

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1080. A bill to amend chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to provide additional investment funds for the Thrift Savings Plan (Rept. No. 104-274).

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 1635. A bill to establish a United States policy for the deployment of a national missile defense system, and for other purposes.

S. 1762. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1763. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

S. 1764. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military construction, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 1762. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

S. 1763. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for defense activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

S. 1764. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military construction, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. COVERDELL:

S. 1765. A bill to authorize substitution for drawback purposes of certain types of fibers and yarns for use in the manufacture of carpets and rugs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 1766. A bill to amend the Utah School and Lands Improvement Act of 1993 to provide for lands for the Goshute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1767. A bill to harmonize the application of the antitrust laws to professional sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLENN:

S. 1768. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain fatty acid esters; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 1769. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment for certain inorganic products used as luminophores; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOLE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. THURMOND):

S. 1770. A bill for the relief of Wayne T. Alderson; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOLE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. THURMOND):

S. Con. Res. 59. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should award a medal of honor to Wayne T. Alderson in recognition of acts performed at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving in the United States Army during World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 1766. A bill to amend the Utah School and Lands Improvement Act of 1993 to provide for lands for the Goshute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE GOSHUTE INDIAN RESERVATION BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill to amend the 1993 Utah School and Lands Improvement Act, Public Law 103-93. The purpose of this legislation is to correct boundary problems on the Goshute Indian Reservation in Utah.

The Goshute Tribe is a federally recognized tribe whose reservation is located on the western border of Utah. Approximately one-half of the Goshute Reservation is in Utah, the other half is in Nevada. This legislation would transfer about 8,000 acres of state land to the Tribe along with about 400 acres of public land administered by the BLM.

The public law to be amended by this bill was enacted without opposition in 1993. This law transferred approximately 200,000 acres of Utah state lands to the federal government with the understanding that the federal government would compensate the state in an amount equal to the appraised value of the transferred land. When the law was passed, it was done so with the understanding that state lands located within the reservation boundaries of both the Navajo and Goshute Tribes would be transferred to the United States to be held in trust for the respective tribes.

At that time, the Goshute tribe requested that the Utah delegation address a boundary issue on the reservation. After some initial negotiation, the Tribe agreed to withdraw their request to address the boundary issue, contingent upon a commitment that we would resolve the issue at a later date. Mr. President, I want to follow through on that commitment now.

The "southern boundary issue" refers to a block of land which consists of 8,000 acres in a very irregular shape. Because of the remoteness and the configuration of the tract of land, it is al-

most impossible to properly manage and as a result, there have been several instances of poaching and trespassing. This legislation seeks to create a much clearer and more definitive boundary. The lands would be held in trust by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Goshute Tribe, which with the help of the BIA will be able to regulate grazing and other uses in the area. The Tribe has agreed to be responsible for the cost of appraisal of the additional lands in the bill. This is quite a commitment, given the limited resources of the Tribe. I appreciate their willingness to assume such a commitment.

The legislation is supported by the State of Utah, Juab County, and the Board of Trustees of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. From what I understand, the Department of Interior does not oppose the bill. Perhaps most surprisingly, the Utah Wilderness Coalition does not oppose it either. The Goshute Tribe has met at length with representatives from this very vocal group and have obtained their support.

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will support me in this effort to assist the Goshute Tribe in creating a more manageable border to their reservation.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1767. A bill to harmonize the application of the antitrust laws to professional sports, and for other purposes.

THE PROFESSIONAL SPORTS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I like almost all Americans, am a fan of professional sports. We all enjoy following the competition on the field and on the hardwood and watching the performances of our favorite players. Even as I make this statement today, my fingers are crossed for the Utah Jazz in this evening's playoff game.

But professional sports is not just a game, it is a business, and it is the future of professional sports as a business that my bill, the Professional Sports Protection Act, seeks to address. I am afraid that the current rash of franchise relocations is only the symptom of larger economic trends in professional sports. If these trends are allowed to continue, we will see the same fan disaffection that has occurred in Major League baseball, with the result that professional sports—one of our growing national industries—will suffer.

My bill will protect professional sports by permitting the leagues—the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey League—to review and, if necessary block, franchise relocation decisions. Under some interpretations of the antitrust laws, the professional sports leagues may be liable for treble damages for blocking franchise relocations. This prevents leagues from preventing moves that are not in the best long-term economic interests of the sport because they have the threat of billions of dollars in damages hanging over them.