

employees would be closer to 600. That is a difference of 200 manufacturing jobs in a single midwestern town. Imagine the positive economic growth that would result from sugar reform nationwide. I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 693, the Sugar Reform Act. Reform to the sugar program will restore fairness in the sugar market, encourage investment, and spur job creation in our local communities.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA KNUDSON

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Patricia Knudson, the first Latina to be promoted to the rank of chief deputy in Riverside County. Instrumental in fostering relationships within our community, Patricia has served at the Riverside County Sheriff's Department for 24 years.

Patricia started her law enforcement career at the Robert Presley Detention Center. For the last two decades, she's continued to serve in a variety of roles within the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. She now moves from her current position as the commander of the Robert Presley Detention Center to become the chief deputy of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department.

Always actively engaged in the community, Chief Deputy Knudson founded "Life Path Vision," a group that works with Riverside Police Foundation to mentor youth. Never ceasing to help those in need, Patricia also volunteers and serves on boards and committees of a number of nonprofit organizations in the community.

As a role model and mentor herself, Chief Deputy Knudson firmly believes it's everyone's responsibility to mentor youth to be successful adults. With her unparalleled passion for service, Patricia Knudson is a role model for us all.

IMPACT OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT ON SMALL BUSINESSES

(Mr. ROE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, during a hearing on the Education and Workforce Committee, Secretary Sebelius dismissed concerns regarding the impact that the Affordable Care Act will have on small businesses as "speculation."

But in my district—and all across this country—the negative impact of this law is a sad reality. I've held field hearings in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and most recently North Carolina to hear directly from job creators about how they will have to cut hours or hire fewer employees because of the Affordable Care Act.

Just this past Sunday, my hometown paper, the Johnson City Press, ran an advertisement from a Burger King

franchisee owner announcing he was being forced to close one of his stores as a result of, among other things, "a law so unfriendly to business and workers it forces the business to limit hard-working Americans to less hours and lower pay at a time of high unemployment and less opportunity for people to prevail."

This entrepreneur wants to grow his business, not shrink it. But instead, we are limiting his opportunities and those of Tennesseans that he would employ. Speculation? I hardly think so. We can—and must—do better.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

(Mr. YARMUTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, when women succeed, our economy grows, our communities prosper, and our Nation thrives. And yet, 50 years after President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law, some in Congress seem content to let the pay gap between men and women continue.

Back in 1963, women earned 59 cents on average for every dollar a man took home. President Kennedy called that "unconscionable." Meanwhile, about 1 in 10 mothers were their family's primary breadwinners. Five decades later, the number of female breadwinners has quadrupled. And yet women take home only 77 cents for every dollar a man earns for the same job. In 50 years, we've made 18 cents of progress.

Congress hasn't updated the Equal Pay Act since President Kennedy signed it into law. The Paycheck Fairness Act would strengthen that law, adapt it to a much different American workplace than what we had in the sixties, and put us back on a pathway to pay equity in the workforce.

Equal pay isn't just a women's issue—it's a family issue, it's an economic issue, it's a community issue, and it's also an issue that Congress has ignored.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Paycheck Fairness Act and help guarantee equal pay for equal work.

SMARTER SOLUTIONS FOR STUDENTS ACT

(Mr. ROKITA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, we have a jobs crisis in this country. Millions of Americans are out of work, and yet many jobs go unfulfilled. This is especially true among young people.

Part of the problem is that young Americans are faced with uncertainty when investing in college education due to government price-fixing of student loan interest rates. While some in this Chamber think that's a good thing, others do not. We passed a bill on that just 2 weeks ago.

That is why House Republicans have passed the Smarter Solutions for Stu-

dents Act. It stops student loan rates from doubling in July, fixes the student loan process long-term, and takes politicians out of the business of setting interest rates by moving to a market-based system. As a member of the Budget Committee, I'll note that these are many of the same—actually, the very same—principles the President called for in his own budget plan.

We are offering the President a perfect opportunity for a true bipartisan victory. Not only is it a bipartisan victory, it is a real solution to a real problem.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed the bipartisan Equal Pay Act, which requires equal pay for equal work. A great idea, but 50 years later women earn 77 cents for every dollar men make—a yearly gap of over \$11,000 between working men and women. Women of color earn even less.

Does anyone think that if this Congress were a majority of women, that this bill would still be stonewalled from even being debated in this House and by this Republican majority? We would debate the Paycheck Fairness Act right away.

Since most American families rely on women's wages, the pay gap means \$11,000 less every year for their groceries, rent, and doctors' visits. And the effects last a lifetime, resulting in lower pensions and Social Security benefits.

Fifty years—a half a century—is far too long for women to wait for paycheck fairness. Here is a little warning: women may not be a majority here now, but we are a majority of voters.

Let's pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

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THE SAVE ACT

(Mr. JOYCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. Speaker, every day, we talk about the need to cut spending and government waste in order to promote economic stability and to grow our economy. That's why I've introduced a bill to do just that.

The SAVE Act would cut \$200 billion over 10 years by eliminating the duplicative and inefficient spending within the government. This bill has already received bipartisan support. In fact, these cuts were outlined in the President's own GAO report. They include: cutting \$137 million by eliminating duplicative catfish studies; saving taxpayers \$33 billion by reducing Medicare and Medicaid fraud and abuse; and forcing government agencies to act more