

SEC. 421. Such funds as may be necessary to carry out the orderly termination of the Office of Consumer Affairs shall be made available from funds appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal year 1998.

AMERICORPS STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT

SEC. 422. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term "qualified student loan" with respect to national service education awards shall mean any loan made directly to a student and certified through an institution of higher education as necessary to assist the student in paying the cost of attendance, in addition to other meanings under section 148(b)(7) of the National and Community Service Act.

SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING CATASTROPHIC NATURAL DISASTERS

SEC. 423. (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) catastrophic natural disasters are occurring with great frequency, a trend that is likely to continue for several decades according to prominent scientists;

(2) estimated damage to homes, buildings, and other structures from catastrophic natural disasters has totaled well over \$100,000,000,000 during the last decade, not including the indirect costs of the disasters such as lost productivity and economic decline;

(3) the lack of adequate planning for catastrophic natural disasters, coupled with inadequate private insurance, has led to increasing reliance on the Federal Government to provide disaster relief, including the appropriation of \$40,000,000,000 in supplemental funding since 1989;

(4) in the foreseeable future, a strong likelihood exists that the United States will experience a megacatastrophe, the impact of which would cause widespread economic disruption for homeowners and businesses and enormous cost to the Federal Government; and

(5) the Federal Government has failed to anticipate catastrophic natural disasters and take comprehensive action to reduce their impact.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should consider legislation that embodies the following principles:

(1) Persons who live in areas at risk of natural disaster should assume a practical level of personal responsibility for the risks through private insurance.

(2) The insurance industry, in partnership with the Federal Government and other private sector entities, should establish new mechanisms for the spreading of the risk of catastrophes that minimize the involvement and liability of the Federal Government.

(3) A partnership should be formed between the private sector and government at all levels to encourage better disaster preparation and respond quickly to the physical and financial impacts of catastrophic natural disasters.

SEC. 424. It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should appropriate for the Department of Veterans Affairs for discretionary activities in each of fiscal years 1999 through 2002 an amount equal to the amount required by the Department in such fiscal year for such activities.

SEC. 425. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall hold one or more hearings to consider legislation which would add the following diseases at the end of section 1112(c)(2) of title 38, United States Code:

- (1) Lung cancer.
- (2) Bone cancer.
- (3) Skin cancer.
- (4) Colon cancer.
- (5) Kidney cancer.
- (6) Posterior subcapsular cataracts.
- (7) Non-malignant thyroid nodular disease.
- (8) Ovarian cancer.
- (9) Parathyroid adenoma.
- (10) Tumors of the brain and central nervous system.
- (11) Rectal cancer.

(b) Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Congressional Budget Office shall provide to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Senate Appropriations Committee an estimate of the cost of the provision contained in subsection (a).

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998".

NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. COCHRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 709 and, further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 709) to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 709) was considered read the third time, and passed.

TAXPAYER BROWSING PROTECTION ACT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 39, H.R. 1226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

A bill (H.R. 1226) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent the unauthorized inspection of tax returns or tax return information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time, and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1226) was considered read the third time, and passed.

OAS-CIAV MISSION IN NICARAGUA

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 114, S. Con. Res. 40.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding OAS-CIAV Mission in Nicaragua.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas the International Support and Verification Commission of the Organization of American States (in this resolution referred to as the "OAS-CIAV") was established in the August 7, 1989, Tela Accords by the presidents of the Central American countries and by the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for the purpose of ending the Nicaraguan war and reintegrating members of the Nicaraguan Resistance into civil society;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV, originally comprised of 53 unarmed Latin Americans, successfully demobilized 22,500 members of the Nicaraguan Resistance and distributed food and humanitarian assistance to more than 119,000 repatriated Nicaraguans prior to July 1991;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV provided seeds, starter plants, and fertilizer to more than 17,000 families of demobilized combatants;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV assisted former Nicaraguan Resistance members in the construction of nearly 3,000 homes for impoverished families, 45 schools, 50 health clinics, and 25 community multi-purpose centers, as well as the development of microenterprises;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV assisted rural communities with the reparation of roads, development of potable water sources, veterinary and preventative medical training, raising basic crops, cattle ranching, and reforestation;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV, together with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), trained local paramedics to staff 22 health posts in the Atlantic and Pacific regions of Nicaragua and provided medical supplies to treat mothers, young children, and cholera patients, among others, in a five-month program that benefited nearly 50,000 Nicaraguans;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV, with 15 members under a new mandate effective June 9, 1993, has investigated and documented more than 1,800 human rights violations, including 653 murders and has presented these cases to Nicaraguan authorities, following and advocating justice in each case;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV has demobilized 20,745 rearmed contras and Sandinistas, as well as apolitical criminal groups, and recently brokered and mediated the successful

May 1997 negotiations between the Government of Nicaragua and the largest rearméd group;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV has resolved hostage crises successfully, including the 1993 abductions of UNO party Congressmen, the Vice President and the French military attaché, and the 1996 kidnappings of an Agency for International Development contractor and 28 Supreme Electoral Council employees;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV created 86 peace commissions and has provided assistance and extensive training in human rights and alternative dispute resolution for their members, who are currently mediating conflicts, including kidnappings and demobilization of rearméd groups, in every municipality of the zones of conflict;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV assistance and training by the OAS-CIAV of rural Nicaraguans has led to a decrease in violence in the zones of conflict since 1994, in some areas as much as 85 percent;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV has assisted children wounded by land mines;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV has provided assistance to disabled war veterans and widows of combatants;

