

are willingly participating in good faith in a training program and have no other source of income. The missed weeks of benefits are tacked on to the end of the displaced workers' benefit year so that a total of 52 weeks of TRA is still provided.

The motivation behind this provision is to encourage workers to choose training programs with shorter breaks so that the workers will be moved into the workforce with greater speed. In addition, workers are implicitly encouraged to select programs that train them quickly because benefits only last 1 year.

However, not all workers have a plethora of programs from which to choose. Some are limited to only those programs offered by their local community college. Most colleges and universities have winter breaks longer than what is allowed by TRA, and as a result, benefits are temporarily suspended to those people enrolled in this program at those colleges.

Extending to 45 calendar days the period of a break in training through which TAA and TRA benefits can be paid would be helpful to displaced workers. It would be very nearly cost-neutral, because no additional weeks of benefits would be provided, and it would eliminate inequities in the existing system. And at the risk of redundancy, workers would still be encouraged to choose programs with smaller breaks, because the total amount of time that they will receive benefits will still be only a year. Finally, a 45 calendar day training break limitation would encourage workers to engage in summer programs if their period of retraining overlaps summer recess.

The bill I am introducing today, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program Improvement Act, provides this increase in the training break during which benefits may continue to be paid. It also would clear up another problem as well, one that touches only on TRA's. I welcome my distinguished senior colleague from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY, as an original cosponsor.

In order to qualify for a TRA, the law currently requires a displaced worker to enroll in training by the end of the 16th week after his or her initial unemployment compensation benefit period. The rationale for the time limit is that adjustment assistance is generally more effective if adjustment decisions are made relatively early in the unemployment period. However, the current language creates some inequities because the initial benefit period is triggered by initial lay offs and continues to run even if a worker is recalled.

For example, if a worker is recalled 4 weeks after an initial layoff, then is laid off a second time after 12 weeks of employment, that worker would not qualify for TRA even if the worker immediately enrolled in training because the 16 weeks of his initial benefit period would have expired.

It makes a lot more sense to allow the worker 16 weeks from his or her

most recent separation in order to determine whether retraining is needed. This would provide the worker an opportunity to conduct a job search and to explore other options before making an enrollment decision, while at the same time encouraging the person to make a decision at a point early enough to promote effective adjustment.

Therefore, this bill takes into account situations involving recalls and would require that in order to qualify for TRA, a worker must enroll in training by the end of the 16th week after his or her most recent separation from the impacted firm.

These two changes, one to both TAA and TRA, and one only to TRA, would improve the entire TAA system in small but tangible ways, and at slight additional cost enable these programs more effectively to help the people they were designed to aid. People like David and Myra Hoey, and other workers in Michigan, Tennessee, Washington, Pennsylvania, and around the Nation will get the assistance they need to get back on their feet and into the work force.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 556

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trade Adjustment Assistance Program Improvement Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. PROVISION OF TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES DURING BREAKS IN TRAINING.

Section 233(f) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2293(f)) is amended by striking "14 days" and inserting "45 days".

SEC. 3. TRANSITIONAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 250(d)(3)(B)(i) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2331(d)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "of such worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period" and inserting "after such worker's most recent qualifying separation".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to workers covered under a certification issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 12

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 12, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 14

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 14, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed cancellations of budget items.

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 234

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 234, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to exempt a State from certain penalties for failing to meet requirements relating to motorcycle helmet laws if the State has in effect a motorcycle safety program, and to delay the effective date of certain penalties for States that fail to meet certain requirements for motorcycle safety laws, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 256, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish procedures for determining the status of certain missing members of the Armed Forces and certain civilians, and for other purposes.

S. 258

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran.

S. 293

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 293, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the payment to States of per diem for veterans receiving adult day health care, and for other purposes.

S. 327

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S.

327, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide clarification for the deductibility of expenses incurred by a taxpayer in connection with the business use of the home.

S. 351

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 351, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for increasing research activities.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 375, a bill to impose a moratorium on sanctions under the Clean Air Act with respect to marginal and moderate ozone nonattainment areas and with respect to enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and for other purposes.

S. 388

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 388, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the penalties for noncompliance by States with a program requiring the use of motorcycle helmets, and for other purposes.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] were added as cosponsors of S. 395, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Marketing Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 428

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 428, a bill to improve the management of land and water for fish and wildlife purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 440

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 440, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes.

