

part of our culture. We're pleased that PBS and the Grammys chose Memphis soul to be featured tonight. The President will be there. Without AL GREEN, he'll have to do "Let's Stay Together" by himself. We look forward to that.

We ask all of you to come to Memphis, Tennessee, and visit America's great reservoir of music history.

CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS, AWARDED 2012 MALCOLM BALDRIDGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the city of Irving on the receipt of the 2012 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. This award is the Nation's highest Presidential honor for performance excellence through innovation, improvement, and visionary leadership.

Irving, Texas, is not just about lower tax rates and efficient government; the city of Irving prioritizes feedback from its citizens, achieving high levels of citizen satisfaction and producing almost \$45 million in cost savings over the past 5 years. Through the implementation of the Lean Six Sigma program, the city of Irving, Texas, has lowered tax rates for its citizens, improved the quality of services, and maintained an efficient workforce.

I congratulate the city of Irving on its receipt of this award, and I hope that the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., can learn from their example.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, today, April 9, is Equal Pay Day, the day on the calendar that marks more than 3 months into 2013 when women's wages finally catch up to what men earned in 2012.

Nearly a half century after the passage of the Equal Pay Act, women continue to face unfairness in the workplace. According to the American Association of University Women, in Rhode Island's First Congressional District, women working full time, year round, still make only 83 cents on the dollar compared to the average man.

For all the progress that we've made in the fight for women's rights, the issue of pay equity continues to persist. That's why I'm proud to voice my strong support for the Paycheck Fairness Act, a commonsense bill that would strengthen the Equal Pay Act by providing effective remedies for women who are not paid equal wages for equal work.

It's time for us to prioritize the long-term well-being of the Nation's hard-working women, many of whom are heads of households, and immediately

pass this critical legislation to help ensure equality in the workplace.

□ 1410

HONORING THE SERVICE OF THE 3RD U.S. INFANTRY REGIMENT, THE OLD GUARD

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

Mr. PITTEANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the men and women of the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment, better known as The Old Guard, who, for 65 years, have faithfully guarded the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

Saturday, April 6, was the 65th anniversary of this Honor Guard, which continuously watches over the Tomb of the Unknowns 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through all kinds of weather.

Many don't know that the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment pulls double duty, also maintaining tactical readiness, prepared to defend Washington in the event of war or other crisis.

The Tomb, of course, holds the remains of select unknown soldiers from World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. While only God knows their names, they represent men and women who died defending our freedoms. We should all be proud to live in a country that continues to honor their sacrifice, a country that doesn't forget that freedom isn't free.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking the soldiers of The Old Guard for their vigilance and dedication.

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 Equal Pay Day. Today is a day I wish we didn't have to mark. After 99 days of 2013, women have finally caught up with what their male coworkers earned last year.

And while unequal pay clearly hurts women, it also affects their families. The additional \$11,000 a woman would make each year if she was fairly compensated would pay for a year and a half of child care, or feed a family of four with money to spare.

As we continue to pull out of the recession, every dollar matters, and that is why hardworking women across this Nation are counting on us to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act and close this gap for good.

We are listening, and we must act. Our sisters, our daughters, and our granddaughters deserve nothing less.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, today is an important day in women's history and our country's history. It is the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act, a reminder of the progress we have made in the fight for equality, and a reminder that the fight is not over.

Nationally, women earn 77 cents on the dollar compared to their male coworkers. In my State of Nevada, it's 85 cents to the dollar. No matter the degree of disparity, unequal pay for equal work is wrong.

Women head over 125,000 households in Nevada. Closing the wage gap would provide needed and deserved income for these families and all families across the country.

I'm the father of a bright young daughter. I want the best for her and for young women across the country who have great contributions to make to our Nation, and that's why I urge passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I stand with my colleagues to highlight Equal Pay Day and call on this body to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

Equal pay for equal work not only adheres to our country's founding principles of justice and equality, but it makes a huge difference to the families in Wisconsin. In my district, women are paid 81 cents to the dollar that men earn, and across the State of Wisconsin, the number is even lower, 78 cents. That equals \$10,324 less in wages a year between a man and a woman.

What does \$10,324 mean?

Well, it means almost 2,800 gallons of gas. It means more than a year's worth of groceries and almost a year's worth of rent.

The pay gap has a real effect on the families of Wisconsin. Almost 230,000 households in Wisconsin are headed by women, and almost a third of those fall below the poverty line. Eliminating the wage gap would provide much-needed assistance to women whose families depend on those salaries.

I am proud to cosponsor the Paycheck Fairness Act, which makes important strides towards ensuring that women finally receive equal pay for equal work. This bill improves the lives of Wisconsin women, Wisconsin families, and Wisconsin communities. We have an urgent moral need to pass it.

GENDER GAP IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, last year almost 58 percent of college graduates were women, and women now account for over half of the college-educated population. In corporate America, women were 53 percent of new

hires last year, and women account for 50 percent of jobs held by college-educated individuals. This is all very good news.

Yet, when you look at advancement, we see another story emerging. It is estimated that when people are promoted to managers in corporations, only 37 percent of them are women. When promotions to vice presidents are made, only 26 percent are women.

This is a talent drain. This is not only a big problem for women, but it's a big problem for our economy. It limits diversity of ideas, which limits productivity.

The gender gap hurts U.S. competitiveness by creating management structures that don't reflect the views of 50 percent of the population. It hurts families because women are economic anchors in the majority of families.

Fifty-three percent of working women are primary breadwinners, and 15 million households are headed by women. We're creating an economic burden. The gender gap and wage gap is not reflective of the kind of society we want to live in. We need to reverse both institutional and individual mindsets that limit the progress of women.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Equal Pay Day because we are a stronger Nation when our sons and daughters get equal pay for an equal day of work. As the proud father of a teenage daughter, I know that children deserve to have a fair shot at success, regardless of their gender.

When a woman in south Florida is paid 86 cents for every dollar paid to a man for the same job, it creates a yearly gap for women of almost \$6,000. That's real money. It's nearly a year of groceries, 5 months of rent, 30 months of gas.

And so, in this new century, with so many women serving as heads of households and women being a critical part of our economic success, it's time we close the gender pay gap once and for all and pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

SUPPORT WAGE EQUALITY

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address wage equality in our Nation, or the lack thereof.

I was raised by a mother, a school-teacher. She worked hard. She worked harder than any male that I know of on her job, and then when she came home, she worked hard in the home, harder than any male that I've ever known. And she turned me over to my wife.

My wife works harder than I ever thought about working, both outside

the home and in the home. So I believe that it is definitely a great tragedy that either one of those women would make less than a man doing the same thing on the job. I think it's terrible.

Seventy-seven cents for every dollar earned by a man is what women make in my home State of Georgia. I'm particularly alarmed by the wage gap for minority women, who often earn less than 64 cents for every dollar earned by a non-minority man.

Without equal pay, women working twice as hard only go half as far. We must continue to strive for income equality and support women in the workplace.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Ms. DELAUBRO. It has now been 50 years since Congress passed the Equal Pay Act to confront the "serious and endemic" problem of unequal wages in America. At the time, when women were a third of the Nation's workforce, President John F. Kennedy said that this would help to end "the unconscionable practice of paying female employees less wages than male employees for the same job."

Today, women are now half of the Nation's workforce, but they are still only being paid 77 cents on the dollar as compared to men. And that is why today we're once again forced to recognize Equal Pay Day, the day in 2013 when a woman's earnings for 2012 catch up to what a man made last year.

Unequal pay affects families all across our country. They're trying to pay their bills, trying to achieve the American Dream, and are getting less take-home pay than they deserve for their hard work. More steps are clearly needed to ensure that women are paid what they deserve.

We need to pass legislation that will end pay secrecy and give women the tools to ensure that they are being compensated fairly. We need to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act. Men, women, same job, same pay.

Fifty years after this Congress first acted on the issue, it is time to end unequal pay. Make the dubious milestone of Equal Pay Day a thing of the past.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 9, 2013.
Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following mes-

sage from the Secretary of the Senate on April 9, 2013 at 9:43 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 10.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1703

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 254) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 254

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation Act".

SEC. 2. DIAMOND FORK SYSTEM DEFINED.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "Diamond Fork System" means the facilities described in chapter 4 of the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Definite Plan Report for the Bonneville Unit.

SEC. 3. COST ALLOCATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to facilitate hydropower development on the Diamond Fork System, the amount of reimbursable costs allocated to project power in Chapter 6 of the Power Appendix in the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Bonneville Unit Definite Plan Report, with regard to power development upstream of the Diamond Fork System, shall be considered final costs as well as costs in excess of the total maximum repayment obligation as defined in section 211 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575), and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions.