

These Minnesotans, an overwhelming majority of the State, support policies that protect the BWCAW and ensure the this phenomenal resource is available for more than the instant gratification and pleasure of solely today's generation. These Minnesotans, in all statewide polls and in their letters and comments to me and other members of the State congressional delegation, have strongly voiced their views that this fragile resource should be preserved as an valuable wilderness legacy for today and tomorrow.

The BWCAW Wilderness Legacy Act sets in place the policy path to accomplish that goal and honor this Minnesota and national sentiment.

BWCA WILDERNESS LEGACY ACT
LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Section 1. Bill Title. The BWCA Wilderness Legacy Act.

Section 2. Congressional findings.

The BWCA offers a unique lakeland experience for present and future generations. The BWCA is an international, national and Minnesota treasure worthy of preservation as a wilderness area. Congress has supported the protection of the BWCA as a wilderness area. The BWCA is the most widely used wilderness unit in the entire wilderness system. A majority of Minnesotans support greater wilderness protection for the BWCAW. Further protection of the BWCA is necessary.

Section 3. Wilderness Additions.

Expands the BWCA Wilderness by 7,370 acres. The total wilderness area is increased from 1,087,000 to 1,094,370 acres. (Specific wilderness additions are listed below.)

Section 4. Motorized Use.

Closes all portions of Sea Gull Lake within the wilderness area to motorized use on January 1, 1999. Closes Lac La Croix and Leon Lake to motorized use on the date of enactment. Prohibits the use of towboats within the entire BWCA wilderness on January 1, 1998.

Section 5. Extends current prohibition on aircraft over the BWCA to wilderness additions.

WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—7370 ACRES

(1) Crocodile Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Far western tip currently outside border, though the vast majority of Crocodile Lake lies within the BWCAW. Crocodile lies just south of popular East Bearskin Lake.

(2) Dislocation Lake Addition. (340 acres)—Off the Gunflint Trail southwest of Lima Mountain, immediately north of the Ram Lake BWCA entry point #44. State and federal land only. Includes Dislocation and Sled Lakes just outside wilderness border.

(3) Ball Club Lake Addition. (800 acres)—Near Eagle Mountain, includes BWCA entry point 42. Includes (3) Ball Club Lake, Ball Club Creek, and Cleaver Lake leading into BWCA Wilderness.

(4) Lizz Lake Addition. (100 acres)—includes all of Lizz Lake which is currently half out of the wilderness. All federal land. On the popular and heavily used canoe route from Poplar Lake into wilderness; entry point 47.

(5) Meditation Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Located just southeast of Seagull. Eastern shore of lake outside BWCAW, western shore within; all federal shoreline. Connected by 20 rod portage to Seagull Lake.

(6) West Round Lake. (240 acres)—All federal land. Includes all of West Round Lake and Edith Lake on the popular canoe route from public landing on Round. Entry point 53.

(7) Bedew Lake Addition. (40 acres)—Just north of Rush Lake and south of Gunflint Trail. Lake currently half out of the wilderness.

(8) Nighthawk Lake Addition. (30 acres)—Nighthawk Lake lies SE of Swamp Lake near the Gunflint Trail. Nighthawk Lake is currently half in, half out of the wilderness.

(9) Camp Lake Addition. (50 acres)—This lake lies west of Newton Lake. The wilderness boundary currently cuts through the lake; most of the lake currently lies inside the wilderness. The addition includes nearly all federal land, with perhaps just a sliver of county land.

(10) Geraldine Lake Addition. (60 acres)—This lake lies half in and half out of the BWCAW, just west of the North arm of Burntside Lake. All federal land, in Sec. 4.

(11) Homer-Brule Addition. (2,880 acres)—North end of the RARE-II proposed addition. This addition includes all federal land except for a county 40 on Homer, a county 40 on Axe Lake, a state 40 on Juno (some already in BWCA), and the previously private lands (now all federal) on Sky Blue Waters Lodge site on Brule. Public landing on far east end of Homer Lake. Nesting site of rare Boreal Owl. Homer Lake currently half in, half out of BWCA Wilderness. Popular Canoe route, entry point 40.

