

matching grants for the construction, renovation and repair of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to promote access to health care services in rural areas.

S. 1010

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1010, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a medical innovation tax credit for clinical testing research expenses attributable to academic medical centers and other qualified hospital research organizations.

S. 1053

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1053, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to incorporate certain provisions of the transportation conformity regulations, as in effect on March 1, 1999.

S. 1070

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1070, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to wait for completion of a National Academy of Sciences study before promulgating a standard, regulation or guideline on ergonomics.

S. 1084

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1084, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to protect consumers from the unauthorized switching of their long-distance service.

S. 1100

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1150, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to more accurately codify the depreciable life of semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are 7-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. 1194

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1194, a bill to prohibit discrimination in contracting on federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 59

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER], the Senator

from Florida [Mr. MACK], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 59, a bill designating both July 2, 1999, and July 2, 2000, as "National Literacy Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 115—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES CITIZENS KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL
Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BURNS, Mr. KYL, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the committee on foreign relations:

S. RES. 115

Whereas the Palestinian Authority, in formal commitments made under the Oslo peace process, repeatedly has pledged to wage a relentless campaign against terrorism;

Whereas at least 12 United States citizens have been killed in terrorist attacks in Israel since the Oslo process began in 1993, and full cooperation from the Palestinian Authority regarding these cases has not been forthcoming;

Whereas at least 280 Israeli citizens have died in terrorist attacks since the Oslo process began, a greater loss of life than in the 15 years prior to 1993;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority has released terrorist suspects repeatedly, and suspects implicated in the murder of United States citizens have found shelter in the Palestinian Authority, even serving in the Palestinian police force;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority uses official institutions such as the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation to train Palestinian children to hate the Jewish people; and

Whereas terrorist violence likely will undermine a genuine peace settlement and jeopardize the security of Israel and United States citizens in that country as long as incitement against the Jewish people and the State of Israel continues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is the solemn duty of the United States and every Administration to bring to justice those suspected of murdering United States citizens in acts of terrorism;

(2) the Palestinian Authority has not taken adequate steps to undermine and eradicate terrorism and has not cooperated fully in detaining and prosecuting suspects implicated in the murder of United States citizens;

(3) Yasser Arafat and senior Palestinian leadership continue to create an environment conducive to terrorism by releasing terrorist suspects and inciting violence against Israel and the United States; and

(4) United States assistance to the Palestinian Authority should be conditioned on full cooperation in combating terrorist violence and full cooperation in investigating and prosecuting terrorist suspects involved in the murder of United States citizens.

SENATE RESOLUTION 116—CONDAMNING THE ARREST AND DETENTION OF 13 IRANIAN JEWS ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

Mr. FITZGERALD submitted the following resolution; which was referred

to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 116

Whereas 13 Iranian Jews were arrested on accusation of espionage, and have been detained since April, 1999;

Whereas the United States and Israel have dismissed the charges as false, denying any connection to the detainees;

Whereas Germany, as the current president of the European Union, has expressed its deep concern at the arrest of the 13 Iranian Jews, and Joschka Fischer, German Foreign Minister, has expressed his deep skepticism over the charges, and has called for the release of the 13 detainees;

Whereas the 13 detainees are rabbis and religious teachers, living in a Jewish community in a southern province of Iran, with no apparent ties to any type of espionage;

Whereas more than half the Iranian Jews have been forced to leave the country, and five Jews have been executed by Iranian authorities over the past five years, without receiving a trial;

Whereas Iran hanged two people convicted of spying for Israel and the U.S. in 1997, which implies impending danger for these 13 prisoners;

Whereas espionage is punishable by death in Iran:

Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the arrest and detention of 13 Iranian Jews accused of spying for the United States and Israel; and

(2) calls upon the Iranian authorities to release these individuals immediately and without harm.

(3) calls upon the Iranian authorities to provide internationally accepted legal protections to all its citizens, regardless of their status or position.

• Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, today I rise to submit a resolution condemning the arrest and detention of 13 Iranian Jews accused of espionage.

In April of this year, 13 rabbis and religious leaders were arrested at their homes in the Iranian cities of Shiraz and Isfahan. According to the Israeli newspaper, *Ha'aretz*, the names of the detainees are David Tefilin, Doni Tefilin, Javid Beth Jacob, Farhad Seleh, Nasser Levi Haim, Asher Zadmehr, Navid Balazadeh, Nejat Beroukhim, Aarash Beroukhim, Farzad Kashi, Faramaz Kashi, Shahrokh Pak Nahad, and Ramin (last name unknown). They have remained imprisoned since the time of their arrest, without charge, under accusation of spying for the United States and Israel, although they have no apparent ties to any type of espionage. Both the United States and Israel have dismissed the charges as false, denying any connection to the detainees. In addition to the United States, Israel, and Germany have denounced these arrests and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright as well as Joschka Fischer, the German Foreign Minister, have called for their release.

