Together, these fans saved the team from bankruptcy. They have plowed profits from 175 consecutive sellouts directly back into the Packers. They cheered their team to 11 consecutive championships—and this year's Superbowl.

The Green Bay Packers are unique, because NFL rules prohibit any more public ownership of teams.

Other communities should be able to invest in their own livability—to define what the community wants of, and for, itself. Other communities should be able to own the local sports team.

That's why we should give fans a chance to own their teams by: Eliminating league rules against public ownership of teams; requiring teams to listen to their fans and the community before moving—a requirement which is found in existing league rules, but seems to receive little real attention; and tying the leagues' broadcast antitrust exemption to the requirements in this bill. This congressionally granted benefit allows teams to collaborate on the purchase of national broadcast time. The NFL earned $1.2 billion on broadcast rights last year.

This bill doesn't do anything new or radical: It will allow more ownership structures like the Packers, the Boston Celtics, and the Florida Panthers. It will ensure that the leagues follow their own rules when it comes to making decisions about team relocations, and it will ensure that the sports leagues do not squander the benefits they have gained under the sports broadcasting anti-trust exemption.

Community ownership strongly encourages fan loyalty, financial stability, and strong TV audiences at a time when fan loyalty is being tested by franchise moves. It is in the long-term, best interest of any professional league. More importantly, it is in the long-term interest of the communities who support them.

I urge my colleagues to give fans a chance by supporting this legislation.

SUMMARY: GIVE FANS A CHANCE ACT

Sec. 1: This Act is called the ''Give Fans a Chance Act''. Its purpose is to give communities the tools to invest in their own livability by allowing them to purchase their home sports team.

Sec. 2: Allow Public Ownership of Teams

Purpose: To allow more communities the opportunities Green Bay, WI, has to own their professional sports team. In addition, to help the leagues by stemming the tide of loyal fans who are no longer glued to their TV sets or stadium seats to watch their favorite teams. Football fan loyalty is being tested by franchise moves and a proliferation of sports on specialty cable channels. If those fans had a chance to own their own teams, they would invest more time and money into their future.

Description: No professional sports league (football, hockey, or basketball) may have a rule, policy, or agreement that forbids any public ownership of teams, either by the general public or by any governmental entity.

Penalty: If the League ignores this provision, it will lose its sports broadcast antitrust exemption. The antitrust exemption allows teams to collaborate to sell broadcast rights, thus increasing their value dramatically.

Expected Impact: The NFL is the only league that has specific rules forbidding public ownership of sports teams (NFL Ownership Policies para. 2). The NFL earned $1.2 billion as a result of the sport broadcast anti-trust exemption in the 1995–1996 season.

Sec 3: Relocation of Teams

Purpose: To require teams to consider the needs and interests of their communities in making relocation decisions.

Description: Requires a professional sports league, in considering whether to approve or disapprove the relocation of a member team, to take into consideration several criteria; Fan loyalty; the degree to which the team has engaged in good faith negotiations concerning terms and conditions under which the teams would continue to play its games in the home territory; the degree to which ownership of management of the team has contributed to a need to relocate; the extent to which the team benefits from public financing, either federal, state or local; the adequacy of the stadium in which the team played its home games in the previous season and the willingness of the community to make changes; the current financial standing of the team; whether there is another team in either the home community or the community to which the team will seek to locate; whether the community is opposed to the relocation; and whether there is a bona fide investor offering fair market value to purchase the team and keep it in the home community.

Expected Impact: All of the sports leagues will be expected to use these criteria in evaluating the movement of member teams. These criteria closely track current NFL policies under Section 4.3 of the Constitution and By-Laws (adopted in 1984). Case law since the adoption of these policies suggest that these criteria help bolster the NFL's ability to evaluate franchise moves without running afoul of antitrust law.

Sec. 4. Opportunities for Communities to Purchase Team

Purpose: To give communities a real opportunity to purchase their team.

Description: This section requires that a team proposing to relocate give the affected home territory 180 days notice of the proposed move. During the 180 days notice period, a local government, stadium, arena authority, person, or any combination may present a proposal to retain the team in the home territory. The local community may also develop a proposal to induce the team to stay without actually purchasing the team. As noted under section 3, both the team and the league are required to carefully consider any proposals, and, if an ownership bid is successful, the league may not oppose membership in the league based on the new ownership structure. The team owner must provide a written response to the offer, stating in detail any reasons why the offer was refused.

Penalty: If the team and/or the league refuse to abide by these provisions, they will lose the antitrust exemption under the Sports Broadcasting Act.

