

the current immigration system is a disaster. It is unfair to the people of America to allow 800,000 or more undocumented people to come into our country each year, three-fourths of whom will remain in our country, as they have over the last 20 years.

Today there are about 12 million undocumented people. We have to stop the flow of undocumented across the border. The underlying immigration bill focuses on enforcement. The version that will be before us this week for the very first time invests \$4 billion in enforcement. Those who argue we need to have stronger borders instead of broken borders, those who argue we should have enforcement in the workplace, should support this bill. It creates the laws and the tools to do that.

I might also add I don't believe the procedural arguments are valid. First, let me say this bill has been on the floor pending, available for scrutiny for weeks—4 weeks, 5 weeks, at least. Anyone who argues they haven't had a chance to look at this bill, it isn't for lack of opportunity, as everyone should for a bill of this consequence.

The second argument that somehow this process we are about to embark upon is so unusual as to be unfair, what the Senator failed to note is that the amendments which will be considered this week are an agreed-upon list of amendments on a bipartisan basis. Democratic leaders, Republican leaders came together and are offering over 20 amendments which will be debated on and considered this week. There are amendments offered by Senators who are going to oppose this bill no matter what it says and amendments offered by those who support it.

There will be ample opportunity for more debate on a bill that has already been debated for weeks—a bill which has been subjected to almost 40 amendments. I think most people understand the gravity of this bill, the importance of this bill, and the complexity of this bill. It is the effort of the majority leader, HARRY REID, to finally bring this matter to closure and a vote.

There are some, who for a variety of different reasons, oppose this bill who have said: We will do everything within our power to stop this matter from coming to a vote. That is their right as Senators in this Chamber. It is the right of those who want to bring it to a vote to use the rules for their purposes. That is the nature of this body. That is what the Senate is all about. So I think it will be a fair process.

At the end of the week, we will have considered this bill in its entirety and subjected it to amendment and debate. That is what the Senate should be about, and that is what this bill is concerned with.

#### SUPREME COURT RULING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 6 years ago I took to this floor to express the view that any campaign finance law must be written within the boundaries of the first amendment. It states:

Congress shall make no law, respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

This very amendment adorns the facade of the yet-to-open Newseum a few blocks from here on Pennsylvania Avenue—a building constructed, both philosophically and physically, upon the cornerstone of our first amendment rights.

Today the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the U.S. Congress went too far 5 years ago in legislating restrictions on First Amendment rights. In its ruling this morning in Wisconsin Right to Life vs. FEC, the Court righted that wrong.

It took an important first step toward restoring the rights of organizations to petition the government and members of Congress.

The court rejected an intent-and-effect test for advertisements and instead went with a susceptible of no other reasonable interpretation than an appeal to vote for or against a candidate.

However, and most importantly, in a debatable case the tie is resolved in favor of protecting speech.

As the Chief Justice noted in his decision for the majority:

Where the First Amendment is implicated, the tie goes to the speaker, not the censor:

It is fitting that this opinion should come down as we approach the Fourth of July recess, when we return home to celebrate those freedoms for which our forefathers fought and died.

What better tribute to their efforts than the affirmation of our right—not just ability—but right of freedom to speech and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

This afternoon, we will witness our new colleague from Wyoming be sworn, reminding us of the oath we all took upon election to this body to, "Preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America."

Chief Justice Roberts summed up this case and, in fact, the entire campaign finance debate so well that I would like to close with his words. He wrote:

These cases are about political speech. The importance of the cases to speech and debate on public policy issues is reflected in the number of diverse organizations that have joined in supporting Wisconsin Right to Life before this Court: the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Rifle Association, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Focus on the Family, the Coalition of Public Charities, the Cato Institute, and many others.

In his closing paragraph, the Chief Justice reminded us what lies at the heart of this issue. After quoting the language of the first amendment, he wrote:

The Framers' actual words put these cases in proper perspective. Our jurisprudence over

the past 216 years has rejected an absolutist interpretation of those words, but when it comes to drawing difficult lines in the area of pure political speech—between what is protected and what the Government can ban—it is worth recalling the language we are applying: when it comes to defining what speech qualifies as the functional equivalent of express advocacy subject to such a ban—the issue we do have to decide—we give the benefit of the doubt to speech, not censorship. The First Amendment's command that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech" demands at least that.

It is a good day for the first amendment.

I yield the floor.

#### FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, last week, pursuant to section 309 of S. Con. Res. 21, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 Budget Resolution. Those revisions were made for Senate amendment No. 1704, an amendment pending to Senate amendment No. 1502, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 6, the energy bill.

The Senate did not adopt Senate amendment No. 1704. As a consequence, I am further revising the 2008 Budget Resolution and the adjustments made last week pursuant to section 309 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee for Senate amendment No. 1704.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 309 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COUNTY PAYMENTS LEGISLATION

(In billions of dollars)

Section 101:	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007 .....	\$1,900.340
FY 2008 .....	2,015.841
FY 2009 .....	2,113.811
FY 2010 .....	2,169.475
FY 2011 .....	2,350.248
FY 2012 .....	2,488.296
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007 .....	- 4.366
FY 2008 .....	- 34.955
FY 2009 .....	6.885
FY 2010 .....	5.754
FY 2011 .....	- 44.302
FY 2012 .....	- 108.800
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007 .....	2,376.348
FY 2008 .....	2,495.957
FY 2009 .....	2,517.006
FY 2010 .....	2,569.530
FY 2011 .....	2,684.693
FY 2012 .....	2,719.054
(3) Budget Outlays	
FY 2007 .....	2,299.749
FY 2008 .....	2,468.215
FY 2009 .....	2,565.589
FY 2010 .....	2,599.173
FY 2011 .....	2,691.657
FY 2012 .....	2,703.260