

weapons; eliminating its current stockpile of highly enriched uranium, reducing its current stockpile of low-enriched uranium by 97 percent, and capping enrichment at that level for 15 years; reducing the number of operational centrifuges by two-thirds and severely limiting research on advanced enrichment technology; converting the underground Fordow facility to a medical research center; accepting intrusive IAEA monitoring of Iran's nuclear supply chain and fuel cycle; and satisfactorily answering IAEA questions into the possible military dimensions of its prior nuclear program. In exchange for verifiably meeting these obligations, Iran will receive relief from U.S. and international nuclear-related sanctions. And importantly, U.S. sanctions against Iran related to human rights violations, support for terrorism, and illicit arms shipments remain in effect. Should the international verification regime catch Iran noncompliant with its obligations, the agreement includes a provision allowing the United States to unilaterally reimpose nuclear-related U.N. sanctions.

My judgement on this issue has also been guided by the hard lessons that should be learned when America chooses to engage in military action and war in the Middle East. It is easy to conclude that a rejection of international diplomacy and the JCPOA would shatter the current international coalition, making key multilateral sanctions impossible, and would result in Iran restarting its illicit nuclear activities, leading to inevitable military action. Indeed, I have been struck by the inability of opponents of the agreement to put forth a credible alternative that does not involve military action in the Middle East. In this case, it is simply not feasible for the United States to go it alone. So I am proud that America led six countries toward a historic international agreement with Iran that verifiably prevents it from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

While the agreement does represent the best option to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, moving forward, Congress and the administration must work together in a bipartisan manner and in concert with our allies to ensure that the agreement is implemented effectively. Implementation is critical because this agreement is not built on trust of Iran. In fact, the agreement is built on mistrust of Iranian motives and a clear-eyed view of Iran's past and present destabilizing activities in the region.

That is why the JCPOA establishes the most intrusive inspections and monitoring framework in the history of arms control agreements. Approximately 150 IAEA inspectors, outfitted with the latest training and technology, much of which originates from the cutting-edge work of the U.S. Department of Energy's National Labs, will be onsite in Iran and ready to report any suspicious behavior.

In addition to this stringent monitoring regime, the very real threat of snapback sanctions will work to incentivize Iranian compliance with its JCPOA obligations. According to the agreement, in the event of Iranian cheating, the United States has the ability to unilaterally reimpose nuclear-related U.N. sanctions as well as add on to U.S. sanctions against Iran beyond those related to human rights violations, support for terrorism, and illicit arms shipments that remain in place. And Iran should make no mistake: I, along with my colleagues in the Senate, will not hesitate to reapply sanctions should Iran break the terms of the JCPOA. In short, if Iran cheats, even along the margins, we will catch them and there will be a heavy price to pay.

I am under no illusions regarding Iran's continuing destabilizing behavior in the region and its record during the Iraq war, which includes supporting Shiite militias that killed American servicemembers. From human rights violations to support for terrorism and criminal client states such as Assad's Syria to its illicit nuclear program, Iran is a bad actor. That is why it is absolutely critical that the JCPOA move forward and block Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon, an unthinkable outcome that would make it an even greater security challenge.

At the same time, I support taking immediate, additional steps to counter Iran's non-nuclear activities in the region and bolster the security of our Gulf Cooperation Council partners—who support the JCPOA—and Israel. From the time of the establishment of the modern Jewish State in 1948, the United States and Israel have shared a special bond, grounded in our mutual commitment to democracy, freedom, respect for the rule of law and the quest for a secure and stable Middle East. I have spent more time in Israel than in any foreign country, and my travel and interactions there have greatly informed my understanding of the security challenges Israel faces.

That is why I have been a longtime supporter of annual U.S. aid to Israel, which is currently set at \$3.1 billion per year, as well as additional funding for Israeli missile defense systems such as Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow, all of which are so valuable in protecting Israeli citizens. I support increasing that level of assistance and broadening and deepening our two countries' collaboration in the security and intelligence spheres. The United States and Israel are currently drafting a new 10-year memorandum of understanding to govern the nature of U.S. military assistance to Israel. This is an opportunity to further strengthen our security relationship with Israel and ensure its qualitative military edge.

