



PLEA



JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Message from the President.....

It is with great pleasure that I write my first "message" for the PLEA Journal. This act represents the beginning of my service as President of this association. I would like to begin by acknowledging the past and use this opportunity to express my appreciation for the hard work and dedication of my predecessor, Richard Greer. As a result of his efforts the Association is on solid ground.

During my term I intend to follow his lead, and the lead of those before him, by extending every effort to advance the Association's purpose. I look forward to the opportunities which will present themselves over the next two years.

I believe, however, that one issue needs immediate attention and would like to identify this issue as one of our primary goals. At the Board meeting in Texas, discussion was held regarding the relationship between the Association and the State Affiliates. I personally believe the Association's future growth and development is highly dependent on the active involvement of the State organizations. Therefore, we will be working very hard to strengthen our ties and support their efforts on the State level. I will be contacting each of the State Affiliates Representatives within the next few weeks to determine how we can best accomplish this.

On the topic of State Affiliates, I would also like to report that the State of Arizona, through the Natural Resource Section of the Arizona Parks and Recreation Association, is actively seeking affiliation with PLEA. They presently have 75 members who are involved in natural resource preservation and protection. The Board is considering their request and if approved will officially welcome them as our fifth State Affiliate.

As a final comment, I wish all of you the best during the summer season. I know how many of you are already overwhelmed with park visitors. Those of us in the upper midwest, however, are just now shaking off the effects of a chilly spring and our time is still coming. If there is anything we can do, individually or as an Association, to help you meet the responsibilities of your job, please let us know.

Tim Curtin, PLEA President
Chief of Police
Dupage County Forest Preserve District
Glen Ellyn, IL



NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

PLEA IS AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

* ROBERT J. STEELE , EDITOR * VOL. XI: NO. 1 * FIRST QUARTER 1996 *

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CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT	Cover
CONTENTS	
PUBLICATIONS NEEDED	i
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION:	
OFFICERS	ii
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	ii
STATE AFFILIATE REPRESENTATIVES	ii
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES	ii
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION: Board of Directors Annual Meeting	1
ARTICLES NEEDED	3
NEVADA: A PHONY SHOWDOWN WITH REAL GUNS	4
P.L.E.A. COMING EVENTS	6
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION AFFILIATION PROCESS	7
1996 NRPA PROGRAM COMMITTEE REPORT	7
PROFILE: PARK POLICE COUNTY OF MORRIS/NEW JERSEY	8
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS WHO NEEDS THEM?	9
PROTECTING THE NATION'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	12
A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN - OR ELSE	14
DON'T SHOOT OR WE'LL SHOOT	14
LOCK AND LOAD! INDUSTRY GOONS AT 12 O'CLOCK!	15
HEY, YOU, GET OFFA OUR BOATS	15
REALITY BITES	16
USE A SHOVEL GO TO PRISON	16
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION	16
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	17
BOOK REVIEW: Death Valley - A Model Murder	17
REQUEST FOR TITLES	17
CONFERENCE HOSTS NEEDED	18
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM	19
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION MERCHANDISE	20
PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	21
AGENCY MEMBERSHIPS	21
INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS	21
STATE AFFILIATES	21
N.R.P.A. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION	21



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CALL FOR PUBLICATIONS

The Park Law Enforcement Association (P.L.E.A.), an affiliate of the National Recreation and Park Association (N.R.P.A.), invites you to submit articles for consideration to *PLEA: the Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association*. P.L.E.A. was established in 1984 to improve park law enforcement, natural and visitor resource protection services in park, recreation and natural resource areas through professional development, thus ensuring "quality of life" leisure opportunities in local, state, and national park, recreation and natural resource settings. P.L.E.A. serves individuals and organizations interested in the advancement and support of park and natural resource law enforcement services. Membership includes park rangers, forest rangers, park police, park patrols, park security, game wardens, conservation officers, park and recreation board members, administrators, educators and other interested park, recreation and natural resource professionals.

PLEA is published quarterly and attempts to provide timely information to the membership concerning the association and articles specifically aimed at the park and natural resource law enforcement audience, with the goal of providing educational information for our membership, facilitating an exchange of ideas, and to generally promote professionalism within the field. Articles should be from three to ten double-spaced, wide-margined pages and should include a short biographical sketch, listing the author's agency affiliation. Photographs, charts and tables are highly desired. Upon publication, the author will receive a copy of the issue his article is printed in for his/her records. Please submit articles to the Editor for review and consideration. Thank you for your interest in *PLEA*. We look forward to receiving your articles.

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

P.L.E.A. OFFICERS

<p style="text-align: center;">PRESIDENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tim Curtin, Chief of Police DuPage County Forest Preserve District P.O. Box 2339 Glen Ellyn, IL 60138 708/790-4900</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VICE-PRESIDENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cmdr. Newell S. Rand Maryland National Capital Park Police 6700 Riverdale Rd. Riverdale, MD 20737 301/459-9099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECRETARY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Capt. Norm Lopera Cmdr., Special Operations East Bay Region Park Dist Dept. of Public Safety 17930 Lake Chabot Rd., Castro Valley, CA 94546 510/881-1833</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TREASURER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stephen Pokrywka Chief Ranger Wyandotte County Parks 3488 West Drive Kansas City, KS 66109 913/299-3121 FAX 913/299-9051</p>
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT LARGE

<p>John R. Byrd, Sr., Supervisor Durham Park Rangers 101 City Hall Plaza Durham, NC 27701 919/560-4355 FAX 919/560-4021</p> <p>R. Dan Crone U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Saylorville Lake 5600 N.W. 78 Ave Johnston, IA 50131 515/267-4656</p> <p>Capt. William Jacobs Minneapolis Park Police 3800 Bryant Ave. South Minneapolis, MN 55409 612/348-2183</p> <p>James C. Lindsey, Investigator Division of Safety National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242 202/523-5067</p>	<p>Willaim Runnoe HC10 Box 1195 Gibbonville, ID 83463 208/865-2473</p> <p>Sgt. Dale Rutherford Hamilton County Park District 10245 Winton Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45231 513/521-3980</p> <p>James Schneider, Chief Ranger Greene County Parks 651 Dayton-Xenia Rd. Xenia, OH 45385 513/376-7445</p> <p>Robert J Steele, Assistant Professor Dept. of Health and Leisure Southeast Missouri State Univ. Cape Girardeau, MO 63701 OFFICE 573/651-5193 HOME 573/651-0674 FAX 573/651-5150</p>	<p>Stephen W. Thomas Chief Ranger City of Albuquerque Open Space Division P.O. Box 1293 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505/873-6620</p> <p>Jerry Wimpee, Asst. General Manager Dallas Fair Park 1300 Robert B. Cullum Blvd. P.O. Box 26300 Dallas, TX 75226 214/670-8503</p> <p>Dr. Bruce Wicks Assistant Professor Department of Leisure Studies 104 Huff Hall 1206 South Fourth Street University of Illinois Champaign, IL 61820 217/333-4410</p>
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STATE AFFILIATE REPRESENTATIVES

<p style="text-align: center;">ILLINOIS PLEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jerry Venable Chief Ranger Rockford Park District 1401 N. Second St. Rockford, IL 61107 815/987-8698</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PENNSYLVANIA PLEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jay Browning Lancaster County Parks 1050 Rockford Rd. Lancaster, PA 17602 717/295-3605</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHIO PLEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tim Klagge Chief Ranger Five Rivers Metro Parks 1375 Siebenthaler Ave. Dayton, OH 45414 513/275-PARK FAX 513/278-8849</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KANSAS PLEA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Capt. Stuart Foland Johnson County Park Police Ranger Headquarters 7900 Renner Rd. Shawnee, KS 66219 913/438-PARK (438-7275) FAX 913/438-8074</p>
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REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

NORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST	GREAT LAKES	WEST	PACIFIC
<p>Cmdr. Newell S. Rand Maryland National Capital Park Police 6700 Riverdale Rd. Riverdale, MD 20737 301/459-9099</p>	<p>John R. Byrd, Sr. Durham Park Rangers Parks and Recreation 101 City Hall Plaza Durham, NC 27701 919/560-4355</p>	<p>Capt. William A. Jacobs Minneapolis Park Police 3800 Bryant Ave. South Minneapolis, MN 55409 612/348-2183</p>	<p>Stephen W. Thomas Chief Ranger City of Albuquerque Open Space Division P.O. Box 1293 Albuquerque, NM 87103 505/873-6620</p>	<p>Capt. Norm Lopera Cmdr., Special Operations East Bay Region Park Dist Dept. of Public Safety 17930 Lake Chabot Rd., Castro Valley, CA 94546 510/881-1833</p>

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION Board of Directors/Executive Committee Annual Meeting Austin, Texas- February 21, 1996

I. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL

The meeting of the Park Law Enforcement Association was called to order on Wednesday, February 21, 1996 at 8:30 A.M. in Austin, Texas by President Richard A. Greer

Present: President- Richard A. Greer
V. President- Tim Curtin
Secretary- Newell S. Rand, Jr.
Treasurer- Stephen Pokrywka

Directors- Jerry Wimpee and Norm Lapera

State Representatives- Jim Schneider, Tim Klagge and Stuart Foland

Regional Representatives- Newell Rand, John Byrd, William Jacobs, Stephen Thomas and Norm Lapera

Guests- R. Daniel Crone, Carl R. Nielsen, Joe Henderson, Ken Watson, Bill Bunn, Ron Holiday, and Ralph Hays

Welcoming comments and conference agenda outline by Ken Watson of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MARCH 1, 1995 MEETING

It was moved by Tim Curtin, seconded by Stephen Pokrywka, to approve the minutes of the annual meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio on March 1, 1995. All members voted aye. Motion carried.

III. TREASURER'S REPORT (Stephen Pokrywka)

A. Park Law Enforcement Association 1995-1996 Financial Report was submitted containing the following documents:

1. N.R.P.A. Account Statement
2. P.L.E.A. Account Statement
3. N.R.P.A./Mid-Year Statement
4. Merchandise Sales
5. Check from the N.R.P.A.
6. Checking Account Journal Entries
7. Interest Earned/1099

B. There is a \$3,073.02 on account with the National Recreation and Park Association/P.L.E.A.- Washington, D.C. and \$20,061.48 on account with First Community Bank in Kansas City, Kansas for the Park Law Enforcement Association. Total monies on hand as of February 21, 1996 is \$23,134.50.

C. Discussion was held concerning the invoicing for membership dues renewals. Treasurer Stephen Pokrywka presented information on price breakdowns offered by N.R.P.A. It was resolved that invoicing would be assumed by Newell Rand with the repository funds being N.R.P.A.

D. Discussion was held concerning the reason(s) for the increase in funds in the treasury as compared to two years ago. It was noted that then format in annual conferences, merchandising and our recent membership recruitment and retention efforts provided for the dramatic upturn in revenue.

E. Motion by Newell Rand, seconded by Norm Lapera, to approve Treasurer's Report. All members voted aye. Motion carried.

IV. SECRETARY'S REPORT (Newell Rand)

A. Reminded all attendees of the necessity to sign the roster.

B. Minutes of meeting along with applicable attachments will be out in 45 days.

V. OLD BUSINESS

A. Membership survey (Newell Rand)
During the March 1995 annual meeting it was decided that P.L.E.A. would conduct a membership survey in conjunction with membership retention drive. The drive was limited to the past two years and 101 letters were sent out. As of September 15, 1995 we received approximately a 40% response. We received dues renewals, new memberships (the previous member had left the agency and the new individual opted for membership in P.L.E.A.), and notifications concerning deaths.

