

available to businesses as a whole within the jurisdiction, and the extent to which such support continues;

(3) the effect that relocation would have on contracts, agreements, and understandings between the member franchise and public and private parties;

(4) the extent of any net operating losses experienced by the member franchise in recent years and the extent to which the member franchise bears responsibility for such losses; and

(5) any bona fide offer to purchase the member franchise at fair market value, if such offer includes the continued location of such member franchise in its home territory.

SEC. 4. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The standard of judicial review shall be de novo in any action challenging the establishment and enforcement of rules and procedures for deciding whether a member franchise may change its home territory, except that the reviewing court shall give deference to actions of the professional sports league regarding compliance with paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 3(a).

(b) DECLARATORY ACTIONS.—A professional sports league or any interested party may seek a declaratory judgment with respect to whether paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 3(a) are adequately satisfied by the professional sports league for this Act to apply.

(c) LIMITATION ON MONETARY DAMAGES.—A judicial finding that a professional sports league did not comply with any provision of section 3 shall result only in further proceedings by the professional sports league and shall not result in liability under the antitrust laws or monetary damages, if—

(1) the professional sports league implemented a revenue sharing plan in a good faith attempt to comply with section 3(a)(3) prior to the specific dispute in issue; or

(2) a prior declaratory judgment held that the revenue sharing plan of the professional sports league complied with section 3(a)(3).

(d) VENUE.—In any action challenging the establishment and enforcement of rules and procedures to decide whether a member franchise may change its home territory, venue shall be proper only in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, except that—

(1) venue shall be proper only in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York if the existing or proposed home territory of a member franchise is located within 100 miles of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

(2) venue shall be proper only in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois if—

(A) the existing home territory of a member franchise is located within 100 miles of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the Southern District of New York; and

(B) the proposed home territory of the member franchise is located within 100 miles of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the Southern District of New York.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term “antitrust laws”—

(A) has the same meaning as in subsection (a) of the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12(a)), except that such term includes section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45) to the extent that such section relates to unfair methods of competition; and

(B) includes any State law comparable to the laws referred to in subparagraph (A);

(2) the terms “professional sports team”, “team”, “member franchise”, and “franchise” mean any team of professional athletes that is a member of a professional sports league;

(3) the terms “professional sports league” and “league” mean—

(A) an association of 2 or more professional sports teams that governs the conduct of its members and regulates the contests and exhibitions in which such teams regularly engage;

(B) whose decisions relating to franchise relocation would otherwise be subject to the antitrust laws; and

(C) that has combined franchise revenues of more than \$10,000,000 per year;

(4) the term “interested party” means the member franchise at issue, local and State government officials, owners and operators of playing facilities, concessionaires, and others whose business relations would be directly and significantly affected by the franchise relocation at issue, and representatives of organized civic and fan groups; and

(5) the term “playing facility” means the stadium, arena, or other venue in which professional sports teams regularly conduct their contests and exhibitions.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act applies to any action occurring on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 334

At the request of Mr. McCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 334, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact a Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights, to provide standards and protection for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 673

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 673, a bill to establish a youth development grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 773

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for improvements in the process of approving and using animal drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 1002

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1002, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individuals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 1493

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1493, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 1524

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1524, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on any scheduled airline flight segment in intrastate, interstate, or foreign air transportation.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 1578, a bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 1612

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1612, a bill to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1628

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] were added as cosponsors of S. 1628, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, relating to the copyright interests of certain musical performances, and for other purposes.

S. 1660

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the names of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] were added as cosponsors of S. 1660, a bill to provide for ballast water management to prevent the introduction and spread of nonindigenous species into the waters of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1690

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1690, a bill to provide a grace period for the prohibition on Consolidated Farm Service Agency lending to delinquent borrowers, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, supra.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 51

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 51, a joint resolution saluting and congratulating Polish people around the world as, on May 3, 1996, they commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, a concurrent resolution concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 226, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 248

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 248, a resolution relating to the violence in Liberia.

