take it seriously when you look at the numbers that have been bandied about here, none of which are accurate.

I would like to point to the situation in my district, where I represent Kings Canyon-Sequoia Parks as well as Yosemite. I have heard figures of up to \$ 605 million in backlogs in acquisitions in those parks. That is totally untrue.

In fact, the people who run those local parks say they have no idea how an exaggerated number like that was obtained. The larger fact here is that most of the people who own land within those parks do not want to sell their property. Certainly that is the case with Yosemite and in Kings Canyon-Sequoia as well. They enjoy owning land within the park. It is quite prestigious just to have, and they like passing it down within their families.

Many have been tremendous impediments to acquiring any lands even if this Congress saw fit to try to appropriate the money to do it in the first place.

Also, I really think we have to consider here the tremendous value these parks have brought to the local community. No one, no businessman in Mariposa or in three Rivers and Tulare Counties and areas adjacent to these parks would want to go back to a time when they did not have the park.

The park has been a tremendous economic boom to the local area there, providing a lot of revenue and a lot of jobs. This amendment in the name of waiting until property could be purchased by the Federal Government, in many instances from sellers who do not want to sell it, would undo all the advantages of having a park in the local area.

There has been adequate money in our budgets for construction and for long-term planning in the parks. Operations have not been a problem. But to say that we are going to wait until we acquire all the land that over time may have been authorized for acquisition regardless of whether or not, or half of it in this instance, regardless of whether or not anyone wants to sell it on the other side I think would be foolish.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. VENTO. I think the gentleman has referred, to the land-water conservation fund and the historic preservation fund, there is over a billion dollars a year flowing to the Federal Government, it is intended to be made available from the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases that are supposed to be used for land purchase purpose.

The gentleman raised a very important point in terms of in-holdings that have been in the park system since it was created in 1916. Individuals on a willing seller-willing buyer basis are not interested in selling in many instances. The park service has decided that some inholdings, their presence is not a problem. But this amendment would put them into the equation as part of the consideration of the backlog. I guess for technical reasons they are part of it; for practical reasons, they are not.

The other point most importantly is that Congress has not seen fit, it has [*H6270] taken, diverted the LWCF/HPF money that is supposed to go for the Park Service and put it into other sources. This type of amendment just aids and abets that type of diversion of money from the Park Service. This is not a friendly amendment to the Park Service. This does not help in creating the legacy and the heritage of natural resources and cultural resources that this Nation and future generations deserve. This defeats it. This postpones it.

This land, we will not know in 20 years, if we do not act today. This is urgent. This needs to be set aside for the American people today, not in 20, 30, or 40 years, it will be lost.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I agree with him, and I urge rejection of this amendment which does unnecessary harm to the legislation and is really not based on the facts out there.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment that has been put forward by my colleague from California. The National Park System has been called our Nation's best idea ever. Our national park ethic has never failed to look to the future by protecting and preserving our history and heritage. Part of this has been taking on the responsibility of managing new areas for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations. This amendment would indefinitely postpone protecting the California desert region which, of course, is the true intent of its supporters.

1110

I do not deny the importance of reducing the National Park Service's backlog and I thank my colleagues for raising that issue. But we vote on the budget for the National Park Service in the appropriations process. The Committee on Appropriations makes a recommendation to the House

as to what our priorities are for the Department of Interior for the following fiscal year. I do not recall any of the proponents of this amendment making a proposal to increase the National Park Service budget for land acquisition, construction or operations. It is our job in Congress to work with the administration to solve this problem. The Department of Interior considers earlier estimates of Park Service construction and infrastructure backlogs to be very unreliable because they included unauthorized projects and others which are not part of park management plans. The department has testified before Congress that it is preparing a full report on these backlogs using more accurate information. The Department of Interior as I understand also intends to include in that report a proposed method for providing the funds necessary to resolve any backlog identified.

