

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.

□ 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

like the private sector with contract bidding, saving taxpayers \$80 billion.

These are commonsense and practical cuts, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the SAVE Act.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. TRIFON LASKARIS

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

Mr. TONKO. I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable individual and prolific inventor whose pioneering research into medical imaging has helped to transform modern-day medicine.

Dr. Trifon Laskaris, a chief scientist at General Electric's Global Research Center, was recently awarded his 200th United States patent. It is a benchmark previously reached by only one other GE researcher—the inventor of the lightbulb and founder of the company's research center, Thomas Edison.

For the past four decades, Dr. Laskaris has worked at GE Global Research on technology to advance magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI. Without the work of Dr. Laskaris and his team, MRI would not be where it is today—a vital diagnostic tool used in hospitals around the world. There is no telling how many millions of people are leading healthier lives today because of the technology that Dr. Laskaris developed.

I congratulate Dr. Trifon Laskaris on this milestone achievement; and on behalf of this body and the citizens of the 20th Congressional District of New York, I thank him for his lifelong dedication to scientific research in the service of humanity.

OBAMACARE IS NOT ABOUT CARE

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

Mr. RADEL. Certainty and stability are really all that our businessowners are asking for from us here in the government so that they can grow and create jobs. Instead, we handed them ObamaCare—a nightmare for people who own businesses or who are trying to start up their own businesses. Worse, it is a nightmare for you and your family. It's not fair for you, for your kids, for your grandkids. ObamaCare will and is cutting your wages, your hours—it may even cost you your job—and it is weakening our social safety net.

In the big picture, ask yourself: When it comes to your health care, who knows how to care for you and your family most—you or some stranger here in Washington?

ObamaCare is bad for business, putting 3 million American jobs in jeopardy—and that is not speculation, Secretary Sebelius. It's plain and simple. The Affordable Care Act is not affordable. It's not about your health; it's not about care—and it is not fair. It's

not fair to our seniors, our kids, our grandkids, or to you.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Ms. TITUS. Over the last 50 years, women have broken barriers in business, science, education, and government. Today, they also account for half of the workers in the country, but still they earn less for equal work.

In Nevada, the average woman still makes only 85 cents for every dollar that men earn, amounting to a yearly gap of \$6,300 between full-time working men and women. Collectively, Nevada women are losing some \$2.3 billion each year due to this pay gap. The pay gap not only harms individual women, but it hurts their families and our communities. It is an economic drag, a social calamity, and a moral injustice.

In a country where we strive for equal opportunity, this is simply unacceptable. That's why it's so important that we pass the Paycheck Fairness Act. This critical piece of legislation would update and strengthen the Equal Pay Act and help women fight wage discrimination.

The issue is simple: women should receive equal pay for equal work, and the Paycheck Fairness Act would provide the tools to reach that goal.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.R. 2217 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 243 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2217.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1245

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with Mr. ROE of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It was 69 years ago this Thursday that more than 9,000 Allied soldiers were killed or wounded during the D-day invasion in Normandy, France. That courageous operation, as well as the sacrifice of so many brave individuals, serves as a sobering reminder that freedom and security are, in fact, not free.

It is with this solemn commitment to both freedom and security that I respectfully present to the people's House the fiscal year 2014 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security. Similar to our subcommittee's work over the past 3 fiscal years, this bill demonstrates how we can fund vital security programs and enforce the law while also reducing discretionary spending overall. So this bill is about our security and fiscal priorities and getting them right.

The President's fiscal year 2014 budget proposal for DHS presents a harmful budget for our frontline homeland security agencies, diminishing their operational workforces and undermining mission capabilities. The end result of the President's budget proposal would, undoubtedly, be a less capable DHS. That's why our subcommittee, on a bipartisan basis, strove to significantly improve the flawed budget request through this bill before the House today.

First, this bill targets the very programs and systems displayed during and after the recent horrific attack at the Boston Marathon. It does this by a nearly 20 percent increase above the request for FEMA's first responder grants; substantial increases above the request and last year's level for CBP's targeting, TSA's Secure Flight, and ICE's visa enforcement programs, including the phase-in of 1,600 additional CBP officers; doubling the Department's Bombing Prevention program, substantially increasing counter-IED training and applying the lessons learned from our wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; and a nearly 40 percent increase in the program If You See Something, Say Something.

In addition, the bill restores virtually all of the unjustified proposed cuts to DHS' operational programs, to include restoring the cuts to ICE's mandated 34,000 detention beds and vital investigative programs; restoring cuts to the Coast Guard's operational expenses, including aviation and flight hours, as well as restoring the President's truly harmful cuts to recapitalization and acquisitions of cutter and aviation assets; restoring the proposed cuts to CBP air and marine operating hours and procurement, as well as mission support functions; restoring the proposed long-term cuts to Secret