

States will continue to lead the world at the new frontier of the nanotechnology revolution.

Specifically, the legislation authorizes a total of \$3.63 billion in appropriations over 4 years from fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2008.

The goals of the legislation are to provide support for fundamental research and to catalyze synergistic interdisciplinary science and engineering research and education in emerging areas of nanoscience by: providing research grants to individuals and interdisciplinary teams of investigators; establishing a network of advanced technology user facilities and collaborative research centers; accelerating nanotechnology research and development in the private sector including startup companies; encouraging participation of colleges and universities; and guaranteeing United States international leadership in the development and application of nanotechnology.

This historic legislation not only helps ensure America's economic competitiveness in the global marketplace, but spurs innovation and research in a field of science and technology that can touch every human life. I thank my colleagues for working with Senator WYDEN and me to pass this truly vital legislation for America's future.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Private First Class Anthony D. D'Agostino, U.S. Army, of Waterbury, CT. It is with great sadness of heart that rather than celebrating his birthday, which would have been November 6, we are instead mourning his death. He is the sixth member of the military from Connecticut to die in Iraq.

Even as we mourn his passing, however, we can celebrate his life. His father served in the military, and PFC D'Agostino continue that great tradition. He lived as a true patriot and defender of our great Nation's principles of freedom and justice. He was a member of the 313th Signal Company, 3rd Signal Brigade, Fort Hood, TX. No doubt, PFC D'Agostino was looking forward to some well-deserved rest and recuperation as the CH-47 helicopter he was traveling in was shot down by a shoulder-type missile, forcing it to crash land. He was killed along with 15 others on what has been characterized as one of the bloodiest days in Iraq.

PFC D'Agostino's mission was clear, as was his resolve. He served as a messenger of high justice and idealism in the best tradition of American principles and patriotism. I am both proud and grateful that we have the kind of fighting force he so exemplified.

Our Nation extends its heartfelt condolences to his family. We extend our appreciation for sharing this out-

standing soldier with us, and we offer our prayers and support. You may be justifiably proud of his contributions.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe one such crime today. At a well-known Atlanta college, Aaron Price left a dormitory bathroom after suspecting that one of his classmates had made an unwanted sexually suggestive gesture toward him. Mr. Price returned to the bathroom, with a baseball bat from his bedroom closet, and proceeded to beat his classmate in the head. Mr. Price did not stop until he had fractured the student's skull, chipped many of his teeth, and caused a life-threatening blood clot to develop in his classmate's brain.

Also, I would like to recall two crimes that occurred in a 90-minute span on September 2, 1998, in Huntington, WV. There, two men were berated with anti-gay slurs, then beaten by the same trio of attackers. The first of the two anti-gay attacks occurred as a 31-year-old New Jersey man, who was headed to the PATH train from a local bar, was attacked by three men. The man was kicked and punched, then thrown down a flight of stairs.

The victim of the second attack was a 48-year-old man who left a different bar. He was grabbed from behind and thrown to the ground by three men fitting the description given by the first victim. The men made anti-gay remarks, then took his wallet. One of the men pulled out a knife, and the victim suffered a cut on his arm and a broken wrist during the fight. Police believe the two victims were targeted because they are gay.

In conclusion, I would like to describe a terrible crime today. Guinn "Richie" Phillips of Rineyville, KY, disappeared on June 17, 2003. His body was found one week later. Josh Cottrell, the man accused of the murder, is believed to have killed the victim because he dislikes homosexuals. Mr. Cottrell had earlier told his aunt and cousin that he planned to kill Mr. Phillips after Mr. Phillips made an unwanted advance in a local hotel. Mr. Cottrell allegedly strangled Mr. Phillips and stuffed his body into a suitcase, later dropping it in a lake.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can

become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

CBO ESTIMATE ON S. 1248

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, on November 3, 2003, I filed Report 108-185 to accompany S. 1248, a bill to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes. At the time the report was filed, the estimates by the Congressional Budget Office were not available. I ask unanimous consent that a complete copy of the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 11, 2003.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education,
Labor, and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1248, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Donna Wong.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 1248—Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2003

Summary: S. 1248 would reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) through 2009. The bill also would amend two programs that are permanently authorized by IDEA, create four new programs, and amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

CBO estimates that the bill would authorize additional appropriations of \$841 million in 2004, for a total of about \$10.2 billion in that year (including the two programs that are permanently authorized). CBO estimates that the new authorizations under S. 1248 would total about \$5.3 billion over the 2004-2009 period, assuming that annual levels are adjusted for inflation. CBO estimates that appropriations of those authorized levels would result in additional outlays of \$4.0 billion over the 2004-2009 period.

Enacting S. 1248 would affect direct spending. CBO estimates that the new state grants for rehabilitation services for students with disabilities would increase mandatory outlays by \$139 million in 2004 and \$1.8 billion over the 2004-2013 period.

S. 1248 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Any requirements on states or educational institutions would be conditions for receiving federal grants; the bill would authorize more than \$4 billion over the 2004-2009 period in additional funding for such grants.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1248 is shown in Table 1. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 500 (education, training, employment, and social services).

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF S. 1248, THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
Baseline Spending Under Current Law:							
Estimated Authorization Level ¹	9,434	9,323	9,506	9,708	9,910	10,130	10,350
Estimated Outlays	8,152	9,484	9,580	9,595	9,755	9,963	10,180
Proposed Changes:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	841	857	875	893	913	933
Estimated Outlays	0	17	547	809	868	886	905
Spending Under S. 1248:							
Estimated Authorization Level	9,434	10,164	10,364	10,583	10,803	11,042	11,282
Estimated Outlays	8,152	9,501	10,127	10,404	10,623	10,849	11,086
DIRECT SPENDING							
Baseline Spending Under Current Law: ²							
Estimated Budget Authority	2,533	2,587	2,645	2,706	2,772	2,840	2,911
Estimated Outlays	2,515	2,569	2,626	2,686	2,750	2,818	2,888
Proposed Changes:							
Estimated Budget Authority	0	198	205	212	220	228	236
Estimated Outlays	0	139	197	210	218	225	233
Spending Under S. 1248:							
Estimated Budget Authority	2,533	2,785	2,850	2,918	2,992	3,068	3,147
Estimated Outlays	2,515	2,708	2,823	2,896	2,968	3,043	3,121

¹ The 2003 level is the amount appropriated for that year for all IDEA programs. The 2004–2009 levels are the baseline amounts for the Grants to States and the Preschool state grants programs, which are permanently authorized under IDEA. The 2004 level includes an advance appropriation of \$5.7 billion in the Grants to States program.

² Projected spending is CBO's baseline for state grants for rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

Note.—Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Basis of estimate: S. 1248 would reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act through 2009. All IDEA programs were authorized in 2003 by the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), and the two largest programs—Grants to States and Preschool state grants—are permanently authorized. S. 1248 would amend those two programs, create four new programs, and amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Most programs authorized under IDEA would be reauthorized at such sums as may be necessary for 2004 through 2009. For existing programs, the estimated authorization level is the 2003 appropriated amount inflated (i.e., a baseline projection). For new programs, if amounts are not specified, the estimated authorization level is CBO's projection of what it would cost to implement the new program. If funding is specified, CBO's estimate for authorized levels is the authorized amount for 2004 with that amount inflated in later years. As noted above, funding for the Grants to States and Preschool state grants programs is already permanently authorized at such sums as may be

necessary, so the estimate assumes that funding would continue at the baseline level.

State grants for rehabilitation services are classified as mandatory or direct spending under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. Although the specific authorization for the grants expired in 2002, automatic one-year extensions under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and GEPA authorize the grants through 2004. Under section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, CBO is required to assume a permanent continuation of the program for baseline purposes. The estimated costs for the bill's authorization of state grants for students with disabilities are projected to increase with inflation and with the number of students with disabilities ages 14 to 21.

The current-law levels for 2003 shown in tables 1 and 2 are the amounts appropriated that year for all programs. Amounts authorized under current law for years 2004 through 2009 are CBO's baseline projections for the two programs that are permanently authorized and include an advance appropriation of

\$5.7 billion in 2004 for the Grants to States program.

