

TABLE 1.—THE IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSALS ON POVERTY—USING A COMPREHENSIVE POST-TAX, POST-TRANSFER DEFINITION OF INCOME—Continued
[Simulates effects of full implementation in 1993 dollars]

	Effect of 1993 changes		House budget plan		Senate budget plan		Senate Democratic welfare plan ¹ (S. 1117)
	Prior law	Current law	Entire plan	Welfare bill	Entire plan	Welfare bill	
Poverty rate (percent)	15.5	14.4	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.2	
Change from current law			3.3	3.0	2.4	1.8	
Families with children:							
Number in poverty (millions)	18.3	17.0	20.9	20.6	19.9	19.2	17.2 to 18.0
Change from current law			3.9	3.7	2.9	2.2	0.2 to 1.0
Poverty rate (percent)	12.6	11.7	14.4	14.3	13.8	13.3	
Change from current law			2.7	2.5	2.0	1.5	
Poverty gap (billions)	17.6	16.2	24.8	24.3	21.5	20.6	
Change from current law			8.6	8.1	5.3	4.4	
All persons:							
Number in poverty (millions)	29.5	28.1	32.6	32.1	31.6	30.7	28.3 to 29.3
Change from current law			4.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	0.2 to 1.2
Poverty rate (percent)	11.3	10.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.8	
Change from current law			1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	
Poverty gap (billions)	48.6	46.8	57.4	56.2	54.0	52.3	
Change from current law			10.6	9.3	7.2	5.5	

¹ These estimates of the Senate Democratic bill are preliminary. The Senate Democratic welfare reform bill is being modeled, but results are not ready yet. The poverty effects are much smaller than that of the bills that were passed because it ensures States have adequate funding for work programs and child care, ensures that children can receive vouchers for housing and other needs after their parents reach the time limit for receiving cash assistance, ensures States have adequate funding for benefits regardless of the economy, and has much smaller cuts in SSI and food programs.

Notes.—The Census Bureau publishes a family of poverty statistics using alternative definitions of income. The definition of income displayed here includes the effect of taxes (including EITC). Food Stamps, housing programs, and school meal programs. Changes in government-provided health coverage are not included, nor are there any adjustments for medical costs. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source.—HHS's microsimulation model, based on data from the March 1994 Current Population Survey.

TABLE 2.—THE IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSALS ON POVERTY—UNDER THE PRE-TAX MONEY INCOME DEFINITION USED FOR OFFICIAL POVERTY STATISTICS
[Simulates effects of full implementation in 1993 dollars]

	Effect of 1993 changes		House budget plan		Senate budget plan		Senate Democratic welfare plan ¹ (S. 1117)
	Prior law	Current law	Entire plan	Welfare bill	Entire plan	Welfare bill	
Children under 18:							
Number in poverty (millions)	15.5	15.5	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.3 to 15.7
Change from current law			0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.2 to 0.2
Poverty rate (percent)	22.3	22.3	23.1	23.1	22.8	22.8	
Change from current law			0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	
Families with children:							
Number in poverty (millions)	26.5	26.5	27.5	27.5	27.2	27.2	26.1 to 26.9
Change from current law			1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.4 to 0.4
Poverty rate (percent)	18.3	18.3	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.8	
Change from current law			0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	
Poverty gap (billions)	41.6	41.6	50.6	50.6	47.0	46.9	
Change from current law			9.0	9.0	5.4	5.3	
All persons:							
Number in poverty (millions)	38.8	38.8	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	38.4 to 39.4
Change from current law			1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	-0.4 to 0.6
Poverty rate (percent)	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	
Change from current law			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Poverty gap (billions)	76.3	76.3	85.9	85.9	82.9	82.5	
Change from current law			9.6	9.6	6.6	6.2	

¹ These estimates of the Senate Democratic bill are preliminary. The Senate Democratic welfare reform bill is being modeled, but results are not ready yet. The poverty effects are much smaller than that of the bills that were passed because it ensures States have adequate funding for work programs and child care; ensures that children can receive vouchers for housing and other needs after their parents reach the time limit for receiving cash assistance; ensures States have adequate funding for benefits regardless of the economy; and has much smaller cuts in SSI and food programs.

Notes.—The definition used for official poverty statistics counts all cash income, but excludes the effect of taxes (and EITC). Food Stamps, housing programs, and other near-cash government assistance programs. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Sources.—HHS's microsimulation model, based on data from the March 1994 Current Population Survey.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WARNER. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. REID. I object.

Mrs. BOXER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WARNER. I now move the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 10 o'clock.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. FORD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested.

