

Act has made America a safer place. I think that is a fair statement. But I would also say the PATRIOT Act is something we have to watch very closely. We realized when we passed this legislation there may be provisions in it that went too far, not far enough. As a result of that, we have put a provision in this very important bill, the PATRIOT Act, that it would sunset; that if we did not renew that legislation, it would fail; therefore, next year we have to renew this act.

I am confident, based on what is going on around the country, in spite of the statement from the American Civil Liberties Union—we can look to Las Vegas, my home, on one criminal prosecution, what the authorities did there. It is my understanding they used the PATRIOT Act. A person bought a car with global positioning in it. The reason they bought that, of course, is in case something went wrong you could press a button and come and find out where the car is, or, if it was an emergency, someone trying to hijack the car, emergency authorities would be notified. The person never realized law enforcement authorities could focus on that vehicle and listen to everything that went on in that car. That is what they did.

I would have to think without getting a judge's order, without doing some things in addition to what I have described, that was probably going a little too far. The point being, the PATRIOT Act is something we need to take a look at. That is why we have this legislation that will sunset.

I hope the Judiciary Committee and other committees that believe they have jurisdiction will begin as soon as possible taking a look at this legislation to see if there are provisions that should be revised, eliminated, added to. I don't think we need to criticize Senator KERRY because he thinks we need to take a look at the PATRIOT Act. I believe we do, and that is certainly appropriate. The Senate agreed. That is why we included a sunset provision in this most important legislation.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— S.J. RES. 1

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that at a time determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 271, S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, the majority leader has been attempting to clear this request to allow us to proceed to the consideration of the constitutional rights for victims resolution. Given the objection, and on behalf of the majority leader, I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS—MOTION TO PROCEED

##### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to S.J. Res. 1, and I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

##### CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 271, S.J. Res. 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

Bill Frist, Jon Kyl, Gordon Smith, Ted Stevens, Trent Lott, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Susan Collins, Pete Domenici, Rick Santorum, George Allen, John Ensign, Wayne Allard, Mitch McConnell, Jim Inhofe, C. Grassley, Mike DeWine.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRAPO. I now withdraw my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EQUAL PAY DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today, April 20th, is being observed as Equal Pay Day.

I wish I could say it is a celebration of Equal Pay for women. But it isn't.

Instead, this day symbolizes the fact that women continue to earn only 77 percent as much as men, 77 cents on the dollar.

Today, April 20, marks how many extra days a woman has to work to

earn as much money as a man earned last year.

Women are paid less than men even when they have the same experience, the same education, the same skills, and live in the same parts of the country.

And they are paid less for doing the same jobs.

For example, women lawyers and women doctors both have median weekly earnings that are nearly \$500 less than those of male lawyers and doctors.

Women food service supervisors are paid about \$100 less each week than men in the same job, and waitresses earn about \$50 less than waiters.

Women professors' weekly earnings are nearly \$300 less each week than men's, and the median weekly salary for women elementary school teachers is \$70 per week less than that of male elementary school teachers.

When women are short-changed in their paychecks, it doesn't just hurt them. It hurts their whole family, including their children and spouses.

Lower pay for women means a family can't afford as nice of a home, or give their children the same opportunities, as they could if women were paid as much as men.

If married women were paid the same as comparable men, their family incomes would rise by nearly 6 percent. And the poverty rate among families of working women would decline from 2.1 percent to 0.8 percent.

On average, every working family loses \$4,000 every year because of unequal pay for women.

If single working mothers earned as much as comparable men, their family incomes would increase by nearly 17 percent, and their poverty rates would be cut in half, from 25.3 percent to 12.6 percent.

If single women earned as much as comparable men, their incomes would rise by 13.4 percent and their poverty rate would fall from 6.3 percent to 1 percent.

Women lose 23 cents on the dollar compared to men—almost a quarter.

Over a lifetime of work, that 23 cents adds up fast. It adds up to real money.

For an average 25-year old working woman, it adds up to about \$523,000 during her working life. That's more than a half-million dollars less than a man will be paid.

Because women are paid less when they work, they can't save as much toward their retirement. Half of all older women who received a private pension in 1998 got less than \$3,486 per year, compared with \$7,020 per year for older men. In other words, the pensions for women were less than half of the pensions for men.

The figures are even worse for women of color. African-American women earn only 67 cents and Latinas 55 cents for every dollar that men earn. Asian Pacific American women still earn only 83.5 cents on the dollar compared to men's salaries.