

welfare dependency, welfare that became a narcotic, and it trapped people. I think that our reform of the welfare system was good, intended and long overdue.

However, there have been some unintended consequences that are devastating. I do not believe we ever wanted to take 500,000 basically senior citizens and say that "you're going to be cut off," senior citizens who are here in this country legally, receiving SSI benefits, who abided by the rules, and now simply terminate them.

Let me give you a profile of these legal immigrants who received their notice of termination. Seventy-two percent of them are women. They are over the age of 65. Forty-one percent of them are over the age of 75. And almost 20 percent, or close to 100,000, are over the age of 85.

Are we really going to say that we are going to take close to these senior citizens, the vast bulk of them women, who have infirmities, who have problems with the language, and say, "Come August 22, you are off the roll notwithstanding that you came here legally, notwithstanding that you met all of the requirements'?"

What our amendment does is simply say we are giving, to October 1, the continuation of assistance. And, hopefully, many of these people who have these infirmities will be able to qualify as citizens. It will give us additional time to deal with what otherwise would be a catastrophe for many of these people.

Mr. President, young, able-bodied recipients should be required to report to a job. They should be challenged. There should not be an automatic pass to welfare assistance. But certainly not the aged, the infirmed, those who need help.

We are a country of compassion. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, which is sensible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Who yields time in opposition?

The time will run.

The time allocated has expired.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 145.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 58 Leg.]

YEAS—89

Abraham	Chafee	Feinstein
Akaka	Cleland	Ford
Baucus	Cochran	Frist
Bennett	Collins	Glenn
Biden	Conrad	Gorton
Bingaman	Coverdell	Graham
Bond	Craig	Grams
Boxer	D'Amato	Grassley
Breaux	Daschle	Hagel
Brownback	DeWine	Harkin
Bryan	Dodd	Hatch
Bumpers	Domenici	Helms
Burns	Dorgan	Hollings
Byrd	Durbin	Hutchinson
Campbell	Feingold	Hutchison

Inouye	Lugar	Santorum
Jeffords	Mack	Sarbanes
Johnson	McCain	Sessions
Kempthorne	McConnell	Shelby
Kennedy	Mikulski	Smith (OR)
Kerrey	Moseley-Braun	Snowe
Kerry	Moynihan	Specter
Kohl	Murkowski	Stevens
Kyl	Murray	Thompson
Landrieu	Reed	Thurmond
Lautenberg	Reid	Torricelli
Leahy	Robb	Warner
Levin	Roberts	Wellstone
Lieberman	Rockefeller	Wyden
Lott	Roth	

NAYS—11

Allard	Faircloth	Nickles
Ashcroft	Gramm	Smith (NH)
Coats	Gregg	Thomas
Enzi	Inhofe	

The amendment (No. 145) was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. McCAIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we had 5 minutes before that vote. I ask unanimous consent that there be 1 more minute added so that we have 4 minutes on this one.

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

Mr. STEVENS. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New York. I think every Senator would like to hear the Senator from New York on this one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SENATOR DOMENICI

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am just going to be a few seconds. Twenty-five years ago, a young man came to the Senate. He, indeed, has enriched the Senate with his leadership, with his integrity, and with his very presence. The fact of the matter is, he is the son of Italian immigrants and comes from the great State of New Mexico. It is Senator PETE DOMENICI's 65th birthday. Senator DOMENICI, happy birthday.

[Applause.]

Mr. DOMENICI. I want you all to know that is why I was so careful to protect senior citizens in the budget deal.

[Laughter.]

Thank you all very much. It is great to be with you. I love the Senate. I hope I am doing my share, like all of you are, to keep this a great institution and an important part of American history and our future. Thank you very much.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS ACT OF 1997

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 64

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, amendment No. 64 is now in order. There are 4 minutes of debate equally divided.

Who yields time?

Mr. BUMPERS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, in 1866, Congress passed a mining law called Revised Statute 2477. Here is what it said:

The right-of-way for the construction of public highways across public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

That was the law until 1976 when we repealed it. And we repealed it because there are literally thousands and thousands of potential rights-of-way, which the States could claim for purposes of building a highway across Federal lands. In 1988, Donald Hodel, who was the Secretary of the Interior at the time, established a policy. Listen to this:

Under that policy, a right-of-way could be established by mowing high vegetation, by moving a few rocks, by filling in low spots.

The State of Alaska has passed a law making every section-line in the State a right-of-way, over 900,000 miles. Here is the kicker, Mr. President. These rights-of-way would cross national parks, wilderness areas, national monuments, and other protected areas. These highways cross all of those areas that we have since taken out of the public domain and made national parks and other reserved areas.

If we don't pass this amendment, every State—but particularly Alaska, Utah, and Idaho—will have the right to build roads on every one of those claimed rights-of-way, according to the language of the Stevens amendment. This issue is not an emergency. To hold the people in the Dakotas and Arkansas and other States hostage for something as foolish as this is, would be foolish in the extreme.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute. Alaska has not even been surveyed yet. There aren't many surveyed section-lines in my State yet, except in very few portions of the State. The Nation's national parks have coexisted safely under Revised Statute 2477 for over 100 years. Our wilderness areas have not been paved, despite all the threats we have had. We have had 30 years of the Wilderness Act under Revised Statute 2477 and there has been no complaint at all.

Last fall, we put in the appropriations bill for the Interior Department this section:

No final rule or regulation of any agency of the Federal Government pertaining to recognition, management, or validity of a right-of-way pursuant to Revised Statute 2477 shall take effect, unless expressly authorized by an act of Congress subsequent to enactment of the date of this act.

That was agreed to by the administration. The President signed that bill. It came about after negotiation with the President, as a matter of fact.

Now, by edict, the Secretary of the Interior has determined a new policy will go into effect and he will make