B. PLEA Charter and Foundation (Ralph Hays)
We have a perpetual charter which was established in Texas. There are no legal problems with the charter and no further action is necessary. It was recommended that

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

P.L.E.A. reevaluate its desires and possible direction concerning the foundation. If we were to establish the foundation it would mandate a paid staff. The association has recently become solvent and does not need the burden a foundation would impose on the organization. The board agreed to leave the proposal of the foundation as a tabled matter.

C. International Ranger Foundation (R. J. Steele) No Report

D. Cincinnati, Ohio Conference in 1995 (Richard A. Greer)
The conference resulted in a significant monetary addition to the P.L.E.A. treasury. The host agency, Hamilton County Park District, enjoyed the experience and had fun putting it together.

E. NRPA Sessions (Ralph Hays)

1. See attached 1996 NRPA Program Committee Report.
2. Ralph Hays attended the work session due to unavailability of Dr. Bruce Wicks who is our representative and has done an outstanding job over the years.

VI. NEW BUSINESS

A. Texas conference Update (Ken Watson)

Ken Watson provided an update of each days activities along with the topics of instruction and a thumbnail sketch of the instructors. Daily information will be provided if there are any changes in class schedules, activities or times of special events. He noted that spouses are invited to all of the special events and programs.

B. California- Park Rangers- State Affiliate

In a letter dated December 30, 1995, Doug Bryce, Executive Director of the California Park Rangers Association, notified P.L.E.A. that their form representative, Don Watstein, was no longer with them and requested that they no longer be listed as a state affiliate. Discussion noted that there are a number of organizations within California and that no one agency could represent the entire state.

C. Need to Set Future Meeting/Conference Sites

1. Meeting and Conference will be in Durham, North Carolina in 1997.
2. Joe Henderson and Carl Nielsen recommended the Florida Keys. Joe Henderson will report back to the board in approximately thirty days.
3. Other locations were:
 - a. San Francisco Area
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Ozarks

D. Election of P.L.E.A. Board of Directors

Tim Curtin served as the Chair of the Election Board. By unanimous vote the following were elected to the Board of Directors:

Tim Curtin
Newell S. Rand, Jr.
Norm Lapera
Stephen Pokrywka
John R. Byrd, Sr.
Stephen Thomas
William A. Jacobs
James Schneider
James C. Lindsey
Jerry Wimpee
Dr. Bruce Wicks
Robert J. Steele
R. Daniel Crone
Dale Rutherford

E. Election of PLEA Officers for 1996-1998

Motion by Richard A. Greer, seconded by Stephen Thomas, to elect the following to serve as PLEA officers for 1996-1998.

President.....Tim Curtin
V. President.....Newell S. Rand, Jr.
Secretary.....Norm Lapera
Treasurer.....Stephen Pokrywka

All members voted aye. Motion carried.

F. Bylaws (Tim Curtin)

Revisions as of March 1995 are attached. The latest version addresses all housekeeping to the bylaws.

G. Starting Staff Affiliates (Tim Curtin)

1. Updated information is attached and breaks down applicable state information concerning the establishment of nonprofit entities.
2. Arizona has applied for information and a copy of the response letter attached.

VII. COMMITTEE REPORTS/APPOINTMENTS

A. Standing Committees

1. NSPRA- R. J. Steele
2. Bylaw- Tim Curtin, Jim Schneider, Stephen Pokrywka
3. Regional Representatives- Norm Lapera
4. Environmental/IACP- Bill Supernaugh

B. DATELINE (NRPA)

1. Grant- Beyond "Fund and Games": Emerging Roles of Public Recreation(article attached)
2. Newell Rand and John Byrd will co-chair

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

3. President-Elect Tim Curtin will send letter to NRPA noting the assignment of Newell Rand and John Byrd.

C. IACP - Environmental Committee (Bill Supernaugh)
No Report.

D. By-law Committee (Tim Curtin) comments noted previously.

E. 1997 conference (John Byrd)

1. To be held in Durham, North Carolina February 26, 1997 to March 1, 1997.

2. Underscoring the excellence shown by North Carolina basketball tradition, John promises a fun and educational experience.

F. P.L.E.A. Display (Richard A. Greer)

Display will be professional and final cost is expected to be between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Deadline for photographs is May 1, 1996. Display will be used at the NRPA Conference in Kansas City, Kansas.

G. State Affiliates

1. Kansas (Stuart Foland)

a. KPLEA (Kansas Park Law Enforcement Association) has contracted for administrative services with KRPA (Kansas Recreation and Park Association) as of May of 1995;

b. KPLEA holds an ex-officio position on the KRPA board;

c. KPLEA for the last two years has provided education and train programs on park law enforcement issues at the KRPA conference (16 hours of in-service training toward annual state requirements);

d. KPLEA will hold its first annual workshop on April 24, 1996 (8 hours of training). Also, KPLEA may offer a fall workshop this fall;

e. KPLEA newsletter has been integrated as a column in the FOCUS newsletter which is put out by KRPA monthly;

f. membership is holding around 100 and has increased yearly.

2. Ohio (Jim Schneider and Tim Klagge)

a. Jim Schneider is the retiring President and Time Klagge is the new President for a two-year term;

b. Jim and Tim made a presentation on the activities in Ohio.

3. Illinois (Tim Curtin for Jerry Venable) Discussion on the development of park law enforcement standards in the state of Illinois.

4. Discussion concerning "state affiliates" by Bill Jacobs. President requested that the discussions be limited to thirty minutes.

a. Bill Jacobs made a presentation referencing the concerns of agencies in the state of Minnesota along with a general proposal concerning a change in fees.

b. General discussion by Norm Lapera concerning the large number of "state organizations" within California. There is no common thread or binding tie for all of these organizations.

c. President-Elect Tim Curtin stated that he would prioritize this issue for the next two years and established a goal of P.L.E.A. to thoroughly review the state affiliate process, their role and applicable conditions of membership.

H. NSPR (R. J. Steele) He attended the NSPR meeting in Washington, D.C. on February 15, 16, 1996.

I. Professional Certification (Jay Browning and John Byrd)

1. If you have any interest in participating in this study please contact Jay Browning at Lancaster County Parks, 1050 Rockford Road, Lancaster, PA 17602 or call him at (717)295-3605.

2. John Byrd made a presentation concerning the PROFESSIONAL RANGER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM and solicited the endorsement of P.L.E.A. At a follow-up meeting a motion was made by Newell Rand, seconded by Norm Lapera, to endorse the programs. All members voted aye and the motion carried. Copy of program is attached.

VIII. MEMBERS ILL OR IN DISTRESS

Bill Jacobs reminded the membership of the ranger who was killed in Providence, Rhode Island.

IX. ADJOURNMENT

It was moved by Newell Rand and seconded by Tim Curtin to adjourn the meeting at 11:15 A.M. Motion Carried.

ARTICLES NEEDED

This publication depends upon articles submitted by our readers. The quality, content, depth, range, etc. are controlled by these submissions. The Editor needs your help in keeping this a quality publication. Please, submit original articles about your agency, concerns, interests, etc. We also accept articles from secondary sources. If you see an interesting park law enforcement article in a newspaper, magazine, etc., send it in. We need your submissions!

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

NEVADA: A PHONY SHOWDOWN WITH REAL GUNS

Out here in the sun-blistered, wind-blasted, sage-and-silver spaces of southwestern Nevada, discussions of national politics are less frequently heard than a discouraging word. That dusty red pickup, zigzagging up Main Street, past ashen slag heaps and rickety wooden gally-heads, gas stations, motels, and nickel-slot casinos, is more likely to turn in at McDonald's golden arches (or push on towards Las Vegas) than to pay a call on either of the local thrones of federal power - the sheet-metal box of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management or the flat-roofed cottage, painted NFS green and GI brown, that houses the district office of the Toiyabe National Forest.

Yet it was only a few miles from here, with frothing oratory, bulging sidearms, and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," that a group led by a commissioner of Nye County forced its way onto the national political scene a couple of Independence Days ago by declaring the county free of the long-established legal supremacy of the U.S. constitution -and, so saying, bulldozed open a road that the Forest Service had closed for repairs.

This carefully staged confrontation between two (2) forest rangers and a couple of hundred overstimulated patriots achieved precisely what the commissioner wanted -international attention on the militant Wise Use campaign to gain local control of the federal lands that comprise something over 80 percent of this vast and arid state. Reporters from New York and Washington, Stockholm and Amsterdam descended on Nye County and wondered aloud why the fuss had started here, among the tawny peaks and saline washes, where cows are few, the range is coarse and sparse, and the human population of about 20,000 is thinly sprinkled over an area twice the size of New Hampshire. Columnists and editorial writers felt the urge to pontificate. They called the commissioner's stunt a Cowboy Revolution, a new eruption of the long-extinct Sagebrush Rebellion of the 1980s, a manifestation of widespread dissatisfaction with American government and its meddling ways.

Nevada soon provided more and better made-for-television incidents, not necessarily with the same sponsors but to the same attention-getting effect. Even before the Nye County showdown, there had been a terrorist attack on a government office in Reno, the second largest city in the state. In that case, someone made the network news and damaged \$100,000 in public property by throwing a bomb onto the roof of the Bureau of Land Management's state headquarters, which was closed and empty for the night. Early in 1995, in sinister proximity to the murderous bombing of federal office workers in Oklahoma City, a pipe-bomb shattered the office window of the district director of the U.S. Forest Service in Carson City, the state capital; and, just four months later, the same district director's 1994

Dodge van, parked in the driveway of his home, was blown apart.

Inaccurately - but not surprisingly - a few reporters began referring to the Nevada version of the sophisticated and well-financed national campaign against environmental controls as a Far Western "range war," picturing it as a colorful boots-and-saddles shoot-out between a bunch of tough, leathery guys with the squint of dust and sunshine in their steely eyes, Marlboros dangling from their clamped lips, and a frontier passion for freedom - and a horde of arbitrary, johnny-come-lately federal bureaucrats, backed by a fanatical claue of urban environmentalists who were trying to push the cattlemen off their historic preserves.

Even reliable information sources like The New York Times and The Washington Post concluded that there was a "growing" political challenge to federal resource management throughout the West. These careful publications, noting that thirty to forty counties in such states as Nevada, Idaho, California, and New Mexico had passed resolutions requiring respect for local "customs and culture" or demanding outright possession of public lands, failed to notice that most of the counties are in isolated rural areas where the population is small and where a few rich cattle growers, corporate landowners, or right-wing radicals can exert an exaggerated influence over local government. In Nevada, the urban counties of Clark (Las Vegas), Washoe (Reno), and Ormsby (Carson City) have declined to join the "local rights" crusade.

From the Forest Service office in Carson City or the BLM's hand-me-down Army portable in Tonopah, the so-called "Range War" is seen as the exaggerated bravado of a self-serving minority - but it is also a daily ordeal, frightening and exhausting. Ted Angle, manager of the BLM's 6.1-million-acre Tonopah District, calls his situation "stressful, very stressful." Like most of the embattled land managers in Nevada, Angle did not choose his profession because he relishes conflict but because he loves the outdoors. He majored in wildlife management at the University of Nevada in Reno, worked on fish and game conservation, and was rewarded for his devotion to animals and people with a post in the summer scorch-and-winter scour of Tonopah. In the eight years he has been here - and in his twenty-four years with the BLM - no one has pulled a gun on him, grabbed him by the collar, or taken a pot-shot at his truck, and no one has bombed his office. At this moment, none of his grazing permittees - about thirty-four on allotments ranging from 75,000 to 600,000 acres - is running cattle without authorization. Most of the people you see at Angle's counter are asking for permits to cut firewood.

