(3) such financing’s relation to the sanctions description (a) and the Executive Order of November 3, 1997;
(4) the extent of aerial bombardment by the Government of Sudan forces in areas outside its control, including targets, frequency, dates, and locations of air strikes or other humanitarian relief facilities to which a ban is denied by any party to the conflict;
and
(b) the status of the IGAD-sponsored peace process and any other ongoing effort to end the conflict, the members of the IGAD Partners Forum, and the members of IGAD toward a comprehensive solution to the war.

SEC. 8. REFORM OF OPERATION LIFELINE SUDAN (OLS).
It is the sense of Congress that the President should organize and maintain a formal consultative process with the European Union, its member states, the members of the United Nations Security Council, and other OLS contributors, to develop a report within the United Nations to revise the terms of OLS to end the veto power of the Government of Sudan over the plans by OLS for air transport relief flights.

SEC. 9. CONTINUED USE OF NON-OLS ORGANIZATIONS FOR RELIEF EFFORTS.
(a) Finesse recognizes that the progress made by officials of the executive branch of Government toward greater utilization of non-OLS agencies for more effective distribution of United States relief contributions.
(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should continue to increase the use of non-OLS agencies in the distribution of relief supplies in southern Sudan.

SEC. 10. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ANY BAN ON AIR TRANSPORT RELIEF FLIGHTS.
(a) PLAN.—The President shall develop and implement a contingency plan to provide, outside United Nations auspices, the greatest possible amount of United States resources and privately donated relief to all affected areas in Sudan, including the Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile, and Blue Nile, in the event the Government of Sudan imposes a total, partial, or incremental ban on OLS air transport relief flights.
(b) ELEMENT OF PLAN.—The plan developed under subsection (a) shall include coordination of other donors in addition to the United States Government and private institutions.

SEC. 11. NEW AUTHORITY FOR USAID’S SUDAN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION AND REBUILDING PROGRAM.
(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress hereby expresses its support for the President’s ongoing efforts to diversify and increase effective transition assistance to populations in areas of Sudan outside of the control of the Government of Sudan, especially the long-term focus shown in the Sudan Transition Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) program with its emphasis on promoting future democratic governance, rule of law, building indigenous institutional capacity, enhancing self-reliance, and actively supporting people-to-people reconciliation efforts.
(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under this Act for any provision of law, the President is granted authority to undertake any appropriate programs using Federal agencies, contractual arrangements, or direct support of indigenous groups, agencies, or organizations under the control of the Government of Sudan in an effort to provide emergency relief, promote economic self-sufficiency, build civil authority, provide education, enhance rule of law and the development of judicial and legal frameworks, support people-to-people reconciliation efforts, or implementation of any programs in support of any viable peace agreement at the local, regional, or national level.
(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should immediately and to the fullest extent possible utilize the Office of Transition Initiatives at the Agency for International Development in an effort to pursue the type of programs described in subsection (c).
(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that enhancing and supporting education, health, agricultural, and the rule of law are critical elements in the long-term success of United States efforts to promote a viable economic, political, social, and legal basis for democratic governance that recognizes that the gap of 13-16 years without secondary educational opportunities in southern Sudan is an especially important problem for the United States to address and sustaining leaders and educators for the next generation of Sudanese. Congress recognizes the uniquely important role the secondary school in Rumbek has played in producing the current generation of leaders in southern Sudan, and that priority should be given in current and future development or transition plans undertaken by the United States Government to rebuilding and supporting the Rumbek Secondary School.
(e) PROGRAMS IN AREAS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on efforts made under paragraph (2).

SEC. 12. ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING FOR NUBA MOUNTAINS AND OTHER AREA SUBJECT TO BANS ON AIR TRANSPORT RELIEF FLIGHTS.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress recognizes that civilians in the Nuba Mountains, Red Sea Hills, and Blue Nile regions of Sudan are not receiving assistance through OLS due to restrictions by the Government of Sudan.
(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should—
(1) conduct comprehensive assessment of the humanitarian needs in the Nuba Mountains, Red Sea Hills, and Blue Nile regions of Sudan;
(2) respond appropriately to those needs based on such assessment; and
(3) report to Congress on an annual basis on efforts made under paragraph (2).

SEC. 13. OPTIONS OR PLANS FOR NONLETHAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE PARTICIPANTS.
(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in classified form if necessary, detailing possible options or plans of the United States Government for the provision of nonlethal assistance to participants of the National Democratic Alliance.
(b) CONSULTATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after submission of the report required by subsection (a), the President should begin formal consultations with the appropriate congressional committees regarding the findings of the report.
(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

REAUTHORIZING THE COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 328, S. 1119.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.
The legislative clerk read as follows:
'A bill (S. 1119) to amend the act of August 9, 1950, to continue funding for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.
Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1119) was read the third time and passed, as follows:
November 19, 1999

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

SECTION 1. FUNDING OF THE COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT.
Section 4(a) of the Act of August 9, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777c(a)), is amended in the second sentence by striking "1999" and inserting "2009".

HOLDING OF COURT AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI, IN THE SAME MANNER AS COURT IS HELD AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI
Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the Chair lay