

resources, and Pennsylvania's strategic location in the heavily populated northeastern United States allowed the steel industry to thrive. Today, the remaining buildings and sites devoted to steel production are threatened with further deterioration or destruction. Many of these sites are nationally significant and perfectly suited for the study and interpretation of this crucial period in our nation's development. Some of these sites include the Carrie Furnace complex, the Hot Metal Bridge, and the Unites States Steel Homestead Works, which would all become a part of the Steel Industry National Historic Park under my legislation.

Highlights of such a national park would commemorate a wide range of accomplishments and topics for historical preservation and interpretation from industrial process advancements to labor-management relations. It is important to note that the site I seek to become a national park under this bill includes the location of the Battle of Homestead, waged in 1892 between steelworkers and Pinkerton guards. The Battle of Homestead marked an important period in our nation's workers' rights movement. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, individuals, and public and private entities have attempted to protect and preserve resources such as the Homestead battleground and the Hot Metal Bridge. For the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, it is time for the federal government to join this effort to recognize their importance with the additional protection I provide in this bill.

I would like to commend my colleague, Representative MIKE DOYLE, who has been a longstanding leader in this preservation effort and who will sponsor the companion legislation in the House of Representatives. I look forward to working with southwestern Pennsylvania officials and Mr. August Carlino, Executive Director of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, in order to bring this national park to fruition. I urge my colleagues in the United States Congress to cosponsor this legislation and I will work for its swift passage. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 391

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Steel Industry National Historic Park Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(1) certain sites and structures in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania symbolize in physical form the heritage of the United States steel industry;

(2) a large proportion of the buildings and other structures in the Commonwealth are nationally significant historical resources, including the United States Steel Homestead

Works, the Carrie Furnace complex, and the Hot Metal Bridge; and

(3) despite substantial efforts by the Commonwealth, as well as individuals and public and private entities in the Commonwealth, to preserve and interpret these significant historical and cultural buildings and structures, such buildings and structures may be lost without the assistance of the Federal Government.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to provide for the preservation, development, interpretation, and use of the nationally significant historical and cultural buildings, structures, and sites described in subsection (a) for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMONWEALTH.—The term "Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) PARK.—The term "park" means the Steel Industry National Historic Park established by section 4.

(3) PLAN.—The term "plan" means the management plan for the park required under section 7.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. STEEL INDUSTRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Steel Industry National Historic Park in the Commonwealth.

(b) COMPONENTS.—The park shall consist of land and interests in land comprising the former United States Steel Homestead Works, including—

(1) the Battle of Homestead site in the borough of Munhall, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 3 acres of land, including the pumphouse and water tower and related structures, within the property bounded by the Monongahela River, the CSX railroad, Waterfront Drive, and the Damascus-Marcegaglia Steel Mill;

(2) the Carrie Furnace complex in the boroughs of Swissvale and Rankin, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 35 acres of land, including blast furnaces 6 and 7, the ore yard, the cast house, the blowing engine house, the AC power house, and related structures, within the property bounded by the proposed southwesterly right-of-way line needed to accommodate the Mon/Fayette Expressway and the relocated CSX railroad right-of-way, the Monongahela River, and a property line drawn northeast to southwest approximately 100 yards east of the AC power house;

(3) the Hot Metal Bridge, consisting of the Union railroad bridge and its approaches, spanning the Monongahela River and connecting the mill sites in the boroughs of Rankin and Munhall; and

(4) all other property included in the park—

(A) by Federal law; or

(B) acquired by the Secretary for inclusion in the park under section 5 or other Federal law.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) REAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire—

(1) land and interests in land described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b); and

(2) not more than 10 acres of land adjacent to, or in the general vicinity of, the property described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b), for the development of visitor, administrative, museum, curatorial, and maintenance facilities.

(b) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the park.

(c) MEANS.—An acquisition of real property or personal property shall be made by donation.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with interested public and private entities and individuals to carry out this Act.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—A payment made by the Secretary under the terms of a cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that if at any time the project assisted is converted, used, or disposed of in a manner that is contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, the interested entity or individual shall reimburse the Secretary for the greater of—

(A) the amount of assistance provided for the project; or

(B) the portion of the increased value of the project that is attributable to that assistance, determined as of the date of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to any person technical assistance for—

(1) preserving historic structures of the park;

(2) maintaining the cultural landscape of the park; and

(3) local preservation planning for the park.

SEC. 7. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) prepare a plan for the park; and

(2) submit the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS.—In preparing the plan under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a representative of each political subdivision of the Commonwealth that has jurisdiction over all or a portion of the park; and

(2) a representative of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on March 1, 2001 in SH-216 at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the status of conservation programs in the current farm bill.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on February 28, 2001 in

SR-328A at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the status of conservation programs in the current farm bill and to conduct a committee business meeting to discuss the committee rules and budget.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, February 28, 2001 at 9:00 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs.

