

claims of the Hopi Tribe to the Lower Colorado River are fully and finally adjudicated through litigation without a settlement of those claims, the 1,000 afy of CAP NIA priority water referred to in subsection (a)(2) and the 1,500 afy of fourth priority Colorado River water referred to in subsection (b)(2)—

(I) shall no longer be retained as provided in those subsections; but

(II) shall be used to satisfy, in whole or in part, any rights of the Hopi Tribe to Lower Colorado River water determined through that litigation.

(ii) MANNER AND EXTENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the last sentence of section 104(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108-451; 118 Stat. 3487), the manner and extent to which the water described in clause (i) shall be used to satisfy any rights of the Hopi Tribe shall be determined by the court in the litigation.

(II) CAP NIA PRIORITY WATER.—To the extent that any of the CAP NIA priority water is not needed to satisfy any rights of the Hopi Tribe described in clause (i), that water shall be available to the Secretary under section 104(A)(1)(B)(i) of the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108-451; 118 Stat. 3487).

(III) FOURTH PRIORITY COLORADO RIVER WATER.—To the extent that any of the fourth priority Colorado River water is not needed to satisfy any rights of the Hopi Tribe described in clause (i), that water shall be retained by the Secretary for uses relating to Indian water right settlements in the State.

(C) TERMINATION OF RETENTION OF CAP WATER.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Hopi Tribe files an action against the United States regarding the claims of the Hopi Tribe to Lower Colorado River water or the operation of the Lower Colorado River before January 1, 2031, the Secretary may, prior to any judicial determination of those claims, terminate the retention of the 1,000 afy of CAP NIA priority water described in subsection (a)(2).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOLLOWING TERMINATION.—If the Secretary terminates the retention of the 1,000 afy of CAP NIA priority water under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall—

(I) promptly give written notice of that action to the Hopi Tribe and the Arizona Department of Water Resources; and

(II) use the 1,000 afy of CAP NIA priority water as provided in section 104(A)(1)(B)(i) of the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108-451; 118 Stat. 3487).

(5) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section determines, confirms, or limits the validity or extent of the claims of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe to Lower Colorado River water.

#### SEC. 207. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FEASIBILITY STUDY.

There is authorized to be appropriated to complete the feasibility investigations of the Western Navajo Pipeline component of the North Central Arizona Water Supply Study \$3,300,000.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 372—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-EGYPT RELATIONSHIP, AND URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO PROTECT CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CEASE INTIMIDATION AND PROSECUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY WORKERS AND DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 372

Whereas the Governments and people of the United States and Egypt enjoy a long history of a strong strategic partnership;

Whereas the United States Government seeks to maintain robust bilateral relations with the Government and people of Egypt so that they may continue to work together toward our shared goals of peace, security, and economic prosperity in Egypt and the region;

Whereas, on February 11, 2011, peaceful mass protests succeeded in bringing an end to the authoritarian rule of Hosni Mubarak;

Whereas the United States Government and the international community stood by the people of Egypt as they began to undertake their transition to a democracy;

Whereas there have been numerous clashes between security personnel and protesters, including Egyptians who were calling for a swifter transition to civilian-led rule;

Whereas, on November 28 and 29, 2011, the first of three rounds of parliamentary elections began in Egypt, which have been deemed largely free and fair by civil society observers and monitors;

Whereas United States-based organizations such as the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, Freedom House, and the International Center for Journalists were in Egypt to support and promote democratic activity, including elections, adherence to the rule of law, and the existence of a free press;

Whereas certain of those organizations had been operating openly in Egypt for many years, had long sought formal registration and had never received rejections of their applications, had exhibited an unprecedented level of transparency, and had only recently become the targets of malicious reporting by state-run media in Egypt;

Whereas, on December 29, 2011, the Government of Egypt raided the offices of the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, Freedom House, the International Center for Journalists, and several other Egyptian and international civil society organizations in Egypt, confiscating their property and equipment;

Whereas the Government of Egypt announced that it would launch investigations into hundreds of civil society organizations, has targeted and interrogated staff of these organizations, and has imposed restrictions on the movement of United States citizens who are staff members of these organizations, including placing them on a “no-fly” list to prohibit departure from the country;

Whereas, on February 5, 2012, the Government of Egypt announced that it would refer for arrest more than 40 staff members of various nongovernmental organizations, among them 16 United States citizens, including staff of the United States-based National Democratic Institute, the International Re-

publican Institute, Freedom House, the International Center for Journalists, and Germany-based Konrad Adenauer Stiftung;

