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SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER FOR THE WORLD ACT OF 2011

JULY 31, 2012.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 641]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the bill S. 641, to provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis within six years by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

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I. PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 641 is to target underdeveloped countries with focused initiatives to improve access to clean water and sanitation.

II. COMMITTEE ACTION

S. 641 was introduced by Senator Durbin on March 17, 2011. On June 19, 2012, the committee considered S.641 and ordered it reported favorably without amendment by voice vote.

III. DISCUSSION

S. 641, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2011 (the "Act"), builds on the progress achieved through the 2005 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act (P.L. 109–121) by seeking to provide 100 million people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis within six years

through direct funding, development activities, and partnerships to meet this goal.

It supports strengthening the infrastructure at United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the State Department to ensure that water remains a development priority. It also fosters global cooperation on research and technology development, including regional partnerships among experts on clean water. Lastly, it provides technical assistance and capacity-building to develop expertise within countries facing water and sanitation challenges.

Since its enactment, the 2005 Water for the Poor Act has achieved much success. For example in 2009, under the provisions of the Act, the U.S. provided nearly 2 million people with first-time access to an improved source of drinking water and more than 1.5 million people to improved sanitation. Then in FY 2010, as a result of USAID investments, some 2.8 million people gained improved access to safe drinking water, and 2.9 million gained improved access to sanitation. However, water will continue to be one of the world's most pressing problems over the next century.

Nearly one billion people continue to lack access to clean, safe water, and as many as three billion may face shortages by 2025 due in part to the effects of climate change. And two people out of every five in the world do not have access to basic sanitation services. Inadequate water and sanitation contribute to nearly ten percent of the world's disease and more than two million deaths each year. Competition over water resources that are either dwindling or inadequate for growing populations is contributing to tension and conflict in Sudan and other countries.

The committee recognizes that the Water for the World Act can help strengthen global security by defusing tensions that are growing within and among nations as people react to the shortage of clean water and other emerging crises.

The Act includes the establishment of the "Senior Advisor for Water" at USAID and a "Special Coordinator for International Water," at the Department of State to allow greater efficiency and flexibility to implement clean water and sanitation programs. The committee recognizes that the purpose and intent of the Act should focus on providing safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but the committee also recognizes that broad benefits can derive from water resource management activities and believes it is important to allow country priorities and specific mission expertise to guide the design of water related programs.

The committee notes that in past years, efforts by USAID and other agencies to implement the Act have not always occurred in a comprehensive or integrated fashion. It is important that development efforts related to water are integrated within a broader country development framework and reflect needs and priorities identified by the country in question. Section 6 includes an important amendment to the 2005 Water for the Poor Act to emphasize this point, directing the water coordinator to:

> [T]ake 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.

Water activities should not take place in isolation or in a vacuum but should be integrated in a broader development framework. The committee believes there are many different ways to lead to improved access to safe drinking water, and that infrastructure investments and related management activities are important components to that equation. Finally, the committee observes that in a time of scarce development resources and significant development funds diverted to regional foreign policy priorities, official U.S. development assistance towards water activities, by itself, may not lead to achievement of the Act's goal. However, direct funding is but one means to achieve the safe drinking water goal—the Act specifically notes that development activities and outside partnerships are other means by which 100 million people may be provided with safe drinking water within six years of enactment.

The sections below detail several important improvements included in the legislation.

Developing United States Government Capacity. Section 5 amends section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act and requires the Administrator of USAID to designate a "Senior Advisor for Water" to coordinate and conduct the activities described in Section 5 and the 2005 Water for Poor Act. Duties include developing and overseeing implementation and coordination in high priority countries of country-specific water strategies and expertise. This section also requires the Secretary of State to establish within the State Department a "Special Coordinator for International Water" to report to the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs. This official will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the diplomatic policy of the United States with respect to global freshwater issues and ensures that these issues are represented both within the United States Government and in key international fora. The committee looks forward to a more streamlined, integrated, accountable and coordinated approach to addressing the challenges of increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation in high priority countries in the context of broader resource management activities.

Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy. Section 6 amends Section 6 of the 2005 Water for Poor Act to require that the safe water and sanitation strategy provided for in the Act includes an assessment of all U.S. government foreign assistance allocated to the drinking water and sanitation sector during the previous 3 fiscal years and across all U.S. government agencies and programs. The committee recognizes the importance of achieving the 100 million people goal for enabling first-time access to safe water and sanitation. To this end, this section includes recommendations on what the United States would need to do to support this goal, and

how the U.S. Government can leverage critical outside partnerships in support of this goal.

