

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 schoolteacher. 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. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. 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.