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

But Nye County has threatened Angle and other land managers with criminal prosecution if they interfere with the county's "right" to do whatever it chooses with federal lands, including road-building, cattle-grazing, and lumbering. Angle was shaken when a rancher vowed to ruin him and his family, to take away his home, his car, his boat.

"I don't have any boat," Angle said dryly. "The nearest water is about a hundred away."

It is stressful, too, to be in constant proximity to the local apostle of the Wise Use crusade, Commissioner Dick Carver, the alfalfa farmer who sponsored Nye County's resolution claiming all federal lands in Nevada for the state. Since the historic day when Carver climbed up on the seat of an orange Cat to force open the Forest Service road, he has become an icon of the media. He hit the peak of his exposure (to date) in a segment of the CBS magazine "48 Hours." The program showed the pudgy, middle-aged cattleman in blue jeans, work shirt, and Stetson hat, caressing a booklet labeled in large print "U.S. CONSTITUTION," which he carried in a pocket over his heart. Carver said he reveres the constitution and has suffered mistreatment for his devotion. He showed a \$100 bill that he said had been bugged by "the government" with a computer chip to spy on his movements and his finances.

"It sounds strange, don't it," Carver asked the interviewer from "48 Hours." The interviewer agreed that it sounded pretty strange. The only special attention that the government admits giving to Carver is a lawsuit to quiet Nye County's land-grab, which in the opinion of the Department of Justice violates the long-established principle of federal supremacy over local law.

About two weeks after the government filed its suit (in March 1995), a bomb on a windowsill tore apart the office of Guy Pence, the district director of the U.S. Forest Service in Carson City, 250 miles northwest of Tonopah. It was seven o'clock on a Thursday evening. Pence had gone home to dinner with his wife and three daughters, and there was no one in the building. Pence's desk, his chair, and his file cabinets were shattered, and shards of glass were embedded in the opposite wall. Blocks away, people heard the explosion and though someone had attacked the capitol. Pence closed the building over the weekend while carpenters and glaziers cleaned up the mess. On Monday morning he polished up his Forest Service badge and went back to work.

"It was an irresponsible person with an irresponsible cause who made an irresponsible statement," Pence said later. "I don't know what he was saying. I'd like to get on with my job."

Like Ted Angle in the BLM office in Tonopah, Pence is an old hand in land management - twenty-three years with the Forest Service, twelve of those in Nevada, first in Tonopah, later in Carson City. Over the years, he admits, he has developed a together attitude toward the

protection of natural resources - plants, streams, meadows, and forests - that he once thought would "last forever." He has been known to give a cease-and-desist warning or to cancel a grazing permit in an area that was being trampled into red mud or gnawed into eroded badlands. Still, he didn't know whether it was himself, his attitude, the Forest Service, or perhaps the whole United States that was the target. The FBI, considering every possibility, was looking even into office rivalries.

Pence's boss up in Reno, Jim Nelson, the director of the Toiyabe National Forest, gave orders that employees in the field should travel in pairs and maintain frequent radio contact with headquarters. He authorized his deputies to install electronic safety monitors in their offices and to assign specialists to scrutinize incoming mail.

Nelson has received his share of threatening phone calls, anonymous letters, and invitations to "meetings" that he knew would be rigged to create a well publicized show-down. He, too, has taken the heat for yanking permits, most famously three years ago, when, after several warnings, he rounded up a herd of cattle belonging to Wayne Hage of Tonopah and sold the animals at auction. Hage, a zealous advocate of private rights on public land, has sued the federal government for the "taking" of private property in the cancellation of his grazing permit.

In Nelson's opinion, "all this crap that's happening" is simply part of the so-called Wise Use movement. "If the counties did have this land, they'd hammer the hell out of it," he said. "Riparian areas are getting destroyed all over the West, and we're just not going to let that go on any more."

Pence continued coaching kids' soccer and basketball in Carson City, talking to innumerable reporters and telling everyone that he would keep on enforcing rules to protect the people's land from degradation. Folks he knew came up to him at games and in the grocery checkout line and told him how bad they felt about the violence and how they couldn't believe what was happening.

Soon after the bombing of the office, Pence's 13-year-old daughter had an assignment at school to name the celebrity she would most like to interview. Given her love for soccer, Pence figured she would choose a star athlete. Instead, she selected the secret bomber. Her three questions for the bomber were:

What did you think you would accomplish? Did you think of other ways you might achieve your goal? Did you consider how it would make other people feel? Pence was sorry the incident was so much in his daughter's mind. He said he, too, would like to know the answers.

In early August, on an evening when Pence was not at home, someone blew his van sky high. His wife and two of his daughters, the 11-year-old and the 13-year-old soccer player, had just gone out to the kitchen to check on a batch

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

of pickles they were making. Later, the older girl said she thought she had heard footsteps outside the house. Had she stayed in the living room or gone to the door, the explosion might have crushed out her life.

The Nye County commissioners hastily posted a \$100,000 reward for information leading to an arrest and conviction. When Pence got word, he said it was "ironic" that a country that claimed there were no federal lands in Nevada was offering federal money to clean up its own reputation. The commissioners, stung by Pence's impudence, withdrew their offer. "It's that kind of posturing that encourages violence against federal bureaucrats," the chairman said.

Pence said he hadn't meant to be contemptuous, just offering an opinion. Also, he still wasn't thinking of quitting or asking for a transfer. "Am I scared? Yes, I feel scared - wouldn't you? But being scared is not the same as being intimidated." (Ed. note: As Wilderness went into production we learned that Guy Pence had been transferred - though not at his request.)

Intimidation" is the word that shows up like a dark stain when federal employees, environmental advocates, and sympathetic visitors talk about the peril of protecting the public land in Nevada nowadays. Despite the state's reputation as a spend-thrift, reckless wasteland, there are significant clusters of environmental Greens, especially in the cities of Reno Carson City and Las Vegas, which account for almost 90 percent of the state's population. For decades, these environmentalists have been fighting various private and corporate schemes to grab off the land and minerals and water of the Great Basin. Greens are not surprised when the old thirst to exploit and expropriate public property reappears with a new name, a repainted ideological platform and a warmed-over assortment of threats and slogans, lawsuits and legislation - nor when environmentalists, themselves, become objects of scorn and coercion.

Take, for example, Rose Strickland, the Sierra Club's resident authority in Reno on the permit-grazing system. She is so accustomed to being ridiculed and vilified in such house organs of the cattle business as the Elko Daily Free Press that she copies the latest clippings and gleefully passes them around to visitors. "Yes, I get hostile letters," she says. "Phone calls, articles attacking me, quotes in the papers from permittees who resent public comments about overgrazing. It goes with the territory. But I'm a Nevadan. It's hard to intimidate a Nevadan."

In any case, Strickland says, she will go on speaking and writing against the destruction and expropriation of western lands. As coauthor of a booklet called *How Not to be Cowed*, sponsored by a dozen environmental organizations, including the Wilderness Society, she wrote a preface calling for "a vast infusion of concern, interest and action"

from citizens like herself to save the public lands.

"This County Supremacy, Wise-Use campaign makes no impact on the city people in Nevada," Strickland notes. "We're not interested in seeing private interests get control of the public lands. What we worry about is that this most anti-environmental Congress will see these disturbances as an excuse to make cattle grazing the single, dominant use of the public lands, sell off or give away the resources of the county, abandon protection of the wilderness.

"That's what's behind all this agitation in rural counties like Elko and Nye. The big corporations, the cattle barons, the subsidized hobby ranchers - they all see this as their last great opportunity to control the public lands. They're afraid that with the current emphasis on marketplace economics, the taxpayer subsidies that have propped them up for years are going to vanish."

Strickland smiles with grim satisfaction. "You might call it the old, white cowboys' version of the Ghost Dances," she says.

Reprinted from WILDERNESS, Winter 1995.

P.L.E.A COMING EVENTS

1996

October 23 - 27: National Recreation and Park Association Congress, Kansas City, MO. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703) 820-4940. - P.L.E.A. Informational Booth in Trade Show: - P.L.E.A. sponsored presentations in Education Session. - P.L.E.A. Board of Directors Meeting.

1997

March P.L.E.A. 18th Annual Park Law Enforcement Assn. National Conference. Durham, NC. Sponsored by Durham Park Rangers. Contact P.L.E.A. Board of Directors for details. P.L.E.A. Board of Directors Meeting.

October 29 - November 2: National Recreation and Park Association Congress, Salt Lake City, UT. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703) 820-4940. - P.L.E.A. Informational Booth in Trade Show: - P.L.E.A. sponsored presentations in Education Session. - P.L.E.A. Board of Directors Meeting.

1998

March P.L.E.A. 19th Annual Park Law Enforcement Assn. National Conference. Location TBA. Sponsored by Park Rangers. Contact P.L.E.A. Board of Directors for details. P.L.E.A. Board of Directors Meeting.

October 23 - 27: National Recreation and Park Association Congress, Miami, FL. Contact N.R.P.A. for further details concerning registration at (703) 820-4940. - P.L.E.A. Informational Booth in Trade Show: - P.L.E.A. sponsored presentations in Education Session. - P.L.E.A. Board of Directors Meeting.

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION AFFILIATION PROCESS

ELIGIBILITY

Affiliation is available to legally constituted state-wide associations with compatible goals and objectives.

APPLICATION

Send a letter of intent to the President of the Park Law Enforcement Association identifying your association's Charter, Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. The Park Law Enforcement Association's Board of Directors, or Membership Committee, will review the material provided and will recommend approval or denial.

AFFILIATION FEE

Upon acceptance of the State Association a \$150.00 Affiliation Fee shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Park Law Enforcement Association. An annual fee of \$70.00 will be assessed each year thereafter.

RIGHTS AND PROVISIONS

Each State Affiliate will be provided a seat on P.L.E.A.'s Board of Directors and will have all the authority and privileges assigned to Directors pursuant to the provisions of the Bylaws of the Park Law Enforcement Association. This director's position is held by the President of the State Association or his/her designee.

STARTING A STATE ASSOCIATION

1. Gather a handful of like-minded professionals who will agree to serve as Directors and Officers for the purpose of filing and recording your charter (official documents of incorporation).

2. Obtain the appropriate forms for application as a Not-For-Profit Corporation under the laws of your state. These forms are usually available from the Office of the Secretary of State.

3. Draft or complete your Articles of Incorporation, which will be submitted with your application for incorporation. Some states provide a fill-in-the-blank preprinted form, others require the applicants to draft Articles of Incorporation (see sample Articles of Incorporation).

*NOTE- The Articles of Incorporation identify the purpose for the existence of your association.

The Directors and Officers must determine the Association's intended goals or mission. The purpose must be consistent with the laws governing Not-For-Profit corporations. In addition, if affiliation with the P.L.E.A. is desired, the State Association's purposes must not be in conflict with P.L.E.A.'s mission, which is to promote, heighten, and advance professional park law enforcement.

4. Draft Bylaws, which will govern the business activities and structure of the Association. (See sample Bylaws).

*NOTE- Several books exist which identify "ins and outs" of establishing Not-For-Profit Organizations. It may be helpful to check your book stores or library for this reference material.

5. Obtain the appropriate forms from your local IRS office and apply for an employer identification number or tax identification number, and/or tax exemption number. It may be helpful to contact your local IRS office and ask which form is appropriate for our specific needs.

*NOTE- If your association has the financial means, you may wish to have a tax accountant or attorney handle these details for you. It is not, however, as difficult as it sounds.

6. Establish a dues structure or other means of financing the cost of fulfilling your association's purpose, and recruit members.

*NOTE- The sample articles of incorporation and bylaws were provided to assist you with the process of starting a state association. Individual states may have different or additional requirements. Individual association, likewise, may wish to establish a different organizational structure than the one identified in the sample bylaws.

1996 NRPA PROGRAM COMMITTEE REPORT

Prepared for the Park Law Enforcement Association Board of Directors Annual Meeting February 21, 1996, Austin, Texas.

Date	Time	Title	Rank
10-23	2:45-4:00	Visitor & Ranger Safety- A Primary Concern	127
10-23	2:45-4:00	Disaster Management/ Other Related Duties	19
10-24	8:30-9:45	Mountain Bike Management for Natural Environments	91
10-24	3:45-5:00	Reducing Juvenile Crime- Enforcement Rangers & Interpretation	98
10-25	8:30-9:45	Patrolling Greenways- Rangers on Bicycles	115
10-26	8:30-11:30	Workplace Violence: Today's Issues & Today's Solutions	73
10-26	2:00-3:15	Eagle Eye Neighborhood Park Watch Program	38
TBA	TBA	Controlling Bambi	NR

Respectfully submitted,
Ralph Hays for Dr. Bruce Wicks

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

PROFILE PARK POLICE COUNTY OF MORRIS/NEW JERSEY

Morris County is one of three counties in New Jersey that has sworn police officers who are responsible for law enforcement, public safety, and public relations, in the county park systems. The Morris County Park Police are under the administration of the Morris County Park Commission and patrol approximately 12000 acres of park land and facilities; the largest county park system in New Jersey. The park system is comprised of a variety of general purpose parks, three golf courses, two arboreta, lakes, campgrounds, greenways, a marina and a large sports arena consisting of two regulation size hockey rinks with seating for several thousand. The park police are also responsible for patrolling Mahlon Dickerson Reservation, the largest county park in the state, totaling approximately 3100 acres.

The department is comprised of twenty-two patrol officers, four sergeants, three lieutenants, a captain and a chief of police. All officers must satisfactorily complete basic police training at a New Jersey police academy certified by the Police Training Commission. Upon graduation, officers are sworn personnel with full police powers. Although the primary focus of patrol is within the county parks, officer often assist other agencies and citizens, and take necessary actions when confronting illegal activity, outside of park boundaries, while traveling from park to park.

As we are all familiar with the rising crime rate in the United States, we know that parks are not immune from this influence. The Morris County Park Police minimize the increase of crime within the park system by frequent random patrols, enforcement as required and through education and public relations programs. The park police are very self-sufficient and diverse. For example, the force is comprised of a fully trained search and rescue team, certified breathalyzer operators, juvenile officers, firearms and

PR 24 instructors, an ATV unit, bicycle patrols, a detective bureau and a highly regarded mounted unit consisting of four horses and four specially trained officers. These mounted officers are often requested for interagency assistance to aid in crowd control, and to provide additional security for dignitaries who may visit the area. They also are regarded as an outstanding public relations tool. Members participate and perform admirably in various national police equestrian competitions.

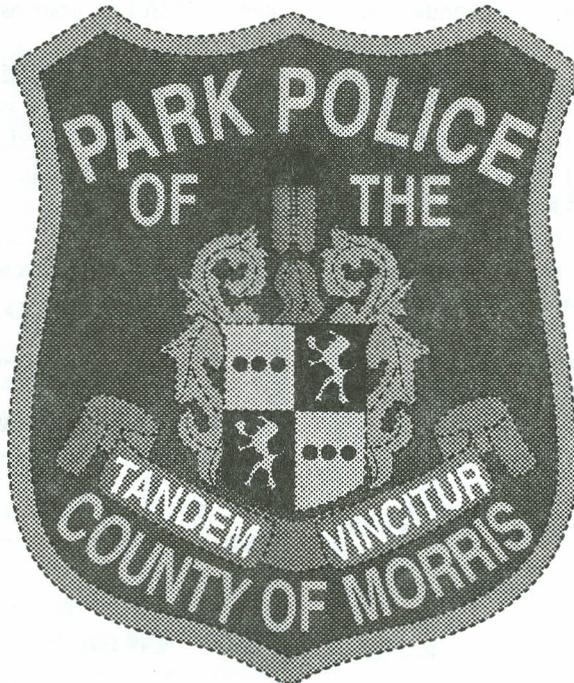
The patrol cruisers presently used are 1994 and 1995 Chevrolet Caprice (although the Ford Crown Victoria will take over shortly) police packages with on board computers for quick access to motor vehicle and warrant information. Also in the fleet are two four-wheel drive Jeep Cherokees, a four wheel drive Chevrolet heavy duty pickup truck and several unmarked cars. Two 4 WD A.T.V.'s are also utilized to reach otherwise inaccessible areas.

The uniform consist of black trousers with french blue stripes and a french blue shirt along with either a Pershing style trooper hat or baseball cap. Officers also have the option to wear a black military style sweater during the winter months. The Morris County park, Police rank and file are

represented by the Policemen's Benevolent Association and salary and benefits are comparable to local municipal departments.

In summation, the Morris County Park Police Department is a unique and well trained organization that has been providing a valuable public service to the citizens of Morris county and elsewhere, since 1959.

Thank You,
Michael Thomson
Morris County Park Police



ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS WHO NEEDS THEM?

We all do, according to people whose health and livelihoods
have been protected by these rules and laws.

by Vicki Monks

During the early 1980s, Diane Wilson, a fourth-generation Texas shrimper, had worried that the prime fishing grounds of Lavaca Bay, on the Gulf Coast, might be seriously contaminated. For years she had watched onshore industries pumping wastes into the waters where she and other shrimpers had struggled to make a living on smaller and smaller catches. She also had noticed disturbing numbers of dead dolphins and birds at sea and washed up on beaches.

Then, in 1986, when the Emergency Planning and community right to Know Act became law as part of the Superfund package, requiring industries to disclose their discharges of more than 300 different toxic chemicals, one of the plants on Lavaca Bay proved to among the worst polluters in the nation- the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) plant in Point comfort. Offshore from Alcoa, the Environmental Protection Agency found toxic levels of methyl mercury and proposed the area as a superfund site. The Texas Health Department warned pregnant women that eating one meal of fish caught in the area could cause fetal damage.

Wilson now sees hope for an end to the pollution. In summer 1995, Alcoa signed a "good-neighbor" agreement pledging to work toward zero discharge of wastewater and pollutants. In exchange, Wilson agreed not to file a citizen's Clean Water Act lawsuit against the company. Late last year, Formosa Plastics of Point comfort, a major producer of polyvinyl chloride, signed a similar agreement. This corporate change of heart occurred after Wilson had staged three hunger strikes and after other fishermen had joined her in multiple protests and legal challenges. But had it not been for the Clean Water Act and the Right to Know law, Wilson believes, the agreement never would have happened. "When we got Community Right to Know, it was like a light in the darkness," she says. "If it hadn't been for that law, we never would have known how much pollution was out there."

The laws of Texas shrimpers relied on to leverage pollution-control agreements-along with many other environmental laws and regulations- are now targeted for radical change. In response to complaints from politically powerful businesses, which claim that regulation is a burden, Congress since the 1994 elections has moved to weaken or revoke many environmental protections.

Anecdotes of heavy-handed regulation seemingly have carried great weight with Congress, yet they tell only

a small part of the story. "Environmental regulations have empowered citizens to protect their own surroundings and have helped create a cleaner environment for millions of Americans," says Mary Marra, director of NWF's national office. The rules have helped people to breathe easier, live longer and raise healthier children, Marra says, and they have also made good business sense in many parts of the country. "Regulations have changed economic incentives so that responsible companies are rewarded. In many cases, that's meant those businesses also become more competitive and more profitable," she says. The laws have also protected public resources and enhanced our lives through conservation of the natural world. But all of these benefits may be undone or curtailed in the drive to ease regulations.

While many corporations press ahead to weaken environmental protection, individual citizens who have benefits from regulation clearly support existing laws. For instance, Robin Brandt of Rothschild, Wisconsin, recalls how her daughter Jessica Buckmaster, suffered from severe asthma attacks through most of her childhood in the 1980s. The attacks were brought on primarily by exposure to sulfur dioxide released in concentrated bursts from a Weyerhaeuser paper mill located near her school. The pollutant triggered asthma attacks in many of the children at Rothschild Elementary, but Jessica was so sensitive, teachers sometimes called her "the canary."

According to Jim Harris, the principal during Buckmaster's elementary-school years, a mechanical monitor placed on school grounds by the state Department of Natural Resources often recorded sulfur dioxide levels that exceeded the .4 parts per million known to induce asthma attacks. In fact, reading often surpassed the 5 parts per million the instrument was capable of measuring. On those days the kids had to stay indoors, and teachers kept classroom windows shut even in hot weather.

Jessica's health has improved greatly since Weyerhaeuser installed pollution control equipment in 1991. Today, at 16, she can play volleyball and take walks without getting sick. But she has not forgotten the times when her lips and fingernails turned blue, and she was taken away from school by ambulance. "I was just so angry at Weyerhaeuser," she recalls, "I was so mad at them when I was little."

Weyerhaeuser's short-term but intense bursts of sulfur dioxide did not violate regulations because the total pollution emitted over a 24-hour period fell within federally

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

established limits. Even so, after parents protested, the EPA threatened to invoke emergency powers under the Clean Air Act. As a result, the company voluntarily spent \$9 million on stack scrubbers to reduce emissions by 90 percent.

Harris, who is now principal at a neighboring elementary school, says the quality of life for the whole village is better. "We saw an improvement at the school, vastly reducing the number of kids having medical emergencies," Harris says.

Because of Jessica's case and others like it, EPA has proposed new regulations to limit intense, short-term bursts of air pollutants. According to the American Lung Association, more than 13 million Americans- including 4.8 million children- suffer from asthma, and for them, exposure to air pollutants can be dangerous. But the proposed rules may never be implemented. Under some of the risk-assessment and cost-benefit scenarios that Congress is considering, the well-being of the relatively small number of people who are extremely sensitive to pollution may not measure up against the costs to business.

Another example of the power that regulations offer to private citizens can be found among Kentucky residents who live along Yellow Creek, near Middlesboro. In the 1960s, a tannery began piping bubbling, maroon and black wastes laden with toxic chemicals into the Middlesboro sewage-treatment plant., which then discharged partially treated toxic effluent directly into the creek. "Every house here had health problems, leukemia, birth defects, miscarriages," says Sheila Wilson, whose farm animals all died after drinking water from the creek in the 1970s.

Stopping the toxic discharge took more than 10 years and a citizen's lawsuit under the Clean Water Act, but now the creek is once again running clear, and small mouth bass, beavers and muskrats have returned. Although federal water-protection laws have been in place since the 1970s, they were not vigorously enforced in Kentucky until citizens demanded relief. Says attorney Hank Graddy, who represented Yellow Creek residents, "The Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act were late in coming to Kentucky, but the citizens of this state are benefiting from those laws now, even if it is belated. To weaken the laws would be an invitation for these tragedies to be repeated."