Whereas the OAS-CIAV provided and distributed 44,010 birth certificates to rural Nicaraguans in early 1996, allowing them to participate in the 1996 presidential and parliamentary elections; and

Whereas the OAS-CIAV provided transportation to and communication with remote areas or areas of conflict, assuring a secure climate for voter registration and the elections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate—

(1) commends and congratulates Santiago Murray and Sergio Caramagna, the first and current directors, respectively, of the OAS-CIAV and all members of the OAS-CIAV team for their tireless defense of human rights, promotion of peaceful conflict resolution, and contribution to the development of freedom and democracy in Nicaragua; and

(2) expresses its support for the continuation of the role of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Nicaragua described in the resolution passed by the OAS General Assembly in Lima, Peru, on June 4, 1997.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such resolution to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

RELATIVE TO THE SITUATION ON CYPRUS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 115, Senate Concurrent Resolution 41.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) calling for a United States initiative seeking a just and peaceful resolution of the situation on Cyprus.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 41

Whereas the Republic of Cyprus has been divided and occupied by foreign forces since 1974 in violation of United Nations resolutions;

Whereas the international community, Congress, and successive United States administrations have called for an end to the status quo on Cyprus, considering that it perpetuates an unacceptable violation of international law and fundamental human rights affecting all the people of Cyprus, and undermines significant United States interests in the Eastern Mediterranean region;

Whereas the international community and the United States Government have repeatedly called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of Cyprus;

Whereas there are internationally acceptable means to resolve the situation in Cyprus, including the demilitarization of Cyprus and the establishment of a multinational force to ensure the security of both communities in Cyprus;

Whereas during the past year tensions in Cyprus have dramatically increased, with violent incidents occurring along cease-fire lines at a level not reached since 1974;

Whereas recent events in Cyprus have heightened the potential for armed conflict in the region involving two North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, Greece and Turkey, which would threaten vital United States interests in the already volatile Eastern Mediterranean area and beyond;

Whereas a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem would greatly benefit the security, and the political, economic, and social well-being of all Cypriots, as well as contribute to improved relations between Greece and Turkey;

Whereas a lasting solution to the Cyprus problem would also strengthen peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and serve important interests of the United States;

Whereas the United Nations has repeatedly stated the parameters for such a solution, most recently in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1092, adopted on December 23, 1996, with United States support;

Whereas the prospect of the accession by Cyprus to the European Union, which the United States has actively supported, could serve as a catalyst for a solution to the Cyprus problem;

Whereas President Bill Clinton has pledged that in 1997 the United States will "play a heightened role in promoting a resolution in Cyprus"; and

Whereas United States leadership will be a crucial factor in achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem, and increased United States involvement in the search for this solution will contribute to a reduction of tension on Cyprus: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) reaffirms its view that the status quo on Cyprus is unacceptable and detrimental

to the interests of the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond;

(2) considers that lasting peace and stability on Cyprus could be best secured by—

(A) a process of complete demilitarization leading to the withdrawal of all foreign occupation forces;

(B) the cessation of foreign arms transfers to Cyprus; and

(C) the provision of alternative internationally acceptable and effective security arrangements with guaranteed rights for both communities as negotiated by the parties;

(3) welcomes and supports the commitment by President Clinton to give increased attention to Cyprus and to make the search for a solution a priority of United States foreign policy, as witnessed by the appointment of Ambassador Richard Holbrooke as Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus; and

(4) calls upon the parties to lend their full support and cooperation to United States, United Nations, and other international efforts to promote an equitable and speedy resolution of the Cyprus problem—

(A) on the basis of international law, the provisions of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, and democratic principles, including respect for human rights; and

(B) in accordance with the norms and requirements for accession to the European Union.

Mr. BIDEN. I rise to congratulate the Senate on having adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, which calls for a United States initiative seeking a just and peaceful resolution on the situation on Cyprus.

Senator SMITH of Oregon and I submitted this resolution last week in the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it received speedy and favorable action. I applaud my colleagues for having adopted the resolution today.

For 23 years Cyprus has been divided, with the northern part occupied by Turkish troops, and the southern part home to the Greek Cypriot community. Tensions remain high, and since Cyprus has become one of the most heavily armed places in the world, the possibility for serious hostilities is high. So, Mr. President, it is clear that the status quo on Cyprus is detrimental to U.S. interests in the volatile Eastern Mediterranean region.

The resolution declares that lasting peace and stability on Cyprus could best be served by complete demilitarization leading to the withdrawal of all foreign occupation forces, the cessation of foreign arms transfers to Cyprus, and the provision of alternative internationally acceptable and effective security arrangements with guaranteed rights for both communities as negotiated by the parties.

The resolution also welcomes and supports President Clinton's commitment to give increased attention to Cyprus as witnessed by Ambassador Holbrooke's appointment as Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus.

Finally, the resolution calls upon the parties to lend their full support and cooperation to United States, United Nations, and other international efforts to promote an equitable and speedy resolution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of international law,