The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will please report the amendment, as modified.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], for Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 237, as modified.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a reserve fund for the Family Opportunity Act)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 47. RESERVE FUND FOR FAMILY OPPORTUNITY ACT.

If the Committee on Finance of the Senate reports a bill or joint resolution which provides States with the opportunity to expand medical coverage for children with special needs, allowing families of disabled children the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medical program for such children (commonly referred to as the Family Opportunity Act of 2001), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise committee allocations for the Committee on Finance and other appropriate budgetary aggregates and allocations of new budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) in this resolution by the amount provided by that measure for that purpose, but not to exceed $200,000,000 in new budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2002 and $7,500,000 in new budget authority and outlays for the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, subject to the condition that such legislation will not, when taken together with all other previously-enacted legislation, reduce the on-budget surplus below the level of the Medicare Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund surplus in any fiscal year calculation.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I would like to express some concerns I have regarding the Family Opportunity Act. I agree with Chairman GRASSLEY's position that it is critically important to make sure that our federal safety net programs do not create disadvantages for families to work and therefore earn their way off federal assistance. He has made the argument that it is wrong that families, who are currently served by public programs such as Supplemental Security Income, must decline promotions and raises which would improve their situation for fear of losing their health care coverage. I agree and will support an effort to address these inequities and help those families move off of federal programs. The legislation currently contemplated by Senators GRASSLEY and KENNEDY does not simply remove the work disincentive in SSI. In fact, the legislation applies to families who have never been on SSI nor would ever qualify for SSI. This legislation would open up Medicaid to a family who earns up to $51,000 for a family of four.

In this situation, these families would be competing against families who do qualify for SSI and are currently waiting, in some cases, up to 900 days to simply get on the program they desperately need. These are the poorest of the poor. They are the people for whom this program was designed but they are not being served effectively. In my opinion it is unacceptable to punish lower income Medicaid eligible persons presently waiting for needed assistance. There are many of us who would wonder about adding more applicants who would not be receiving the SSI benefit but rather just the certification for this Medicaid expansion to an overburdened system.

In recent years, we have seen a series of rifle shot expansions to the Medicaid program based on specific disease categories or groups. I am concerned that those expansions are not consistent with the intention of the program and undermine its purpose. It would be my hope that we could address these issues in the broader context of Medicaid reform and that the Finance Committee could responsibly evaluate any new federal entitlements to ensure that we are not duplicating existing health programs like SCHIP or discouraging private employer insurance.

This country has 43 million uninsured Americans. This bill, which costs $7.9 billion, impacts 200,000 kids; 60,000 of whom have, or have access to, employer sponsored insurance and many of whom have access to SCHIP as well. It is a higher priority to provide health care to the uninsured with no health options than to create multiple health insurance options for a select population.

I do commend Chairman GRASSLEY for his hard work with Senator KENNEDY on this bill. I know that they have been working on this program for a number of years now and hope we can work together in this process toward a final bill. I look forward to working with the chairman and others on the committee to ensure this bill addresses the issue it was designed to fix.

Mr. DOMENICI. We yield back any time in favor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 237), as modified, was agreed to.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I wish to announce to everyone that we are down to three amendments on our side. There are a few more than that on the other side. I wonder if we could have just a little bit of time. I think it would permit us to work out a number of these. I am going to put in a quorum call. I think it might last as long as 10 or 15 minutes for those who are interested.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLAND). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. First, I want to say to the Senate, we are getting very close. We only have about four amendments on each side. We think we can work them out. And if not, we would not have more than three or four votes on what we have remaining. We need some time to work on modifying these amendments to make them acceptable, in most cases. So we can do that properly, we need until about 12:30. We have consulted with the leadership. I ask unanimous consent that we now stand in recess until 12:30.

Mr. CONRAD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, the chairman of the committee describes it very well. We have worked through a lot of amendments. We still have some outstanding that will require some additional staff time. Also, we need to do a careful analysis of where we are in terms of spending, where we are on a year-by-year basis. This additional time will help us do that final analysis so Senators, when we are voting on a final package, will have a very accurate picture of where we are in terms of the tax cut, in terms of spending, and in terms of debt reduction. We hope we can do this this time and then come back and finish our business expeditiously.

Mrs. BOXER. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I have a question for either of the managers. My understanding is that we have a Senator who will not be back until 2:30. Is that affecting our voting schedule?

Mr. DOMENICI. From what I can tell, we need the time now to do some work. We can't move ahead with any dispatch now. We would like this time to work on it. There is no outside reason for this. It is our reason, internal to our work.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate stands in recess. There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:10 a.m., recessed until 12:31 p.m., and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).