Yet that weakening is precisely what a powerful cadre of federal legislators seeks at the behest of industry. Last spring, the House approved an overhaul of the Clean Water Act that would loosen sewage-treatment requirements, weaken wetlands protections and allow industries to discharge more pollutants into water. House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Texas) introduced legislation to repeal all of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kansas) sponsored a regulatory reform bill requiring proof that benefits outweigh costs before any environmental regulations could be implemented. That bill would also substantially weaken Community Right to Know

rules. Both houses of Congress approved appropriations bills that included cuts in funding for drinking-water protection, curbs on EPA enforcement powers and special provisions exempting some industries- such as cement kilns and oil and gas producers- from key regulations.

Linda King of the Environmental Health Network based in Chesapeake, Virginia, which provides advice to local groups on ways to combat pollution, fears the activity in Congress may undo years of work in developing cooperative agreements between industries and nearby communities. "Companies are beginning to back out of agreements that have taken more than 10 years to negotiate," King says. "Looking at what congress has proposed, they see they may have an out."

That's bad news for the Baltimore neighborhood associations in the heavily industrialized area around Curtis Bay, Maryland. Activists there cite federal regulations as strong allies in winning pledges of reductions in air and water emissions from many local industrial plants. "The regulations are in place, and they don't want to be butting heads with us all the time, so now we sit down and talk," says neighborhood resident Doris McGuigan.

McGuigan got involved in 1971, after her mother died of aplastic anemia- a probably result, said doctors, of years of exposure to contaminated air in her neighborhood. "At the time, I didn't know what to think about the environment," McGuigan recalls. "The only thing I knew was I didn't want anybody to suffer like she did."

The pollution was bad by the early 1980s that the Maryland Department of Transportation installed warning signs on Key Bridge to alert motorists to the dense chemical fog that sometimes flowed from the complex of industries along the waterfront. A 10-car pileup on the bridge even led to lawsuits that blamed the accident on a cloud of titanium tetrachloride released from the SCM-Glidden paint factory. But reported toxic emissions began dropping dramatically after the Community Right to Know Act made total amounts of toxic releases public. Air and water pollution in the area is now down by 74 percent since 1988.

In August, President Clinton visited the neighborhood to announce an executive order that will require businesses with federal contracts to continue to report toxic emissions publicly even if Congress disables the Community Right to Know Act. Although the law involves little cost or bureaucracy, the President said, it has been one of the most successful tools for environmental progress. Since it has been on the books, reported toxic air emissions have declined 43 percent nationwide. "It's also helped to spur innovation that helps businesses work smarter and cleaner and become for profitable, not less profitable," Clinton said.

Several recent studies suggest that environmental regulations do not harm the economy and may in fact stimulate economic development. In the Los Angeles area, the "most aggressive air-pollution regulations in history"

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

have not interfered with economic performance, according to the Institute for Economic and Environment Studies at California State University. A detailed analysis shows that during the past 30 years, job, wage and manufacturing growth in the Los Angeles outperformed the rest of the nation. Even the most heavily regulated industries in Los Angeles outperformed their counterparts in regions with looser air-quality rules. The Institute for Southern Studies found similar results in a recent survey: States with the best environmental records had the most productive economies.

Conversely, a degraded environment may do considerable harm to businesses. While pollutants in the heavily industrialized Houston Ship Channel have declined steadily during the past 20 years, spills still occur and contaminants in the water still occasionally catch fire. During crises that shut down the channel, businesses that depend on shipping through the channel lose an estimated \$1 million a day.

Similarly, the economy of Belmar, New Jersey, was very nearly ruined when trash and medical waste washed up on East Coast beaches in 1987. "We experienced a huge loss of tourism dollars as a result of the pollution," says Mayor Kenny Pringle.

Through a variety of federal regulations, including the Coastal Zone Management Act and the Shore Protection Act of 1988, controls were tightened on runoff, sewage discharges, burning at seas and garbage and sludge dumping. Today, Pringle says, the quality and clarity of water rivals any in the country. Tourists are returning, and Belmar's economy is rebounding.

Ollie Klein, Jr., who runs a family restaurant and fish market in Belmar, is worried that congress will weaken the laws that protect his town. "It won't be a good thing for people in the fishing industry or the tourist business," Klein says. "It won't be good for anyone who depends on the shore. I'd much rather see them make it harder to pollute."

The city of Belmar itself had to invest in sewage and runoff controls because of federal regulations but Pringle believes the benefits to the economy have far outweighed the investment. The mayor is convinced the beaches here will not stay clean without federal rules. "We can't control New York, where the bulk of floatable pollution came from," he says. "It would be such a crime to turn back. We are just now starting to enjoy the fruits of these regulations."

Some economic benefits can be calculated and weighed against the costs of regulations, but other equally important advantages cannot be so easily measured. For instance, putting a dollar value on the human suffering that results from environmental degradation-such as Jessica Buckmaster's inability to play outside on a beautiful day- is virtually impossible.

Such quality-of-life issues came up recently in New Mexico, where the Laguna Pueblo tribe relied on the

National Environmental policy Act and other federal regulations to negotiate with the Anaconda Mining company and its parent, Atlantic-Richfield, over restoration of what had been the largest open-pit uranium mine in the world. The impetus for cleanup was not so much a fear of long-term health consequences as an effort to heal psychological wounds. "Culturally, the Earth is our mother, so psychologically we were hurting because the Earth had been torn open," says reclamation project manager Marvin Sarracino, a member of the Laguna Pueblo tribe. "So we've tried to mend it."

With cleanup on the Laguna Pueblo reservation nearly complete, the tribal corporation formed to do the job has signed contracts for restoration projects on other reservations and on federal land and continues to employ tribal members.

Even harder to quantify are the benefits of environmental protection that will not be discovered until sometime in the future. No one can calculate the precise benefits of protecting biological diversity, for example, because no one knows which species will prove to be critical in protecting our health or ensuring our survival in the future. "One-third of all prescription drugs are derived from plants, and yet we've only investigated 5 percent of all plant species for their medicinal value," says Dr. Kevin Brownogehl, a Pennsylvania pediatrician. "We need to ensure that the rest of them will be around when we are ready to look at them. In balancing costs and benefits, congress should take into account the thousands of people who are diagnosed every year with illnesses that currently are not treatable. We don't know which plants may provide medicines to treat these diseases."

The environmental problems we still face in the United States are a potent sign of the continuing importance of regulations. A Harvard study estimated that as many as 60,000 people die yearly from particulate air pollution. Twenty-eight million Americans with chronic respiratory problems are regularly exposed to harmful level of smog that worsen their illnesses. Millions more drink water laced with contaminants, including fecal coliform, pesticides, radioactivity, and disease-causing microorganism. "Far from needing to reduce environmental regulation, we need to sharpen it so that it offers even better protection for our citizens," says Mary Marra of NWF. "Our future and our safety, our health and our children, depend on strong environmental protection."

Reprinted from *National Wildlife*.
February/March 1996, 25-30.

Protecting the Nation's Archeological Heritage

Agents "Outstanding" in First NAGPRA Criminal Investigation

On November 1, the U.S. Attorney for Virginia's eastern district presented public service awards to nine federal agents for outstanding investigative work in the first prosecution to use a criminal provision of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

At a ceremony in Alexandria, Virginia, U.S. Attorney Helen F. Fahey praised the agents, whose casework led to the conviction of Richard P. Maniscalco, who pled guilty to charges of violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470ee) and a criminal provision of NAGPRA that makes trafficking in Native American human remains a federal crime. Of the nine agents honored, four are from the National Park Service, three are from the Bureau of Land Management, and one is from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Maniscalco, of Rappahannock Academy, Virginia, sold Native American human remains as well as other items to an undercover agent from BLM (see spring issue). *United States v. Maniscalco* (No. CR-94-1139-m [E.D. Virginia 1995]) was prosecuted in the eastern district of Virginia by Assistant U.S. Attorney Dennis M. Kennedy following a referral from the district of Montana and the BLM, which, with the cooperation of the NPS, FBI, and the U.S. Park Police, led the investigation.

A federal magistrate sentenced Maniscalco in March to a year's probation and a total of \$2,000 in fines stemming from the NAGPRA and ARPA violations. He has paid for the cost of the disposition of the Native American human remains (\$1,500) to affiliated tribes. In addition Maniscalco provided information leading to the indictment and ARPA conviction of Charles E. Snyder in the eastern district of Kentucky (*United States v. Snyder*, No. CR-95-23-S [E.D. Kentucky (Covington 1995)]). Snyder, a Bowie, Maryland, resident and international military dealer, was convicted of attempting to sell dozens of artifacts from Little Bighorn Battlefield through a Kentucky auction house.

Britain Launches Underwater Protection Effort

Britain's Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England has taken a big step forward in preserving shipwrecks and other archeological sites in the waters off its coasts. The RCHME's Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee has established a set of guidelines for seabed development that puts underwater archeology in the forefront. The Code of Practice for Seabed Developers was officially presented this January, and members of the British Marine Aggregates Producers Association have agreed to cooperate.

The code was drawn up in response to the growing threat to underwater sites posed by such activities as mineral extraction, civil engineering projects, and marina construction. Though the code's recommendations do not have statutory force, they are back by Britain's Department of Natural Heritage. Nonetheless, airing these concerns and getting commercial mineral producers to recognize them is no small achievement.

An important part of the code is its request that developers report any discoveries they make that could be of value.

Another part requires them to consult the National Monuments Record (for England, Wales, or Scotland) before work begins to determine if any archeological sites are known to be nearby. When possible, companies will invite archeologists to witness surveys and dredging operations.

The RCHME began compiling England's national inventory of underwater sites in 1992. The initial stage is nearly complete, with some of the west coast yet to be covered. The inventory includes the whole of English territorial waters to the current limit of 12 nautical miles and has a cutoff date of 1945. All the data compiled so far is available on-line.

Britain's Code is important for the United States because both nations share a maritime history through wars, commerce, and immigration. Among others, two confederated ships-modified by the British to serve as blockade runners- are known to lie in the UK waters.

For more information, contact Ben Ferrari, national Monuments Record Centre, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN22GZ, England. UK.

Military Helps Nab Death Valley Duo

U.S. military aircraft on drug interdiction patrol over Death Valley helped make an unexpected catch this April when a flight crew observed a pickup truck on a road closed to vehicles around Mesquite Flat. The Flat, a Native American winter encampment until the early 1900s, contains over 400 known archeological sites in an 8-by-12 mile area.

The crew notified Death Valley park rangers, who encountered two men at the site. One, attempting to flee on foot, stashed a woven bowl and winnowing tray beneath a creosote bush. The two later admitted to having removed the artifacts (dating form about the late 1800s) from the sandy knoll.

The U.S. Attorney's office for the eastern district of California charged Robert M. Beach and Wright L. Jones with a misdemeanor violations of ARPA (16 U.S.C. 470ee [a] and [d]). Both pled guilty and received probation for two years. They were also ordered to pay \$3,000 in fines and court costs. The case is the third involving archeological resources that the eastern district has prosecuted successfully in the last six months.

Looters Hit Lava River Cave, Citizens Respond

Three persons found guilty of looting Oregon's Lava River Cave were sentenced recently for violating ARPA. In U.S. District Court in Eugene, Charles Thomas Foster, Michael Scott Barker, and Jerry D. Chapman were each sentenced to three years probation, Baker and Foster were fined \$1,000 each, and Chapman was ordered to perform 100 hours of community service. The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeff Kent.

The looting was discovered in December of 1989 when a sheriff responded to a report of minors drinking alcohol on Forest Service land, where the cave is located. There the officer encountered the defendants emerging from Oregon's longest lava tube with artifacts and bone material.