Iran's treatment of its Jewish residents in recent years has been deplorable, forcing half of its Jews to flee the country. In the past five years alone, five Jews have been executed by Iranian authorities, without the fundamental right of a trial. In 1997, Iran hanged two people convicted of spying,

an event that emphasizes the extreme importance of timely action on the matter of these 13 detainees. Espionage is punishable by death in Iran, so the lives of these 13 people need our support and protection. The Iranian government's actions are deplorable and fly in the face of justice. This resolution condemns the arrests and calls upon Iran to release these 13 people immediately and without harm. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 117—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES SHARE OF ANY RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN THE BALKANS REGION OF EUROPE ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMED CONFLICT AND ATROCITIES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SINCE MARCH 24, 1999

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 117

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF SENATE ON UNITED STATES SHARE OF RECONSTRUCTION COSTS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the United States share of the total costs of reconstruction measures carried out in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or contiguous countries, on account of the armed conflict and atrocities that have occurred in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since March 24, 1999, should not exceed the United States percentage share of the common-funded budgets of NATO.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this resolution:

(1) **COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS OF NATO.**—The term “common-funded budgets of NATO” means—

(A) the Military Budget, the Security Investment Program, and the Civil Budget of NATO; and

(B) any successor or additional account or program of NATO.

(2) **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.**—The term “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” means the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and includes Kosovo.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS OF NATO.**—The term “United States percentage share of the common-funded budgets of NATO” means the percentage that the total of all United States payments during a fiscal year to the common-funded budgets of NATO represent to the total amounts payable by all NATO members to those budgets during that fiscal year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution of 1999.

This resolution's goal is to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should not end up paying more than its fair share of the Kosovo reconstruction effort.

Specifically, the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution states that the United States' share of the costs of reconstructing Kosovo and the sur-

rounding region following the conflict in the Balkans should not exceed the United States' portion of NATO's three “Common Funds Burdensharing” budgets.

Our contributions to NATO come in two basic forms. The first and most significant portion by far comprises our direct deployment of troops and equipment. Over the years America has contributed the lion's share of the troops and equipment.

America's disproportionately heavy burden has continued into the late 1990s as the War in Kosovo clearly demonstrated. The vast majority of the fighting needed to wage the war in Kosovo was done in large part by American air power. We should not have to also carry the burden in the Kosovo reconstruction effort.

That's why the Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution states that America's portion of the reconstruction costs should not exceed the portion we contribute to NATO's three Common Fund Accounts, which is smaller than our contributions of troops and equipment.

Factors considered when determining each country's portion includes its respective Gross Domestic Product and other considerations. Over the past three decades the U.S. portion has declined, as it should.

For the years 1996 through 1998, America's contribution to these three NATO common funds averaged around 23 percent according to the Congressional Research Service. Accordingly, this resolution calls for capping our portion of the reconstruction costs at the same level of 23 percent.

In light of the fact that we carried the vast majority of the burden in ending the fighting I think that this is still too much. Perhaps 10 percent is a fairer share. It is time for our European allies to do their fair share.

Following World War Two, a war that would not have been won without America, the American people invested in the Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan was vital in the effort to rebuild Europe from the ashes of WWII. Fifty years later we won the Cold War. Now, just yesterday, we put an end to the fighting in Kosovo. It is time for our NATO European allies to shoulder the financial burden to rebuild a region of their own continent that has been ravaged by war.

The Kosovo Reconstruction Fair Share Resolution indicates that America will not pay more than our fair share. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

Y2K ACT

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 619

Mr. EDWARDS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed

by Mr. McCAIN to the bill (S. 96) to regulate commerce between and among the several States by providing for the orderly resolution of disputes arising out of computer-based problems relating to processing data that includes a 2-digit expression of the year's date; as follows:

Strike Section 12 and insert the following:

“SEC. 12. DAMAGES IN TORT CLAIMS.

“A party to a Y2K action making a tort claim may only recover for economic losses to the extent allowed under applicable state or federal law in effect on January 1, 1999.”

EDWARDS AMENDMENT NO. 620

Mr. EDWARDS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed by Mr. McCAIN to the bill, S. 96, supra; as follows:

On page 7, line 17, after “capacity” strike “.” and insert:

“; and

“(D) does not include an action in which the plaintiff's alleged harm resulted from an actual or potential Y2K failure of a product placed without reasonable care into the stream of commerce after January 1, 1999, or to a claim or defense related to an actual or potential Y2K failure of a product placed without reasonable care into the stream of commerce after January 1, 1999. However, Section 7 of this Act shall apply to such actions.”

BOXER AMENDMENT NO. 621

Mrs. BOXER proposed an amendment to amendment No. 608 proposed by Mr. McCAIN to the bill, S. 96, supra; as follows:

In section 7(e) insert at the end the following:

(5) SPECIAL RULE.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to a defendant that is a manufacturer of a device or system (including any computer system and any microchip or integrated circuit embedded in another device or product), or any software, firmware, or other set or collection of processing instructions to process, to calculate, to compare, to sequence, to display, to store, to transmit, or to receive year-2000 date-related data that experienced a Y2K failure, the defendant shall, during the remediation period provided in this subsection—

(i) make available to the plaintiff a repair or replacement, if available, at the actual cost to the manufacturer, for a device or other product that was first introduced for sale after January 1, 1990 and before January 1, 1995; and

(ii) make available at no charge to the plaintiff a repair or replacement, if available, for a device or other product that was first introduced for sale after December 31, 1994.

(B) **DAMAGES.**—If a defendant fails to comply with this paragraph, the court shall consider that failure in the award of any damages, including economic loss and punitive damages.

INHOFE AMENDMENT NO. 622

Mr. GORTON (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 96, supra; as follows:

On page 11, between lines 22 and 23, insert the following:

(6) APPLICATION TO ACTIONS BROUGHT BY A GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To the extent provided in this subsection, this Act shall apply to an