

outreach efforts. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church on 100 years of dedicated service to the Grand Rapids community, and I wish them much success as they embark on another 100-year journey.●

RECOGNIZING FIREFLY RESTORATIONS

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I recognize Firefly Restorations of Hope, ME, a company whose tribute to the fallen firefighters of September 11 stands as a symbol of our Nation's resolve and exemplifies the selfless spirit of Maine's small businesses.

Firefly Restorations is one of a small number of businesses that restore and rebuild antique fire apparatus. Firefly's owner, Andy Swift, is a Main-er with a life-long love of firefighting and fire engines. Mr. Swift, a fire-fighter of over fourteen years, has been restoring fire engines for two decades. In his words he has been: ". . . immersed in this world of fire."

On September 11, 2001, Mr. Swift watched from his television as his brethren entered the Twin Towers and sacrificed their lives so that those trapped inside might live. It was at that moment that Mr. Swift resolved to do something, anything, to assist or to commemorate the events of that tragic day. At first, Mr. Swift felt a visceral pull to Ground Zero. As he said, "When you're a fireman, you have a firefighter's heart." But instead, he found a different and unique way to show his gratitude for the sacrifices of the fallen firefighters of the New York City Fire Department.

Mr. Swift made an offer to the New York City Fire Department. He said, provide me with a fire engine, any fire engine, and I will restore it for free. Shortly after the offer was made, the New York City Fire Department asked him to restore a nineteenth century hose wagon, and Mr. Swift was more than happy to oblige.

Restoring fire engines is a costly and time consuming task. Firefly Restorations typically takes 2 years to refurbish an engine, but with Maine firefighters raising \$3,500 for materials and Mr. Swift and his employees donating over 2,500 hours of free labor, the hose wagon was completed within 6 months.

On October 12, 2002, 1 year, 1 month, and 1 day after September 11, the fire hose Firefly Restorations refurbished made its debut at the fallen firefighter's memorial service in Madison Square Garden. Amidst the tributes and memorial services the antique hose wagon stood as a silent reminder of the links between generations of brave men and women who rush into buildings when others rush out. In his own way, Mr. Swift put the ceremony into perspective when he said, "It was probably one of the most moving things that I've been involved with. I think it was a healing process, and I think it was important for me to go through . . . I

was brokenhearted like many, many other people were, and I just thought it was part of the stage of healing."

Seven years after September 11 Mr. Swift and his business are still in Maine and continue to restore fire engines. After the October 2002 memorial service, the hose wagon returned to Maine, and, today, it can be found at the Owls Head Transportation Museum in Owls Head, Maine. On the seventh anniversary of September 11, we take this day to grieve and commemorate the extraordinary acts performed by ordinary Americans like Andy Swift and his employees at Firefly Restorations.

I thank Andy Swift and Firefly Restorations for this gift to our country, our Nation's firefighters, and to those brave heroes who gave their lives on September 11.●

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONCERNING PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2008—PM 63

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153) (AEA), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. I am also pleased to transmit my written determination concerning the Agreement, including my approval of the Agreement and my authorization to execute the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the AEA, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the AEA and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory

requirements except for section 123a.(2) of the AEA, from which I have exempted it as described below.

The proposed Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for U.S. peaceful nuclear cooperation with India. It permits the transfer of information, non-nuclear material, nuclear material, equipment (including reactors) and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It does not permit transfers of any restricted data. Sensitive nuclear technology, heavy-water production technology and production facilities, sensitive nuclear facilities, and major critical components of such facilities may not be transferred under the Agreement unless the Agreement is amended. The Agreement permits the enrichment of uranium subject to it up to 20 percent in the isotope 235. It permits reprocessing and other alterations in form or content of nuclear material subject to it; however, in the case of such activities in India, these rights will not come into effect until India establishes a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing under IAEA safeguards and both parties agree on arrangements and procedures under which the reprocessing or other alteration in form or content will take place.

In Article 5(6) the Agreement records certain political commitments concerning reliable supply of nuclear fuel given to India by the United States in March 2006. The text of the Agreement does not, however, transform these political commitments into legally binding commitments because the Agreement, like other U.S. agreements of this type, is intended as a framework agreement.

The Agreement will remain in force for a period of 40 years and will continue in force thereafter for additional periods of 10 years each unless either party gives notice to terminate it 6 months before the end of a period. Moreover, either party has the right to terminate the Agreement prior to its expiration on 1 year's written notice to the other party. A party seeking early termination of the Agreement has the right immediately to cease cooperation under the Agreement, prior to termination, if it determines that a mutually acceptable resolution of outstanding issues cannot be achieved through consultations. In any case the Agreement, as noted, is a framework or enabling agreement that does not compel any specific nuclear cooperative activity. In the event of termination of the Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls would continue with respect to material and equipment subject to the Agreement.

An extensive discussion of India's civil nuclear program, military nuclear program, and nuclear nonproliferation policies and practices is provided in the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted to the Congress separately.