AMENDMENT NO. 3693

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3693 proposed to Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

AMENDMENT NO. 3695

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3695 proposed to Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

AMENDMENT NO. 3697

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3697 proposed to Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

AMENDMENT NO. 3699

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3699 proposed to Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint res-

olution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 53 RELATIVE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 53

Whereas since 1991 the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone have endured a horrific civil war that has killed thousands of individuals and displaced more than half the population of the country;

Whereas for the first time in almost 30 years, the Republic of Sierra Leone held its first truly democratic multiparty elections to elect a president and parliament and put an end to military rule;

Whereas the elections held on February 26, 1996, and the subsequent runoff election held on March 15, 1996, were deemed by international and domestic observers to be free and fair and legitimate expressions of the will of the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Whereas success of the newly elected democratic government led by President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah could have a positive effect on the West African neighbors of the Republic of Sierra Leone; and

Whereas the historic event of democratic multiparty elections in the Republic of Sierra Leone should be honored: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone for holding their first democratic multiparty presidential and parliamentary elections in nearly 30 years;

(2) encourages all people of the Republic of Sierra Leone to continue to negotiate an end to the civil war and work together after taking the critical first step of holding democratic elections in that country;

(3) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to help nations move toward freedom and democracy; and

(4) further reaffirms that the United States is committed to encouraging peace, democracy, and economic development on the African continent.

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I am submitting for myself and several of my colleagues a concurrent resolution recognizing the people of the Republic of Sierra Leone for their recent elections and democratic transition. The elections held this February and March were the first multiparty democratic elections in Sierra Leone in almost 30 years. They marked what could well be the key turning point in the civil war which has tormented Sierra Leone since 1991. In the face of ongoing civil war and violence, Sierra Leoneans—SEE-AIR-AH LEE-OH-NEE-UNS—turned out in impressive numbers to vote, literally putting their lives on the line for democracy. They clearly believed that the ballot is more powerful than the bullet, and voted to end military rule and the rule of the gun. Their courage and resolve remind us of the blessings of democracy and liberty

which we so often take for granted in the United States. This example is particularly timely for us in this year of American elections.

As well as helping move Sierra Leone toward a peaceful resolution of its own civil conflict, this successful transition from military rule to democracy can serve as a positive example for the region. Sierra Leone's potential role in the region was underlined last week during the tragic events in Liberia. The new government of Sierra Leone allowed the United States to use the airport in Freetown as a transit point for the evacuation of Americans and third country nationals from Liberia. We are grateful for this assistance.

I also wish to take this opportunity to recognize the important contribution of the various Americans involved in Sierra Leone's transition, notably the United States Embassy in Freetown led by Ambassador John Hirsch, and the African-American Institute, which sent a nonpartisan election observation group to monitor the elections throughout Sierra Leone and train local monitors for this and future democratic elections there.

I have long believed that there are many positive developments in Africa, and that they often are overshadowed by the problems and crises. It is my pleasure today to be able to recognize one such positive development, and in that spirit, I hope that my colleagues in the Senate and in the House will join me and my colleagues to pass this resolution congratulating the Republic of Sierra Leone on its democratic transition. •

• Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator JEFFORDS, Senator FEINGOLD, and others in submitting this resolution commending the people of Sierra Leone on their successful transition to democracy.

At a time of much instability in west Africa—from Liberia, to the Gambia, to Nigeria—the changes in Sierra Leone represent a beacon of hope for the region.

Many people questioned the wisdom of proceeding with a multi-party election in the midst of a civil war, but the people of Sierra Leone would not be denied their opportunity to vote. They stood in line for many hours, desperate to cast their ballot. Their will was strong: the military simply had to go. Through their determination, the election succeeded, and on March 29, 1996, the military handed over power to a democratically elected head of state.

Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleagues in congratulating the new President, Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, on his election. He brings to the job a distinguished background in international affairs, and I believe is well prepared to lead Sierra Leone from its troubled past to a prosperous and peaceful future. It is my hope that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will soon be able to welcome the new President to Washington.