Expected Impact: All Sports Leagues will be required to give communities an opportunity to purchase a home team in the case of proposed relocations.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS ACT OF 1997

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1997, comprehensive legislation that guarantees coverage for inpatient hospital care following a mastectomy, lumpectomy, or lymph node dissection—based on a doctor's judgment, requires coverage for breast reconstructive procedure, including symmetrical reconstruction, ensures a second opinion for any cancer diagnosis, and offers significant physical protections from inducement or retribution.

I want to first thank my colleagues in both the House and Senate that have worked so diligently on this legislation. Senators D'AMATO, SNOWE, and FEINSTEIN, as well as Representatives SUSAN MOLINARI and FRANK LOBIONDO, are all part of this effort to restore the ability of doctors to practice sound medicine and to restore compassion and dignity to the treatment of breast cancer patients.

So why introduce this bill? I'll tell you why. Tragically, some women who must undergo mastectomies, lumpectomies or lymph node dissections for the treatment of breast cancer are rushed through their recovery from these procedures on an outpatient basis at the insistence of their health plan or insurance company in order to cut cost. Other insurance companies cut cost by denying coverage for reconstructive surgery because they have deemed such procedures cosmetic. Ironically, they do not deny reconstructive surgery for an ear lost to cancer. We must understand that self-image is at stake at a time when optimism and inner strength can be the difference between life and death.

Furthermore, this bill requires coverage of second opinions when any cancer tests come back either negative or positive, giving all patients the benefit of a second opinion. This important provision will not only help ensure that false negatives are detected, but also give men and women greater peace of mind.

Now, to be clear, all insurance companies are not so insensitive as to not provide these benefits and, therefore, all will not be affected by this legislation. but we have a responsibility to protect the doctor-patient relationship, ensuring that the medical needs of patients are fully addressed.

Everyone has heard that one in nine women will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some point in their lifetime. Well, one of those women is my sister. So I know a little something about the horror that accompanies this disease and the personal anxiety of living with the disease.

My sister and her experiences have made me realize that we should have no greater priority than empowering those with breast cancer the right and ability to play an active role in the management of their treatment. It is our obligation as leaders to ensure them that their medical treatment is in the hands of physicians, not insurance companies. It is a profound injustice when health care forgets about the patient, yet with regard to mastectomy recovery and breast reconstruction following a mastectomy, that is just what has been done.

Let's put the reality of this disease in perspective. When a woman is told that she has breast cancer, the feeling that immediately follows the initial denial is lack of control. Our bill is a patient's bill aimed at providing patients, in consultation with their physicians, a greater degree of autonomy when deciding appropriate medical care and, therefore, taking back control of their lives.

More than 2½ million women in America today are living with breast cancer. These women are our sisters, mothers, daughters, wives, and friends. This dreadful disease now strikes over 180,000 women per year and that figure does not even include the additional 20

percent a year who have preinvasive cancers. Devastatingly to the families involved, it is estimated that more than 44,000 women will die of breast cancer this year.

But all the news is not grim. Overall breast cancer mortality declined 5 percent between 1989 and 1993 due to increased mammography screening and improved treatments such as mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissections.

There is no doubt that we have the medical know-how to fight breast cancer. The question is do we have the commitment it takes.

As long as we send a woman home 12 hours after losing a part of herself with no compassion and no support, then the answer is no.

As long as breast reconstruction is deemed cosmetic, then the answer is no.

As long as false negatives are acceptable and we, therefore, abandon a patient unknowingly in need, then the answer is no.

As long as we fail to come to the defense of doctors who are persecuted for practicing sound medicine, then the answer is no.

Passage of the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act would demonstrate what we are lacking—the commitment to fight breast cancer and stand up for those who are suffering.

In closing, I am pleased that President Clinton emphasized the importance of this legislation in his State of the Union Address last night. It is nice to have the administration behind this critical legislation.

TRIBUTE TO YVONNE MARIE TAYLOR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the untimely death of Yvonne Marie Taylor, who passed from this life much too quickly. She was the late wife of LeBaron Taylor.

Yvonne Taylor was born May 1, 1943 in Detroit, MI to her loving parents, Charles and Eldora Ridley. She was reared in a strong Christian environment and her faith guided her every action. A graduate of Northwestern High School in Detroit, she subsequently attended Central State University.

After returning to her native Detroit, she met and married LeBaron Taylor. During their 29-year marriage she was a faithful and loyal spouse. Yvonne was the consummate mother, unceasingly dedicated to her two children, Eric and Tiffani.

Talent and a commitment to hard work were the hallmark of Yvonne who worked as the administrative director of the Black Entertainment and Sports Lawyers Association. Her community and civic affiliations included membership in the South Jersey Chapter of Links, Inc., and For Women Only.

A member of Bethel AME Church in Moorestown, NJ, Yvonne Taylor maintained strength and faith even during her most trying days. May the memory of her bright spirit sustain her family and friends.

