

and a former SWAT team leader, Sergeant Starzyk was renowned for his leadership skills among fellow officers. Throughout his career, Sergeant Starzyk demonstrated a passion for law enforcement and commitment to helping others, qualities that enabled him to become a respected and model member of the Martinez Police Department. Sergeant Starzyk's colleagues will always remember him for his professionalism and devotion to serving the public.

Sergeant Starzyk was a loving husband, proud father, and devoted friend. He is survived by his wife Shannon, a Contra Costa County sheriff's deputy, and three young children. Sergeant Starzyk served the city of Martinez with honor and dignity, and his contributions to his community and the many lives that he touched will serve as a shining example of his legacy.

We will always be grateful for Sergeant Starzyk's service and the valor that he displayed while serving and protecting the people of Martinez.●

#### RECOGNIZING THE 938TH ENGINEER DETACHMENT

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, it is an honor for me to recognize the remarkable achievement of a group of Idaho citizen soldiers, the 938th Engineer Detachment from Driggs. The 938th was recently awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation, one of the U.S. Army's highest honors. According to BG Alan Gayhart, an Idaho unit has not won this award since the days of World War II, over 60 years ago. The 938th Engineer Battalion participated in Operation Iraqi Freedom from February 2003 to March 2004. The unit operated in the capacity of fire prevention and combat aircraft protection for the 101st Airborne Division in northern Iraq. This was a difficult mission, and one that they executed with professionalism, skill, and excellence. The firefighters worked tirelessly in their protection and prevention efforts in defense of freedom, and I am happy for their safe return to family and friends. I also keep the families and friends of those who made the ultimate sacrifice in prayer as they continue on without their loved ones.

Idaho has a proud history of military service. Her sons and daughters have been serving our Nation in uniform far from home since the days of the Spanish American War in the early 20th century. The Meritorious Unit Commendation which the 938th Engineer Battalion received is awarded to military commands that display exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service, heroic deed or valorous actions. The unit was recommended for the award by the U.S. Army's higher headquarters and was selected by the Pentagon for the commendations.●

#### SONY HAWAII AND SONY ELECTRONICS

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I wish to recognize Sony Hawaii and Sony Electronics (collectively "Sony") for their Electronics Take Back and Recycle Program. Sony Hawaii, part of the larger Sony Electronics Inc., is based in Honolulu and just celebrated its 40th anniversary as a Hawaii-based company. Seventy-five percent of Sony Hawaii's business comes from selling discounted Sony products directly to U.S. military personnel around the world.

Sony has long been an industry leader in the environmentally friendly design of its consumer electronics and information technology products. Last year, Sony announced its Take Back and Recycle Program to encourage consumers to recycle and dispose of electronic devices in an environmentally sound manner. The program provides customers free recycling of their unwanted Sony products, everything from a game console to a mobile phone to a DVD. Under its program, Sony takes full manufacturer responsibility for all products that bear its brand and will recycle those products at no cost to the consumer. Its recycling locations will also accept and recycle non-Sony consumer electronics and information technology products for a small fee.

Sony has partnered with Waste Management Recycle America to utilize 138 drop-off centers throughout the country, with the goal of having 150 permanent locations and at least one recycling location in every State by September 2008. Sony's longer term goal is to have a collection location within 20 miles of 95 percent of the U.S. population at which consumers, retailers, and municipalities can have any product from any consumer electronic manufacturer recycled.

All products which are collected through the program must be recycled using the strictest environmental standards. Waste Management will store, track inventory and dismantle the products into the form of common raw materials that can be bought and sold on the global market. In some cases, it is likely that recycled plastics will be purchased for reforming into a new current model electronics product. Sony seeks at least 95 percent recycling rates, with less than 5 percent of materials going to landfills. In addition, Sony provides full public accountability of how and where the material goes and prohibits the exportation of hazardous waste to developing countries.

In addition to setting up permanent collection centers, Sony is holding numerous, highly publicized electronics recycling events, throughout the United States, including some in the State of Hawaii. Sony also offers consumers credit toward the future purchase of a similar product if they send in their old product for recycling.

Sony has stated that its goal in implementing the Take Back and Recycle

Program is to make recycling as easy for consumers as it is for them to purchase a Sony product. I commend Sony for its electronics recycling efforts.●

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS CATHOLIC CHURCH

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to extend my congratulations to Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church in Grand Rapids, MI, as they celebrate their 100th anniversary. Since its inaugural mass on September 20, 1908, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church has been devoted to serving the many diverse needs within the Grand Rapids community, and I am pleased to join in celebrating this important milestone.

In the late 1800s, as the Italian-American population in Grand Rapids continued to grow, there began an earnest search within this immigrant community for a place to worship that would respond to their specific needs. Led by Father Salvatore Cianci and without a formal structure in which to conduct mass, the congregation was established and gathered in the basement of St. Andrew's Cathedral in Grand Rapids in 1908 to celebrate its first mass. With this mass, the congregation of Our Lady of Sorrows began their spiritual journey by seeking to minister to the roughly 75 families that lived in the area at the time.

During the early part of the 20th century, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church continued to grow and to establish a presence in the community. Throughout both the Great Depression and World War II, they worked diligently to create a permanent residence for their church community. The church initiated fundraising efforts to help support the purchase of a permanent location, as well as to support their many community outreach efforts. After nearly 40 years in temporary locations, their determination and persistence was rewarded with the dedication of the new church structure on April 14, 1957.

Through the many challenges and changes the church and the larger community endured, Our Lady of Sorrows has remained committed to its church family. The Grand Rapids parish is presently home to more than 250 families of diverse backgrounds, including a growing Hispanic population. During their distinguished 100-year history, they established an elementary school; constructed a new convent, rectory, and church; and established a local scholarship for anyone living within the boundaries of the parish. Today, the church serves as an example of an inclusive community and has reached out to people of diverse backgrounds, facilitating an appreciation for different cultures.

Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church is truly an important part of the rich history of Grand Rapids. Their influence and service to the community is apparent to the many that have benefited from the church's spiritual and

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 preformed 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 CO-OPERATION 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 its 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.