

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 Mainzer with a life-long love of firefighting and fire engines. Mr. Swift, a firefighter 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.

The AEA establishes the requirements for agreements for nuclear cooperation, some of which apply only to non-nuclear-weapon states (see AEA, section 123a.). The AEA incorporates the definition of “nuclear-weapon state” from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which defines it to mean a state that has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967. Therefore India is a non-nuclear-weapon state for NPT and AEA purposes, even though it possesses nuclear weapons. The Agreement satisfies all requirements set forth in section 123a. of the AEA except the requirement of section 123a.(2) that, as a condition of continued U.S. nuclear supply under the Agreement, IAEA safeguards be maintained in India with respect to all nuclear materials in all peaceful nuclear activities within its territory, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere (i.e., “full-scope” or “comprehensive” safeguards).

The Henry J. Hyde United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006 (the “Hyde Act”) established authority to exempt the Agreement from the full-scope safeguards requirement of section 123a.(2) of the AEA, as well as certain other provisions of the AEA relating to supply under such an agreement, provided that the President makes certain determinations and transmits them to the Congress together with a report detailing the basis for the determinations. I have made those determinations, and I am submitting them together with the required report as an enclosure to this transmittal.

Approval of the Agreement, followed by its signature and entry into force, will permit the United States and India to move forward on the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative, which Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and I announced on July 18, 2005, and reaffirmed on March 2, 2006. Civil nuclear cooperation between the United States and India pursuant to the Agreement will offer major strategic and economic benefits to both countries, including enhanced energy security, an ability to rely more extensively on an environmentally friendly energy source, greater economic opportunities, and more robust nonproliferation efforts.

The Agreement will reinforce the growing bilateral relationship between two vibrant democracies. The United States is committed to a strategic partnership with India, the Agreement promises to be a major milestone in achieving and sustaining that goal.

In reviewing the proposed Agreement I have considered the views and recommendations of interested agencies. I have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved it and I urge that the Congress also approve it this year.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 10, 2008.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 11:24 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 5683. An act to make certain reforms with respect to the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6456. An act to provide for extensions of certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

S. 2450. An act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

S. 2837. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the “Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse”.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 3:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Zapata, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1527. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a pilot program to permit certain highly rural veterans enrolled in the health system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive covered health services through providers other than those of the Department.

H.R. 3667. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in the State of Vermont for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H.R. 4081. An act to prevent tobacco smuggling, to ensure the collection of all tobacco taxes, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 2617. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify increases in the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans that were effective as of December 1, 2007, to provide for an increase in the rates of such compensation effective December 1, 2008, and for other purposes.

At 4:44 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Zapata, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 344. Concurrent resolution recognizing the disproportionate impact of the global food crisis on children in the developing world.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6532) to

amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 6532. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1527. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a pilot program to permit certain highly rural veterans enrolled in the health system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive covered health services through providers other than those of the Department; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

H.R. 3667. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in the State of Vermont for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 344. Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the global food crisis on children in the developing world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 11, 2008, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 2450. An act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

S. 2837. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the “Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse”.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-7522. A communication from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Coverage Enhancement Option” (RIN0563-AC15) received on August 26, 2008; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-7523. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department