The Lava River Cave incident was the latest in a looting trend that has prompted the Archeological Society of Oregon to establish a force of citizen stewards to protect the state's archeological treasures. Working with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indians, the group will function in much the same way as Arizona's site stewards (see story in the spring issue). Volunteers will monitor sites, report suspicious activity, and assist in such protective measures as building fences.

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

The society has demonstrated its commitment to by pushing to acquire custodianship of one of the state's premier archeological sites: fort Rock Cave. Used by humans as long as 11,000 years ago, the cave is on private property, but looks likely to wind up under the jurisdiction of Oregon's state park system via roundabout negotiations between the landowner and the park system. But the state, according to ASCO's president Tom Pilling, "does not have the manpower to take care of it." ASCO, therefore, is campaigning for the right to watch over the site, which has been a target for looters.

Fort Rock Cave figures prominently in Oregon archeology, having yielded important information about the Archaic period. A number of sandals and other artifacts have been removed from the site. More recently cow manure lining the floor in the cave was ignited when a visitor dropped a cigarette. Members of ASCO would like to erect fences to keep out the cattle that have used the cave freely for decades.

Pilling says his organization is trying to raise public interest through newspapers and by working with Bend's High Desert Museum and tribal groups.

Glen Canyon Case Leads to Civil Penalty

A civil penalty has been successfully brought in the looting of the Seldom Seen Alcove Site in Utah's Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. An October 5 announcement was the culmination of a case that began in April of 1990, when park rangers discovered that someone had disturbed the site and stolen artifacts.

An individual whose name was not released in exchange for his cooperation acknowledged involvement in the theft. He was fined \$3,000 and forfeited a number of artifacts, including moccasins, sandals, wooden shovels, pottery, arrowheads and a backpack frame made of reed and juniper. Some of the items were taken from sites other than Seldom Seen.

Archeologists documented the Seldom Seen Alcove Site in 1987, making note of items left by the shelter's occupants some 750 years ago, including ceramic vessels, corn cobs, the reed and juniper backpack frame, and evidence that the site was used as a granary.

When rangers checked on the site in April 1990, they found it looted. The Park Service printed posters offering up to \$5,000 for information about the stolen artifacts. A poster of a ceramic vessel produced the lead investigators needed. A confidential informant came forward, and in February of last year the vessel was recovered. Several months later, an individual admitted his involvement in the theft and disturbance.

With the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution having run out, the Park Service opted to pursue a civil penalty. The case is the third completed civil penalty case dealing with archeological violations. At least two others are pending.

Ojibwe Exhibit Items Stolen

On August 24, six Ojibwe items from Minnesota's Bemidji State University Lanham Collection of Native American Artifacts were stolen while on exhibit at Bemidji Community Arts Center.

The Indian community, working with the law enforcement authorities, has managed to bring about the return of four of the items: a beaded dance vest, leggings, a beaded pipe bag, and dance apron.

A woman's jingle dress and a beaded deer hid are still missing. The dress is made of black cotton with tin jingles and two rhinestone pins. The deer hid has five beaded sections.

The university is offering a \$1,000 reward for the return of the remaining items, no questions asked. Recent similar thefts in adjacent states have been reported, but the authorities and the Indian community are looking into local leads also. A flyer with black and white images is available. Contact the Indian Studies Program, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601-2699, (215)755-3977. Collect calls will be accepted.

Would-Be Artifact Dealers Sentenced in New Mexico

Two Arizona men have been sentenced for their part in an attempt to sell stolen Zuni cultural property. Don Edwin Stephenson of Pason pled guilty in U.S. District Court for the district of New Mexico to one count of illegal trafficking in Native American cultural items (18 U.S.C. 1170[b]). Rodney Phillip Tidwell, also of Pason, pled guilty to two NAGPRA counts and was sentenced on October 31.

On September 25, Stephenson received two years' probation and a fine of \$2,500. Tidwell was sentenced October 31 to three years' probation and a fine of \$10,000. A third defendant, Thomas Dawson Boone, died of cancer in September before he was to testify in the case. Boone, a Zuni, allegedly stole items from his family and sold them to Tidwell, who then used Stephenson as a connection to the art collectors' network.

Stephenson aroused suspicion when he contacted a Dallas couple offering to sell an Acoma shield and a Hopi Snake mask. To vouch for the shield's authenticity, Stephenson produced a written analysis from a professional ethnologist. He offered to sell the shield for \$40,000 and the mask for \$16,000.

At the same time, Zuni police were investigating the thefts from the Boone family. When Thomas Boone emerged as a suspect, he led authorities to Tidwell. A search of Tidwell's residence produced the mask, the shield, and evidence implicating Stephenson.

The case was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Rhonda Backinoff. It is the third conviction nationwide for a violation of the criminal provisions of NAGPRA and the second prosecuted by Backinoff. Assistant U.S. Attorney Dennis M. Kennedy of the eastern district of Virginia prosecuted the other NAGPRA case.

Tennessee Looter Gets Prison Term

Troy D. Flatt, 29, of Portland, Tennessee, was sentenced June 16 in the U.S. District Court for Kentucky's western district to eight months in prison and \$1,000 in restitution for violations of ARPA. Flatt had previously pled guilty to charges of transporting bone fragments, arrowheads, and spear points in interstate commerce between Kentucky and Tennessee. An accomplice, Albert Andrews, was sentenced to two years' probation. The case was prosecuted by U.S. Attorney Randy Ream after an investigation by the Logan County sheriff's office, coroner, and the FBI.

Flatt and Andrews were caught digging at Savage Cave in Daniel Boone National Forest, a National Register property, on July 3, 1993. An individual apprehended while trying to enter the cave said that Flatt had been digging there for two months and had occasionally been assisted by Andrews.

The witness revealed that Flatt had sold artifacts to a party in Tennessee and another in Kentucky. Those persons admitted to purchasing the artifacts from Flatt.

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Daniel Boone National Forest archeologist Cecil Ison assessed damage to the site at \$62,475.

SITEWATCH HOTLINE:

Reporting vandals and looters, part two.

Arkansas	(501)324-9880
Florida	(904)487-2299
Georgia	(404)656-2840/ (800)241-4113
Idaho	(208)334-3847
Illinois	(217)785-4999 (correction)
Iowa	(319)335-2389/(319)281-4358
Louisiana	(504)342-8200
Maryland	(410)514-7600
Massachusetts	(617)727-8470
Mississippi	(601)3596940
Nebraska	(402)471-4745/(800)833-6747
New Hampshire	(603)271-3483
Ohio	(614)297-2470
Oklahoma	(405)325-7211
Oregon	(503)378-6508 x231
South Dakota	(605)394-1936
Tennessee	(615)741-1588/(615)532-1550 (Corrections)

New Compendium of State Archeology Laws

While the fight to save the nation's irreplaceable archeological heritage continues, so does the systematic looting and vandalization of sites across America. And with the increasing commercialization of the historic and prehistoric record, these places are becoming strong attractions for the looter and the relic hunter, who all too often strike with impunity.

Now, thanks to the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, there is a new tool to combat the problem. A Survey of State Statutes Protecting Archeological Resources, published jointly by the Trust and the NPS archeology and ethnography program, has been developed specifically to help state land managers, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors apply the full range of legal options at their command. Not only does the survey offer them ready access to their own statutes, but shows how other states are dealing with the issue as well.

The hoped-for result, says author Carol Carnett, an attorney with the Legal Aid Bureau of Maryland, is that more looters and vandals will be charged and prosecuted. The survey's state-by-state summary of laws and legal citations, couple with its descriptions of precedent-setting cases, will better inform land managers and law officers while encouraging attorneys to take on prosecutions.

Current archeological protection statutes vary greatly from state to state in regard to their scope, provisions for enforcement, and penalties. Traditionally, states with the highest concentrations of remains, such as those in the Southwest have had most sophisticated laws. But as other states grow more aware of their archeological heritage, the need for developing stronger statutes elsewhere becomes apparent. This publication can serve as a resource for preservationists and legislators by illustrating statutory alternatives throughout the country.

The summaries are listed alphabetically, with each briefly describing the scope of the state's program and penalties for violations. The legal citations are organized in the categories found in typical law code indices. The case descriptions are fully reference. A glossary is included.

A Survey of State Statutes Protecting Archeological Resource-a significant contribution to the sparse literature on the laws guarding the nation's archeological heritage- is available form the National Trust for \$5 per copy. Contact Andrew Carroll, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202)673-4036, fax 673-4038.

A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN - OR ELSE

"Those guys deal with rapes and murders all day." says New York City parks official Bradley Tusk of the city's criminal court judges. "They never took environmental crimes that seriously. This law fixes that." And how. Hack down a tree in the Big Apple and you're looking at a year behind bars, a \$15,000.00 fine and \$10,000.00 per tree in civil damages. The new penalties, among the most severe in the nation for destroying public vegetation, come after a string of highly-publicized tree slayings. In the most recent case, a former New York City firefighter, convicted of "premeditated arboricide" for removing seven trees that obstructed a billboard owned by his employer, was sentenced to a whopping 500 hours of "tree related community service."

DON'T SHOOT OR WE'LL SHOOT

Supporters of a California initiative to manage the state's growing cougar population through sport hunting not only suffered a crushing defeat in the March referendum - they've become targeted game themselves. State Senator Tim Leslie, sponsor of Proposition 197, received death threats over the Internet before the referendum, and Stephanie Cruickshank, head of California's Lion Awareness, dissolved her organization after someone shot at her house in Auburn, California. "I can't even find her," says Roger Wildermuth, Leslie's press secretary, of Cruickshank. Meanwhile, anti-197 forces hope that their victory doesn't get obscured by the violence. It's terrible," says Paul Van Dyke of the California Wildlife Protection Coalition. "But hey, our offices got shot at too."

“Lock and Load! Industry Goons at 12 o’clock! Meet Ric Valois, commander-in-chief of the first eco-militia.”

by Bill Donahue

He’s probably the only environmentalist in the United States with camo-clad, gun-toting foot soldiers at his command, and his battle plan is pretty straightforward: If anyone attacks Ric Valois or the Environmental Rangers, as his tiny green militia is known, the auburn-haired, 44-year-old tree trimmer from Vaughn, Montana, promises to “disarm the enemy, strip them naked, destroy everything they leave behind, and use their ammo to win.”

Or something like that. In real life, the Rangers are perhaps 20 motley combatants who haven’t changed the world just yet. Founded a few years back, they’ve spied on a Pegasus Gold Mine operation, stymied a group of bear trappers, and videotaped loggers illegally overcutting in Idaho’s Nez Perce National Forest. Here, on the eve of “big doings” for the Rangers this spring, Valois’s thoughts on what he believes is the coming green jihad.

Do you think it’s make-or-break time for the environment?

Definitely. It’s 1491. They’re the conquistadors, and we’re the Indians. And this time, we’re not gonna die.

How do you plan to get the job done with such a minuscule force?

Well, we’ve developed certain tactics. I can’t tell you about them, obviously, but we’re pretty good out there in them hills. It’s hard to beat guys who have eyes in the back of their heads.

Have you taken any hostages yet?

No, but we’ve had psychological encounters. Once I went up to Idaho to do some body-guarding at a public hearing on logging. I came ready for bear. I had my semiautomatic. I had my shotgun. I had two .45s. And I looked at those industry goons and I said, “Now’s your chance, badasses.”

But aren’t you hopelessly outgunned? The folks you’d ultimately be fighting- the FBI, the Special Forces- would probably have tanks. Helicopters. Infrared sensors.

