



- Board of Directors  
*Communications and Legislation Committee*

June 9, 2009 Board Meeting

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**8-9**

## **Subject**

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Express Support for S. 624 (Durbin, D-IL)/H.R. 2030 (Blumenauer, D-OR) - the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009

## **Description**

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### **Background**

According to world health officials, nearly one billion people in the world lack access to safe drinking water and two of every five people live without basic sanitation services. Climate change, rapid industrialization, and population and economic growth will continue to impact global water supplies, particularly in developing nations.

In 2005, President George W. Bush signed into law the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. Honoring the late Illinois Senator who was an early advocate of worldwide access to safe water, the Act enhances the role of global water and sanitation programs in U.S. foreign policy by authorizing the provision of foreign aid for promoting these efforts, and also by directing the Secretary of State to create a comprehensive strategy for the development of international programs that increase safe water and sanitation access.

On June 1, 2006, the U.S. Department of State submitted to Congress its first of three reports on water issues in developing countries under the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. This report marks the beginning of a long-term process to develop and implement a strategy to strengthen U.S. efforts on international water issues.

### **Analysis**

Assistant U.S. Senate Majority Leader Dick Durbin (D-IL), furthering the effort of the 2005 Act in addressing the global water crisis, introduced S. 624 – the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009 ([Attachment 1](#)). S. 624 would seek to provide 100 million people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015, by improving the capacity of the U.S. Government to fully implement the 2005 Act.

To achieve this goal, the bill would:

- Target underdeveloped countries with focused initiatives to improve access to clean water and sanitation;
- Foster global cooperation on research and technology development, including regional partnerships among experts on clean water;
- Provide technical assistance and capacity-building to develop expertise within countries facing water and sanitation challenges;
- Provide seed money for the deployment of clean water and sanitation technologies; and
- Strengthen the human infrastructure at USAID and the State Department to implement clean water and sanitation programs effectively and to ensure that water receives priority attention in our foreign policy efforts.

Channeled through the budget of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), \$300 million are to be set aside for the implementation of this Act.

A similar bill, H.R. 2030 ([Attachment 2](#)), was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representatives Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) and Donald Payne (D-NJ). Although these bills focus on international water and sanitation programs, Representative Blumenauer suggested that lessons drawn from developing, funding, and implementing this legislation could also help strengthen water and sanitation practices in the U.S.

While Passage of S. 624/H.R. 2030 would not pose any immediate or direct impacts on Metropolitan or its member agencies, support for this legislation would endorse the leadership shown by the late Senator Simon on the role played by global water and sanitation. Metropolitan's support for this effort may also enhance the water industry's ability to share information and technology in developing nations.

## Policy

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None

## California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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CEQA determination for Option #1:

The proposed action is not defined as a project under CEQA because it involves continuing administrative activities, such as general policy and procedure making (Section 15378(b)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines). In addition, where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the proposed action in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the proposed action is not subject to CEQA (Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines).

The CEQA determination is: Determine that the proposed action is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Sections 15378(b)(2) and 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

CEQA determination for Option #2:

None required

## Board Options

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### Option #1

Adopt the CEQA determination and authorize the General Manager to express Metropolitan's support for S. 624 and H.R. 2030.

**Fiscal Impact:** None

**Business Analysis:** Passage of this bill could potentially strengthen water and sanitation practices in the United States.

### Option #2

Take no position on S. 624 and H.R. 2030 at this time.


**Fiscal Impact:** None

**Business Analysis:** If this bill advances, as written, it would pose no immediate impact on Metropolitan or its business operations.

