

in the 1998 raids on the Open University. With the raids came the realization that Tehran was not afraid to publicly display its maltreatment of the Baha'is. It was in this same year that Iran executed Mr. Ruhollah Rowhani.)

Mr. Rowhani was accused by the Iranian government of forcibly converting a Muslim woman to the Baha'i faith. Before Mr. Rowhani's hanging in July 1998, the woman totally refuted the charges, stating that she had been raised as a Baha'i, making it impossible and unnecessary for Mr. Rowhani to impress his religion upon her. Mr. Rowhani spent the nine months prior to his execution in solitary confinement, and most telling, no sentence was ever passed. It is in recognition and in memory of the recent one-year anniversary of Mr. Rowhani's execution that we submit this resolution.

The Baha'i Resolution expresses our strong disapproval of the Iranian government's treatment of the Baha'is and reminds Iran that the development of a relationship between our two countries depends greatly on Tehran's record of human rights. Equally important, it is a statement of America's values. It sends a message to perpetrators of persecution everywhere that our eyes will not be averted. And it reassures Iran's Baha'is, indeed all of those persecuted in Iran, that America is with them and will continue to shine sunlight on the abuses of Iran's government while we plead, and pray for change there.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 10, 1999, THROUGH OCTOBER 16, 1999, AS NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. ROBB) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 190

Whereas Cystic Fibrosis is the most common fatal genetic disease in the United States, for which there is no known cure;

Whereas Cystic Fibrosis, characterized by digestive disorders and chronic lung infections, has been linked to fatal lung disease;

Whereas a total of more than 10,000,000 Americans are unknowing carriers of Cystic Fibrosis;

Whereas 1 out of every 3,900 babies in the United States are born with Cystic Fibrosis;

Whereas approximately 30,000 people in the United States, many of whom are children, suffer from Cystic Fibrosis;

Whereas the average life-expectancy of an individual with Cystic Fibrosis is age 31;

Whereas prompt, aggressive treatment of the symptoms of Cystic Fibrosis can extend the lives of those who suffer with this disease;

Whereas recent advances in Cystic Fibrosis research have produced promising leads in relation to gene, protein, and drug therapies; and

Whereas education can help inform the public of Cystic Fibrosis symptoms, which will assist in early diagnoses, and increase knowledge and understanding of this disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 10, 1999, through October 16, 1999, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week;

(2) commits to increasing the quality of life for individuals with Cystic Fibrosis by promoting public knowledge and understanding in a manner that will result in earlier diagnoses, more fund raising efforts for research, and increased levels of support for Cystic Fibrosis sufferers and their families; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution recognizing October 10, 1999, through October 16, 1999, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues Senators GRAMM, ASHCROFT, KERRY, and ROBB in submitting this resolution. We are hopeful that greater awareness of cystic fibrosis (CF) will lead to a cure.

Incredibly, CF is the number one genetic killer in the United States. Approximately 30,000 Americans suffer from the life-threatening disease. Today, the average life expectancy for someone with CF is 31 years. We must do what we can to change that.

While there remains no cure, early detection and prompt treatment can significantly improve and extend the lives of those with CF. For example, my home state of Colorado is one of the first and only states that requires CF screening for newborns, providing a greater quality of life for CF sufferers. And since the discovery of the defective CF gene in 1989, CF research has greatly accelerated. At Children's Hospital of Denver, researchers are participating in the innovative Therapeutics Development Program, a promising venture with the CF Foundation. Designed to aid the development of new therapeutics for CF, researchers in the program are expediting the early phases of clinical trials that evaluate safety and dosing regimens for new drugs. I applaud their efforts.

