

Maybe this amendment scares people in Washington because it is so effective. Just look at the numbers. Between 1980 and 1993, the taxpayers in States without supermajority tax limitations faced a 2 percent rise in taxes as a share of personal income. However, taxpayers in States with supermajority tax limitations enjoyed a 7 percent drop in taxes as a share of personal income.

President Clinton bragged in the 1992 campaign that he held the line on taxes in Arkansas as governor. Well, he tried to raise taxes, but Arkansas adopted a three-fourths supermajority requirement to raise most taxes in 1934, long before President Clinton was born.

The tax limitation amendment will impose some real and necessary restraint on the Congress. For too long, Washington lawmakers, unwilling to pare the scope of the Federal Government, simply embarked on pirate-style raids on their constituents' checkbooks. Consequently, the Federal tax burden on the average family has grown from 3 percent in 1948 to some 25 percent today.

Chief Justice Marshall long ago wrote that the power to tax involves the power to destroy. The power to tax is indeed an awesome power. The history of the United States includes chapters of revolution and rebellion rooted in issues of taxation.

The tax limitation amendment is a moderate response to the escalating bite of the Federal Government. It merely requires a little additional deliberation in the exercise of the power of taxation. In a democracy, I believe that we owe the people at least that.●

THE DEATH OF ROBERT MARLOWE

● Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, it is with regret that I must report the recent passing of a true leader in Georgia agriculture. Long-time Georgia Farm Bureau Director, Robert W. "Bob" Marlowe, died on March 26 in his home in Macon, GA, after a brief illness.

Mr. Marlowe was a true leader at the Farm Bureau and was a solid citizen. A native of Barrow County, GA, Bob graduated from the University of Georgia before teaching in his local school system for a number of years. After leaving teaching, Bob returned to production agriculture, working for the Cotton Producers Association as a poultry adviser and managing co-op stores. Bob worked for the Georgia Farm Bureau in Macon for 23 years and was an active member of his church and community organizations such as the Lions Club. He was also active in agriculture advocacy through his appointment on the Government's Advisory Council for Tri-State Water Issues and through his work with the State's various commodity commissions. I can attest that he was very helpful in my office's efforts in the formulation of the 1996 farm bill.

I know that Bob will be missed greatly by his family and colleagues at

Georgia Farm Bureau. Georgia agriculture and this office will surely miss the likes of Bob Marlowe and I salute him for his exemplary service to our State and the Nation.●

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 3103

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I inquire of the Chair if H.R. 3103 has arrived from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is informed that the bill is at the desk.

Mr. SIMPSON. Therefore, I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3103) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term-care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, and for other purposes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read a second time following the next adjournment of the Senate.

PROVIDING FOR THE APPROVAL OF FINAL REGULATIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE SENATE AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 242 submitted earlier in the day by Senator WARNER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 242) to provide for the approval of final regulations that are applicable to the Senate and the employees of the Senate, and that were issued by the Office of Compliance on January 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SIMPSON. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 242) was considered and agreed to.

(The text of the resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

RELATING TO CERTAIN REGULATIONS REGARDING THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 51 submitted earlier by Senator WARNER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) to provide for the approval of final regulations that are applicable to employing offices of the House of Representatives or the Senate, and to covered employees who are not employees of the House of Representatives or the Senate, and that were issued by the Office of Compliance on January 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SIMPSON. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) was considered and agreed to.

(The text of the concurrent resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Senate Resolution 227, the Whitewater legislation, and I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant 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 Senate Resolution 227, regarding the Whitewater extension.

Alfonse D'Amato, Dan Coats, P. Gramm, Bob Smith, Mike DeWine, John H. Chafee, Jim Jeffords, Frank H. Murkowski, R.F. Bennett, Spencer Abraham, Conrad Burns, Al Simpson, Bill Roth, Bill Cohen, Slade Gorton, Strom Thurmond.

Mr. SIMPSON. I ask unanimous consent that the vote occur on Wednesday, April 17, at a time to be determined by the two leaders, and that the mandatory quorum under Rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I now withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed is withdrawn.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1996

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, April 16; further, that immediately following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; no resolutions come over under the rule; the call of the calendar be dispensed with; the morning hour be deemed to have expired; and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and, that there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 10:45 a.m. with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each except for the following: Senator GRASSLEY for 15 minutes and Senator HATCH for 45 minutes.

I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following morning business the Senate resume consideration of S. 1664, the illegal immigration bill.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hour of 12:30 until 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, following morning business the Senate will resume the immigration bill. There are several pending amendments. However, any votes ordered on those amendments will not occur until after the vote previously scheduled at 2:15.