**Staff Recommendation**

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Option #1

  
Linda Waade  
Deputy General Manager, External Affairs

5/26/2009  
Date

  
Jeffrey Kightlinger  
General Manager

5/27/2009  
Date

**Attachment 1 – S. 624 - The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2009**

**Attachment 2 – H.R. 2030 - The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2009**

BLA #6741



111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 624

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17, 2009

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORKER, and Mrs. MURRAY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon  
5 Water for the World Act of 2009”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1           (1) The Senator Paul Simon Water for the  
2 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121)—

3           (A) makes access to safe water and sanita-  
4 tion for developing countries a specific policy  
5 objective of United States foreign assistance  
6 programs;

7           (B) requires the Secretary of State to—

8           (i) develop a strategy to elevate the  
9 role of water and sanitation policy; and

10           (ii) improve the effectiveness of  
11 United States assistance programs under-  
12 taken in support of that strategy;

13           (C) codifies Target 10 of the United Na-  
14 tions Millennium Development Goals; and

15           (D) seeks to reduce by half between 1990  
16 (the baseline year) and 2015—

17           (i) the proportion of people who are  
18 unable to reach or afford safe drinking  
19 water; and

20           (ii) the proportion of people without  
21 access to basic sanitation.

22           (2) On December 20, 2006, the United Nations  
23 General Assembly, in GA Resolution 61/192, de-  
24 clared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation,  
25 in recognition of the impact of sanitation on public

1 health, poverty reduction, economic and social devel-  
2 opment, and the environment.

3 (3) On August 1, 2008, Congress passed H.  
4 Con. Res. 318, which—

5 (A) supports the goals and ideals of the  
6 International Year of Sanitation; and

7 (B) recognizes the importance of sanitation  
8 on public health, poverty reduction, economic  
9 and social development, and the environment.

10 (4) While progress is being made on safe water  
11 and sanitation efforts—

12 (A) more than 884,000,000 people  
13 throughout the world lack access to safe drink-  
14 ing water; and

15 (B) 2 of every 5 people in the world do not  
16 have access to basic sanitation services.

17 (5) The health consequences of unsafe drinking  
18 water and poor sanitation are significant, accounting  
19 for—

20 (A) nearly 10 percent of the global burden  
21 of disease; and

22 (B) more than 2,000,000 deaths each year.

23 (6) The effects of climate change are expected  
24 to produce severe consequences for water availability  
25 and resource management in the future, with

1 2,800,000,000 people in more than 48 countries ex-  
2 pected to face severe and chronic water shortages by  
3 2025.

4 (7) According to the November 2008 report en-  
5 titled, “Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World”,  
6 the National Intelligence Council expects rapid ur-  
7 banization and future population growth to exacer-  
8 bate already limited access to water, particularly in  
9 agriculture-based economies.

10 (8) A 2009 report published in the Proceedings  
11 of the National Academy of Sciences projects that  
12 the effects of climate change will produce long-term  
13 droughts and raise sea levels for the next 1,000  
14 years, regardless of future efforts to combat climate  
15 change.

16 (9) According to the 2005 Millennium Eco-  
17 system Assessment, commissioned by the United Na-  
18 tions, more than  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the world population relies on  
19 freshwater that is either polluted or excessively with-  
20 drawn.

21 (10) The impact of water scarcity on conflict  
22 and instability is evident in many parts of the world,  
23 including the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand  
24 for water resources has contributed to armed conflict

1 between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming  
2 communities.

3 (11) In order to further the United States con-  
4 tribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is  
5 necessary to—

6 (A) expand foreign assistance capacity to  
7 address the challenges described in this section;  
8 and

9 (B) represent issues related to water and  
10 sanitation at the highest levels of United States  
11 foreign assistance and diplomatic deliberations,  
12 including those related to issues of global  
13 health, food security, the environment, global  
14 warming, and maternal and child mortality.

15 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

16 It is the sense of Congress that the United States  
17 should lead a global effort to bring sustainable access to  
18 clean water and sanitation to poor people throughout the  
19 world.

