

search portal Excite@Home, and Internet security firm VeriSign. She also built and launched Hoofpicks.com, a free, Web-based, equestrian-event management service.

She joined King Arthur Flour in 2007 because of her passion for baking. "Cooking and baking have been a hobby of mine since a very early age," she said. "To be able to combine that passion with building for the Web has been a wonderful experience."

What else is in the offing for the company online?

"We hope to expand our presence in the mobile and tablet space, and continue to improve all of our offerings online," she said.

One new development is a Google ad about the company, filmed in October that began airing Nov. 27. A longer version of the ad is available only on YouTube at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzjCA2aWILo&feature=channel_video_title.

Collectively, Silver and the 255 workers at the employee-owned business have won a host of awards that include: the 2011 Vermont Governor's Award for Outstanding Workplace Safety in the Large Business category; the 2011 Magnus Opus Awards for its bi-monthly newsletter, The Baking Sheet; the 2007 Business Innovator of the Year Award from the Hanover Area Chamber of Commerce; the 2006 Outstanding Vermont Business Award; the 2006 Best Place to Work Award; and the 2006 Better Business Bureau Local Torch Award for Excellence.

The company is also one of the nation's few to attain B-Corporation status because of its beneficial balance between "people, planet and profit."

Some of the many ways it does so is through donating to local food shelves within a 100-mile radius; the Life Skills Bread Baking Program for 155,000-plus students nationwide, teaching them to bake bread themselves and for the hungry; a corporate volunteer program that provides paid time-off for employees as volunteers in the community (in 2010, 123 employees volunteered 1,075 hours); annual employee participation in Green Up Vermont Day; Winterbake, when employees bake bread for donation to local food pantries annually on the Martin Luther King, Jr. day of service; a food-diversion program that donates old baking products to local farmers for animal feed or composting; the use of eco-friendly certified cleaners in all company facilities and available to employees for home use at \$1 per bottle; and participation in the Bike/Walk to Work Day program.

LIVING HISTORY

The company has come a long way from its origins. King Arthur Flour began in 1790 as the Sands Taylor & Wood Co., a retailer of specialty flours and cookbooks and baked goods, based in Boston.

Founded by Henry Wood, primarily an importer and distributor of English-milled flour, the business grew quickly. A partner, Benjamin Franklin Sands, took over the company in 1870, and in 1886, the firm introduced a premium brand of flour.

At that time, a partner attended a performance of the musical "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table" that inspired the name of the new product, King Arthur Flour (and its current logo). The brand was introduced at the Boston Food Fair on Sept. 10, 1896, to great fanfare.

Subsequently, during ownership changes, retail flour sales declined, and the company expanded into commercial baking equipment in the 1960s, and other retail products, including a line of coffee and prepared pie fillings. In 1978, the company sold its other interests and returned to a core flour business, and moved to Norwich in 1984.

Today, new things are cooking at the company.

The Norwich site is undergoing massive changes, with the expansion of the bakery (to 3,400 square feet), baking education center (3,400 square feet), store (4,700 square feet), and cafe (2,200 square feet with seating for 75). The offsite administration offices and recipe-testing center will also be housed under the same roof, and continue to be affectionately known as Camelot. Also offsite nearby is the manufacturing center, known as Avalon. Begun in June, the work will be completed in July. Artist renderings of the new digs, work progress and historic detail about the company can be found at www.kingarthurfLOUR.com/ourstore/renovations.html.

The company could certainly use the space, officials said. Business was booming one day a few weeks ago, with shoppers packed into the store all day long, looking for seasonal comestibles, while the cafe did a brisk trade in fresh pastries and coffee. "This is our peak season, with Thanksgiving, Hanukkah and Christmas," public relations coordinator Terri Rosenstock said.

Across the courtyard, bakers were busy making bread, pizza and croissants, and the baking school was fully booked for a pastry class.

"We have a lot of people with pie-crust and yeast anxiety right now," quipped the instructor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. PAUL TAYLOR

• Mr. BEGICH. Madam President, I would like to speak for a moment on the courageous and heroic actions of a fellow Alaskan. Dr. Paul Taylor of Fairbanks, AK, while serving as a member of the United States Army Special Forces in the Republic of Vietnam, risked his life on January 17, 1967, to save a wounded soldier and prevent the further demise of American forces.

While under heavy attack, Staff Sergeant Taylor and a fellow soldier led a direct charge on the enemy position and both sustained serious injuries. After dragging his wounded comrade to safety, Staff Sergeant Taylor continued to lead the attack on the enemy until the platoon could retreat to a secure helicopter landing zone.

Staff Sergeant Taylor's decorations from his service in Vietnam include a Bronze Star with "V" device, Silver Star, three Purple Hearts, and the Army Commendation medal.

