

(A) in subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated by section 3(c)(2) of this Act), by striking “the necessary supportive services will be provided” and inserting “appropriate supportive services will be made available”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (E) (as so redesignated by section 3(c)(2) of this Act) and inserting the following:

“(E) the extent to which the location and design of the proposed project will facilitate the provision of community-based supportive services and address other basic needs of persons with disabilities, including access to appropriate and accessible transportation, access to community services agencies, public facilities, and shopping;”;

(6) in subsection (j)—

(A) by striking paragraph (4); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively;

(7) in subsection (k)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: “, which provides a separate bedroom for each tenant of the residence”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the first sentence, and inserting the following: “The term ‘person with disabilities’ means a household composed of one or more persons who is 18 years of age or older and less than 62 years of age, and who has a disability.”;

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(3) The term ‘supportive housing for persons with disabilities’ means dwelling units that—

“(A) are designed to meet the permanent housing needs of very low-income persons with disabilities; and

“(B) are located in housing that make available supportive services that address the individual health, mental health, or other needs of such persons.”;

(D) in paragraph (5), by striking “a project for”; and

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting after and below subparagraph (D) the matter to be inserted by the amendment made by section 841 of the American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-569; 114 Stat. 3022); and

(ii) in the matter inserted by the amendment made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, by striking “wholly owned and”; and

(8) in subsection (1)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “subsection (c)(1)” and inserting “subsection (d)(1)”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “subsection (c)(2)” and inserting “subsection (d)(2)”.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsection (m) of section 811 is amended to read as follows:

“(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for providing assistance pursuant to this section \$300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”.

SEC. 7. GAO STUDY.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the supportive housing for persons with disabilities program under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013) to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of such program in assisting households of persons with disabilities. Such study shall determine—

(1) the total number of households assisted under such program;

(2) the extent to which households assisted under other programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development that provide rental assistance or rental housing

would be eligible to receive assistance under such section 811 program; and

(3) the extent to which households described in paragraph (2) who are eligible for, but not receiving, assistance under such section 811 program are receiving supportive services from, or assisted by, the Department of Housing and Urban Development other than through the section 811 program (including under the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency program) or from other sources.

Upon the completion of the study required under this section, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Congress setting forth the findings and conclusions of the study.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

AMERICA COMPETES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, as if in legislative session and morning business, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5116 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5116) to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the reauthorization of the America COMPETES Act, which passed the Senate today. I have heard from a broad coalition of universities, businesses, and educators in my home state of Massachusetts about the positive impact of the COMPETES Act on our economy. I have listened closely to my constituents' concerns and have concluded that reauthorization of this legislation is absolutely necessary to the long-term economic health of Massachusetts and the United States as a whole. To continue to lead in the 21st century, we must make sure that the United States has the most competitive economy and education system in the world. The COMPETES Act goes a long way to achieving that end, and I am proud to be a cosponsor of today's legislation.

This bill reauthorizes Federal funding to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research. The original COMPETES bill was enacted with strong bipartisan support in 2007 and was based upon the recommendations contained in the National Academies' report, “Rising Above the Gathering Storm.” That report correctly stated that:

Having reviewed trends in the United States and abroad, the [National Academies] is deeply concerned that the scientific and technological building blocks critical to our economic leadership are eroding at a time when many other nations are gathering

strength. We strongly believe that a world-wide strengthening will benefit the world's economy—particularly in the creation of jobs in countries that are far less well-off than the United States. But we are worried about the future prosperity of the United States. Although many people assume that the United States will always be a world leader in science and technology, this may not continue to be the case inasmuch as great minds and ideas exist throughout the world. We fear the abruptness with which a lead in science and technology can be lost—and the difficulty of recovering a lead once lost, if indeed it can be regained at all.

The fears of the authors of “Rising Above the Gathering Storm” are as relevant today as they were prior to the original authorization of COMPETES. We must keep our foot on the gas pedal if we want to win the global race for jobs, economic growth, and new opportunities for our children and grandchildren.

Massachusetts is an innovation-driven economy and has significantly benefited from the COMPETES Act. A 2009 independent study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT, found that Massachusetts is home to nearly 7,000 companies founded by MIT alumni. These types of companies exist in part because of the federal research funding that the COMPETES Act provides to universities like MIT. According to the study, those 7,000 businesses have created nearly one million jobs in my State, generating \$164 billion in worldwide sales, 26 percent of the total sales dollars of all Massachusetts companies. I know that many of my Senate colleagues hail from States with similar success stories.

Many of the jobs that stem from the COMPETES Act funding are in export-intensive sectors, such as my State's world-class semiconductor industry. I agree with President Obama that we must double U.S. exports in 5 years. But we can only achieve this worthwhile goal if we encourage students and leading thinkers to make our industries cutting edge so that the worldwide demand for our products grows significantly. Only then will we have sustained economic growth and get our country moving again.

Since arriving in the Senate I have carefully scrutinized every bill with our Nation's fiscal concerns in mind. The compromise struck in this reauthorization recognizes the fiscal climate of today while still making meaningful investments in our future. For example, the bill sunsets nine programs, eliminates several other duplicative programs, and includes an authorization level that is only half of the House's proposal.