(12) Ham Lake Addition. (600 acres)—Entirely federally owned land. Currently serves as BWCA entry point 51. Includes all of Ham Lake within wilderness, including four wilderness campsites on Ham.

(13) Star Lake Addition. (660 acres)—Opposite Homer Lake across road. All state and federal land; state owns southern bay.

(14) Stuart Portage Addition. (550 acres)—Protects entire Stuart River portage; appropriately three-quarters of a mile from the wilderness boundary to the trailhead.

(15) Mine-Dogleg-Chub Lakes Addition. (940 acres)—Includes all of these three lakes. Private land around Mine Lake (Ogelbay Norton) has since been purchased by the Forest Service through FY 92 LAWCON funds. Site of former Paulsen Mine, circa 1893. Protests east end of Kekekabic Trail.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. THOMAS F.
JULICH

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly thank, and pay tribute to, a man who embodies the notion of public service. Lt. Col. Thomas F. Julich will leave his command as district engineer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, in a ceremony tomorrow on the campus of the Citadel.

A 1976 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Lieutenant Colonel Julich earned a master of science degree in civil engineering from the University of Washington and is a registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Military honors conferred upon Lieutenant Colonel Julich include the Meritorious Service Medal with one oakleaf cluster, Army Commendation Medal with two oakleaf clusters, and the Army Achievement Medal with one oakleaf cluster. In addition to his domestic assignments, Lieutenant Colonel Julich has served tours in Asia and Europe.

As a Member of Congress, I view my role as a voice for the many constituents I represent who have no other presence in Washington. In this role, I interact with officials at all levels of the executive branch, and I know that each of them are dedicated employees who truly wish to serve the public interest.

A very few of these public servants are remarkable in that their level of dedication and professionalism exemplify the very best in what I consider a noble calling. Lieutenant Colonel Julich certainly falls within this category. Time and time again, I have called upon him to provide information so that I may advocate for my congressional district and its residents. Each and every time, my request was met with the same pleasant, professional, and very capable response.

I am very pleased to say that I also got to know Lieutenant Colonel Julich as a person, not just a public servant. I admire his dedication and I respect his integrity. Lieutenant Colonel Julich will be moving to the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management at the Pentagon. All I can say is that the Pentagon's gain will be Charleston's loss.

LEGISLATION THAT MAKES SENSE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on July 4, 1997. This editorial brings attention to the positive effect of a law passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 1981 referred to as the "Good Samaritan" law which protects anyone donating food from civil lawsuits. Without passage of this law in my home State of Nebraska, thousands of pounds of food that now feeds needy individuals would instead be thrown out each and every day. This Member would also like to commend the many businesses in my home State that contribute their unsold and left-over food and also to commend the charitable organizations that ensure that the food is distributed to needy people.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 4, 1997]

LESS FOOD GOES TO WASTE IN OMAHA

More than one-fourth of the food produced in the United States goes to waste, according to an Agriculture Department study. But in Omaha, the picture is different.

Nationally, more than 96 billion pounds of food of all kinds was lost in 1995, the government study indicated. It spoiled in the home refrigerator. It became outdated or damaged in grocery stores. It was left over, unserved, at restaurants and wedding receptions, in company lunchrooms and fast-food places, taco stands and bagel shops across the country.

In Omaha, a gratifying amount of food isn't wasted. Thanks to the generosity of businesses and the determination of the community's charitable organizations, a lot of good, healthful food that might have been tossed out is feeding hundreds of homeless and needy people.

Paul Koch, executive director of Siena-Francis House, said his organization serves 205,000 meals a year on a food budget of less than \$2,000. Most food is donated. Fast-food restaurants, donut shops, food stores, restaurants and large corporations all helped, he said.

The Open Door Mission also benefits from local generosity. Pastor Bob Timberlake said the mission serves 900 meals a day, more than 328,000 a year, and 95 percent of the food is donated. He said mission trucks go to Mutual of Omaha, where they pick up all the