Whereas in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), Congress conditioned economic and military assistance to Egypt on the Secretary of State's certification that Egypt is meeting its obligations under the 1979 Peace Treaty with Israel and that it is supporting the transition to a civilian government, including by holding free and fair elections and protecting freedoms of expression, association, and religion and due process of law;

Whereas Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has stated that the United States Government has “deep concerns about what is happening to our NGOs, and Americans and others who work for them. . . We do not believe there is any basis for these investigations, these raids on the sites that the NGOs operate out of, the seizure of their equipment, and certainly no basis for prohibiting the exit from the country by individuals who have been working with our NGOs.”;

Whereas restricting the space for civil society engagement dishonors the promise of the Egyptian revolution and could potentially damage the country's transition to democracy; and

Whereas, according to Secretary of State Clinton, “We have worked very hard the last year to put into place financial assistance and other support for the economic and political reforms that are occurring in Egypt, and we will have to closely review these matters as it comes time for us to certify whether or not any of these funds from our government can be made available under these circumstances.”; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the central and historic importance of the United States-Egyptian strategic partnership in advancing the common interests of both countries, including peace and security in the broader Middle East and North Africa;

(2) reiterates its support for the people of Egypt during a difficult political transition towards a more representative and responsive democratic government;

(3) praises the work that United States democracy promotion organizations such as the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, Freedom House, and the International Center for Journalists, do internationally to strengthen civic institutions, democratic practice, political parties, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and protections for independent media;

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the Government and people of the United States to universal rights of freedom of expression, religion, assembly, and association, including Internet freedom;

(5) notes the critical role civil society plays in democratic societies and applauds the work of democracy promotion, human rights, and developmental organizations in Egypt;

(6) expresses deep concern at the intimidation and media manipulation against democracy activists and Egyptian and international civil society organizations in Egypt;

(7) urges the Government of Egypt to protect civil liberties for all citizens, embrace transparency and accountability, and promote the creation of a vibrant civil society;

(8) calls upon the Government of Egypt to immediately cease its intimidation and prosecution of civil society workers and democracy activists of all nationalities in Egypt, including Egyptians, and to allow non-Egyptian civil society workers to voluntarily leave the country; and

(9) calls on the Government of Egypt to halt harassment, including that conducted via state media, of democracy and human rights activists in Egypt.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 373—RECOGNIZING FEBRUARY 14, 2012, AS THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA**

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 373**

Whereas, after many changes in government administration, territorial divisions, and additions, including lands acquired through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase, the Territory of Arizona came into existence nearly 150 years ago after serving as a sacred home to native cultures for thousands of years;

Whereas Arizona is home to many of the greatest natural treasures of the United States, including the Sedona Red Rocks, the White Mountains, the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, Monument Valley, Saguaro National Park, the 12,000-foot San Francisco Peaks, and the Grand Canyon, 1 of the 7 natural wonders of the world, which explorer John Wesley Powell said could not be “adequately represented in symbols of speech, nor by speech itself”;

Whereas Arizona is also home to man-made wonders, including innovative projects that have allowed much-needed fresh water to flow to Arizona communities for decades, such as the Hoover Dam, the Glen Canyon Dam, the Central Arizona Project, the Salt River Project, and the keystone element of the Salt River Project, the Theodore Roosevelt Dam;

Whereas Arizona has long been recognized for being rich in natural resources, including the famous “5 C’s”, copper, cattle, cotton, citrus, and climate, that continue to sustain the economies of Arizona and the United States;

Whereas Arizona is a mosaic of cultures, cuisines, and traditions, drawing continuing influence from 21 proud American Indian tribes and the early prospectors, ranchers, cowboys, adventurers, and missionaries, as well as a dynamic Latino community;

Whereas all of these Arizonans were, and remain, bound by a strong sense of independence and a willingness to persevere against the odds, and are again picking themselves up in the wake of devastating wildfires and economic challenges;

Whereas this unique Arizona spirit has nurtured leaders in the arts, justice, conservation, and science, as well as some of the greatest statesmen in the 20th century United States, including Senators Ernest McFarland, Carl Hayden, and Barry Goldwater, Representative Morris Udall, and Supreme Court Justices William Rehnquist and Sandra Day O’Connor;

Whereas the many military installations in Arizona have provided valuable contributions to the defense of the United States and will continue to do so for years to come;

Whereas, after nearly half a century as a territory of the United States, Arizona became the 48th State of the United States, and the last contiguous State, on February 14, 1912;