CBO estimates that S. 1248 would authorize additional appropriations of \$841 million in 2004 and additional funding of \$5.3 billion over the 2004–2009 period assuming that "such sums" amounts are adjusted for inflation. If the authorized amounts are appropriated, outlays would increase by \$17 million in the first year and by \$4.0 billion over the six-year period. In addition, if S. 1248 were enacted, CBO estimates that direct spending (for the new state grants for rehabilitation services) would increase by \$139 million in 2004 and by \$1.8 billion over the 2004–2013 period.

Spending subject to appropriation

Table 2 presents CBO's estimates of spending subject to appropriation with inflation adjustments for the various components of each title under S. 1248. The estimated outlays reflect historical rates of spending for the affected programs or for similar programs.

TABLE 2.—DETAILED EFFECTS OF S. 1248, THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003, WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION							
IDEA Spending Under Current Law:							
Budget Authority/Authorization Level ¹	9,434	9,323	9,506	9,708	9,910	10,130	10,350
Estimated Outlays	8,152	9,484	9,580	9,595	9,755	9,963	10,180
Proposed Changes:							
Title I: Amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act:							
Infants and Toddlers State Grants:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	442	450	460	469	480	490
Estimated Outlays	0	9	287	425	456	466	476
State Professional Development Grants and Personnel Preparation:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	52	53	54	56	57	58
Estimated Outlays	0	1	34	50	54	55	56
Personnel Development:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	93	95	97	99	102	104
Estimated Outlays	0	2	61	90	97	99	101
Technology Development, Demonstration and Utilization; Media Services:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	39	39	40	41	42	43
Estimated Outlays	0	1	25	37	40	41	42
Access of Instructional Materials:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	5	5	5	5	5	6
Estimated Outlays	0	*	3	5	5	5	5
Parent Training and Information Centers, Community Parent Resource Centers, and other activities:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	81	82	84	86	88	90
Estimated Outlays	0	2	53	78	83	85	87
Interim Alternative Education Settings, Behavioral Supports and Whole School Interventions:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	50	51	52	53	54	56
Estimated Outlays	0	1	33	48	52	53	54
Title III: National Center for Special Education Research:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	79	80	82	83	85	87
Estimated Outlays	0	2	51	76	81	83	85
Title IV: Commission on Universal Design and the Accessibility of Curriculum and Instructional Materials:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	1	1	*	0	0	0
Total Proposed Changes:							
Estimated Authorization Level	0	841	857	875	893	913	933
Estimated Outlays	0	17	547	809	868	886	905
Total Discretionary Spending Under S. 1248:							
Estimated Authorization Level	9,434	10,164	10,364	10,583	10,803	11,042	11,282

TABLE 2.—DETAILED EFFECTS OF S. 1248, THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003, WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION—Continued

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimated Outlays	8,152	9,501	10,127	10,404	10,623	10,849	11,086

¹ The 2003 level is the amount appropriated for that year for all IDEA programs. The 2004 through 2009 levels are the baseline amounts for the Grants to States and the Preschool state grants programs which are permanently authorized under IDEA. The 2004 level includes an advance appropriation of \$5.7 billion for the Grants to States program.
 Notes. Components may not sum to totals because of rounding. * = Less than \$500,000.

Title I: Amendments to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Title I of the bill would amend programs authorized under the IDEA. CBO estimates that this title's additional IDEA authorizations would total \$762 million in 2004 and \$4.8 billion over the 2004–2009 period. We estimate that the resulting outlays would be about \$15 million in 2004 and \$3.7 billion over the 2004–2009 period.

Grants to States. S. 1248 would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the Grants to States program. Because the program is already permanently authorized at such sums, we assume that funding would continue to be authorized at the current baseline level.

The state grant program provides formula grants to states to assist them in covering the excess costs of providing special education services to children with disabilities. Funding for this program currently is provided on an academic-year basis through appropriations in two separate fiscal years: a forward-funded appropriation which is available July 1 of the current fiscal year, and an advance appropriation available October 1 of the next fiscal year. Although the program has been funded by two separate appropriations since 2001, funding does not need to be authorized separately because all of the funds for an academic year could be provided in one appropriation. The program is funded at just under \$8.9 billion in academic year 2003–2004 (\$3.2 billion in 2003 and \$5.7 billion in 2004).

Preschool State Grants. S. 1248 would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the Preschool grants program. The Preschool state grants program is already permanently authorized at such sums as may be necessary so the bill would not change current authorizations for this program. The Preschool program provides additional grants to states for providing special education services to children with ages 3 through 5. The program is funded at 4387 million in 2003.

Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities. S. 1248 would reauthorize the infants and toddlers state grant program at such sums as may be necessary in years 2004 through 2009. The infants and toddlers program provides funds to states for early intervention and identification activities. The program is funded at \$434 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the authorization for 2004 would be about \$442 million under S. 1248. Assuming annual adjustments for inflation, we estimate a six-year total authorization of \$2.8 billion.

State Professional Development Grants. The bill would authorize such sums as may be necessary for years 2004 through 2009 for state professional development grants. The state professional development grant program provides grants to states to help them

improve their systems for professional development and providing special education services. Funds can be used for personnel preparation, in-service training, and other activities. Grants are distributed on a competitive basis in years that the appropriation is less than \$100 million and would be distributed partly based on a formula if the appropriation exceeds that amount. The current state improvement program is funded at \$51 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$52 million for 2004 and \$330 million over the next six years.

Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities. The bill would authorize such sums as may be necessary in years 2004 through 2009 for competitive awards to institutions of higher education and other organizations to fund programs that help address needs for highly qualified personnel in special education, and other activities. Comparable activities are funded at \$92 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the bill would authorize funding of \$93 million for 2004 and \$590 million over the 2004–2009 period.

Technology Development, Demonstration and Utilization, and Media Services. S. 1248 would authorize such sums as may be necessary for programs that provide funds for activities that increase access to the classroom for children with disabilities. These programs focus on services for individuals who are deaf or blind such as video and closed captioned television. Comparable activities are funded at \$38 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the authorization would be \$39 million of 2004 and \$244 million over the 2004–2009 period.

Access of Instructional Materials. S. 1248 would create a National Instructional Materials Access center to coordinate the acquisition and distribution of materials for the blind. The center would collect electronic files by book publishers and catalogue, store and distribute the electronic files to authorized entities free of charge. The department would award a contract to a nonprofit organization to administer the center. The bill would permanently authorize funding at such sums as may be necessary and based on discussions with Congressional staff and the Department of Education on the intent and scope of the center, CBO estimates that the annual cost to create and operate the center would be between \$5 million and \$6 million over the next six years.

Parent Training and Information Centers, Community Parent Resource Centers, Technical Assistance for Parent Training and Information Centers, Technical Assistance and Demonstration, Dissemination of Information, and Implementation of Scientifically Based Research. The bill would authorize such sums as may be

necessary in years 2004 through 2009 for parent training and information centers, community parent resource centers, technical assistance, and activities that support scientifically based research. The regional centers provide information, training, and referral services to parents of children with disabilities. Comparable activities are funded at \$79 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the bill would authorize funding of \$81 million for 2004 and \$511 million over the 2004–2009 period.

Interim Alternative Educational Settings, Behavioral Support, and Whole School Interventions. S. 1248 would create a new competitive grant program to provide grants to organizations to establish practices related to student behavior. Practices could include early screening efforts, training for school staff on positive behavioral interventions, and on-site counseling services. The bill would authorize \$50 million in 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for the next five years. Assuming adjustments for inflation, we estimate that the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$316 million for this purpose over the 2004–2009 period.

Title III: National Center for Special Education Research. Title III of the bill would create a National Center for Special Education Research within the Institute of Education Sciences and authorize such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2009. The new center would replace the current special education research and innovation program and would conduct research and evaluation related to the needs of children with disabilities. The current research program is funded at \$77 million in 2003 and CBO estimates that the authorization would be about \$79 million in 2004 and \$496 million over the 2004–2009 period. Resulting outlays would be about \$2 million in 2004 and \$377 million over the 2004–2009 period.