S. 445

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 445, a bill to expand credit availability by lifting the growth cap on limited service financial institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 511, a bill to require the periodic review and automatic termination of Federal regulations.

S. 469

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 469, a bill to eliminate the National Education Standards and Improvement Council and opportunity-to-learn standards.

S. 476

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 476, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the national maximum speed limit, and for other purposes.

S. 520

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 520, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit for adoption expenses.

S. 530

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 530, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit State and local government workers to perform volunteer services for their employer without requiring the employer to pay overtime compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 531

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 531, a bill to authorize a circuit judge who has taken part in an en banc hearing of a case to continue to participate in that case after taking senior status, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM]

were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a private visit by President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China of Taiwan to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 79, a resolution designating March 25, 1995, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

SENATE RESOLUTION 80

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 80, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the impact on the housing industry of interest rate increases by the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists

should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

AMENDMENT NO. 331

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 331 proposed to H.R. 889, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a hearing on Wednesday, March 15, 1995, beginning at 2:30 p.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on S. 349, a bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on Tuesday, March 21, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building. The subject of the hearing is health care fraud.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-332, to discuss conservation, wetlands and farm policy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Tuesday, March 14, 1995, in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, beginning at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on welfare reform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, at 10 to hold a nominations hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to

meet on Tuesday, March 14, for a hearing at 10 a.m. on nuclear nonproliferation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, at 9 a.m. to hold a hearing on proposals to reduce illegal immigration and reduce costs to taxpayers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on effective health care reform in a changing marketplace, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995 at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on the technology base programs in the Department of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittees on Housing Opportunity and Community Development and HUD Oversight and Structure, of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, to conduct a hearing on HUD reorganization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DRINKING WATER, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife be granted permission to meet Tuesday, March 14, at 10 a.m. to consider S. 503, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to impose a moratorium on the listing of species as endangered or threatened and the designation of critical habitat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

PASADENA ADOPTS AMMUNITION CONTROL

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for more than a decade now, I have argued

here on the Senate floor, and often in print, that in order to make any real progress in reducing gun violence, we must seek to control ammunition. I have put it that "Guns don't kill people, bullets do."

This is not to say that I do not support gun control; I certainly do. I was an original cosponsor of the Brady bill when it was first introduced in 1989, and was proud to vote for it when it finally passed the Senate in 1993. We are all pleased at the very real difference the Brady law has made. Just 1 year after it became effective, background checks under the Brady law have already prevented 45,000 felons and other prohibited persons from purchasing handguns. No doubt a significant number of lives were saved as a result.

Yet the fact remains that there are already some 200 million firearms in circulation in the United States. These weapons are not going away. With a minimum of care they will last indefinitely. I recall that as an officer of the deck in the Navy of the 1940's, I was issued a Colt model 1911 .45 caliber sidearm. That particular handgun was first sold to the U.S. military in 1912, and continued to be used in the Navy until very recently. Use of weapons 35 or even 50 years old has been common in our Armed Forces—and these guns still work perfectly.

We probably have a two-century supply of guns in circulation today. On the other hand we have something like a 4-year supply of bullets. This has led me to conclude that a different approach is needed.

Gun violence is a public health epidemic and therefore demands an epidemiological response. An epidemiologist will tell you that in order to cope with any epidemic, you must eliminate the pathogen, or the agent causing the disease. In 1992, Dr. Lester Adelson made precisely this argument in an article entitled "The Gun and the Sanctity of Human Life: the Bullet as Pathogen" in the "Archives of Surgery." In the case of gun violence, the pathogen is the bullet. I say again, guns don't kill people, bullets do.

I have been making this point for many years now, but with only the slightest success in getting it across. We have had two small but significant achievements: in 1986 and again in 1994, I was able to secure enactment of provisions to ban the manufacture or importation of armor-piercing ammunition: the so-called cop-killer bullets. This was done with considerable difficulty in the first instance because, although the police groups, led by Phil Caruso and the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, were strongly supportive, the National Rifle Association was not, and in the end only grudgingly supported the bill. That bill, the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986, was the first law to outlaw a round of ammunition. In 1994 in the crime bill, we updated the 1986 act to cover a new round of armor-