

(3) such financing's relation to the sanctions described in subsection (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, and best estimates of damage;

(5) the number, duration, and locations of air strips or other humanitarian relief facilities to which access is denied by any party to the conflict; and

(6) the status of the IGAD-sponsored peace process and any other ongoing effort to end the conflict, including the specific and verifiable steps taken by parties to 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 relevant parties on coordinating an effort 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) FINDING.—Congress recognizes 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.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a detailed report to Congress describing the progress made toward carrying out subsection (b).

SEC. 10. CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ANY BAN ON AIR TRANSPORT RELIEF FLIGHTS.

(a) PLAN.—The President shall develop a detailed and implementable contingency plan to provide, outside United Nations auspices, the greatest possible amount of United States Government 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.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a classified report to Congress on the costs and startup time such a plan would require in the event of a total ban on air transport relief flights or in the event of a partial or incremental ban on such flights if the President has made the determination required by subsection (a)(2).

(d) REPROGRAMMING AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in carrying out the plan developed under subsection (a), the President may reprogram up to 100 percent of the funds available for support of OLS operations (but for this subsection) for the purposes of the plan.

SEC. 11. NEW AUTHORITY FOR USAID'S SUDAN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE FOR REHABILITATION (STAR) PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress hereby expresses its support for the President's on-

going efforts to diversify and increase effectiveness of United States 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, promoting and enhancing self-reliance, and actively supporting people-to-people reconciliation efforts.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq., relating to development assistance) for the period beginning on October 1, 2000, and ending on September 30, 2003, \$16,000,000 shall be available for development of a viable civil authority, and civil and commercial institutions, in Sudan, including the provision of technical assistance, and for people-to-people reconciliation efforts.

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Notwithstanding any other 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 in areas outside of 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.

(d) 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).

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that enhancing and supporting education and the development of 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 development in Sudan. Congress recognizes that the gap of 13–16 years without secondary educational opportunities in southern Sudan is an especially important problem to address with respect to rebuilding and sustaining leaders and educators for the next generation of Sudanese. Congress recognizes the unusually 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 programs undertaken by the United States Government to rebuilding and supporting the Rumbek Secondary School.

(f) PROGRAMS IN AREAS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.—Congress also intends that such programs include cooperation and work with indigenous groups in areas outside of government control in all of Sudan, to include northern, southern, and eastern regions of Sudan.

SEC. 12. ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING FOR NUBA MOUNTAINS AND OTHER AREAS SUBJECT TO BANS ON AIR TRANSPORT RELIEF FLIGHTS.

(a) FINDING.—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:

S. 1119

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