Infrared sensors can be defeated very easily. We’ve got old ‘Nam ponchos that are IR-proof. You can put one of those on, or you can strip down to your skivvies and cover yourself with mud. They won’t get a bead on you then.

So you’re saying, basically, that conviction beats technology.

High-tech can easily be defeated if you’re ready to embrace the land. I mean, hug it. Get right down with the mosquitoes and the spiders and the cold and the wet.

Do the Environmental Rangers ever work with other greens?

Yeah, in Idaho, the Earth First!ers asked the Rangers to bushwhack with them. These people were not expert outdoorsmen, and one guy suggested that a woman come along. I said, “Is she capable?” And she wasn’t. She didn’t bring any food or clothing, no water, no nothing, and when we offered her some meat to eat, she wasn’t real keen on it because she was a, uh, vegetarian.

How can someone enlist?

We’ve got a bunch of new recruits who we’ll train this spring in Montana. You’ll be wet, you’ll be hungry, and you’ll have a blister or two on your feet- and then we’ll have you climbing cliffs. We’ll post sentries. We might have guys eating bugs.

Bugs?

You eat what’s out there, partner, and there’s a lot of protein in a bug.

Reprinted from, *Outside*. April 1996, 32.

HEY, YOU, GET OFFA OUR BOATS

Now that France is winding down its nuclear chest-thumping in the South Pacific, Green-peace has retreated to take stock and plan its counterattack. Still in French possession, alas, is the bulk of the group’s protest arsenal: two ships, three sailboats, one helicopter, and a fleet of inflatables. “And our people were dragged all over the world without being charged,” insists the environmental group’s Tom Clements. Green-peace has retaliated with a legal blitzkrieg, suing France for kidnapping, false imprisonment, and assault. As for the confiscated vessels, a Tahitian court ruled in December that France could keep the spoils, but Greenpeace continues to pursue recovery actions in France and the United States, where the ships are registered. “The French should take no comfort in this,” said Greenpeace lawyer Duncan Currie after the Tahitian rebuff. “It’s a triumph of brute force over law.”

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

REALITY BITES

The honeymoon for Yellowstone National Park's new gray wolf population appears to be over. In February alone, a string of incidents remind federal officials just how tough predator reintroduction can be:

On February 5, officials were forced to destroy a wolf found feeding on domestic sheep 30 miles north of the park. It was the wolf's second attack on livestock, leaving administrators no choice but to euthanize the animal under the program's "two strikes and your out" policy.

Six days later, a snowmobiler discovered a dead wolf 90 miles south of Yellowstone near Daniel, Wyoming. At press time, investigators for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would confirm only that the animal had been killed illegally, although early indications suggest that the wolf had been shot.

On February 26, a federal judge sentenced 42 year old Chad McKittrick to six months after recalling for courtroom spectators the grizzly events of April 24, 1995. On that day, McKittrick shot a gray near Red Lodge, Montana, decapitated and skinned the animal, tossed the carcass into the bushes, and hid the wolf's radio collar. Even a would-be sympathetic jury of mostly hunters didn't buy McKittrick's story about mistaking the wolf for a feral dog. "We all agree," says juror Pat Cormier. "You must know your target before you pull the trigger."

"Sure we're disappointed," says Yellowstone spokeswoman Marsha Karle about the wolves' recent run of bad luck. "But we're pretty happy about things overall. We introduced 14 wolves last year, 17 this year, and we've had nine pups. And so far we've only lost four."

Reprinted from: *Outdoor Magazine*, May 1996

USE A SHOVEL GO TO PRISON

It was, the prosecution said, a message to those who feel it is their "special right to destroy, loot, and plunder this nations' resources". Last December, notorious grave robber Earl Shumway of Moab, Utah, was handed a six-and-a-half-year prison term. Shumway, long considered the Al Capone of artifact plundering, helicoptered into remote sites with radio-packing look-outs in tow and claimed to average \$5,000 a day in black-market sales. A federal trial jury found him guilty of, among other things, removing an Anasazi ceremonial blanket from the skeleton of an infant at Drop-Ki Cave in Canyonlands National Park and scattering the remarkably preserved bones.



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

1983 - 1988

Jerry Wimpee
Superintendent
Dallas Park Police
Dallas, TX

1988 - 1990

Col. Leland Curtright
Chief Ranger
Missouri State Parks
Jefferson City, MO

1990 - 1992

Art Gill
Supervisor of Rangers
Lake County Forest Preserve District
Libertyville, IL

1992 - 1994

Ralph Hays
Chief Ranger
Johnson County Park and Recreation
Shawnee, KS

1994 - 1996

Col. Richard Greer
Chief Ranger
Hamilton County Park District
Cincinnati, OH

1996 - 1998

Tim Curtin
Chief of Police
DuPage County Forest Preserve District
Glen Ellyn, IL

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I've enclosed a photo of a "Division of State Parks" badge. I was hoping that one of the PLEA Journal readers might be able to identify which agency the badge came from.

Thanks

Mike Lynch
P.O. Box 3212
Auburn, CA 95604
916/885-9420



Professor Steele;

As a member of the Park Law Enforcement Association, I am writing to you to ask for your assistance in addressing a glaring disregard for professionalism of park law enforcement officers generally and North Carolina State Park Rangers in particular. Last year the North Carolina General Assembly chose to recognize the contributions of this state's Marine Fisheries officers and Wildlife Resources officers by increasing their pay to a level comparable to that of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol. North Carolina State Park Rangers perform similar duties and have responsibilities comparable to those of Wildlife officers and Marine Fisheries officers, but their training, experience, and professionalism was not recognized by last year's General Assembly members. This year we hope to repair this disparity in compensation.

Enclosed you will find a brief Law Enforcement Salary Equity package. Please assist us in bringing this material to the attention of North Carolina's administrators, legislators, and to anyone who may be able to support our position of recognizing the hard work and dedication of North Carolina's State Park Rangers. Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you need any additional information, or if I can be of any help to you, please contact me at 919/542-1017.

Sincerely

Gregory A. Schneider
P.O. Box 395
Moncure, NC 27559



Book Review by Hans L. Erdman
Lead Park Ranger

Anoka Co. Parks Dept., Andover, MN

**The Jack Prester Mysteries:
DEATH VALLEY A MODEL MURDER**

By Sandy Dengler

Both (c) 1993 Moody Press, Chicago

Sometimes you can find the neatest things in the strangest places. Imagine finding a well-written mystery series, with a National Park Ranger as it's hero, taking place (ala Nevada Barr) in various national parks across the country, in a Christian book store! That is where I found (Actually my wife found one, and bought it as a Valentine's gift. I bought and devoured the others.) The Jack Prester Mysteries, the first two of which are "Death Valley" and "A Model Murder."

Jack Prester is a Special Investigator for NPS. A former field Ranger, who works for a Washington-based boss named Hal, Prester lives in Kansas, which puts him and his police-trained black Labrador, Mass, a two day drive from any park in the continental United State. He doesn't care for flying, and seems to always have need for his 4x4 pickup truck anyhow, so he drives to all his cases. His other partner, Evelyn Brant, is a beautiful young woman who works for General Accounting Office, and is on loan to Hal from GAO. She has never worked for the Park Service, rarely been outside of the city, and cannot totally adjust to the laid-back style of Ranger Prester, and his ever-licking dog. Prester is third generation Park Service, and has worked all over the system, (including some of the same places as Anna Pigeon) and has a PhD. in psychology, in addition to a lot of street savvy. He is also a born-again Christian.

In "Death Valley," Prester is sent to investigate the death of a GAO auditor whose remains are found baking in the sun in the national monument of the same name. The auditor was looking into irregularities in the park's budget, which is why Hal sends Miss Brant to help. While checking out the site where the body was found, Maxx finds a second corpse buried in a shallow grave; that of a biker who was organizing a Hells Angels "reunion" at the park. As the case progresses, a mysterious biker dressed in black starts taking pot shots at Prester, and someone blows up Ev's accommo-

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION

dations. However, the black-clad biker is not on a Harley, and even the "Angels" not friendly to Prester swear it isn't one of them. As the pair gets closer to the truth, Brant with her computer and multicolored highlighters, and Prester in the field, the attempts on their lives grow more serious. All this while the bikers are preparing to rumble.

The book actually has three climaxes, one about the murders, one about the financial irregularities, and an almost classic word-picture of the Rangers, the Army, and their confrontation with the bikers. During the course of the fast moving story, Brant, who Hal describes to Prester as "cold as Glacier Bay," warms up to the cowboy Ranger and his weird dog.

So much so that, when a photo model is murdered in Maine's Acadia National Park, Prester asks Hal to send in Evelyn to take her place. "A Model Murder" is set several weeks after "Death Valley," in a park as different as any can be from the desert. Here, Prester's strong moral values receive severe testing, as he has to work with a beautiful Australian who strongly reminds Jack of his late wife, and so will do anything to further her career. Is she the murderer? Or is it the dour, demanding modeling agency boss, her huge, hot headed body guard of the married park ranger who had a fling with the dead woman? Because Acadia has "concurrent jurisdiction" (as opposed to Death Valley's exclusive jurisdiction) Prester has to work with the local authorities; an over-ambitious District Attorney and a spit and polish sheriff's deputy, as well as a Chief Ranger and a Park Superintendent seemingly hostile to the guy from Washington. With Brant working on the inside, setting up a financial statement that could blow the lid off the whole case, and serving quite capably as a fashion model, again the case moves rapidly to a surprising conclusion.

When I first started reading this series, I thought that they might be aimed at the "young adult" audience, but they tend to be very violent, particularly for Christian books. Prester is a lot like Bobby Sixkiller in the "Renegade" TV series. Somebody is always shooting at him, beating him up, or otherwise trying to kill him. There are also graphic descriptions of exhumations, crime scene searches, which put these books on a par with Nevada Barr. (Sorry!) There is however, a moral fiber to Prester's mysteries which you won't find with Anna Pigeon. The hero may be tempted, severely as in "A Model Mystery." But he never gives in. Whenever Jack gets close to his limit, either somebody interrupts (Usually Ev or Maxx) or someone tries to kill him. While there is Christian testimony in the books, it is low key, and does not interfere with the plot in any way. These are the type of books you could give your high-school aged son or daughter after you are done reading them, and not work about the moral choices portrayed in them.

Sandy Dengler is the wife of a National Park Ranger, who has served at seven national parks, and is

BOOKS

Request for Titles

Hans Erdman, Park Ranger
Anoka Co. Park Department of Andover, MN
116 E. Rose Place
Little Canada, MN 55117

I plan to write reviews on The Making of a Ranger, by Lamuel (Lon) Garrison, and Fire in Paradise by Micah Morrison, in the near future. If any of the readers know of any other park ranger related books that I could review please sent the title and author's name to me at the address below. I have a fairly good library of books related to Search and Rescue, wildfire control, mountaineering/wilderness skills and conservation law enforcement. (game wardens, etc.) Most of the ranger related books that I have found so far are about the National Park Service. Does anyone know of books by or about state, county, or city park rangers/police? Please let me know about them if you do. Thanks in advance! Hans Erdman.