Water and Sanitation Institutional Capacity-building Program. Section 7 amends the 2005 Water for the Poor Act to provide for the establishment of a water and sanitation institutional capacity-building program in high priority countries. This section mandates the creation of a program for both the host country institutions and officials responsible for water and sanitation in countries that receive assistance to have access to training in a comprehensive set of areas. These areas include 1) affordable, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, 2) education about the dangers of unsafe drinking water and sanitation, and 3) the encouragement of behavioral changes to reduce individuals' risk of disease due to these conditions. Given the benefit of this type of program, this section includes the ability for the Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID to expand this program to additional countries beyond those designated as high priority.

Monitoring and Evaluation. Section 9 states a Sense of the Congress regarding the importance for consistent and systematic evaluation of the impacts of foreign assistance and the importance of the design of assistance programs. This section also highlights the significance of high quality evaluation and lessons learned within agencies managing foreign assistance programs.

Update Report Regarding Water for Peace and Security. Section 10 amends Section 11(b) of the 2005 Water for the Poor Act to add to the reporting requirement an assessment of current and likely future political tensions and a multidisciplinary assessment of the expected impacts of changes to water supplies and agricultural productivity. The committee also recognizes that one of the effects of global climate change is impacts on water supplies and expects that these variables will be included in the report.

Comptroller General Report on Effectiveness and Efficiency. Section 11 includes a requirement that the Comptroller General of the United States submit a report with recommendations as appropriate on the effectiveness and efficiency of United States efforts to provide safe water and sanitation for developing countries.

IV. Cost Estimate

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee provides this estimate of the costs of this legislation prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 2, 2012.

Hon. JOHN F. KERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 641, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2011.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Sunita D'Monte.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF.

Enclosure.

cc: Hon. Richard G. Lugar,
Ranking Member.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

July 2, 2012.

S. 641

Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2011

AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON JUNE 19, 2012

A. SUMMARY

S. 641 would authorize foreign assistance to provide first-time access to safe water and sanitation for 100 million people in certain developing countries within six years of enactment. In addition, the bill would require the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to designate staff at USAID missions abroad and in Washington, D.C., that would develop, implement, and monitor new and expanded programs of water supply, sanitation, and technical assistance. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost $5.6 billion over the 2013–2017 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to this legislation because it would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 641 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

B. ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 641 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation for S. 641

By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013–2017
Safe Water and Sanitation Assistance						
Estimated Authorization Level	1,875	1,901	1,931	1,963	1,999	9,669
Estimated Outlays	47	704	1,370	1,672	1,792	5,585
Overseas Personnel						
Estimated Authorization Level	9	9	9	9	10	46
Estimated Outlays	5	8	9	9	9	40
Washington, D.C., Personnel						
Estimated Authorization Level	3	3	3	3	3	15
Estimated Outlays	2	3	3	3	3	14

Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation for S. 641—Continued

By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013–2017
Total Changes						
Estimated Authorization Level ...	1,887	1,913	1,943	1,975	2,012	9,730
Estimated Outlays	54	715	1,382	1,684	1,804	5,639

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals because of rounding.

C. BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 641 will be enacted by the end of 2012, that the necessary amounts will be appropriated each year, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns for existing programs.

Current Funding for Water-Related Activities

In 2010, USAID obligated about $643 million for all water-related foreign assistance, such as sound management of water resources and sustainable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH] facilities. Those amounts are funding activities aimed at improved access to safe water for almost three million people and improved access to sanitation for almost three million people. Other agencies—primarily the Millennium Challenge Corporation—also provide water- and sanitation-related assistance. In 2012, the Congress specified that of the amounts appropriated by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74) not less than $315 million should be made available for such assistance.

Safe Water and Sanitation Assistance

Section 4 would set a target of enabling first-time access to safe water and sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for 100 million people in high-priority countries over six years. CBO assumes that each year over the 2013–2018 period, the Congress would appropriate the amounts necessary for USAID to initiate WASH activities that would enable such access to one-sixth of the target population (about 17 million people). However, we expect that many of those people would not actually receive access to improved water supply and sanitation until after 2017 because it would take time to obligate funds and execute the projects.

Based on information from the State Department, USAID and nonfederal organizations, CBO estimates that it would cost an average of $150 per person in 2013 to provide such access to safe water and sanitation. However, section 5 would require that at least 25 percent of the funding required to meet the bill's target be provided by nonfederal entities, such as international organizations, private donors, and not-for-profit organizations. After adjusting for that requirement, we estimate that meeting the bill's target would require annual appropriations of $1.9 billion in 2013 and about $9.7 billion over the 2013–2017 period for WASH activities. Assuming appropriation of those amounts, CBO estimates that implementing that provision would cost almost $5.6 billion over the 2013–2017 period. (The remainder of the amounts we estimate would be authorized would be spent after 2017.)