But while I am encouraged by the CF research in Colorado and elsewhere, more needs to be done. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to act quickly on this resolution so that we can move one step closer to eradicating this disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING EAST TIMOR AND SUPPORTING THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE FOR EAST TIMOR

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 191

Whereas on May 5, 1999, the Governments of Portugal and Indonesia and the United Nations signed an agreement that provided

for an August 8, 1999, ballot organized by the United Nations on the political status of East Timor;

Whereas the agreement gave the people of East Timor an opportunity to accept a proposed special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or reject the special autonomy and opt for independence;

Whereas on August 30, 1999, 78.5 percent of the people in East Timor voted for independence;

Whereas after the voting was concluded, the militias in East Timor intensified their ongoing campaign of terror;

Whereas it has been reported that thousands of people have been killed and injured since the violence began in East Timor;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that as many as 200,000 of East Timor's residents have been forced to flee East Timor;

Whereas it has been reported that East Timor militias are controlling the refugee camps in West Timor, intimidating the refugees and denying access to the UNHCR, relief agencies, and other humanitarian non-governmental organizations;

Whereas it has been reported that a systematic campaign of political assassinations that targeted religious, student, and political leaders, aid workers, and others has taken place;

Whereas the compound of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) was besieged and fired upon, access to food, water, and electricity was intentionally cut off, and UNAMET personnel have been killed, forcing the closure of the UNAMET mission in East Timor;

Whereas Catholic leaders and lay people have been targeted for killing and churches have been burned in East Timor; and

Whereas on September 12, 1999, Indonesian President B.J. Habibie announced that Indonesia would allow a United Nations Security Council authorized multinational force into East Timor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of East Timor for their heroic vote on August 30, 1999;

(2) commends the United Nations Security Council for passing Resolution 1264 authorizing a multinational force to address the security situation in East Timor;

(3) expresses support for a rapid and effective deployment throughout East Timor by the multinational force;

(4) commends Australia for its readiness to lead the multinational force for East Timor and welcomes the participation of other nations in this force, especially Asian participation;

(5) expresses approval for the United States to assist in this effort in an appropriate manner;

(6) commends the professionalism, determination, and courage of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) personnel;

(7) recognizes the overwhelming expression of the people of East Timor in favor of independence;

(8) condemns the violent efforts of the East Timor militias and elements of the Indonesian military to overturn the results of the August 30, 1999, vote;

(9) notes the failure of the Government of Indonesia, despite repeated assurances to the contrary, to guarantee the security of the people of East Timor and further notes that is the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to restrain elements of the Indonesian military and paramilitary forces and restore order in East Timor;

(10) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to recognize its responsibilities as a member of the United Nations and a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights to cooperate with appropriate United Nations authorities in the restoration order in East Timor;

(11) urges the Government of Indonesia to allow unrestricted access to refugees and displaced persons in West Timor by UNHRC and other relief agencies and to guarantee their security; and

(12) calls upon the Government of Indonesia to hold accountable those responsible for the violence, human rights abuses and atrocities and to cooperate with the international community in establishing an international commission of inquiry to investigate human rights abuses in East Timor as a first step in bringing to justice those responsible.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

DURBIN AMENDMENT NO. 1803

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1650) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS

SEC. . In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated under this title to carry out part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8241 et seq.), \$200,000,000 which shall become available on October 1, 2000 and shall remain available through September 30, 2001 for academic year 2000-2001.

MURRAY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1804

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REED, and Mr. AKAKA) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1650, supra; as follows:

On page 54 strike all after "Act" in line 18 through page 55 line 5 and insert the following: "\$3,086,634,000 of which \$1,151,550,000 shall become available on July 1, 2000, and remain available through September 30, 2001, and of which \$1,439,750,000 shall become available on October 1, 2000 and shall remain available through September 30, 2001 for academic year 2000-2001: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, \$335,000,000 shall be for Eisenhower professional development State grants under title II-B and up to \$750,000 shall be for an evaluation of comprehensive regional assistance centers under title XIII of ESEA: *Provided further*, That \$1,400,000,000 shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of federal law, to carry out programs in accordance with Section 307 of 105-277, the class size reduction program.

"Further, a local education agency that has already reduced class size in the early

grades to 18 or fewer children can choose to use the funds received under this section for locally designed programs—

"(i) to make further class-size reductions in grades 1 through 3, including special education classes;

"(ii) to reduce class size in kindergarten or other grades, including special education classes; or

"(iii) to carry out activities to improve teacher quality, including recruiting, mentoring and professional development."

GORTON (AND LOTT) AMENDMENT NO. 1805

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1650, supra; as follows:

On page 55, line 2, strike all after "*Provided further*," to the period on line 5 and insert the following: "\$1,200,000,000 is appropriated for a teacher assistance initiative pending authorization of that initiative. If the teacher assistance initiative is not authorized by July 1, 2000, the 1,200,000,000 shall be distributed as described in Sec. 307(b)(1) (A and B) of the Department of Education Appropriation Act of 1999. School districts may use the funds for class size reduction activities as described in Sec. 307(c)(2)(A)(i-iii) of the Department of Education Appropriation Act of 1999 or any activity authorized in Sec. 6301 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act that will improve the academic achievement of all students. Each such agency shall use funds under this section only to supplement, and not to supplant, State and local funds that, in the absence of such funds, would otherwise be spent for activities under this section."

TORRICELLI AMENDMENT NO. 1806

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. TORRICELLI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1650, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

LIMITATION

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the realigning of its New York City Regional Office as part of the reorganization of the Bureau's field management structure.

REID (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1807

Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment to the bill, S. 1650, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE —NEEDLESTICK PREVENTION SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Health Care Worker Needlestick Prevention Act".

SEC. 02. REQUIREMENTS.

(a) BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS STANDARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, shall amend the bloodborne pathogens standard to require that—

(A) employers utilize needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections in their work sites to prevent the spread of bloodborne pathogens; and

(B) to assist employers in meeting the requirement of subparagraph (A), non-manage-

rial direct care health care workers of employers participate in the identification and evaluation of needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The bloodborne pathogens standard requirements of paragraph (1) shall apply to any employer, except where the employer demonstrates, to the Secretary's satisfaction, that—

(A) there are circumstances in the employer's work facility in which the needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections do not promote employee safety, interfere with patient safety, or interfere with the success of a medical procedure; or

(B) the needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections required are not commercially available to the employer.

(b) STANDARD CONTENT.—For carrying out the requirement of subsection (a)(1) for needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections, the amendment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN.—The employer shall include in their exposure control plan an effective procedure for identifying and selecting existing needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and other methods of preventing bloodborne pathogens exposure.

(2) SHARPS INJURY LOG.—In addition to the recording of all injuries from contaminated sharps on the OSHA Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 200 log or its equivalent, the employer shall maintain a separate contaminated sharps injury log containing the following information (to the extent such information is known to the employer) with regard to each exposure incident:

(A) Date and time of the exposure incident.

(B) Type and brand of sharp involved in the exposure incident.

(C) Description of the exposure incident which shall include—

(i) job classification of the exposed employee;

(ii) department or work area where the exposure incident occurred;

(iii) the procedure that the exposed employee was performing at the time of the incident;

(iv) how the incident occurred;

(v) the body part involved in the exposure incident;

(vi) if the sharp had engineered sharps injury protections—

(I) whether the protective mechanism was activated, and whether the injury occurred before the protective mechanism was activated, during activation of the mechanism, or after activation of the mechanism, if applicable; and

(II) whether the employee received training on how to use the device before use, and a brief description of the training;

(vii) if the sharp had no engineered sharps injury protections, the injured employee's opinion as to whether and how such a mechanism could have prevented the injury, as well as the basis for the opinion; and

(viii) the employee's opinion about whether any other engineering, administrative, or work practice control could have prevented the injury as well as the basis for the opinion.

(3) TRAINING.—A requirement that all direct care health care workers shall be provided adequate training on the use of all needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections which they may be required to use.

SEC. 03. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SAFER NEEDLE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and