The clerk will call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DOLE. I would ask the yeas and nays be vitiated.

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

Mr. DOLE. And the pending motion be withdrawn.

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

RECESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me indicate that at 10 o'clock the Democratic leader, Republican leader in the Senate, and our counterparts in the House, the Speaker and I assume the majority leader and the minority leader, will go to the White House to meet with the President to see if there is

something we can do yet this evening to work out a continuing resolution.

If we are going to do that, we ought to be doing it in good faith and not be engaged in a brawl up here on the Senate floor. I therefore would hope that we could recess until the hour of 11 p.m., if that is satisfactory with the distinguished Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. If the majority leader will yield, that is satisfactory. I think we need to come back and share with our colleagues whatever it is that may have occurred at the meeting, and so I think at least the two leaders will be coming back. But at that time we can make a decision about further action.

Mr. DOLE. So I ask unanimous consent we stand in recess until 11 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:10 p.m., recessed until 11 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. JEFFORDS).

APPOINTMENT BY THE
DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, pursuant to Public Law 103-322, announces the appointment of Gilbert L. Gallegos, of New Mexico, to the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the leaders of the U.S. Senate, the majority leader and Democratic leader, are still at the White House with the President. Let us hope that is a good sign. And, therefore, 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. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, we have contacted the White House. I am to report that the meeting is still in progress with the President. Accordingly, the Senate will remain in session and 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. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 14, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon, Tuesday, November 14; that 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 and the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and then there be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 12:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. DOLE. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, while awaiting the arrival of the Democratic leader, in the meantime, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

DISCUSSIONS AT THE WHITE
HOUSE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we just completed our discussions down at the White House. And I think it was a very frank exchange. I must say that I had hoped we might be able to make more progress and come to some resolution to allow the Government to function in order tomorrow, but that is not going to be possible. We agreed to meet again tomorrow to continue our discussions and negotiations.

I think it was a very candid exchange. We now have a better understanding where both sides are on many of these issues. But we are a long way from any resolution. I think the President made it very clear that Medicare was not something that we can agree to, under any circumstances, with regard to the continuing resolution. And I think the discussions had a good deal to do with the way with which we might achieve a balanced budget, the timeframe within which that budget could be achieved, hopefully some understanding about how we might begin serious negotiations in achieving a balanced budget by a date certain.

So, I look forward to the negotiations tomorrow. I look forward to working with the majority leader to try to resolve the schedule for the balance of the week as we continue our work downtown. I yield the floor.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. I think the Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, accurately reflected the meeting. It was a frank discussion. I, too, regret we could not come to some agreement tonight so we could rush through a 1-day or a 2-day CR, but I think it would not have been possible.

The first meeting tomorrow will be with the chairmen and ranking members of the Budget Committees in the House and the Senate, with the Chief of Staff, Leon Panetta, and I think also Alice Rivlin, the Budget Director—I am not certain—Senator EXON and Senator DOMENICI on this side. And that will be followed, hopefully, by a

meeting with the principals who were there this evening—myself and Senator DASCHLE on this side.

Obviously, we have had these problems before with CR's and debt ceilings, and we have had the Government shut down for short periods in the past. I hope this will be a very short period. I am not an advocate of shutting down the Government. I just hope that by tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow evening, we will be able to say that we have reached some agreement and that we can pass a continuing resolution and maybe a debt ceiling. I am not certain we can do both tomorrow.

I think it is fair to say we talked not only about the continuing resolution, we talked about the debt ceiling, we talked about reconciliation, some discussion of how we proceed, whether you go through a veto process first with reconciliation, whether you start negotiations now on the budget package.

I think the President's concern primarily, and our concern, is keeping the Government going while we are negotiating some of these very important issues. Balanced budget is very important—very important—on this side of the aisle. I am sure it is important on the other side of the aisle. It is particularly important to many Members on the House side where it is very difficult—some of us have served in the House—to pass a debt ceiling and pass a continuing resolution, and there are some things added to it. I do not care if we have a Republican or Democrat in the White House and Republicans control the Congress or Democrats, continuing resolutions and debt ceilings have always been vehicles for extraneous amendments. That is how the famous Boland amendment was adopted on a continuing resolution or debt extension. We have had all 13 appropriations bills put on continuing resolutions. So it is not unprecedented.

But notwithstanding, I still hope we can come together very quickly tomorrow, if possible, and be able to tell everybody in Government this will be a 1-day affair. It may not happen. But at least I think we made some progress this evening, and I thank Senator DASCHLE and the others who attended the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:12 a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, November 14, 1995, at 12 noon.