

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Energy. The hearing will be held on Thursday, September 30, 2010, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of this hearing is to examine the role of strategic minerals in clean energy technologies and other applications as well as legislation to address the issue, including S. 3521, the Rare Earths Supply Technology and Resources Transformation Act of 2010.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150, or by e-mail to Rosemarie@Calabro@energy.senate.gov

For further information, please contact Allyson Anderson or Rosemarie Calabro.

## COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Wednesday, September 22, 2010, at 10 a.m., to hear testimony on "Examining the Filibuster: Legislative Proposals to Change Senate Procedures."

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Lynden Armstrong at the Rules and Administration Committee.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator REID, I ask unanimous consent that Joshua Campbell, currently serving as his military legislative fellow, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of S. 3454, the Defense authorization bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Glen MacDonald, a military legislative fellow in Senator VITTER's office, be granted floor privileges for the duration of the debate on S. 3454, the National Defense Authorization Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jocelyn Hemler, a military fellow in Senator DODD's office, and Anna Staton, of the HELP Committee, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the 111th Congress.

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

SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER  
FOR THE WORLD ACT OF 2009

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

proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 374, S. 624.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 624) 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 United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2010".

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

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

(A) makes access to safe water and sanitation for developing countries a specific policy objective of United States foreign assistance programs;

(B) requires the Secretary of State to—

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

(ii) improve the effectiveness of United States assistance programs undertaken in support of that strategy;

(C) codifies Target 10 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals; and

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

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

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

(2) On December 20, 2006, the United Nations General Assembly, in GA Resolution 61/192, declared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, in recognition of the impact of sanitation on public health, poverty reduction, economic and social development, and the environment.

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

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

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

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

(A) more than 884,000,000 people throughout the world lack access to safe drinking water; and

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

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

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

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

(6) Water scarcity has negative consequences for agricultural productivity and food security for the 1,200,000,000 people who, as of 2010, suffer from chronic hunger and seriously threatens the ability of the world to more than double food production to meet the demands of a projected population of 9,000,000,000 people by 2050.

(7) The effects of climate change are expected to produce severe consequences for water availability and resource management in the future, with 2,800,000,000 people in more than 48 countries expected to face severe and chronic water shortages by 2025.

(8) According to the November 2008 report entitled, "Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World", the National Intelligence Council expects rapid urbanization and future population growth to exacerbate already limited access to water, particularly in agriculture-based economies.

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

(10) According to the 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, commissioned by the United Nations, more than 1/5 of the world population relies on freshwater that is either polluted or excessively withdrawn.

(11) The impact of water scarcity on conflict and instability is evident in many parts of the world, including the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand for water resources has contributed to armed conflict between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming communities.

(12) In order to further the United States contribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is necessary to—

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

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

## SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

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

## SEC. 4. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is—

(1) to enable first-time access to safe water and sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for 100,000,000 people in high priority countries (as designated under section 6(f) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) within 6 years of the date of enactment of this Act through direct funding, development activities, and partnerships; and

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

## SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CAPACITY.

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

"(e) SENIOR ADVISOR FOR WATER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall designate a senior advisor to coordinate and conduct the activities described in this section and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121). The advisor shall report directly to the Administrator and be known as the 'Senior Advisor for Water'.

"(2) DUTIES.—The Advisor shall—

"(A) implement this section and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121);

"(B) develop and oversee implementation in high priority countries of country-specific water strategies and expertise, in coordination with appropriate United States Agency for International Development Mission Directors, to enable the goal of providing 100,000,000 additional people with sustainable access to safe water and sanitation through direct funding, development activities, and partnerships within 6 years of the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2010; and

"(C) place primary emphasis on providing safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking

water, sanitation, and hygiene in a manner that—

“(i) is consistent with sound water resource management principles; and

“(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct service provision, capacity building, institutional strengthening, regulatory reform, and partnership collaboration; and

“(D) integrate water strategies with country-specific or regional food security strategies.

“(3) CAPACITY.—The Advisor shall be designated appropriate staff and may utilize inter-agency details or partnerships with universities, civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to strengthen implementation capacity.

“(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL WATER.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capacity of the Department of State to address international issues regarding safe water, sanitation, integrated river basin management, and other international water programs, the Secretary of State shall establish a Special Coordinator for International Water (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Special Coordinator’), who shall report to the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

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

“(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic policy of the United States Government with respect to global freshwater issues, including interagency coordination related to—

“(i) sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene;

“(ii) integrated river basin and watershed management;

“(iii) global food security;

“(iv) transboundary conflict;

“(v) agricultural and urban productivity of water resources;

“(vi) disaster recovery, response, and rebuilding;

“(vii) pollution mitigation; and

“(viii) adaptation to hydrologic change due to climate variability; and

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

“(i) within the United States Government; and

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

“(3) SUPPORT STAFF.—The Special Coordinator shall be designated appropriate staff to support the duties described in paragraph (2).”.

#### SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRATEGY.

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

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Coordinator shall take actions to ensure that the safe water and sanitation strategy is integrated into any review or development of a Federal strategy for global development, global health, or global food security that sets forth or establishes the United States mission for global development, guidelines for assistance programs, and how development policy will be coordinated with policies governing trade, immigration, and other relevant international issues.”;

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following: “In developing the program activities needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary shall consider the results of the assessment described in subsection (e)(9).”; and

(3) in subsection (e)—

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

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) an assessment of all United States Government foreign assistance allocated to the drinking water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous fiscal years, across all United States Government agencies and programs, including

an assessment of the extent to which the United States Government’s efforts are reaching and supporting the goal of enabling first-time access to safe water and sanitation on a sustainable basis for 100,000,000 people in high priority countries;

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

“(9) an assessment of best practices for mobilizing and leveraging the financial and technical capacity of business, governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society in forming public-private partnerships that measurably increase access to safe, affordable, drinking water and sanitation.”.

#### SEC. 7. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.

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

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

(2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

#### “SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’ and the ‘Administrator’, respectively), in consultation with host country institutions, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies, as appropriate, shall establish, in coordination with mission directors in high priority countries, a program to build the capacity of host country institutions and officials responsible for water and sanitation in countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including training at appropriate levels, to—

“(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

“(B) educate the populations of such countries about the dangers of unsafe drinking water and lack of proper sanitation; and

“(C) encourage behavior change to reduce individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking water and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene.

“(2) EXPANSION.—The Secretary and the Administrator may establish the program described in this section in additional countries if the receipt of such capacity building would be beneficial for promoting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with due consideration given to good governance.

“(3) CAPACITY.—The Secretary and the Administrator—

“(A) should designate appropriate staff with relevant expertise to carry out the strategy developed under section 6; and

“(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency details or partnerships with universities, civil society, and the private sector to strengthen implementation capacity.

“(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Agency for International Development Mission Director for each country receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under section 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiving such designation shall report annually to Congress on the status of—

“(1) designating safe drinking water and sanitation as a strategic objective;

“(2) integrating the water strategy into a food security strategy;

“(3) assigning an employee of the United States Agency for International Development as in-country water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-country implementation of this Act and section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) with host country officials at various levels of government respon-

sible for water and sanitation, the Department of State, and other relevant United States Government agencies; and

“(4) coordinating with the Development Credit Authority and the Global Development Alliance to further the purposes of this Act.”.

#### SEC. 8. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.

In addition to the requirements of section 135(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) the Administrator should—

“(5) foster global cooperation on research and technology development, including regional partnerships among water experts to address safe drinking water, sanitation, water resource management, and other water-related issues;

“(6) establish regional and cross-border cooperative activities between scientists and specialists that work to share technologies and best practices, mitigate shared water challenges, foster international cooperation, and defuse cross-border tensions;

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

“(8) in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct formative and operational research and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe drinking water and sanitation; and

“(9) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign assistance programs, as appropriate, including activities focused on food security, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, food security, and nutritional support.”.

#### SEC. 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) achieving United States foreign policy objectives requires the consistent and systematic evaluation of the impact of United States foreign assistance programs and analysis on what programs work and why, when, and where they work;

(2) the design of assistance programs and projects should include the collection of relevant baseline data required to measure outcomes and impacts;

(3) the design of assistance programs and projects should reflect the knowledge gained from evaluation and analysis;

(4) a culture and practice of high quality evaluation should be revitalized at agencies managing foreign assistance programs, which requires that the concepts of evaluation and analysis are used to inform policy and programmatic decisions, including the training of aid professionals in evaluation design and implementation;

(5) the effective and efficient use of funds cannot be achieved without an understanding of how lessons learned are applicable in various environments and under similar or different conditions; and

(6) project evaluations should be used as sources of data when running broader analyses of development outcomes and impacts.

(b) COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION.—To the extent possible, the Administrator shall coordinate and integrate evaluation of United States water programs with the learning, evaluation, and analysis efforts of the United States Agency for International Development aimed at measuring development impact.

**SEC. 10. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.**

Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 7, is amended by adding at the end the following: "The report submitted under this subsection shall include an assessment of current and likely future political tensions over water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the expected impacts of global climate change on water supplies and agricultural productivity in 10, 25, and 50 years."

**SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of the 6 fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act, pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121).

(b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—Any amounts appropriated to implement this Act shall be primarily allocated for activities related to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, with the passage of the Paul Simon Water for the World Act, the Senate will take an important step in fighting poverty and saving the lives of the world's poor by increasing access to the most fundamental human need—clean water.

I introduced this bill in honor of my friend and mentor, the man whose seat I now occupy in the Senate, the late Senator Paul Simon. Solving the global water crisis was his last great campaign and the topic of a book he authored called "Tapped Out: The Coming World Crisis in Water and What We Can Do About It."

If he were here today, he would be proud of the Senate's action.

I was joined in this effort by Senators BOB CORKER, PATTY MURRAY and 31 other cosponsors from both sides of the aisle—and would like to thank all of them for their support and commitment to addressing one of the defining challenges of the 21st century.

I would also like to thank Senator TOM COBURN for working constructively with me to advance legislation that we both could agree upon. And finally I would like to express my appreciation to Foreign Relations Committee Chairman JOHN KERRY and Ranking Member RICHARD LUGAR for their critical support of this bill.

While we have made progress in recent years on clean water and sanitation, tragically nearly 1 billion people around the world still lack access to clean, safe water. More than 2 billion people lack access to basic sanitation. Most of these people live on less than \$2 a day.

They are the voiceless and the powerless of the world, but today the U.S. Senate sent a clear message to them, "We hear you, we see what you're going through, and we want to help with this most basic of human needs."

We want to help because the global water crisis is not just a problem for Africa or the Middle East, but rather a problem for all of humanity.

Mr. President, competition for water is often at the heart of international

conflict—just look at the conflict in Darfur.

The burdens of water in the developing world fall most solidly on the women. So many thousands of women in Africa spend hours every day carrying water back and forth.

Young girls are often denied the opportunity to go to school because they have work to do. They have to carry water, often walking several hours both ways.

And sick children miss nearly 300 million school days a year from water-related causes. An estimated 320 million productive work days are lost to illness resulting from unsafe drinking water and lack of access to sanitation.

Quite simply, the global water crisis is a quiet killer. In the developing world, water-related diseases claim the lives of 5,000 children every day.

During my trips overseas, I have seen the hardships that befall populations without clean water and sanitation, and I've also seen the transformation that gaining access to these basic human needs creates.

Earlier this year I traveled to Africa with Senator SHERROD BROWN where we visited a number of countries, including Ethiopia. We visited a slum outside Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa, where we were greeted by two beautiful little girls who gave us flowers and invited us to a coffee ceremony.

The 380 inhabitants of this area lived without running water until a non-governmental organization called AMREF installed a simple but critical water kiosk that now provides safe drinking water, showers, toilet facilities, and even jobs to the community.

The same two girls who greeted us beamed with pride as we looked at the source of water and sanitation that did not exist before. What seems so ordinary to us in the developed world, access to water and sanitation, changed the lives of these two young girls living in squalor outside Addis Ababa.

But you do not have to travel halfway around the world to see the devastating consequences of a lack of clean water and sanitation—travel just 90 minutes from Miami to Haiti.

There are no public sewage treatment or disposal systems anywhere in the country. Even in the capital, Port-au-Prince, a city of 2 million people, the drainage canals are choked with garbage and sewage.

And this was before the earthquake.

It is no wonder that Haiti has the highest infant and child mortality rate in the Western Hemisphere. One-third of Haiti's children do not live to see the age of five.

The leading killer? Water-borne diseases: hepatitis, typhoid and diarrhea.

The goal of the bill passed today is to reach an additional 100 million of the world's poorest people with sustainable, first-time access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation over the next 6 years.

This would represent the largest single commitment of any donor country

to meeting the Millennium Development Goal on water, which is to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015.

I believe American leadership in helping provide the world's poor with such a fundamental human need as clean water is not only the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do.

In fact, for every \$1 invested in safe drinking water and sanitation, an estimated \$8 is saved in work time, productivity and health care costs in poor countries.

Throughout history, civilized nations have put aside political differences to address compelling issues of life and survival. Today, on this issue, by passing the Paul Simon Water for the World Act, the Senate did just that.

I now urge my colleagues in the House to work with Representatives EARL BLUMENAUER and DONALD PAYNE, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman HOWARD BERMAN and Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, and Speaker PELOSI to do the same.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered; that a Durbin amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; that the substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4620) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 624), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### FURNISHING NURSING HOME CARE TO PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO DIED WHILE SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4505 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4505) to enable State homes to furnish nursing home care to parents any of whose children died while serving in the Armed Forces.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be