20 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

21 The purpose of this Act is—

22 (1) to provide first-time access to safe water  
23 and sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for  
24 100,000,000 people in high priority countries (as  
25 designated under section 6(f) of the Senator Paul



6

1 Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C.  
2 2152h note) by 2015; and

3 (2) to enhance the capacity of the United  
4 States Government to fully implement the Senator  
5 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public  
6 Law 109–121).

7 **SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CA-**  
8 **PACITY.**

9 Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
10 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) is amended by adding at the end the  
11 following:

12 “(e) OFFICE OF WATER.—

13 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To carry out the pur-  
14 poses of subsection (a), the Administrator of the  
15 United States Agency for International Development  
16 shall establish the Office of Water within the Bureau  
17 for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

18 “(2) LEADERSHIP.—The Office of Water shall  
19 be headed by a Director for Safe Water and Sanita-  
20 tion, who shall report directly to the Assistant Ad-  
21 ministrator of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Ag-  
22 riculture, and Trade.

23 “(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

1           “(A) implement this section and the Sen-  
2 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of  
3 2005 (Public Law 109–121);

4           “(B) develop and implement country-spe-  
5 cific water strategies and expertise, in collabo-  
6 ration with appropriate United States Agency  
7 for International Development Mission Direc-  
8 tors, to meet the goal of providing 100,000,000  
9 additional people with sustainable access to safe  
10 water and sanitation by 2015; and

11           “(C) place primary emphasis on providing  
12 safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking water,  
13 sanitation, and hygiene in a manner that—

14           “(i) is consistent with sound water re-  
15 source management principles; and

16           “(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct  
17 service provision, capacity building, institu-  
18 tional strengthening, regulatory reform,  
19 and partnership collaboration.

20           “(4) CAPACITY.—The Director may utilize  
21 interagency details or partnerships with universities,  
22 civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to  
23 strengthen implementation capacity.

24           “(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL  
25 WATER.—

1           “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capaci-  
2           ty of the Department of State to address inter-  
3           national issues regarding safe water, sanitation, in-  
4           tegrated river basin management, and other inter-  
5           national water programs, the Secretary of State  
6           shall establish a Special Coordinator for Inter-  
7           national Water (referred to in this subsection as the  
8           ‘Special Coordinator’), who shall report to the Under  
9           Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

10           “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Coordinator shall—

11                   “(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic  
12                   policy of the United States Government with re-  
13                   spect to global freshwater issues, including  
14                   interagency coordination related to—

15                           “(i) sustainable access to safe drink-  
16                           ing water, sanitation, and hygiene;

17                           “(ii) integrated river basin and water-  
18                           shed management;

19                           “(iii) transboundary conflict;

20                           “(iv) agricultural and urban produc-  
21                           tivity of water resources;

22                           “(v) disaster recovery, response, and  
23                           rebuilding,

24                           “(vi) pollution mitigation; and

1 “(vii) adaptation to hydrologic change  
2 due to climate variability; and

3 “(B) ensure that international freshwater  
4 issues are represented—

5 “(i) within the United States Govern-  
6 ment; and

7 “(ii) in key diplomatic, development,  
8 and scientific efforts with other nations  
9 and multilateral organizations.

10 “(3) STAFF.—The Special Coordinator is au-  
11 thORIZED to hire a limited number of staff to carry  
12 out the duties described in paragraph (2).”.

13 **SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRAT-**  
14 **EGY.**

15 Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the  
16 Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended—

17 (1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the  
18 following: “In developing the program activities  
19 needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary  
20 shall consider the results of the assessment de-  
21 scribed in subsection (e)(9).”; and

22 (2) in subsection (e)—

23 (A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at  
24 the end;

## 10

1 (B) in paragraph (6), by striking the pe-  
2 riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

3 (C) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(7) an assessment of all United States Govern-  
5 ment foreign assistance allocated to the drinking  
6 water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous  
7 fiscal years, across all United States Government  
8 agencies and programs, including an assessment of  
9 the extent to which the United States Government’s  
10 efforts are reaching the goal of providing first-time  
11 access to safe water and sanitation on a sustainable  
12 basis for 100,000,000 people in high priority coun-  
13 tries;

14 “(8) recommendations on what the United  
15 States Government would need to do to achieve the  
16 goals referred to in paragraph (7), in support of the  
17 United Nation’s Millennium Development Goal on  
18 access to safe drinking water; and

19 “(9) an assessment of best practices for mobi-  
20 lizing and leveraging the financial and technical ca-  
21 pacity of business, governments, nongovernmental  
22 organizations, and civil society in forming public-pri-  
23 vate partnerships that measurably increase access to  
24 safe drinking water and sanitation.”.

1 **SEC. 7. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.**

2 The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of  
3 2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—

4 (1) by redesignating sections 9, 10, and 11 as  
5 sections 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and

6 (2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

7 **“SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPAC-**  
8 **ITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.**

9 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and  
11 the Administrator of the United States Agency for  
12 International Development (referred to in this sec-  
13 tion as the ‘Secretary’ and the ‘Administrator’, re-  
14 spectively), in consultation with host country institu-  
15 tions, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-  
16 tion, the Department of Agriculture, and other agen-  
17 cies, as appropriate, shall establish, in every high  
18 priority country, a program to build the capacity of  
19 host country institutions and officials responsible for  
20 water and sanitation in countries that receive assist-  
21 ance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance  
22 Act of 1961, including training at appropriate levels,  
23 to—

24 “(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sus-  
25 tainable access to safe drinking water and sani-  
26 tation;

## 12

1           “(B) educate the populations of such coun-  
2           tries about the dangers of unsafe drinking  
3           water and lack of proper sanitation; and

4           “(C) encourage behavior change to reduce  
5           individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking  
6           water and lack of proper sanitation and hy-  
7           giene.

8           “(2) COORDINATION.—The programs estab-  
9           lished under subsection (a) shall be coordinated in  
10          each country by the lead country water manager  
11          designated in subsection (b)(2).

12          “(3) EXPANSION.—The Secretary and the Ad-  
13          ministrator may establish the program described in  
14          this section in additional countries if the receipt of  
15          such capacity building would be beneficial for pro-  
16          moting access to safe drinking water and sanitation,  
17          with due consideration given to good governance.

18          “(4) CAPACITY.—The Secretary and the Ad-  
19          ministrator—

20                 “(A) shall designate staff with appropriate  
21                 expertise to carry out the strategy developed  
22                 under section 4; and

23                 “(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency  
24                 details or partnerships with universities, civil

1 society, and the private sector to strengthen im-  
2 plementation capacity.

3 “(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Agency for  
4 International Development Mission Director for each  
5 country receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under sec-  
6 tion 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiv-  
7 ing such designation shall—

8 “(1) designate safe drinking water and sanita-  
9 tion as a strategic objective;

10 “(2) appoint an employee of the United States  
11 Agency for International Development as in-country  
12 water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-  
13 country implementation of this Act and section 135  
14 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
15 2152h) with host country officials at various levels  
16 of government responsible for water and sanitation,  
17 the Department of State, and other relevant United  
18 States Government agencies; and

19 “(3) coordinate with the Development Credit  
20 Authority and the Global Development Alliance to  
21 further the purposes of this Act.”.

22 **SEC. 8. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**

23 Section 135(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22  
24 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) is amended—



## 14

1 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the  
2 end;

3 (2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at  
4 the end; and

5 (3) by adding at the end the following:

6 “(5) foster global cooperation on research and  
7 technology development, including regional partner-  
8 ships among water experts to address safe drinking  
9 water, sanitation, water resource management, and  
10 other water-related issues;

11 “(6) establish regional and cross-border cooper-  
12 ative activities between scientists and specialists that  
13 work to share technologies and best practices, miti-  
14 gate shared water challenges, foster international co-  
15 operation, and defuse cross-border tensions;