Overseas Personnel

Section 7 would require USAID to build the capacity of foreign countries to promote access to safe water and sanitation and to designate staff at the USAID mission in each high-priority country to coordinate in-country implementation of USAID's water-sector assistance programs. Most USAID missions in high-priority countries do not have any Foreign Service officers working on such activities full-time, although those missions do employ staff that work on them part-time as part of a broader portfolio. Based on information from USAID, CBO estimates that the agency would have to hire the equivalent of about 25 full-time employees to locally manage the expanded water-sector programs in high-priority countries at an annual cost per person of about $350,000. On that basis, and adjusting for expected inflation, CBO estimates that implementing section 7 would cost $40 million over the 2013–2017 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Washington, D.C., Personnel

Section 5 would require the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID to designate staff in Washington, D.C., to coordinate global water policy and to develop and oversee water strategies for each high-priority country. Based on information from the two agencies, we estimate that those agencies would have to hire the equivalent of 15 full-time employees to centrally manage the expanded water-sector programs at an annual cost per person of about $200,000. On that basis, and adjusting for expected inflation, CBO estimates that implementing section 5 would have a discretionary cost of $14 million over the 2013–2017 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS:

None.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT:

S. 641 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs: Sunita D'Monte
Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: J'nell L. Blanco
Impact on the Private Sector: Marin Randall

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Theresa Gullo, *Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis*

V. Evaluation of Regulatory Impact

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee has determined that there is no regulatory impact as a result of this legislation.

VI. Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 12 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted

is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman).

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

* * * * * * *

SEC. 135. ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE SAFE WATER AND SANITATION.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of assistance authorized by this section are—

* * * * * * *

(d) LOCAL CURRENCY.—* * *

* * * * * * *

(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". The initial Senior Advisor for Water shall be the individual serving as the USAID Global Water Coordinator as of the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2010.

(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 2011; 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 interagency details or partnerships with universities, civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to strengthen implementation capacity.

(4) FUNDING SOURCES.—The Advisor shall ensure that at least 25 percent of the overall funding necessary to meet the global goal set forth under paragraph (2)(B) is provided by non-Federal sources, including foreign governments, international institutions, and through partnerships with universities, civil

society, and the private sector, including private and corporate foundations.

(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. The initial Special Coordinator shall be the individual serving as Special Coordinator for Water Resources as of the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2011.

(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).

SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER FOR THE POOR ACT OF 2005

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

(a) STRATEGY.—The President, acting through the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy to further the United States foreign assistance objective to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries, as described in section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act.

(b) CONSULTATION.The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be developed in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, international orga-

nizations, international financial institutions, recipient governments, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, indigenous civil society, and other appropriate entities. *The Special Coordinator for International Water established under section 135(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h(f)) 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.*

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall implement the strategy required by subsection (a). The strategy may also be implemented in part by other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate. *In developing the program activities needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary shall consider the results of the assessment described in subsection (e)(9).*

* * * * * * *

(e) CONTENT.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the activities that have been carried out, or that are planned to be carried out, by all appropriate Federal departments and agencies to improve affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in all countries that receive assistance from the United States;

(2) specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, and timetables to achieve the objective described in subsection (a);

(3) an assessment of the level of funding and other assistance for United States water and sanitation programs neededeach year to achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables described in paragraph (2);

(4) methods to coordinate and integrate United States water and sanitation assistance programs with other United States development assistance programs to achieve the objective described in subsection (a);

(5) methods to better coordinate United States water and sanitation assistance programs with programs of other donor countries and entities to achieve the objective described in subsection (a); **[**and**]**

(6) an assessment of the commitment of governments of countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act, to policies or policy reforms that support affordable and equitable access by the people of such countries to safe water and sanitation**[**.**]** *;*

(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, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in forming public-private partnerships that measurably increase access to safe, affordable, drinking water and sanitation.

SEC. 7. MONITORING REQUIREMENT.

The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall monitor the implementation of assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act, to ensure that the assistance is reaching its intended targets and meeting the intended purposes of assistance.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CAPACITY.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should expand current programs and develop new programs, as necessary, to train local water and sanitation managers and other officials of countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act.

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 responsible 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. [9.] *10.* SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should further support, as appropriate, water and sanitation activities of United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct each United States Executive Director at the multilateral development banks (within the meaning of section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to encourage the inclusion of water and sanitation programs as a critical element of their development assistance.

SEC. [10.] *11.* REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that United States programs to support and encourage efforts around the world to develop river basin, aquifer, and other watershedwide mechanisms for governance and cooperation are critical components of long-term United States national security and should be expanded.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on efforts that the United States is making to support and promote programs that develop river basin, aquifer, and other watershed-wide mechanisms for governance and cooperation.

SEC. [11.] *12*. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2006 and each subsequent fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) OTHER AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall be in addition to the amounts otherwise available to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

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