Those wishing additional information may contact Committee staff at 202/224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, February 26, 2001. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the Farm Credit Administration's proposed regulation on national charters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that John Barth, a fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor during the time of my remarks pertaining to the death of Dale Earnhardt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEADING NORTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVE CALLS FOR WELL-DEFINED TV PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, a leading citizen of my State of North Carolina is a young man named Jim Goodmon. Jim is president and CEO of Capital Broadcasting Company in my hometown of Raleigh. Capital Broadcasting owns and operates several leading broadcast entities—TV stations, radio stations, and networks serving all of North Carolina and some bordering States.

James F. Goodmon is president and CEO of Capital Broadcasting Company, where more than a quarter of a century ago I had the privilege of serving as an officer. When I was elected to the Senate in 1972, I shortly thereafter, as a Senator, divested myself of all ownership in the company because Senators are often called upon to vote on legislation affecting broadcasting and broadcasters.

At that time, in 1972-73, Jim Goodmon had just completed his studies at Duke University and had just

married a lovely and very bright young Tennessee lady—who, by the way, is herself prominent for her tireless work in literally saving the lives of down-on-their-luck people who have no place to go. She makes a place for them to go to rebuild themselves and reshape their character.

Having said all that, my purpose in speaking in the Senate is a profile on Jim Goodmon published in the December 13 edition of TV Technology. That is the name of it. It is an industry publication whose specialty is digital television. The headline on that article was "Jim Goodmon: Mayberry Values Collide With Harsh DTV Reality."

Now, this article, in my view, speaks well of Jim Goodmon, not merely regarding his business acumen, nor about the kind of businessman Jim is. I think it is, instead, a measurement of Jim Goodmon's sense of personal responsibility. In that regard, the article speaks for itself, and I encourage Senators and all other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to review it.

I will refer to a couple of paragraphs in this publication, TV Technology, written by Frank Beacham. It says, under the dateline of New York:

Soft-spoken Jim Goodmon—like the mythical Sheriff Andy Taylor of TV's Mayberry has a comforting way of tackling the most intractable problems with common sense and good humor. How else could he have done the seemingly impossible task of making broadcast cynics feel warm and fuzzy about digital television?

After hearing Goodmon explain his philosophy of broadcasting, one can just imagine Andy, Barney, Thelma Lou, and Aunt Bea sitting around their HDTV set enjoying the local coverage of North Carolina's State Fair on WRAL, Goodmon's Raleigh, N.C., station.

A third-generation North Carolina broadcaster whose first job was giving free TV antennas to WRAL viewers in the 1950s, Goodmon comes off as a radical reformer in Norman Rockwell clothing. Unlike FCC Chairman Bill Kennard, who draws lightning for saying many of the same things, Goodmon gets nods of respect even from those who disagree with him.

"He represents what broadcasting ought to be," commented an audience member moments after hearing Goodmon speak in New York City at the Consumer Electronic Association's DTV Summit.

Unlike many of his broadcasting industry contemporaries, Goodmon not only embraces the opportunities of digital television but insists that all broadcasters should be required to air some HDTV programming every evening. Eyebrows inch up further when he advocates that broadcasters should be held to a well-defined public service obligation enforced by a new NAB code of conduct.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From TV Technology, Dec. 13, 2000]

JIM GOODMON: MAYBERRY VALUES COLLIDE WITH HARSH DTV REALITY

(By Frank Beacham)

Soft-spoken Jim Goodmon—like the mythical Sheriff Andy Taylor of TV's Mayberry has a comforting way of tackling the most intractable problems with common sense and good humor. How else could he have done the

seemingly impossible task of making broadcast cynics feel warm and fuzzy about digital television?

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AGAINST THE TIDE

As president and CEO of Capitol Broadcasting Company, Goodmon is swimming against the tide in an era when media corporations that own large station groups spend millions of dollars to lobby Congress against such regulation.

A genuine broadcast pioneer, Goodmon guided WRAL as it became the first station in the United States to broadcast an HDTV signal. Now, four years later, the station is about to become the first to begin all-HDTV newscasts.

Goodmon's business plan is simple: "Our plan is to stay in business. Period."

"What we are talking about here is the future of broadcasting. How do we remain competitive in the future? The way we do it is digital," he said in his address at the DTV Summit.

Rejecting a recent mantra from many of his industry colleagues, Goodmon said the DTV transition is not about new revenue streams.

"This is not about sending e-mail to watches or selling our spectrum to high-speed data providers," he said. "This is about how we stay competitive. About how we can be good local broadcasters in the future."

He cited WRAL's motto: "The main thing is to keep the main thing the main thing." The main thing, Goodmon said, is local news. "That's why in January we are going to start doing five hours a day of local news in high definition."

HDTV: LIKE BEING THERE

It was IID coverage of Sen. John Glenn's space shuttle flight, Goodmon said, that convinced him news would benefit from high-resolution video and Dolby Digital sound.

"What is television news? It's being there," Goodmon said. "Putting the viewer there. There is no better way to put the viewer there than high definition."

Goodmon said viewers like the widescreen 16:9 aspect ratio and Dolby digital sound that HD provides.

"Sound and 16:9 are a big deal. We're talking about creating an experience here . . . getting wrapped up in it."

He said, as a result of experiences in local HD production over the past four years, the station sees HD bringing significant enhancements to hockey, auto racing, football,