CONFERENCE HOSTS NEEDED

The Park Law Enforcement Association is looking for a few good agency's Would your agency like to host a future National Conference of the Park Law Enforcement Association? It takes work, but the benefits of national recognition as a leader in the park law enforcement field are well worth it! Directors love the publicity! For further information contact Col. Richard Greer, President of P.L.E.A. or any of the Directors. Call soon!

currently serving at Mt. Rainier. She holds a Masters Degree in Biological Science, and it shows in her books. Although Dengler is a Park Service insider, her books don't show the cynicism and distrust of the NPS that shows up in Nevada Barr's books, and the stories are not as "dark" as Barr's. Jack Prester is an optimist. Anna Pigeon is not. I don't know if the NPA actually has a unit like Prester's, but his exploits continue. Dengler has two more Prester books out, that I will review in the next issue, based in Great Smokey and Mt. Rainier National Parks. You should be able to find her books in Christian bookstores, or order them at your favorite stores.

PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION MERCHANDISE ORDER FORM

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COLOR	SIZE	PRICE EACH	TOTAL

<p>RETURN ADDRESS</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>ADDRESS _____</p> <p>CITY/STATE/ZIP _____</p> <p>PHONE _____</p>	<p>ADD \$1.00 FOR XXL _____</p> <p>ADD \$200 FOR XXXL _____</p> <p>POSTAGE AND HANDLING <u>\$2.50</u></p> <p>GRAND TOTAL _____</p>
--	--



MAIL TO:

Stephen Pokrywka
 Chief Ranger
 Wyandotte County Parks
 3488 West Drive
 Kansas City, KS 66109
 913/299-0550
 913/299-9051

Guarantee:

If not completely satisfied with your purchase please return within 30 days for a refund or replacement
 We will accept personal checks, cashier's checks or money orders payable to P.L.E.A.
 Allow 2-4 weeks for delivery

**Item #1 Embroidered
Sweatshirts**



Heavyweight 9oz Sweatshirt available
in forest green, red, navy, and black
s-xl \$ 18.95
size 2xl \$ 20.95

**Item #2 Embroidered
Golf Hats**



Available in white or black,
One size fits all
\$ 9.95

**Item #3 Embroidered
Golf Shirts**



Hanes 100% Cotton Pique Knit,
Available in white, red, ash, black,
navy and forest green
s-xl \$ 22.95
2xl \$ 24.95

**Item #4 Embroidered
Golf Shirts**



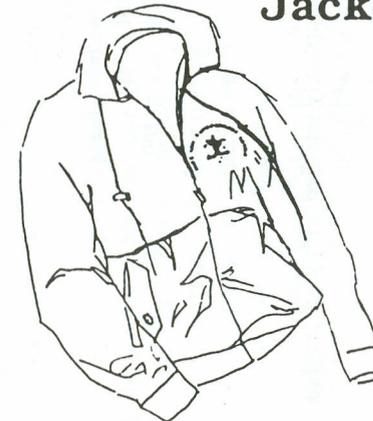
Outer Banks 100% cotton pique knit
w/contrast collar Colors: red body
w/navy collar & forest placket, jade body
w/ royal collar & concord placket,
wine body w/navy collar & forest placket,
concord body w/ navy collar & jade
placket
s-xl \$ 24.95
2xl \$ 26.95

**Item #5 Silk Screened
T-Shirts**



100% Cotton, available in white
and black
s-xl \$ 10.95
2xl \$ 12.95
3xl \$ 12.95

**Item #6 Embroidered
Cotton Poplin
Jacket**



Color: forest green w/ tan lining
s-xl \$ 55.95
2xl \$ 57.95
3xl \$ 59.95



PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION



* APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP *

NAME _____ INDIVIDUAL _____

TITLE _____ AGENCY _____

AGENCY/FIRM _____

ADDRESS (Street/POB) _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

WORK PHONE _____ NEW MEMBERSHIP _____ OR RENEWAL _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES



CURRENT MEMBERSHIP NUMBER

_____ Individual	\$ 20.00
_____ Agency	\$ 70.00
_____ State Affiliate	\$150.00 1st Year
_____ State Affiliate	\$ 70.00 Renewal

VISA AND MASTERCARD ACCEPTED

ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ VISA _____ MC _____

EXP. DATE _____

ACCOUNT NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (NRPA)

PAT CARTRIGHT
 NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION
 2775 SOUTH QUINCY STREET, Suite 300
 ARLINGTON, VA. 22206-2204
 800/626-6772



P.L.E.A. IS
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 AND PARK ASSOCIATION

AGENCY MEMBERSHIPS

Recently requests were made of the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors to establish Agency Memberships. The stated reason for this move was to assist agencies in joining officially. Many agencies have little trouble paying for an "agency membership" but balk at paying individual memberships, even though these memberships are in strictly professional organizations. By designing a new membership category many agencies were able to join en mass. Because of the inequities in agency size across the nation, benefits had to be strictly managed in this category. Thus the following benefits are offered to Agency Members: (1) Full membership privileges to the agency as in individual memberships, and (2) Reduced rates for official P.L.E.A. Functions (Conferences, Educational Events, etc., for all agency employees without the need for each employee to join P.L.E.A. individually. Because of the cost of printing and distributing PLEA only one copy of PLEA would be sent to Agency Members. Though the Board of Directors authorized reprinting and distribution by these members. P.L.E.A. membership is decidedly inexpensive when compared to other professional organizations. The Agency Membership allows agencies to financially support P.L.E.A. and receive benefits from that membership.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

- (1) One vote per membership on official P.L.E.A. issues.
- (2) Four issues per year of PLEA: Journal of the Park Law Enforcement Association.
- (3) Membership I.D. Card.
- (4) P.L.E.A. Patch.
- (5) P.L.E.A. Window Decal.
- (6) Bi-Annual Park Law Enforcement Agency Directory.
- (7) Reduced Rate for P.L.E.A. Sponsored Conferences and Educational Events.
- (8) Access at a reduced rate (or free as available) of special P.L.E.A. sponsored publications.
- (9) Eligible for election to the Board of Directors and appointment to various committees.

STATE AFFILIATES

State Affiliates are groups within states which have organized along the guidelines established by the P.L.E.A. Board of Directors. State Affiliate receive one seat on the Board of Directors automatically and take an intimate role in developing the future of P.L.E.A. There is a \$150.00 affiliation fee. If your state is not currently an affiliate contact the President of P.L.E.A. for details on how to start.

JOURNAL OF THE PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION



NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

2775 South Quincy Street • Suite 300 • Arlington, Virginia 22206-2204

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

CLP CLA CTRS CTRA
 (Check if Applicable)

CIRCLE ONE (Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms., Dr., Sen., etc.) _____

LAST NAME (If not enough space, spell out above address) _____ FIRST NAME AND M.I. _____

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE OR POSITION (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

EMPLOYER OR ORGANIZATION (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or post office box) _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP (in the US) _____

FOREIGN COUNTRY (Abbreviate if necessary) _____

PHONE (Check One) Home Office
 AREA CODE PREFIX NUMBER

(Check One) NEW MEMBER RENEWAL STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBER

RATES
 Your dues support the many NRPA programs and services that are designed to expand the park, recreation and leisure movement. These include subscriptions to NRPA publications: Parks & Recreation magazine —\$18.00. Therapeutic Recreation Journal \$6.00. Your membership category determines which of these publications you receive.
NOTE: THESE RATES ARE NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

FOR NRPA USE ONLY:
 KEY NO. _____
 JOIN _____
 EXP. _____

ETHNICITY INFORMATION (RESPONSE IS VOLUNTARY)
 American Indian White Male
 Asian Hispanic Female
 Black Other
 This information will assist NRPA to develop a profile of our membership.

Membership Category and Dues
Professional (Based on salary)

Annual Salary	Annual Dues
<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14,999	\$ 45.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 15,000 - 19,999	65.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 20,000 - 29,999	90.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 30,000 - 39,999	130.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 40,000 - 49,999	160.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 50,000 and over	215.00
• Retired Professional	45.00
• Student (SB is primary affiliation)	30.00
• Associate (Limited to those not employed in field)	50.00
• Citizen Board Member	35.00
• Corporate	240.00
• Nonprofit Association	185.00

If your agency is an agency member of NRPA with a special package, you are eligible for reduced dues

• Professional*	60.00
• Student*	25.00

*The following must be completed to use the reduced dues structure.
 Organization Name _____
 Membership Number _____

- Check One Branch or Section of Choice**
 (One branch or section is included with membership. If you desire affiliation in more than one branch or section, number in order of preference and add \$15 under Optional Fees for each additional branch or section.)
- _____ American Park and Recreation Society (APRS)
 - _____ Armed Forces Recreation Society (AFRS)
 - _____ Citizen and/or Board Member (CBM)
 - _____ Commercial Recreation and Tourism Section (CRTS)
 - _____ Leisure and Aging Section (LAS)
 - _____ National Aquatic Section (NAS)
 - _____ National Society for Park Resources (NSPR)
 - _____ National Therapeutic Recreation Society (NTRS)
(Therapeutic Recreation Journal included in Professional Membership Services.)
 - _____ Student Branch (SB)
(This branch is automatically the primary affiliation of NRPA student members. To be included in any other branch, student must pay for additional branch.)
 - _____ Society of Park and Recreation Educators (SPRE)
 - _____ Friend of NRPA

- Optional Fees**
Must hold membership to purchase:
- National Job Bulletin (\$35.00) _____
 - PIN (\$18.00) _____
 - Recreation . . . Access in the 90's (\$25.00) _____
 - Journal of Leisure Research _____
 - \$25 — Domestic _____
 - \$20 — (SPRE Member) _____
 - \$28 — Foreign _____
 - Recreation and Parks Law Reporter (\$50.00) _____
 - Legal Issues in Recreation Administration (\$50.00) _____
 - Membership Certificate (\$7.50) _____
 - Professional members only _____
- Print name as to appear*
 Membership Laminated Walnut Plaque
 Professional members only (\$37.50) _____
- Print name as to appear*
 Additional Branches (\$15.00) _____

- For information on special package, contact Membership Dept. NRPA
- Friends of Parks and Recreation (Annual Fee) 15.00
(Includes Friends of Parks and Recreation Newsmagazine only)
 - Also available on a subscription basis 15.00
 - Friend/Associate 25.00
 - Friend/Contributor 50.00
 - Friend/Supporting 100.00
 - Friend/Benefactor 250.00
 - Friend/Patron 500.00
 - Friend/Fellow 1.000
- (All friend categories limited to those not employed in the field)*
- Send Information On:**
- _____ NRPA Insurance Programs
 - _____ NRPA Certification Program
 - _____ Latest Publication Catalog
 - _____ State Society Membership
 - _____ Ethnic Minority Society
 - _____ European Recreation Society
 - _____ Park Law Enforcement Association
 - _____ MLDA Long Distance Service
 - _____ Alamo Rent a Car Program

Form of Payment

Overseas Postage
 If mailing address is outside U.S. ADD \$6 \$ _____

Total payment enclosed (Do not send cash) \$ _____
 Check # _____

Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of \$ _____

Bill to: Visa MasterCard

Number _____

Expires Mo. _____ Year _____

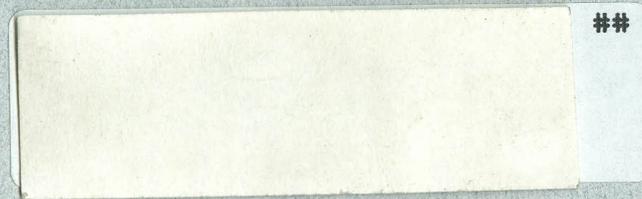
**TO ACTIVATE MEMBERSHIP BY PHONE WHEN USING VISA OR MASTERCARD
 CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-626-NRPA**

Signature _____
 Date _____



PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATION
AN AFFILIATE OF THE
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION
2775 South Quincey St., Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22206-2204

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