In conclusion, the United States cannot afford to walk away from an international agreement that is based on a robust inspections and compliance re-

gime and will verifiably prevent Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon. While there are legitimately held policy differences on this highly complex issue, going it alone is not an effective path forward and not in our national security interest. I support moving this international agreement forward so we can begin enforcing it and preventing Iran from developing or acquiring a nuclear weapon.●

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

● Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the outstanding work of the Police Officers Association of Michigan, the largest organization of law enforcement officers in the State of Michigan, representing over 14,000 frontline crime fighters, law enforcement officers, and first responders throughout the State. POAM officers are in every jurisdiction in Michigan—every precinct, ward, city, township, county, and congressional district—and are truly a strong voice for the Michigan law enforcement community.

POAM recently met for its annual conference in Grand Rapids, MI. During that conference, POAM recognized outstanding police officers for exceptional law enforcement work. This year's POAM conference highlighted some of the countless acts of bravery and community-strengthening that the thousands of law enforcement officers throughout Michigan perform on a daily basis. I applaud POAM's commitment to the communities that they serve.

I join POAM and all of my fellow Michiganders in recognizing these incredible public servants and all of the brave men and women of Michigan's law enforcement community who are responsible for keeping our streets safe.●

REMEMBERING DR. WILLIAM JEFFERSON TERRY

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate and celebrate the life and contributions of Dr. William Jefferson Terry of Mobile, AL, who was the first pediatric urologist in the State of Alabama. He was a nationally known and a well-respected physician.

Dr. Terry was born in Mobile, AL where he later returned to begin his urology practice. He graduated cum laude from the University of Alabama and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After receiving his M.D. degree from the University of Alabama School of Medicine, he was an intern and resident at the University of Kentucky Medical Center; he then served as a resident and chief resident in urology at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham, followed by a fellowship in pediatric urology at Texas Children's Hospital in Houston.

His valuable contributions to the medical profession have been recognized by his colleagues. He was honored by the University of Alabama Medical Alumni Association with the 2007 Garber Galbraith Medical Political Service Award for outstanding service to the medical profession and the 2010 Distinguished Service Award. He was also honored by the University of South Alabama Department of Internal Medicine as the 2009 John McGehee Excellence as a Teacher Award. The Medical Association of the State of Alabama honored him this year with the Paul W. Burleson Award presented in recognition of a medical career that encompasses not only high ethical and professional standards in patient care, but includes extraordinary service to physician organizations at the county, State, and national levels. Dr. Terry was a delegate to the American Medical Association for 20 years, served on the AMA Council on Medical Service, and was chairman of the Alabama delegation to the AMA for 7 years. He was active in many issues relating directly to the patient-physician relationship and the quality of care being delivered.

In addition to being a remarkable physician, Dr. Terry was a fierce advocate for his patients and the medical community. He worked tirelessly and successfully to stop the implementation of ICD-10, which he and the physicians he served believed was not practical and harmful to medicine. He carefully questioned the Affordable Care Act and gave of himself extensively towards advancing quality health care. He was a wonderful friend and adviser to me. As a voice from the real world of medicine, his views impacted my decisions significantly. On a personal note, I knew the quality of his practice firsthand as he provided top quality care to my mother. He placed his patients first and was a tireless worker.

Senator BILL CASSIDY, a fellow physician and friend of Dr. Terry, recognized Dr. Terry's commitment to his profession, country, and family:

Beyond serving his family and community, Dr. Terry genuinely cared about the future of the medical profession. He made his passion for creating more sensible public policy a priority, even testifying before Congress and moderating a discussion between physicians, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology. His contributions to the policy making process are absolutely invaluable.

I am privileged to say that Dr. Terry was a fellow American, and a colleague as a physician. He was a blessing to many. Remember his widow and children in prayer. We who were blessed look forward to being reunited in heaven.

