

towns of Capulin, Alamosa, and Center, at the San Luis Valley Area Vocational School, and 5 hours away in Denver. Through the years, she taught hundreds of eager students. Many of her students went on to establish their own weaving classes and schools throughout the Southwestern United States.

By passing on the weaving tradition, Eppie empowered people—especially women—through teaching a valuable trade they could practice at home and remain with their children while making a decent living. When she was nearly 70, she opened a wool mill in Capulin, employing local citizens who could work close to home. Unfortunately, when her husband passed, Eppie closed the mill.

In 1985, Dr. Archuleta received the National Heritage Fellowship Award from the National Endowment for the Arts. She was the first Hispanic woman to receive this prestigious national award. A year later, she spent a 2-week residency at the Smithsonian Institute Festival of American Folklife in Washington DC, during which four generations participated: Eppie, her mother Agueda Martinez, her daughter Norma Medina and her granddaughter Dolores Archuleta. In 1991, she was featured in National Geographic Magazine, and in 1995, was awarded an honorary doctorate in art from Adams State University. Her weavings are on permanent display at the Smithsonian Institute.

A devout Catholic, Eppie donated pieces to churches including a weaving of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to the church in Medanales, NM, and a woven cape depicting Mt. Blanca to the statue of the Virgin Conquistadora in Santa Fe, NM.

Eppie's passing leaves a great loss to all who knew her. Whether picking up a lone traveler walking along the highway and taking them home, providing shelter, meals, and money in exchange for domestic chores and errands, volunteering at local fairs, festivals, and classrooms, or starting a wool mill or weaving school to employ a community, Eppie gave of her time and resources to assist many. She will not be replaced.

#### RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA

• Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I wish to recognize Richland County in eastern Montana as a testament to the strength of the American Dream.

This year, Richland County celebrates its 100th year anniversary. 100 years of ingenuity, 100 years of prosperity, and 100 years of history.

Throughout the years, Richland County has undergone many changes. The past century has seen booms in agriculture, the discovery of oil, the arrival of fracking, and a nation in peacetime and wartime. Through it all, the people who call the county home share the core values of service, honesty, and the willingness to help a neighbor in need.

When pioneers first settled in eastern Montana they were not guaranteed

prosperity, but they brought with them a strong work ethic. That resilience was instrumental in the construction of the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project canal that brought water to the area and allowed the pioneers to irrigate crops and develop the plains. The farmers were taming an area of the country many thought could not be tamed.

Today, agriculture producers from Richland County continue to grow the crops and raise the cattle that feed the world—working the land the same way those before them did.

In the 1970s, in a world hungry for oil, Richland County was eager to help supply the country with its resources. Through the decade to follow, the county boomed with energy through an age of prosperity. Now, hydraulic fracking and the development of the Bakken Formation bring Richland once again to the center of an energy boom unmatched anywhere in the United States.

Perhaps the greatest quality of the county is its kind citizens who are always willing to lend a hand to a neighbor. Despite their fast-paced lives, they still exhibit the same generosity, diligence, and spirit the pioneers brought to Richland County 100 years ago.

I congratulate Richland County for its contributions to our State, our Nation, and the world. We look forward to the next century being as exciting as the last. •

#### 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 messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### 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. 4453. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduced recognition period for built-in gains of S corporations.

H.R. 4457. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431), and the order of the

House of January 3, 2013, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a term ending on May 14, 2016: Ms. Hannah Rosenthal of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 4453. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduced recognition period for built-in gains of S corporations.

H.R. 4457. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-6128. A communication from the Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Administration's decision to enter into a contract with a private security screening company to provide screening services at Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport (BZN), Bert Mooney Airport (BTM), Glacier Park International Airport (GPI) and Yellowstone Airport (WYS); to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6129. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Connect America Fund; High-Cost Universal Service Support" (RIN3060-AF85) (DA 14-534) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6130. A communication from the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "2013 Report to Congress on the Disclosure of Financial Interest and Recusal Requirements for Regional Fishery Management Councils and Scientific and Statistical Committees"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6131. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Specifications for the 2014-2016 Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery" (RIN0648-XD069) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6132. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to List Five Species of Sturgeons as Endangered Under the Endangered Species Act" (RIN0648-XC101) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6133. A communication from the Program Analyst, Financial Operations Office of

Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of the Schedule of Application Fees Set Forth In Sections 1.1102 through 1.1109 of the Commission's Rules" (FCC 14-24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6134. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; M7 Aerospace LLC Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2014-0023)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6135. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Alpha Aviation Concept Limited Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2014-0130)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6136. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Lowering Miners' Exposure to Respirable Coal Mine Dust, Including Continuous Personal Dust Monitors" (RIN1219-AB64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2014; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-6137. A communication from the Executive Director, United States Access Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's fiscal year 2013 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-6138. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to Rules Authorizing the Operation of Lower Power Auxiliary Stations in the 698-806 MHz Band; Public Interest Spectrum Coalition, Petition for Rulemaking Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones, and the Digital Television; Amendment of Parts 15, 74, and 90 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones" (FCC 14-62) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6139. A communication from the Chief of the Broadband Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Expanding the Economic and Innovation Opportunities of Spectrum Through Incentive Auctions" ((GN Docket No. 12-268) (FCC 14-50)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6140. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, a report relative to the deployment of certain U.S. forces to Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-256. A House joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado urging and requesting members of Congress to increase the federal minimum wage and thereafter tie it to inflation to help ensure that hard-working Americans can earn a fair wage and afford to care for their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 14-1012

Whereas, The federal minimum wage was established through the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938", in response to the Great Depression, to ensure that workers earned enough to pay for necessities and minimum monthly expenses; and

Whereas, Since then, the cost of living has steadily increased while the federal minimum wage has generally remained stagnant; and

Whereas, Congress has only raised the minimum wage twice in the past 20 years; and

Whereas, The federal minimum wage, adjusted for inflation, has declined from its peak of \$10.72 in 1968 to \$7.25 today, a 33% decrease in purchasing power; and

Whereas, Under the current minimum wage, it is possible to work full time and still be under the minimum federal poverty line; and

Whereas, It is virtually impossible for a minimum-wage worker to afford a two-bedroom apartment in any state while working a 40-hour week; and

Whereas, Raising the federal minimum wage would decrease American dependency on public assistance programs, such as Section 8 housing vouchers and food stamps, in order to pay for living expenses and raising families; and

Whereas, The majority of those who would benefit from a minimum wage increase are full-time workers who are supporting their families in moderate- to low-income households; and

Whereas, For the vast majority of low-skilled or unskilled workers, the minimum wage should be simply a starting salary that gets them employed and gives them a chance to advance; and

Whereas, Increasing the minimum wage would immediately boost the wages of about 15 million low-income workers; and

Whereas, Raising the federal minimum wage is projected to significantly boost the economy at large by increasing purchasing power of workers, thereby increasing the United States' gross domestic product; and

Whereas, In 2006, Colorado voters decisively voted to approve Initiative 42, which raised the state minimum wage and tied it to inflation in order to preserve the purchasing power of Colorado workers and help ensure that they can support themselves and their families; and

Whereas, Colorado raised the minimum wage in 2011 and 2012 over the federal minimum, which contributed to a decrease in the unemployment rate from 8.73% to 7.2% during that two-year period; and

Whereas, Several other states have notably raised their minimum wages during times of high unemployment, including Washington, Oregon, Ohio, and Arizona, and those states all experienced decreases of at least 1.5% in unemployment during the same two-year period; and

Whereas, Raising the minimum wage not only will stimulate the economy but will also lift millions of Americans out of poverty: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein, That we, the Colorado General Assembly, urge and request members of Congress to increase the federal minimum wage and thereafter tie it to inflation to help ensure that hard-working Americans can earn a fair wage and afford to care for their families; and be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of this Joint Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives and Senate, and the Majority and Minority Whips of the United States House of Representatives and Senate.*

POM-257. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois urging Congress and the President of the United States to reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

### SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1124

Whereas, Insurance protects the United States economy from the adverse effects of the risks inherent in economic growth and development while also providing the resources necessary to rebuild physical and economic infrastructure, offer indemnification for business disruption, and provide coverage for medical and liability costs from injuries and loss of life in the event of catastrophic losses to persons or property; and

Whereas, The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, produced insured losses larger than any natural or man-made event in history; claims paid by insurers to their policyholders eventually totaled some \$32.5 billion, making this the second-most costly insurance event in United States history; and

Whereas, The sheer enormity of the terrorist-induced loss, combined with the possibility of future attacks, produced financial shockwaves that shook insurance markets, causing insurers and reinsurers to exclude coverage arising from acts of terrorism from virtually all commercial property and liability policies; and

Whereas, The lack of terrorism risk insurance contributed to a paralysis in the economy, especially in construction, tourism, business travel, and real estate finance; and

Whereas, The United States Congress originally passed the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-297 (TRIA), in which the federal government agreed to provide terrorism reinsurance to insurers and reauthorized this arrangement via the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-144, and the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007, Pub. L. 110-160 (TRIPRA); and

Whereas, Under TRIPRA, the federal government provides such reinsurance after industrywide losses attributable to annual certified terrorism events exceed \$100 million; and

Whereas, Coverage under TRIPRA is provided to an individual insurer after the insurer has incurred losses related to terrorism equal to 20% of the insurer's previous year earned premium for property-casualty lines; and

Whereas, After an individual insurer has reached such a threshold, the insurer pays 15% of residual losses and the federal government pays the remaining 85%; and

Whereas, The Terrorism Risk Insurance Program has an annual cap of \$100 billion of aggregate insured losses, beyond which the federal program does not provide coverage; and