As a reminder, there will be a cloture vote at 2:15 on Tuesday invoking cloture on the motion to proceed to the Whitewater resolution.

The Senate may also be asked to turn to any other legislative items that can be cleared for action.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SIMPSON. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of my good colleague, Senator ABRAHAM of Michigan.

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

The distinguished Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I will attempt to complete my remarks in a short period of time.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise tonight to make an opening statement

with regard to the bill, S. 1664, on illegal immigration.

Let me begin by stating my support for this legislation. It is the product of much work in our Judiciary Committee and before that in the Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. And, in my judgment, although there are parts of the bill that I still hope to see us modify during the deliberations this week, it is an extraordinary piece of legislation which moves in the right direction, and it is in no small measure thanks to the Senator from Wyoming that we have this fine piece of legislation before us. His work both in the context of this legislation and over the past 17 years on immigration-related matters has been exceptional. It is a reflection of a Senator who is deeply committed to accomplishing a job that is difficult, and I commend him for it.

Mr. President, those who refuse to play by the rules who come here illegally become, as a result, a burden on our society, and it should not be tolerated. The illegal immigration is a betrayal of our long tradition of welcoming those who play by the rules. If the Federal Government did its job of keeping out, tracking down, and expelling illegal aliens, we would not have an immigration problem that confronts America today.

By definition, illegal immigrants are lawbreakers, and based on statistics, illegal immigrants are coming here at a very high rate. It is estimated at about 300,000 per year. Our bill to address illegal immigration, S. 1664, deals effectively and aggressively with the real problem of illegal immigration—reforms to our border patrols, our visa policies, criminal alien policies and rules concerning immigrant use of welfare.

First, with respect to border patrols, this bill begins in the obvious place, by fighting the problem of illegal immigration at the border. Our illegal immigration reform bill provides for the addition of 4,700 Border Patrol agents over the next 5 years, a 90 percent increase over the current level. It adds 300 new INS investigators for the next 3 years to investigate the smuggling and employment of illegal aliens, an increase of nearly 100 percent over current levels. These increases will help us address the fundamental, the basic problem of illegal immigration by providing the manpower necessary to address the problem of those who come to this country without proper documentation. That is only a start of how this bill attempts to reform the immigration laws as they pertain to illegal immigrants.

Another category of illegal aliens is those who overstay their visas, aliens who come here legally but then overstay. This bill addresses that problem and forcefully.

First, it establishes the first substantial penalties for visa overstays.

Second, it bars visa overstayers for even applying for a new visa for 5 years

if they fail to appear for a deportation hearing. It also charges 300 INS investigators to seek out these aliens and to enforce the bill's rules.

It is important to keep in mind that contrary to some charges made over recent weeks, visa overstayers commonly are not individuals who come here on permanent family visas. Rather, the bulk of visa overstayers come to this country as tourists or students, then stay beyond the expiration of their visas.

Thus, it is wise and fitting that we should address those who break the law, those who overstay the visa, with sharp, stiff penalties rather than attempting to address this problem by changing in some ways the penalties for those who are playing by the rules either by reducing the number of immigrants who may come to this country or dealing with those who are in fact not creating the problem.

A third area which this bill addresses and which I have been very active in working on pertains to criminal aliens. By conservative estimates, almost half a million felons are living in this country illegally. These aliens have been convicted of murder, rape, drug trafficking, potentially such crimes as espionage, sabotage, treason and/or a number of other serious crimes and are therefore, under the current laws of our country, deportable.

Unfortunately, in the vast majority of cases, our officials cannot deport these criminals because of a breakdown in the deportation process. Principally, the problem relates to the interminable amount of appeals which deportable aliens who are criminals have at their disposal. As a consequence, many of these noncitizen lawbreakers end up back on our streets to prey on law-abiding American citizens.

In the original bill of the Senator from Wyoming, a number of needed provisions were contained. That bill originally directed the Attorney General to provide regulations permitting special inquiry officers to enter final orders of deportation stipulated to by the alien. It authorized Federal judges to order deportation as a condition of probation. And it made other similar efforts to address the criminal alien problem.

I am glad, however, that the Judiciary Committee saw fit to go even further and to add to and strengthen these provisions by adopting four amendments on which I worked with a number of other Senators on the committee to see adopted. These amendments would create expedited procedures for deporting criminal aliens. The provisions would first prohibit the Attorney General from releasing such criminal aliens from custody; second, end judicial review for orders of deportation entered against these criminal aliens while maintaining the right to administrative review.

In short, once the criminal alien had exhausted all appeals available under the criminal laws, the criminal alien