16 “(7) provide grants through the United States  
17 Agency for International Development to foster the  
18 development, dissemination, and increased and con-  
19 sistent use of low cost and sustainable technologies,  
20 such as household water treatment, hand washing  
21 stations, and latrines, for providing safe drinking  
22 water, sanitation, and hygiene that are suitable for  
23 use in high priority countries, particularly in places  
24 with limited resources and infrastructure;

1           “(8) in collaboration with the Centers for Dis-  
2           ease Control and Prevention, Department of Agri-  
3           culture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the  
4           National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,  
5           and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct forma-  
6           tive and operational research and monitor and evalu-  
7           ate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe  
8           drinking water and sanitation; and

9           “(9) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking  
10          water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign  
11          assistance programs, as appropriate, including ac-  
12          tivities focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis,  
13          maternal and child health, food security, and nutri-  
14          tional support.”.

15   **SEC. 9. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE**  
16                                   **AND SECURITY.**

17          Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for  
18          the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 7, is  
19          amended by adding at the end the following: “The report  
20          submitted under this subsection shall include an assess-  
21          ment of current and likely future political tensions over  
22          water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the ex-  
23          pected impacts of global climate change on water supplies  
24          in 10, 25, and 50 years.”.

1 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appro-  
3 priated for fiscal year 2009 and for each subsequent fiscal  
4 year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act  
5 and the amendments made by this Act, pursuant to the  
6 criteria set forth in the Senator Paul Simon Water for  
7 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121).

8 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—

9 (1) GENERAL WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
10 ACTIVITIES.—Up to 20 percent of the amounts ap-  
11 propriated to implement this Act may be used to  
12 support general water resource management activi-  
13 ties that improve countries' overall water sources.

14 (2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Any amounts appro-  
15 priated to implement this Act that are not used to  
16 carry out the activities described in paragraph (1)  
17 shall be allocated for activities related to safe drink-  
18 ing water, sanitation, and hygiene.

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111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2030

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 2009

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WAMP) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

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13 health, food security, the environment, global  
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2 2152h note)) by 2015; and

3 (2) to enhance the capacity of the United  
4 States Government to fully implement the Senator  
5 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public  
6 Law 109–121).

7 **SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CA-**  
8 **PACITY.**

9 Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
10 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) is amended by adding at the end the  
11 following:

12 “(e) OFFICE OF WATER.—

13 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To carry out the pur-  
14 poses of subsection (a), the Administrator of the  
15 United States Agency for International Development  
16 shall establish the Office of Water within the Bureau  
17 for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

18 “(2) LEADERSHIP.—The Office of Water shall  
19 be headed by a Director for Safe Water and Sanita-  
20 tion, who shall report directly to the Assistant Ad-  
21 ministrator of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Ag-  
22 riculture, and Trade.

23 “(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

1           “(A) implement this section and the Sen-  
2 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of  
3 2005 (Public Law 109–121);

4           “(B) develop and implement country-spe-  
5 cific water strategies and expertise, in collabo-  
6 ration with appropriate United States Agency  
7 for International Development Mission Direc-  
8 tors, to meet the goal of providing 100,000,000  
9 additional people with sustainable access to safe  
10 water and sanitation by 2015; and

11           “(C) place primary emphasis on providing  
12 safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking water,  
13 sanitation, and hygiene in a manner that—

14           “(i) is consistent with sound water re-  
15 source management principles; and

16           “(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct  
17 service provision, capacity building, institu-  
18 tional strengthening, regulatory reform,  
19 and partnership collaboration.

20           “(4) CAPACITY.—The Director may utilize  
21 interagency details or partnerships with universities,  
22 civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to  
23 strengthen implementation capacity.

24           “(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL  
25 WATER.—

1           “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capac-  
2           ity of the Department of State to address inter-  
3           national issues regarding safe water, sanitation, in-  
4           tegrated river basin management, and other inter-  
5           national water programs, the Secretary of State  
6           shall establish a Special Coordinator for Inter-  
7           national Water (referred to in this subsection as the  
8           ‘Special Coordinator’), who shall report to the Under  
9           Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

10           “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Coordinator shall—

11                   “(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic  
12                   policy of the United States Government with re-  
13                   spect to global freshwater issues, including  
14                   interagency coordination related to—

15                           “(i) sustainable access to safe drink-  
16                           ing water, sanitation, and hygiene;

17                           “(ii) integrated river basin and water-  
18                           shed management;

19                           “(iii) transboundary conflict;

20                           “(iv) agricultural and urban produc-  
21                           tivity of water resources;

22                           “(v) disaster recovery, response, and  
23                           rebuilding;

24                           “(vi) pollution mitigation; and

1 “(vii) adaptation to hydrologic change  
2 due to climate variability; and

3 “(B) ensure that international freshwater  
4 issues are represented—

5 “(i) within the United States Govern-  
6 ment; and

7 “(ii) in key diplomatic, development,  
8 and scientific efforts with other nations  
9 and multilateral organizations.

10 “(3) STAFF.—The Special Coordinator is au-  
11 thORIZED to hire a limited number of staff to carry  
12 out the duties described in paragraph (2).”.

13 **SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRAT-**  
14 **EGY.**

15 Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the  
16 Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended—

17 (1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the  
18 following: “In developing the program activities  
19 needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary  
20 shall consider the results of the assessment de-  
21 scribed in subsection (e)(9).”; and

22 (2) in subsection (e)—

23 (A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at  
24 the end;

1 (B) in paragraph (6), by striking the pe-  
2 riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

3 (C) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(7) an assessment of all United States Govern-  
5 ment foreign assistance allocated to the drinking  
6 water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous  
7 fiscal years, across all United States Government  
8 agencies and programs, including an assessment of  
9 the extent to which the United States Government’s  
10 efforts are reaching the goal of providing first-time  
11 access to safe water and sanitation on a sustainable  
12 basis for 100,000,000 people in high priority coun-  
13 tries;

14 “(8) recommendations on what the United  
15 States Government would need to do to achieve the  
16 goals referred to in paragraph (7), in support of the  
17 United Nation’s Millennium Development Goal on  
18 access to safe drinking water; and

19 “(9) an assessment of best practices for mobi-  
20 lizing and leveraging the financial and technical ca-  
21 pacity of business, governments, nongovernmental  
22 organizations, and civil society in forming public-pri-  
23 vate partnerships that measurably increase access to  
24 safe drinking water and sanitation.”.

1 **SEC. 7. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.**

2 The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of  
3 2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—

4 (1) by redesignating sections 9, 10, and 11 as  
5 sections 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and

6 (2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

7 **“SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPAC-**  
8 **ITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.**

9 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and  
11 the Administrator of the United States Agency for  
12 International Development (referred to in this sec-  
13 tion as the ‘Secretary’ and the ‘Administrator’, re-  
14 spectively), in consultation with host country institu-  
15 tions, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-  
16 tion, the Department of Agriculture, and other agen-  
17 cies, as appropriate, shall establish, in every high  
18 priority country, a program to build the capacity of  
19 host country institutions and officials responsible for  
20 water and sanitation in countries that receive assist-  
21 ance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance  
22 Act of 1961, including training at appropriate levels,  
23 to—

24 “(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sus-  
25 tainable access to safe drinking water and sani-  
26 tation;

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1           “(B) educate the populations of such coun-  
2 tries about the dangers of unsafe drinking  
3 water and lack of proper sanitation; and

4           “(C) encourage behavior change to reduce  
5 individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking  
6 water and lack of proper sanitation and hy-  
7 giene.

8           “(2) COORDINATION.—The programs estab-  
9 lished under subsection (a) shall be coordinated in  
10 each country by the lead country water manager  
11 designated in subsection (b)(2).