I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join in supporting passage of the America COMPETES Act.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rockefeller-Hutchison substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time, and that a budget pay-go statement be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The amendment (No. 4843) was agreed to.
(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")
The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pay-go statement will be read.
The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
Mr. Conrad: This is the Statement of Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation for H.R. 5116, as amended.

Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 5116 for the 5-year statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$0.
Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 5116 for the 10-year statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$0.
Also submitted for the RECORD as part of this statement is a table prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which provides additional information on the budgetary effects of this Act, as follows:

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5116, THE AMERICA COMPETES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010 (S. WPSHR\LEGCONS\XYWRITE\SC110\3605ASAM.9), TRANSMITTED TO CBO ON DECEMBER 17, 2010 BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

	By fiscal year in millions of dollars—											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011–2015	2011–2020
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: H.R. 5116 would authorize appropriations for several agencies to support scientific research, industrial innovation, and certain educational activities. The legislation would allow for the collection of fees to offset the administrative costs of a loan guarantee program directed toward small- and medium-sized businesses. CBO estimates that there is no net budgetary impact in a single year.
Source: Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The bill (H.R. 5116), as amended, was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

TREATY WITH RUSSIA ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS—Continued

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, it is my understanding we now are in executive session on the START treaty?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.
Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, we are still open for business and await amendments.
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. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. INOUE. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak as in morning business.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, Last evening the Senate made a regrettable decision to defer action on completing its work on the fiscal year 2011 Appropriations bills. I shouldn't have to remind anyone that we are in mid-December, 1 week before Christmas, nearly 3 months into the fiscal year.
Yet because our Republican colleagues have decided that they cannot support a bill that they helped craft, we now face placing the Federal Government on autopilot for another 2 months under a continuing resolution—a CR.
My colleagues should all understand the consequences of this decision. First, a CR does virtually nothing to accommodate the priorities of the Congress and it abdicates responsibility for

providing much needed oversight of the requests of the executive branch.
Each year, the Senate Appropriations subcommittees conduct hundreds of hearings to review the budgets of our government agencies. Our committee members and staffs conduct thousands of meetings with officials from the executive branch, our States and municipalities, leaders and workers from American companies, and the general public.
The committee relies heavily on the work of the Government Accountability Office, the Congressional Budget Office and outside experts to determine spending needs. Tens of thousands of questions are forwarded each year to officials in the executive branch asking them to justify the funding requested for each respective agency.
It is painstaking, detailed work. It requires great knowledge of each of our Federal agencies, a desire to dig into the nitty gritty details of agency budgets and question the programs and functions they manage.
This annual review is conducted in a bi-partisan fashion with Democratic and Republican Members and staff working in close cooperation to determine how our taxpayer funds should best be allocated.
These meetings, reviews, questions, and deliberations together led to the formulation of 12 individual Appropriations bills. Each bill is drafted by the subcommittee chairman and ranking Member in concert, marked up by it subcommittee, and then reviewed, debated, and amended by the full committee.
A year's worth of work came down to a choice. Would the Senate acquiesce in providing a bare bones approach to governing or would it insist upon allocating funding by agency and by program with thousands of adjustments that are the result of the good work of the House and Senate Appropriations committees?
To me, the answer was obvious. Nothing good comes from a CR. The Congress owes it to the American people to demand that programs funded by their hard-earned money will be for the best purposes we can recommend based on the countless hours of work of our committees and their staff.
Some will point out that a continuing resolution will result in fewer

dollars being spent. That is technically correct. A CR will include less spending than was included in the omnibus, but like the old saying goes—you get what you pay for.
The savings in the continuing resolution come primarily by shortchanging national defense and security. Under the CR, the total allocated to the Defense subcommittee for discretionary spending is \$508 billion. Under the omnibus bill the total is \$520.6 billion. So, more than half of the so-called savings is really additional cuts to the Defense Department.
For Homeland Security the CR would cut nearly \$800 million from the omnibus measure.
In fact, if we look at the funding for all security programs in the bill, more than \$15 billion in cuts come from this sector.
Surely we could have all agreed that we shouldn't be determining our national defense and security funding on the fact that Congress was unable to finish its work.
Who among us really believes we should base our recommendations for defense, homeland security, and veterans on whatever level was needed last year? This is no way to run a government. The United States of America is not a second-rate nation, and we should not govern ourselves as if she is second rate.
The continuing resolution by design mandates that programs are to be held at the amounts provided last year, regardless of merit or need. Moreover, in the vacuum this creates, it is left to the bureaucrats to determine how taxpayer funds are allocated, not elected representatives. At this juncture, may I suggest that I believe we who represent our States know more about our States than these bureaucrats. I do not believe the people of Hawaii elected me to serve in the Senate as a rubberstamp.
The alternative I offered was a product of bipartisan cooperation in the Senate. It represented a good-faith effort to fund many of the priorities of the administration, while ensuring that it is the Congress that determines how the people's money will be spent.
While the omnibus bill we drafted provided more funding than the CR, it is by no means the amount sought by the administration. Earlier this year, more than half of this body voted to limit discretionary spending to the so-