Whereas the people of the United States now have the opportunity to celebrate the natural splendor, innovative spirit, and cultural diversity that have made Arizona so special for the past 100 years and will continue to make Arizona special for centuries to come: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes February 14, 2012 as the centennial of the State of Arizona.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 374—REPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF 2012 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS’ RIGHTS WEEK TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS OF VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 374**

Whereas each year, approximately 19,000,000 individuals in the United States are victims of crime, including more than 4,000,000 victims of violent crime;

Whereas a just society acknowledges the impact of crime on individuals, families, and communities by ensuring that rights, resources, and services are available to help rebuild lives;

Whereas although the United States has steadily expanded rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, too many victims are still not able to realize the hope and promise of these gains;

Whereas despite impressive accomplishments during the past 40 years in the rights of and services available to crime victims, there remain many challenges to ensure that all victims—

(1) are treated with fairness, dignity, and respect;

(2) are offered support and services regardless of whether the victims report crimes committed against them; and

(3) are recognized as key participants within systems of justice in the United States when the victims do report crimes;

Whereas observing the rights of victims and treating victims with fairness, dignity, and respect serve the public interest by—

(1) engaging victims in the justice system;

(2) inspiring respect for public authorities; and

(3) promoting confidence in public safety;

Whereas the people of the United States recognize that we make our homes, neighborhoods, and communities safer and stronger by serving victims of crime and ensuring justice for all;

Whereas in each of the last 30 years, communities throughout the United States have joined Congress and the Department of Justice in observing National Crime Victims’ Rights Week to celebrate a vision of a comprehensive and just response to all victims of crime;

Whereas, the theme of 2012 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, celebrated on April 22, 2012, through April 28, 2012, is “Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim,” which highlights the importance of ensuring that services are available for all victims of crime; and

Whereas the people of the United States appreciate the continued importance of promoting victims’ rights and honoring crime victims and those who advocate on their behalf: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the mission and goals of 2012 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week to increase public awareness of—

(A) the impact on victims and survivors of crime; and

(B) the constitutional and statutory rights and needs of those victims and survivors; and

(2) recognizes that fairness, dignity, and respect comprise the very foundation of how victims and survivors of crime should be treated.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 375—CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 375**

Whereas in 1787, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance to settle claims following the American Revolution and begin the westward expansion of our Nation;

Whereas in 1803, Ohio was admitted as the 17th State in the Union, becoming the first territory of the Northwest Ordinance to achieve statehood;

Whereas in 1812, the Ohio General Assembly was offered land along the Scioto River in Central Ohio to serve as the capital of the State, due to its central location;

Whereas on February 14, 1812, the Ohio General Assembly officially designated the new capital city as Columbus, in honor of Christopher Columbus;

Whereas Columbus emerged as a trading and transportation hub through the influence of the Ohio & Erie Canal and the National Highway;

Whereas on March 3, 1834, 31 years after Ohio achieved statehood, Columbus was officially chartered as a city because of its growing population;

Whereas during the Civil War, Columbus was home to Camp Chase, a major base for the Union Army that housed 26,000 troops, Camp Jackson, an assembly center for recruits, and Columbus Barracks, which served as an arsenal;

Whereas Columbus was a major outpost on the Underground Railroad, led by the Kelton family, who assisted fugitive slaves on their road to freedom;

Whereas in 1870, the Ohio General Assembly used to the Morrill Land Grant Act to create the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was renamed the Ohio State University in 1878 and is presently one of the Nation’s premier public universities and an anchor for economic activity in the City of Columbus;

Whereas Columbus is home to other world-class institutions of higher learning, including Capital University, established in 1830, Columbus College of Art and Design, established in 1879, Pontifical College Josephinum, established in 1888, Franklin University, established in 1902, Mount Carmel College of Nursing, established in 1903, Ohio Dominican University, established in 1911, and Columbus State Community College, established in 1963;

Whereas Columbus is home to some of the Nation’s earliest schools for Americans living with disabilities, having established the Ohio School for the Deaf in 1829 and the Ohio State School for the Blind in 1837;

Whereas Columbus is of historical importance to the organized labor movement, as one of the Nation’s first federations of labor, the American Federation of Labor, was founded in Columbus in 1886;

Whereas the American Veterans of Foreign Service, the earliest organization of veterans of foreign wars, was founded in Columbus in 1899;

Whereas in the late 19th century and the early 20th century, Columbus saw the rise of manufacturing and steel businesses, brewers,