12           “(3) EXPANSION.—The Secretary and the Ad-  
13 ministrator may establish the program described in  
14 this section in additional countries if the receipt of  
15 such capacity building would be beneficial for pro-  
16 moting access to safe drinking water and sanitation,  
17 with due consideration given to good governance.

18           “(4) CAPACITY.—The Secretary and the Ad-  
19 ministrator—

20           “(A) shall designate staff with appropriate  
21 expertise to carry out the strategy developed  
22 under section 4; and

23           “(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency  
24 details or partnerships with universities, civil

1           society, and the private sector to strengthen im-  
2           plementation capacity.

3           “(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Agency for  
4 International Development Mission Director for each  
5 country receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under sec-  
6 tion 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiv-  
7 ing such designation shall—

8           “(1) designate safe drinking water and sanita-  
9           tion as a strategic objective;

10           “(2) appoint an employee of the United States  
11 Agency for International Development as in-country  
12 water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-  
13 country implementation of this Act and section 135  
14 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
15 2152h) with host country officials at various levels  
16 of government responsible for water and sanitation,  
17 the Department of State, and other relevant United  
18 States Government agencies; and

19           “(3) coordinate with the Development Credit  
20 Authority and the Global Development Alliance to  
21 further the purposes of this Act.”.

22 **SEC. 8. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**

23           Section 135(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22  
24 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) is amended—



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1 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the  
2 end;

3 (2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at  
4 the end; and

5 (3) by adding at the end the following:

6 “(5) foster global cooperation on research and  
7 technology development, including regional partner-  
8 ships among water experts to address safe drinking  
9 water, sanitation, water resource management, and  
10 other water-related issues;

11 “(6) establish regional and cross-border cooper-  
12 ative activities between scientists and specialists that  
13 work to share technologies and best practices, miti-  
14 gate shared water challenges, foster international co-  
15 operation, and defuse cross-border tensions;

16 “(7) provide grants through the United States  
17 Agency for International Development to foster the  
18 development, dissemination, and increased and con-  
19 sistent use of low cost and sustainable technologies,  
20 such as household water treatment, hand washing  
21 stations, and latrines, for providing safe drinking  
22 water, sanitation, and hygiene that are suitable for  
23 use in high priority countries, particularly in places  
24 with limited resources and infrastructure;

1           “(8) in collaboration with the Centers for Dis-  
2           ease Control and Prevention, Department of Agri-  
3           culture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the  
4           National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,  
5           and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct forma-  
6           tive and operational research and monitor and evalu-  
7           ate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe  
8           drinking water and sanitation; and

9           “(9) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking  
10          water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign  
11          assistance programs, as appropriate, including ac-  
12          tivities focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis,  
13          maternal and child health, food security, and nutri-  
14          tional support.”.

15 **SEC. 9. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE**  
16 **AND SECURITY.**

17          Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for  
18          the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 7, is  
19          amended by adding at the end the following: “The report  
20          submitted under this subsection shall include an assess-  
21          ment of current and likely future political tensions over  
22          water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the ex-  
23          pected impacts of global climate change on water supplies  
24          in 10, 25, and 50 years.”.

1 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appro-  
3 priated for fiscal year 2009 and for each subsequent fiscal  
4 year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act  
5 and the amendments made by this Act, pursuant to the  
6 criteria set forth in the Senator Paul Simon Water for  
7 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121).

8 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—

9 (1) GENERAL WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
10 ACTIVITIES.—Up to 20 percent of the amounts ap-  
11 propriated to implement this Act may be used to  
12 support general water resource management activi-  
13 ties that improve countries' overall water sources.

14 (2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Any amounts appro-  
15 priated to implement this Act that are not used to  
16 carry out the activities described in paragraph (1)  
17 shall be allocated for activities related to safe drink-  
18 ing water, sanitation, and hygiene.

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