It is with great honor and humility that I, along with the United States Army, on February 4, 2012 will recognize Dr. Taylor with the presentation of a Silver Star with a Single Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster for this action. Although this recognition is 45 years after the fact, Dr. Taylor's actions and sacrifice shall not be forgotten by Alaskans and all Americans as the memory is still alive with him.●

RECOGNIZING COLEMAN DAIRY

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, it takes hard work, dedication, and great service for a business to thrive. In our changing world, companies are forced to adapt and modernize to compete for

customers and maintain their success while continuing to grow.

In order for a company to withstand the test of time, it must achieve a commitment to quality products, customer satisfaction, and efficiency. Coleman Dairy is an excellent example of a homegrown business that continues its service and commitment to providing the best quality products that are just as important as the excellent people employed by the company.

Small businesses are the building blocks of our economy. They provide important services, products, and employment opportunities while sharing an identity with the community and the values of its employees. There is no better company that exemplifies being a leader on this front than Coleman Dairy.

Coleman Dairy has grown since Eleithet Coleman began the business in 1862. Through the generations the family has continued his vision, where hard work, honesty and customer service remain top priorities.

This year Coleman Dairy is celebrating 150 years of providing dairy products to Americans. As one of the 100 oldest family-run businesses in America, Coleman Dairy has a track record of success and I am confident will continue to provide high-quality products for customers who deserve the very best.

Thank you for providing us a quality product all these years. Congratulations on 150 years and best of luck on the next 150.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13396 ON FEBRUARY 7, 2006, WITH RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN OR IN RELATION TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE—PM 38

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency, unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006, with respect to the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire is to continue in effect beyond February 7, 2012.

The situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire, which has been addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1572 of November 15, 2004, and subsequent resolutions, has resulted in the massacre of large numbers of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, significant political violence and unrest, and fatal attacks against international peacekeeping forces. Since the inauguration of President Alassane Ouattara in May 2011, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and its people have made significant advances in the promotion of democratic, social, and economic development. Although considerable progress has been made, the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency and related measures under Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006, Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 3, 2012.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO TAKE ADDITIONAL STEPS WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY ORIGINALLY DECLARED ON MARCH 15, 1995 IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12957 WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—PM 39

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995.

In Executive Order 12957, the President found that the actions and policies of the Government of Iran threaten the national security, foreign pol-

icy, and economy of the United States. To deal with that threat, the President in Executive Order 12957 declared a national emergency and imposed prohibitions on certain transactions with respect to the development of Iranian petroleum resources. To further respond to that threat, Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995, imposed comprehensive trade and financial sanctions on Iran. Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997, consolidated and clarified the previous orders. To take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 and to implement section 105(a) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) (22 U.S.C. 8501 *et seq.*) (CISADA), I issued Executive Order 13553 on September 28, 2010, to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other persons acting on behalf of the Government of Iran determined to be responsible for or complicit in certain serious human rights abuses. To take further additional steps with respect to the threat posed by Iran and to provide implementing authority for a number of the sanctions set forth in the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172) (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (ISA), as amended by CISADA, I issued Executive Order 13574 on May 23, 2011, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to implement certain sanctions imposed by the Secretary of State pursuant to ISA, as amended by CISADA. Finally, to take additional steps with respect to the threat posed by Iran, I issued Executive Order 13590 on November 20, 2011, to authorize the Secretary of State to impose sanctions on persons providing certain goods, services, technology, information, or support that contribute either to Iran's development of petroleum resources or to Iran's production of petrochemicals, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to implement some of those sanctions.

I have determined that additional sanctions are warranted, particularly in light of the deceptive practices of the Central Bank of Iran and other Iranian banks to conceal transactions of sanctioned parties, the deficiencies in Iran's anti-money laundering regime and the weaknesses in its implementation, and the continuing and unacceptable risk posed to the international financial system by Iran's activities.

The order also implements section 1245(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81) (NDAA) by blocking the property and interests in property of Iranian financial institutions pursuant to IEEPA.

The order blocks the property and interests in property of the following:

The Government of Iran, including the Central Bank of Iran;

Any Iranian financial institution, including the Central Bank of Iran; and

Persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or

controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order.

The prohibitions of the order do not apply to property and interests in property of the Government of Iran that were blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979, and thereafter made subject to the transfer directives set forth in Executive Order 12281 of January 19, 1981, and implementing regulations thereunder. In addition, nothing in the order prohibits transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

I have delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the blocking-related purposes of the order. All agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the order.

I have also delegated certain functions and authorities conferred by section 1245 of the NDAA to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State in consultation with other appropriate agencies as specified in the order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 5, 2012.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3578. An act to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to reform the budget baseline.

H.R. 3582. An act to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for macroeconomic analysis of the impact of legislation.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 658) to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, to streamline programs, create efficiencies, reduce waste, and improve aviation safety and capacity, to provide stable funding for the national aviation system, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated: