

2016 OLYMPICS

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, more than 100 years ago, four American cities competed to host the world's Columbian Exposition. Elected leaders and proud citizens traveled here to Washington to make the case for their hometowns. After much debate, Congress decided that the exposition would take place in the center of the American heartland—Chicago, IL.

The Chicago delegation had made the strongest case and shown the most pride and conviction in their city. They bragged that their hometown on the beautiful banks of Lake Michigan was the perfect site for the Columbia Exposition and that no other city could compare. Folks from Chicago argued so long and so hard that a reporter referred to their hometown as “that Windy City,” and the nickname, of course, has stuck throughout the years.

The Columbian Exposition of 1893 was a resounding success. Almost one-fourth of the entire U.S. population came to Chicago, and the city overflowed with happy visitors from across the country and all over the world.

Today, Chicago remains an economic and cultural center of America. The city that hosted the Columbian Exposition has boomed into a world-class metropolis. And once again the proud citizens of the Windy City have stepped forward to make the case for our hometown.

In 2016, 10,000 athletes from more than 200 countries will come together to celebrate the human spirit. Tourists, visitors, and millions of dollars will flow into a single place as a part of the greatest spectacle on Earth.

The whole world will be watching the city that hosts the Olympic Games, and in 2016 that city should be Chicago, IL. From Lake Shore Drive to the West Side, it is a diverse and inclusive city that represents the very best of what it means to be American. It has always been a global leader in culture, art, architecture, commerce, sports, and even cuisine.

I know Chicago will shine on the world stage in 2016, just as it did more than a century ago. The Olympic and Paralympic Games are a powerful force for global unity. It is time to bring the games back to the United States.

President Obama understands what the Olympics will mean to our Nation and for Chicago. New construction and infrastructure improvement will revitalize the Midwest; tourist dollars from all over the world will begin flowing to American businesses once again; jobs will be created, revenue will increase, our local economy will be jolted back to prosperity as we prepare to host the games.

It doesn't stop there. This impact will also be felt at the national level. Foreign visitors who travel to the Olympics in Chicago will also stop in Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Miami, Seattle, New Orleans, and a dozen other cities during their stay in

the United States. The international spotlight will be focused on America and it will bring prosperity and good will. That is why I support President Obama's decision to travel to Copenhagen in support of our Olympic bid.

Some have criticized this trip. Some say it is an unnecessary distraction from the challenges we face. But I believe it is just the opposite. It shows that the President is more focused than ever on bringing economic prosperity and international prestige back to the United States.

A few days ago I was meeting with the mayor of Chicago and I told Mayor Daley that I thought the President and the First Lady would go to Copenhagen. There was some consternation as to whether he was going to appear, but because of the importance of the Olympics to Chicago and the Nation, I knew the President's decision was going to be made that would allow him to make an appearance in Copenhagen. I know they are proud Chicagoans, and I am pleased they have decided on strong support for their hometown. The trip will be a short one, but it could make a world of difference for Chicago and for America, because this is not just about Chicago or Illinois, it is about bringing the Olympic Games back to the United States of America. The Olympics will be a boon to our economy and they will strengthen our friendship with other nations.

By appearing before the International Olympic Committee in person, President Obama can make the case that America is ready to lead once again, ready to light the torch of cooperation and prosperity for all of the citizens of the world. He can show the committee that Chicago is by far the best choice among the four remaining finalist cities. For the athletes, world-class training facility and event locations would be very close together, allowing for convenience and ease. For visitors, outstanding public transportation and modern infrastructure would make all events easy to attend. For residents of the city and people all across the United States, Chicago would shine on the world stage and dollars would pour in from across the globe to make it clear it is alive and well in my hometown.

The Chicago 2016 Committee recognizes the importance of the games in renewing old friendships around the world as well as establishing new ones. Its ideals and the value of “friendship through sport” is at the heart of the city's Olympic bid.

Let us support President Obama as he travels to Denmark in hopes of bringing the Olympics and Paralympic Games back to the United States. They are a powerful, inspiring force for unity in a world divided. Let us come together once again to welcome the people of every continent to our shores. Just as the people of Chicago did more than 100 years ago, let us celebrate our Nation by sharing one of the greatest cities with all of the world, by sharing

its greatest city with the rest of the world, that great city on the lake—Chicago.

I yield the floor and 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. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

## CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk with respect to the substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the committee-reported substitute amendment to H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

Daniel K. Inouye, Harry Reid, Sheldon Whitehouse, Patty Murray, Jon Tester, Jack Reed, Ben Nelson, Richard Durbin, Mark Begich, Bill Nelson, John F. Kerry, Edward E. Kaufman, Charles E. Schumer, Frank R. Lautenberg, Carl Levin, Byron L. Dorgan, Daniel K. Akaka.

## CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion on the bill at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on H.R. 3326, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2010.

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Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived.

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

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

## TRIBUTE TO AMY MEYER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a distinguished Illinois resident, Amy Meyer. Ms. Meyer is this year's recipient of the Service to America National Security and International Affairs Medal. This award honors Federal employees who have made significant contributions to our nation through their actions in the field of national security.

Since 2006, Ms. Meyer has served as the Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Economic Growth in Pakistan. In this, her first Foreign Service assignment, Ms. Meyer has overseen an expansion of Pakistan's Office of Economic Growth from a small, two-person operation with a \$7 million budget into a \$200 million initiative.

Ms. Meyer has dedicated herself to leading the U.S. effort to foster economic growth in the country. Through her collaborative approach and the development of a wide range of programs, Ms. Meyer is bringing change to a country facing many problems, including a crippling energy crisis and the growing influence of the Taliban.

Of the many programs Ms. Meyer has developed, several focus on assisting the women of Pakistan. Among them is the Empower Pakistan: Agriculture Program. Through this program 1 million women will join dairy cooperatives where they will collect and store milk to be sold later at markets. Women who participate in this program will be able to earn income from these sales. Ms. Meyer also conducts focus groups for women in her own home and leads a yoga program which airs on Pakistani television.

As the 2009 Service to America National Security and International Affairs Medalist, Amy Meyer is honored for her commitment to working with the people of Pakistan to bring about economic growth and stability. I commend Ms. Meyer on her work in the Office of Economic Growth and congratulate her on receiving the National Security and International Affairs Medal.

## FISCAL PRUDENCE

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I listened to the comments of the Senator from Alabama with interest.

I want to inform my colleagues that despite the rhetoric we have heard it is important to remember that the funds that we have recommended in the fiscal year 2010 appropriations bills are in accordance with the level provided to the committee in the budget resolution.

Second, each one of the bills that he mentioned was approved by the committee by unanimous, or near unanimous, votes.

Third, each of the bills considered by the Senate so far this year have been approved at the funding level that the Senator has noted.

In addition, in most cases—in the Transportation and Interior bills for

example—the level of funding approved by the committee is lower than the amount requested by the administration.

We are all concerned about deficits and overspending, but the root cause of this problem is not in discretionary domestic spending.

The cause was the failed policies of the previous administration that ran up trillions in our national debt.

To remind my colleagues when President Bush was elected the country had a budget surplus. After 8 long years, the country inherited an unprecedented national debt.

What is even worse, the Obama administration and the Nation also inherited a fiscal crisis unseen since Herbert Hoover.

While I understand and share the concern of many of my colleagues over our Nation's debt, they have set their sights on the wrong target. The increases in discretionary spending will reverse the neglect which occurred in the previous administration and will help put people back to work.

The Appropriations Committee will continue to work in a bipartisan fashion to recommend bills which are fiscally prudent and within the amounts recommended by this Senate.

## MEMBERSHIP AND JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the membership and jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, be printed in the RECORD.

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

## JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

(Excerpted from Rules of the Committee)

## RULE 1—JURISDICTION

(a) *Substantive.*—In accordance with Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(1), the jurisdiction of the Committee shall extend to all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.
2. Boundaries of the United States.
3. Diplomatic service.
4. Foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance.
5. Foreign loans.
6. International activities of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. International aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy.
8. International conferences and congresses.
9. International law as it relates to foreign policy.
10. International Monetary Fund and other international organizations established primarily for international monetary purposes (except that, at the request of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, any proposed legislation relating to such subjects reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be referred to the

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

11. Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

12. Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.

13. National security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States.

14. Ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy.

15. Protection of United States citizens abroad and expatriation.

16. Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

17. Treaties and executive agreements, except reciprocal trade agreements.

18. United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

19. World Bank group, the regional development banks, and other international organizations established primarily for development assistance purposes.

The Committee is also mandated by Senate Rule XXV.1(j)(2) to study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to the national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries, and report thereon from time to time.

(b) *Oversight.*—The Committee also has a responsibility under Senate Rule XXVI.8, which provides that "... each standing Committee ... shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee."

(c) *"Advice and Consent" Clauses.*—The Committee has a special responsibility to assist the Senate in its constitutional function of providing "advice and consent" to all treaties entered into by the United States and all nominations to the principal executive branch positions in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
MEMBERSHIP AND JURISDICTION  
OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(July 21, 2009)

(The chairman and ranking member of the full committee are ex officio members of each subcommittee on which they do not serve as members.)

(Subcommittees are listed in the order of chairmen's seniority within the full committee.)

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE, PEACE CORPS, AND GLOBAL NARCOTICS AFFAIRS

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, *Chairman*; ROBERT MENENDEZ; BENJAMIN L. CARDIN; JIM WEBB; KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND; JOHN BARRASSO, *Ranking Member*; JOHNNY ISAKSON; JAMES E. RISCH; and JAMES M. INHOFE.

## Jurisdiction:

This subcommittee deals with U.S. relations with the nations of the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the nations of the Caribbean. The subcommittee also deals with boundary matters, and U.S. policy with regard to the Organization of American States. This subcommittee's responsibilities include all matters within the geographic region relating to (1) terrorism and non-proliferation; (2) U.S. foreign assistance programs; and (3) the promotion of U.S. trade and exports.

This subcommittee also exercises general oversight over (1) all of the activities and programs of the Peace Corps; and (2) all U.S.