Dr. Terry was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, as well as a dedicated member of the Dauphin Way United Methodist Church. He was a man of God. He dearly loved his family, country, and profession. His integrity and work ethic were second to none. Dr. Terry's life represented the highest ideals of the serving physician, and he

was held in the highest esteem and affection by the many he served. He leaves surviving him Elizabeth, his wife of 39 years; his three sons, William, Miller, and Gordon; and his four granddaughters, Eleanor, Sally, Lida, and Eloise.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Terry for his dedication and many contributions to the field of medicine.●

CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, the town of Conway in New Hampshire is celebrating its 250th anniversary this year. Months of observances will culminate with a ceremony this Thursday, October 1, the anniversary date of the signing of the town's charter in 1775 by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth. Appropriately, this commemoration will be held at Founders Park in Redstone, site of Conway's first meeting-house and the early settlers' cemetery.

Today, the Town of Conway—encompassing the villages of Kearsarge, Intervale, Redstone, Conway, North Conway, East Conway, Center Conway, and South Conway—is a vibrant and popular tourist destination, often described as the gateway to New Hampshire's spectacular White Mountain National Park. But the region's human history goes back many centuries prior to the arrival of the first British explorers and settlers.

The area was originally home to the Pequawket Native American tribe, members of the larger Algonquian Abenaki tribe. Along the bountiful Saco River, they fished, hunted, and farmed. The initial White explorer of the region, Darby Field of Exeter, first encountered members of the Pequawket tribe in 1642. The Native Americans' dominion over the area formally ended on October 1, 1775, when Colonial Governor Wentworth chartered 65 men to establish the new town of Conway, named for the commander in chief of the British Army, Henry Seymour Conway.

By the mid-1900s, visitors from across America and also Europe discovered the wild beauty of the White Mountains. Artists came to the region to capture the landscape on canvas, creating what became known as the White Mountain School of Art. King Edward VII purchased 12 paintings by artists of the White Mountain School to display at Windsor Castle.

Beginning in 1871, the railroads came to Conway. Trains carried timber and wood products away from the town and brought more and more tourists into the town. North Conway was reborn as a booming tourist center for the region. By the early 20th century, so-called snow trains brought growing numbers of winter sports enthusiasts to Conway. Ski resorts began to open, led in 1937 by Cranmore, with its innovative "Skimobile" ski lift.

In the 1980s, the coming of scores of factory outlet stores transformed

North Conway into a major shopping destination. Combined with a robust outdoor recreation industry, this ensured Conway's standing as a four-season attraction for visitors and was a major boost to the economy.

From countless visits to Conway, including during my time as Governor and Senator, I can testify that its greatest assets are the everyday people of the town and its villages, who are unfailingly gracious and friendly. Conway takes its unique character not only from the stunning natural setting, but also from its stores, cafes, restaurants, and B&Bs—places where people know your name, and where the small-business owners are right there, every day.

Conway's celebration of its first quarter millennium has required years of planning and countless volunteer hours from local citizens. In particular, I salute the tireless organizing efforts of Brian Wiggin and Jill Reynolds, co-chairs of the "Conway Celebrates Legacy" committee. I know that, for them, this has been a labor of love. I also congratulate board of selectmen chair, David Weathers, and the town's other leaders. Most importantly, I salute the townspeople and families of Conway, who warmly welcome many tens of thousands of visitors annually from across the United States and always make us proud to be Granite Staters.

So congratulations to the Town of Conway. I wish everyone a wonderful celebration this Thursday.●

TRIBUTE TO HAYDEN MEATTEY

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I have been a strong supporter of Special Olympics for many years. It is a truly extraordinary global movement, bringing together more than 4.5 million athletes in 170 countries. This summer, folks in my State have come to admire one especially talented and accomplished Special Olympian, Hayden Meattey of Goffstown, NH.

Hayden was one of only two Granite Staters selected to compete this summer at the Special Olympics World Games in Los Angeles. He returned home to a hero's welcome at Goffstown High School, having won a gold medal in the 800-meter speedwalking event and a bronze in the 800-meter event.

Qualifying for the World Games was itself a remarkable achievement against talented competition. Hayden, a cross-country runner and speedwalker, trained twice a week with his team at Goffstown High School and independently the rest of the week, constantly pushing to exceed his personal best. Nancy Kelleher, coordinator of Team Uncanoonuc and Hayden's coach for 9 years, praised his work ethic as exceptional.

His fellow students at Goffstown High packed the school gymnasium for a rally to wish him luck before he left for Los Angeles. When Hayden and his