KEEPING FOREIGN MONEY OUT OF AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, news stories about fundraising during the 1996 Presidential campaign focused increasing national attention on the overwhelming need for campaign finance reform, and particularly the role of foreign money in U.S. campaigns.

The problem indeed is money. During the 1996 election, candidates for all Federal offices spent approximately $1.6 billion. That's ''B,'' as in billion. The pressure to raise huge sums of money is so intense that some candidates from both parties, apparently have started looking abroad for new sources of campaign contributions.

Since 1990, no matter which party controlled Congress, I have sponsored legislation that would ban foreign contributions to candidates for Federal office. Today, I'm reintroducing the Ethics in Foreign Lobbying Act of 1997.

My bill has three major points:

First, only U.S. citizens could contribute to Federal campaigns.

Federal law already purports to prohibit direct or indirect contributions by foreign nationals in U.S. elections. In fact, section 441e of the Federal Election Campaign Act [FECA] states:

> It shall be unlawful for a foreign national directly or through any other person to make any contributions of money or any other thing of value, or to promise expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution, in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office; or for any person to solicit, accept, or receive any such contribution from a foreign national.

This provision was enacted in response to longstanding congressional concern over foreign influence in American elections. Though this language appears to be locktight, many loopholes permit foreign influence on U.S. elections, many foreign entities are not covered by the statute, and there is a lack of enforcement of the law. Congress must strengthen and make sure the law is fully enforced.

Second, foreign-controlled companies would be prohibited from contributing to Federal elections through the PAC's of their U.S. subsidiaries.

My bill would prohibit contributions from PAC's sponsored by corporations that are more than 50-percent foreign owned, as well as contributions from PAC's sponsored by trade associations that derive 50 percent or more of their operating funds from foreign corporations.

Foreign citizens are already prohibited from contributing to U.S. political campaigns. Yet, every year foreign interests spend millions of dollars to influence the American political process. This money often comes in the form of political action committee contributions from foreign-controlled corporations or their trade associations. Just as foreign individuals are prohibited from contributing to U.S. campaigns, so should be PAC's that are controlled by foreign corporations and trade associations, for, in fact, under U.S. law, corporations are considered persons.

Due to a loophole in the FECA, American subsidiaries of foreign-owned companies may operate PAC's—the only restriction being that the PAC cannot solicit funds from foreign nationals or permit them to be involved in the policymaking decisions of the PAC. Consequently, many of the world's largest foreign multinational corporations and financial institutions contribute to U.S. campaigns through their U.S.-based subsidiaries. Through the creation of these foreign-sponsored PAC's, foreign companies can thus assert their influence on the U.S. election process—and on U.S. policy.

Consequently, administration of the FECA law has created a confusing system whereby it is illegal for individual foreign nationals to make political contributions, yet legal for foreign-controlled or foreign-owned corporations, subsidiaries, and trade associations to contribute, expend funds, and influence U.S. elections. The Federal Election Commission [FEC] through its advisory opinions has twice voted to exempt PAC's representing U.S. subsidiaries of foreign-owned or controlled corporations, as long as the PAC's are funded and operated by Americans. The FEC has asked Congress to enact legislation clarifying this issue, but Congress, to date, has refused to do so.

Third, contributors would be required to disclose the percentage of foreign ownership.

The data collection and clearinghouse responsibilities section of my bill is one of its most important aspects, because of the current difficulty in identifying the activities of foreign nationals and corporations. The FEC has no coherent system for tracking the millions of dollars spent by foreign interests and their PAC's on lobbying the U.S. Government. The current, disjointed data collection system provides a veil of secrecy over how and where foreign interests spend their money.

My bill would make this mysterious and inadequate process both more transparent and more accountable—without requiring new reporting. My bill would merely add an extra line to the statement of organization that is currently required by the FEC. PAC's controlled by corporations would be required to state the percentage that the corporations are foreign-owned, and PAC's sponsored by trade associations would be required to state the percentage of their operating fund that is derived from foreign-owned corporations. In addition, it would require that all data collected by Federal agencies on foreign campaign contributions and foreign agents, as well as any testimony before the Congress regarding the interests of a foreign principal, be sent to the FEC.

Most important, my bill would make the disclosure of related expenditures available and visible at a central source by creating a clearinghouse for data that is currently collected, but is scattered among various Government agencies, including the FEC and the Department of Justice.

In establishing a clearinghouse, we would create a greatly needed central point for collecting information. Most of the information is already available, but it is housed in a myriad of Federal agencies and offices. Bringing the information together under one roof will provide the Government, the Congress, and the public with improved access to the data. The timing requirement for reporting conforms with the quarterly reports required in the 1946 Foreign Lobbying Act. The reporting requirements