

approximately \$1.6 billion. The criticism based on "lost" school income appears to be wildly overstated.

Secretary Babbitt anticipated the level and type of opposition we have now heard directly. The Secretary has proposed that, in establishing the monument, you take several steps to reduce short- and long-term opposition from Utah's pro-development interests and rural residents. First, he proposes that BLM, rather than the National Park Service, manage the monument. Second, he proposes that you expressly disclaim any reservation of federal water rights for the monument. Third, the Secretary has proposed monument boundaries that exclude all developed areas and state park lands. Fourth, the Secretary has proposed that the new management regime for the monument area be defined through a multi-year public hearing and involvement process.

White House and Interior Department representatives have met or conversed extensively over the past week with members of the Utah delegation and the Governor's office. Based on those communications, we recommend that the monument proclamation disclaim any effect on management of grazing, hunting, or fishing activities. In other words, those activities would be governed by current law, notwithstanding the monument designation.

In addition, we recommend that you direct the Secretary to pursue negotiations with the State of Utah to trade state-owned parcels within the boundaries of the monument for federal lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah, thus ensuring that the state interests are protected. This direction would come in the form of a separate memo to the Secretary, not in the proclamation.

The draft proclamation submitted by the Secretary has been amended to reflect the hunting/fishing/grazing point described in the preceding paragraph.

Record type: Federal (External Mail).
 Creator: kenworthy.
 Creation: Date/time:16-Sep-1996 12:30:00.00.
 Subject: utah.
 To: johnson.

Text: Nice touch doing the Escalante Canyons announcement on the birthday of Utah's junior senator! Give me a call if you get a chance.

ATTACHMENT 1

Att Creation time/date: 16-Sep-1996 12:32:00.00
 Att Bodypart type: D

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 13, 1996.

Hon. ROBERT F. BENNETT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: I am responding to your letter I received yesterday regarding the proposal to create a new national monument in southern Utah. While no final decision on establishing a monument has been made, your letter nonetheless raises valid concerns, and I do believe they merit full discussion.

You ask, first, whether the proposed monument would carry with it a reserved water right, and if so, what effect it might have on water users, the Colorado River Compact, and various proposed water development projects. These are questions of very legitimate concern, and I look forward to discussing them further with you, Congressman Orton, Governor Leavitt, and other interested parties.

Your second group of questions involves the effect of establishment of a national monument on state lands within its bound-

aries. We certainly share your concern that the state public school system not be impaired by establishment of a national monument. As you know, the issue of how to deal with state inholdings scattered across federal lands managed to protect nationally significant values is a common problem throughout the west. Many national parks, national forests, national monuments, and other projected federal areas contain state inholdings. The most common way to address these is for the state and the federal government to agree upon an exchange, whereby the state agrees to trade its inholding in return for public lands of equal value outside the protected area. I look forward to discussing this further with you.

Your final set of questions involves the status of existing mineral leases and rights in the area under consideration as a national monument. The only mineral interests of any significance I am aware of in the area are existing federal coal leases issued many years ago. Most of these leases have expired of their own terms, or been relinquished, or are in the process of being cancelled pursuant to law. Two leases or lease groups remain. One is held by PacifiCorp, and we are currently in very serious discussions with that company to relinquish its lease on the Kaiparowits Plateau in exchange for bidding credits on federal coal of equal value elsewhere.

The remaining lease interest is held by Andalex Resources, Inc. This company has applied for a number of permits or other authorizations required by federal and state law in order to open a mine on the Kaiparowits Plateau. A draft environmental impact statement is currently being prepared on the proposal. Should a national monument be established, and should the company continue to seek permission to move forward with its proposal, a determination would have to be made whether the Andalex proposal is inconsistent with the purposes of the monument, and if so, whether and to what extent the company has valid existing rights that would have to be addressed.

I appreciate the opportunity I've had to discuss these issues with you, with Congressman Orton, and with Governor Leavitt. I look forward to further discussions in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Bruce Babbitt.

LET'S GET SERIOUS ON THE WAR
 ON DRUGS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 8, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced legislation, H.R. 805, that authorizes the use of military personnel to assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] and the U.S. Customs Service in their border patrol functions. It passed in the House overwhelmingly as an amendment to the fiscal year 1998 Defense authorization bill was pulled during the deliberation of the conference report. Yesterday I introduced legislation that expands on that important piece of legislation.

According to the official estimates, between 5 and 7 tons of illegal drugs are smuggled across our borders every day. In addition, thousands of aliens are snubbing Federal immigration laws and crossing our borders ille-

gally daily. Federal agencies are complaining of being outmatched in both manpower and firepower by the drug lords and their henchmen. Law enforcement personnel are increasingly becoming targets of the violence. Barry R. McCaffrey, chief of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, received a death threat from the Tijuana cartel during an August tour of the border. Michael T. Horn, the Drug Enforcement Administration's chief of international operations, identifies the Mexican drug cartels as the "greatest law-enforcement threat facing the United States today."

According to the United Nations, drug trafficking has become a \$400 billion-a-year business worldwide. Illegal drugs are bigger business than all exports of automobiles and about equal to the worldwide trade in textiles. More than 13 million U.S. residents buy illicit drugs and use them at least once per month, spending each year between \$50 to \$100 billion. The addictive nature of these drugs, their high price and their illegality may play a role in as much as half the street crime in the United States. Drug related criminal activity is seen as one of the main reasons for the substantial growth of the U.S. prison population and over one million persons are arrested each year on drug related charges in the United States.

Without question, the border should be patrolled by the Border Patrol. But the reality is, the INS is having an extremely difficult time hiring the 1,000 Border Patrol agents a year mandated by Congress. Currently, we have about 6,600 Border Patrol agents. The White House recently stated that 20,000 Border Patrol agents are needed to properly patrol the border. We are not even close to meeting that figure.

My new legislation authorizes the Secretary of Defense to assign members of the Armed Forces, under certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, to assist the INS and Customs in monitoring and patrolling our borders to stop the ever increasing flow of illegal aliens and illegal narcotics. It also establishes a training program for troops being deployed on our borders that would ensure that military personnel receive the proper training in border security procedures. It provides for specific information to be disseminated regarding issues affecting law enforcement in the areas of deployment. It directs a civilian law enforcement officer to accompany any deployment of troops to search, seize, and/or arrest any person who is suspected of criminal activity. And finally, it directs the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the Governor and local officials of any State where military troops will be deployed and what type of tasks will be performed.

Our country is being invaded, and what better way to quell this invasion and protect our national security than utilizing the U.S. military. The military has the technology and manpower that we desperately need on our borders right now. Something must be done.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have spoken loud and clear. They do not want an open door policy when it comes to illegal aliens and drugs. Our national sovereignty is at stake. This is a good bill that makes sense. I urge my colleagues to join me in this fight and cosponsor this important piece of legislation.