A warrior, a poet, a cultivator of the minds of young men, and a sculptor of their character by his example, he leaves the institution not just better than he found it, but he leaves the lives he has touched so much richer for the experience of working with him and learning by his side.

Dr. Cox, you are in every measure what it means to be a teacher. Your community thanks you.

MOLOKAI MIDDLE SCHOOL ROBOTICS TEAM

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

Ms. GABBARD. I rise today to recognize a very talented group of students from the beautiful island of Molokai in my district.

Last week, I had a chance to meet with the Molokai Middle School's Golden Eyes robotics team. Beating out 52 other teams, the Golden Eyes took first place at the Hawaii FIRST LEGO League Championship in December 2012, and recently attended a national invitational.

The FIRST LEGO League is a robotics program created to get students excited about science and technology. The team members included Erik Svetin, Lily Jenkins, Noah Keanini, Katy Domingo, Caele Manley, and Kaitlin DeRouin, with great coaches David Gonzales and Jennifer Whitted.

Together, they researched and developed conceptual glasses, using face-recognition software, to help the elderly remember the people that they met. They researched age-related memory loss and put in 600 hours of research and practice to prepare for the competition, and they're now applying for a patent.

I am so proud of these young people, as they represent the great talent that exists in our State of Hawaii. They are who give me hope for our bright future.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF VIOLA ERGEN

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commemorate the life of an outstanding American, Viola Ergen, who passed away on May 21. She was an American whose life has touched and will touch many Americans for generations to come.

Mrs. Ergen was the daughter of Finnish and Swiss immigrants. She graduated high school at age 15 and was the first female to earn a BAA in accounting from the University of Minnesota. After graduation, she and her husband Bill moved to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in 1947.

As a dedicated mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, she was still volunteering well into her 97th year. Her commitment to excellence in everything she did is reflected in the lives of her five children and 15 grandchildren, who span this Nation as business leaders, doctors, and volunteers in a number of fields. It is impossible to measure the number of people whose lives will be touched by her time on Earth.

Her work over 40 years in helping Oak Ridge Children's Museum become one of the Nation's finest museums reflects her commitment to helping others.

Mrs. Ergen was an extraordinary person who excelled in an extraordinary generation. She was a great Tennesseean, who gave her life tirelessly to her family, friends, and community.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

(Ms. MATSUI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of equal pay for equal work for women.

June 10 marks the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act. In 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was passed, women made 59 cents to the dollar that men made. Fifty years later, women are still paid significantly less than men for their same work. Today, women earn 77 cents for every dollar men make.

Equal pay should not only be viewed as an issue of fairness; it is also an economic issue. The yearly gap of $8,200 the Sacramento women face could have been put to use paying off student loans, as part of a down payment for a new home, or invested for their retirement.

Paycheck fairness puts the money that women have rightfully earned into their pockets where it belongs. That's why I support the Paycheck Fairness Act and urge my colleagues to support this important legislation as well.

REPEAL OBAMACARE

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Committee on Education and the Workforce heard testimony from Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius. Despite a mountain of facts to the contrary, she told the committee that the concerns employers have with the health care law are mere speculation. I don't know who the Secretary is talking to in Washington, but the reality for employers out in the real world is there is no speculation when it comes to the job-crushing effects of ObamaCare.

Where I live in North Carolina, ObamaCare is destroying jobs and forces full-time workers to accept part-time hours, and that's just the start. I recently hosted a field hearing in my district where I heard from a business owner who, prior to ObamaCare, was able to offer some of the best medical, dental, and vision care in the area at a cost of only 20 percent to his employees. Sadly, this same company is now subject to higher premiums, higher Medicare taxes, higher investment taxes, and greater administrative burdens. All of this will divert resources from new training, new equipment, and better wages.

Mr. Speaker, what I see are the facts and not speculation. That's why I'm adamant that we need to repeal this terrible law.

□ 1230

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act. This law was the very first step to closing the gender wage gap. It was also a statement about our values—that women and men deserve equal pay for equal work. But 50 years later, women continue to be devalued.

Equal pay is not only a women's issue, it's a family issue. Families rely on women's wages to make ends meet, and the extra $11,000 a woman would make each year if she was fairly compensated has real value. It could pay for a year and a half of child care, or feed a family of four with money to spare. Every dollar matters for hard-working women and families.

What's better than the Equal Pay Act's 50th anniversary? A Paycheck Fairness Act birthday. It is time the Paycheck Fairness Act got a vote.

U.S. SUGAR REFORM

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

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the need for reforming our current sugar program. This uncompetitive, outdated policy is stunting job creation and is harmful to families, candy companies, and food manufacturers that are forced to pay a higher cost for any product made with sugar. Recent data suggests that without reform, the program puts 600,000 jobs in the sugar-using industries at risk. I became all-too-aware of this negative economic impact during a visit at a leading confectioner located in my district.

Headquartered in Bryan, Ohio, Spangler Candy Company is a family-owned business that has been providing consumers with Dum Dums, candy canes, and other confections since 1906. This company currently has over 400 employees, but if it could purchase sugar at world market prices, instead of at an inflated price, the number of

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 hardworking 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 Students 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.

□ 1240

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