The time to solve this problem, working together, is when we have that accurate data. I urge my colleagues to analyze that data and make a focused effort to reduce the backlog. This amendment does not do that. What this amendment does is to block the implementation of a bill that the majority of our fellow Californians support. I urge its defeat.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I yield to the author of the amendment, the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I place in the Record the statistics and data from the National Park Service showing the shortfall of dollars for construction, land acquisition and operating costs, as follows:

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Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMBO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I tried to rush through my statement as rapidly as possible and in so doing I would not consider it to be an eloquent presentation. I want to stress a couple of points here because of the importance of this amendment and what it indicates. As I tried to point out in my statement, this bill will put a national park out in the middle of the desert without the amenities and the necessary facilities that people who visit national parks expect. We will then have these

people running around trying to find what they can in the way of a camping location, travel through the system, and all the other things which are already structured in a national park such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, the Everglades, or some of the others. So now you have a station wagon full of people who have no direction, who in many cases have never been in the desert before but because out on the freeway, out on an interstate you have a sign that says National Park, they have then become unintentionally, part of the very thing that we are trying to avoid here and, that is, the deterioration of the natural habitat because of a lack of facilities to be able to handle these people, in accordance with what we have now presented to the public on an interstate as a national park.

Mr. Chairman, this aspect has nothing to do with the infrastructure and the private property that is ultimately going to have to be purchased by the Federal Government. It deals with the day-to-day nuts and bolts of what we create in the way of an attraction. A national park listed in any magazine, in any kind of periodical, and somebody who is going from point A to point B on their vacation, or for other reasons is going to say, "Let's stop off and take a look at this new national park," expecting these facilities, these amenities. They are not there and we are going to have problems because these people do not understand what the desert is all about, and there will be no way of explaining it to them.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMBO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my colleague yielding.

I ask for this time if I could enter into a colloquy with the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento).

I know of the great expertise in this field of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento). He has spent years looking at the problems of the parks. We all recognize that. I wonder if maybe he has developed some answers relative to how we handle these very difficult expenditures that are required that is not apparent to any of us. For example, in the Death Valley National Monument, there presently is a \$ 24 million backlog in just the housing facilities that are needed there. Secretary Babbitt has refused to respond to our letters regarding that.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POMBO. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota. [*H6281]

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I think the housing issue is a separate issue with the Park Service. Frankly as I have spoken earlier on the floor, BLM nationwide has 200 units of housing. The Park Service has over 4,000. I think there are some problems.

If the gentleman would continue to yield to me, the point being that the housing policies of the Park Service I think are something that has been eclipsed by where we are today as opposed to 1960 and we may not need all the housing that is being proposed. Some remote areas do need housing. Clearly there are a number of projects in terms of private-public sector trying to provide the opportunities in the communities around, rather than in the park either for concessionaires or employees.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEWIS of California. The chairman of the subcommittee has essentially said, we will kind of worry about that housing later.

Mr. VENTO. If the gentleman would yield further, that is not what I said.

Mr. LEWIS of California. If the gentleman would yield further, I would suggest that the chairman implies at least that BLM is in some way involved. The Park Service runs the national monument.

Mr. VENTO. If the gentleman would yield further. The Park Service has 4, 000 units. The BLM has 200 nationwide.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, it is very apparent that the chairman wants to essentially sidestep this whole question. If a park is made out of the national monument currently in Death Valley, it will not just have the problems that are outstanding already. The Secretary has suggested we will need at least 70 additional personnel. There is no indication whatsoever how we are going to pay for those personnel. The extension of complications relative to housing, I mentioned earlier that we have been over 120 degrees for a recordbreaking time out there and these people are living in metal crates. Indeed, this kind of lack of responsiveness to the real needs of the Park Service is affecting us negatively across the country and the Members should know that.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much my colleague yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the point that I want to make involves a couple of things. First, it is astonishing to me with as relatively as little time as we have left on this bill, that the chairman of the committee has chosen to readopt the style which is roll over the people who represent the desert and not allow people to talk even for 2 minutes beyond their normal time in this process. But above and beyond that, for this committee to be so blithe about the very real living circumstances of members of our Park Service who are living in conditions that have been described by the Secretary as totally unacceptable and to suggest that we could expand these parks when they are already operating reasonably well as monuments without worrying about those additional personnel and expenses is not acceptable and Members should know that every dime in the future that goes to these new parks is going to be taken from their parks across the country, throughout the States, throughout America.

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POMBO. I would just like to make one point. It was mentioned in earlier debate that we get \$ 1 billion a year to spend on new parks, new national parks. Passed out of committee, out of the Committee on Natural Resources so far this year is \$ 3.95 billion in acquisition of new parks, including \$ 1.2 billion for the Presidio, the Six River Forest at \$ 1 billion and the California desert protection bill at \$ 1.2 billion as passed by committee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just like to say the numbers that have been presented are numbers not only provided by the National Park Service but also the OMB have in fact confirmed that these shortfalls are in fact there. This is a serious amendment. We just do not have the money to manage our Park System the way we all would like to see it managed. We have shortfalls in employees at the parks. We have shortfalls in land acquisitions. We are just in terrible, terrible shape. As far as the land and

water conservation fund, that is an appropriation problem unfortunately that hopefully we can all work together to get resolved. What we are saying, if we can get that problem resolved, then we could go ahead and move forward to acquire the property that is necessary to in fact move toward the acquisition of the land in the desert.

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Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the comments. I have in my northern California district seven national parks. One of them, Lassen National Park, is the only major national park in the Nation that does not have a visitors center. The funding has been so tight over the years that even funding for what many of us would feel is the most basic of necessities in our parks has not been there.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the author of this amendment says that this is a serious amendment. Obviously it cannot be a serious amendment. It has not been proposed on any of the other major park legislation that has moved through this Congress over the last year and one-half because this amendment is designed for one purpose, to do indirectly what they cannot do directly. That is the establishment of this of this Park System in the desert of California that is overwhelmingly supported by the people of California.

If this were a serious amendment, if this were a serious concept, then we would apply it to the Department of Transportation where we would say we cannot authorize a public works bill until the backlog in public works is done. You cannot add any new systems of highway. But the fact is that we know that this kind of legislation allows us to put before the Appropriations Committee, to put before the departments, the organizations of where they want to move to save resources in the case of the national parks, where they want to dedicate transportation dollars to rail, or to highways as submitted to them by the Congress, decisions made by the Congress.

We do not do this in the Department of Defense. If there is a shortfall in operations in the Department of Defense, in the readiness in the Department of Defense or in strategic weapons, we do not say we cannot authorize a new weapons system until you pick up the backlog in readiness or what have you. The fact is we authorize these based upon the input from the departments, based upon the input from our constituents, and then the departments get an opportunity, the Appropriations Committee gets an opportunity to take advantage of that, to take advantage of a willing seller.

People who have inholdings no longer want to sell them. You are counting that against the backlog. When we created Yosemite National Park, Mineral King, or Kings Canyon people thought this was going to be a terrible experience. They are now fighting to hold onto their inholdings because they find out that they have something that is unique, they have something that is unique in this Nation, and that is an inholding in the middle of a wonderful national park, and that experience and that care that is given to those resources.

We do not do this on the public works bills. We do not do this in any other area. We do not have the Department of Education suggesting that you have to clean up the backlog before you can move around based upon the opportunities. We cannot do it to people who want water projects in their districts.

I joined with all of the gentlemen in front of the subcommittee of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Beville). We have a shortfall in California water projects. How would you like to deal [*H6282] with flood control on this basis? We could not deal with any of the new requests that are brought to the committee of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Beville) until the backlog was done.

So this obviously is not a serious amendment. This is an amendment to try to delay the designation of these resources as parks, to upgrade the maintenance, and the care and the management of these resources. It denies what the Secretary of the Interior has said about the ability to care for these in a much more efficient manner as they are operated in these units.

We are simply not telling the truth to our colleagues in the House, and we ought to understand that we watch these budgets and attempts made by the past administrations to slash these budgets. Fortunately, the Congress did not go along with that. But as my colleague from Minnesota pointed out, acquisition costs continue to go up, and if we are not going to have the ability to move when opportunities arise, all we do is make this process far more expensive.

So let us not try to damage this effort that is overwhelmingly supported by the people of the State by offering this kind of amendment that we would not think of offering on other legislation in other matters that suffer from a far greater shortage.

Do my colleagues want to talk about the infrastructure shortage in the Nation and then talk about whether or not we can allocate a new highway system, or patch a road in one of your districts that you think is terribly important? That is what the Appropriations Committee is for. Every subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has more people testifying before it as to what they would like, and if this is too big a task for them, maybe we should change the Appropriations Committee. But the fact is they sort it out, they bring to the committee what they believe are the priorities based on the recommendations from the administration and what is doable in that fiscal year. That is the process we ought to continue. We would appreciate the support of all of the Members on the other side of the aisle that we do not have when we try to increase the appropriations for land and water conservation.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to observe all of the friends of the Park Service here today. But we need them on a more constant basis, all of the time putting this as a priority as certainly many of us do.

The fact is, of course, if these lands do not become parks, and remain in the BLM, then they are subject to the mining laws and the other activities that go on there, and the public lands need to be managed. If somebody is out there with a bulldozer doing something, they can do a lot more harm than they can with a camera going into a park.

The fact is all of these needs arise. So the amendment really is not addressing what the problem is.

The fact is there is a lot of problems and we need to defeat this amendment. That is the first problem.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words and I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my friend yielding. I rise simply to respond in part to the outrageous statements made by Chairman Miller.

He suggested, for example, that somehow the House ought to discount this amendment because it had not been presented on this sort of a bill before. I might suggest to my chairman that we had an amendment last week on this bill that had not been presented before that had to do with property rights as well. It suggested rather strongly that the department should not be allowed

to decrease the value of property, of inholdings that they were going to take because of expanding parks, because of an endangered species happening to suddenly arrive there. It was a property rights bill that had never been presented before, and it passed this House by 133 votes with a majority of Democrats and Republicans supporting it.

Obviously, the people across the country are sick and tired, sick and tired of committees like this suggesting we will lightly take people's property for any whim, and then let them sit in somebody's inventory forever. The Secretary has said they can sit in the parks as long as until hell freezes over essentially.

I must say that the chairman is being greatly excessive in terms of his candor with the Members. Inholders, he suggests, sometimes get in the park, and suddenly want to keep their property. Tell that to the citizens across the country in your district for those of us in States where there are inholders standing in line where the department says they can wait. Tell your parks that they have plenty of money and we can afford to expand these parks.

The chairman, to say the least, is attempting to shade the message to our Members. This amendment is a property rights amendment that is very important, and I appreciate my colleague yielding.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from California.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I just wanted to point out the reason why we have a deficit as large as it is in this country is because we do not take care of past obligations. I am new to this body, but in the short time I have been here I have learned that the reason why our budget deficit grows by billions and billions of dollars every month, every day, is because we do not take care of past obligations, and that is what we are attempting to do with this piece of legislation.

Again, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Let me just add to the comments by the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis) about the Calvert amendment. This is a commonsense amendment, and I guess it is at least surprising to me to see the other side characterize this as nonserious and be outraged that the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert) would suggest that we pay for that which we have already committed to before we go out and take on a new batch of Federal commitments, because that is exactly what we are doing. We are going to put the taxpayers, we are going to ratchet them up one more notch, and we are going to stretch the Park Service thin. I say to my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento), the Park Service is stretched thin. That is the reports we get from all of our users. It is the reports we get from our own bureaucracy, and the gentleman cannot tell us where we are going to be getting the money. We are not going to be getting the money. The country is going broke, and the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert) has the temerity to suggest that we pay for what we have already committed to before we take on other obligations.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend in the well, the gentleman from California,

that I agree with him, the Park Service is stretched. But this amendment does not require any payments, this does not do anything about it. All this does is defeat the California parks.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Calvert), as modified.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were-ayes 138, noes 288, not voting 13, as follows:

(Roll No. 355)

AYES-138

Archer Arme y	Bachus (AL)	Baker (CA)
[*H6283] Baker (LA)	Ballenger	Barrett (NE)
Bartlett	Barton	Bateman
Bilirakis	Bliley	Blute
Boehner	Bonilla	Bunning
Burton	Buyer	Callahan
Calvert	Camp	Canady
Carr	Castle	Clinger
Coble	Collins (GA)	Combest
Condit	Cox	Crane
Crapo	Cunningham	DeLay
Dornan	Dreier	Duncan
Dunn	Emerson	Everett
Ewing	Fields (TX)	Fowler
Gallegly	Gallo	Gekas
Geren	Goodlatte	Goss
Grams	Grandy	Gunderson
Hall (TX)	Hancock	Hansen
Hastert	Hefley	Herger
Hoekstra	Hoke	Houghton
Huffington	Hunter	Hutchinson
Hyde	Inglis	Inhofe
Istook	Jacobs	Johnson, Sam
Kasich	Kim	King
Kingston	Knollenberg	Kolbe
Kyl	Lancaster	Levy
Lewis (CA)	Lewis (FL)	Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot	Linder	Livingston
Manzullo	McCandless	McCollum
McCrery	McDade	McHugh
McInnis	McKeon	Meyers
Mica	Michel	Miller (FL)
Molinari	Moorhead	Myers
Nussle	Orton	Oxley

Packard	Paxon	Penny
Peterson (MN)	Petri	Pombo
Portman	Pryce (OH)	Quinn
Roberts	Rogers	Rohrabacher
Roth	Royce	Saxton
Schaefer	Schiff	Sensenbrenner
Shuster	Skeen	Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)	Smith (TX)	Spence
Stearns	Stump	Talent
Taylor (NC)	Thomas (CA)	Thomas (WY)
Torkildsen	Walker	Young (AK)
Young (FL)	Zeliff	

NOES-288

Abercrombie	Ackerman	
Allard	Andrews (ME)	Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)	Applegate	Bacchus (FL)
Baesler	Barca	Barcia
Barlow	Barrett (WI)	Becerra
Beilenson	Bereuter	Berman
Bevill	Bilbray	Bishop
Blackwell	Boehlert	Bonior
Borski	Boucher	Brewster
Brooks	Browder	Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)	Brown (OH)	Bryant
Byrne	Cantwell	Cardin
Chapman	Clay	Clement
Clyburn	Coleman	Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)	Conyers	Cooper
Coppersmith	Costello	Coyne
Cramer	Danner	Darden
de la Garza	de Lugo (VI)	Deal
DeFazio	DeLauro	Dellums
Derrick	Deutsch	Diaz-Balart
Dickey	Dicks	Dingell
Dixon	Dooley	Durbin
Edwards (CA)	Edwards (TX)	Ehlers
Engel	English	Eshoo
Evans	Faleomavaega (AS)	Farr
Fawell	Fazio	Fields (LA)
Filner	Fingerhut	Flake
Foglietta	Ford (MI)	Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)	Franks (CT)	Franks (NJ)
Furse	Gejdenson	Gephardt
Gibbons	Gilchrest	Gillmor
Gilman	Glickman	Gonzalez
Gordon	Green	Greenwood
Gutierrez	Hall (OH)	Hamburg
Hamilton	Harman	Hastings
Hayes	Hefner	Hilliard
Hinchey	Hoagland	Hobson
Hochbrueckner	Holden	Horn
Hughes	Hutto	Inslee
Jefferson	Johnson (CT)	Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)	Johnson, E. B.	Johnston

Kanjorski	Kaptur	Kennedy
Kennelly	Kildee	Kleczka
Klein	Klink	Klug
Kopetski	Kreidler	LaFalce
Lambert	Lantos	LaRocco
Laughlin	Lazio	Leach
Lehman	Levin	Lewis (GA)
Lipinski	Lloyd	Long
Lowey	Lucas	Machtley
Maloney	Mann	Manton
Margolies-Mezvinsky	Markey	Martinez
Matsui	Mazzoli	McCloskey
McCurdy	McDermott	McHale
McKinney	McMillan	McNulty
Meehan	Meek	Menendez
Mfume	Miller (CA)	Mineta
Minge	Mink	Moakley
Mollohan	Montgomery	Moran
Morella	Murphy	Murtha
Nadler	Neal (MA)	Neal (NC)
Norton (DC)	Oberstar	Obey
Olver	Ortiz	Pallone
Parker	Pastor	Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)	Pelosi	Peterson (FL)
Pickett	Pickle	Pomeroy
Porter	Poshard	Price (NC)
Quillen	Rahall	Ramstad
Rangel	Ravenel	Reed
Regula	Reynolds	Richardson
Ridge	Roemer	Romero-Barcelo (PR)
Ros-Lehtinen	Rose	Rostenkowski
Roukema	Rowland	Roybal-Allard
Rush	Sabo	Sanders
Sangmeister	Santorum	Sarpalius
Sawyer	Schenk	Schroeder
Schumer	Scott	Serrano
Sharp	Shaw	Shays
Shepherd	Sisisky	Skaggs
Skelton	Slaughter	Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)	Snowe	Spratt
Stark	Stenholm	Stokes
Strickland	Studds	Stupak
Sundquist	Swett	Swift
Synar	Tanner	Tauzin
Taylor (MS)	Tejeda	Thompson
Thornton	Thurman	Torres
Torricelli	Towns	Traficant
Tucker	Underwood (GU)	Unsoeld
Upton	Valentine	Velazquez
Vento	Visclosky	Volkmer
Vucanovich	Walsh	Waters
Watt	Waxman	Weldon
Whitten	Williams	Wilson
Wise	Wolf	Woolsey
Wyden	Wynn	Yates
Zimmer		

NOT VOTING-13

Bentley Clayton	Doolittle	
Fish	Frost	Gingrich
Goodling	Hoyer	Owens
Slattery	Solomon	Washington
Wheat		

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Mr. SERRANO and Mr. GILLMOR changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment, as modified, was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.