Title IV: Commission on Universal Design and the Accessibility of Curriculum and Instructional Materials. Title IV of the bill would establish a commission to study, evaluate, and make recommendations to the Congress and the Secretary of Education on design and accessibility of curriculum for children with disabilities. The bill would authorize \$750,000 for 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for 2005 for the Commission. CBO estimates that the resulting outlays would be less than \$1 million in 2004 and about \$1.5 million over the 2004–2009 period.

Direct spending

Table 3 displays the changes in direct spending over the 2003–2013 period. S. 1248 would have no impact on governmental receipts (i.e., revenues).

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUE EFFECTS OF S. 1248

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Changes in outlays	0	139	197	210	218	225	233	241	249	75	8
Changes in receipts											

Title II of the bill expands the scope of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to cover certain services provided to students with disabilities for ages 14 through 21 designed to pre-

pare the students for post-secondary education or employment. These services may include but are not limited to needs assessment, counseling, and training. The bill

would directly authorize these grants through 2009, but automatic one-year extensions under the Rehabilitation Act and under

the General Education Provisions Act would authorize the grants through 2011.

State grants for vocational rehabilitation services have been classified as direct spending under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. S. 1248 creates separate funding for services to be provided to students with disabilities, but there are strong linkages between the delivery of services under the two authorizations. In CBO's view, the delivery of services to the students and nonstudents constitutes a single program for which the funding is mandatory.

CBO estimates that the services authorized by title II would cost about \$1.8 billion over the 2004–2013 period. The potential costs of the expansions could be significantly higher or lower than CBO currently estimates, as caseloads and types of services that would be delivered are highly uncertain at this time.

CBO's estimate assumes that 2.0 million to 2.2 million disabled students per year would be in the age range recovered by S. 1248. CBO assumes that, as under the existing program, the students would be screened to determine as to whether they are likely to benefit from receiving the proposed services. This screening would mean that a significant portion—perhaps 25 percent to 30 percent—would receive few or no services. Of those deemed likely to benefit, CBO assumes an annual cost of \$171 per student in 2004 rising to around \$200 by 2009. This average cost figure is based on program data for 1999, and reflects the assumption that many students would not need services each year and that, for a significant portion of the services, the services would be largely needs assessment including advice about postsecondary educational opportunities. For the purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that states will supply the necessary matching funds (21.3 percent of the total spending) costing them \$54 million in 2004 rising to \$64 million in 2009.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: The provisions of IDEA apply to states and educational institutions as recipients of federal grants. Consequently, any requirements that would be created or extended by S. 1248, would be conditions of federal aid and not intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined by UMRA. (Any mandate for the provision of special education results from other federal statutes). Under current law, states are receiving about \$8.9 billion in academic year 2003 from IDEA, which CBO estimates equals about 18 percent of the average per pupil expenditure for all children. Title I would authorize \$3 billion for state professional development grants and infant and toddler programs over the 2004–2009 period. Over the same time period, title II would make available an additional \$1 billion to states for programs directed at 14 to 21-year-olds. Other sections of the bill would authorize additional grants—some of which would be available to state and local entities. Any costs to match such funds or administer programs would be voluntary.

Previous CBO estimate: On April 28, 2003, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 1350, the Improving Results for Children with Disabilities Act of 2003, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Education and the Workforce on April 10, 2003. H.R. 1350 would authorize different amounts of funding for most programs, would not create new programs, and would not amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Titles I, II, and IV: Donna Wong (226–2820) and Title II: Deborah Kalcevic and Paul Cullinan (226–2820). Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Sarah Puro (225–3320). Impact on the Private Sector: Nabeel Alsalam (226–2666).

Estimated approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DON DUGI

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a noted and dedicated educator, Dr. Don Dugi. Dr. Dugi has been named the 2003 Kentucky Professor of the Year, awarded by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Criteria for the award includes support from colleagues and extraordinary dedication to teaching demonstrated by involvement with undergraduate students.

Dr. Dugi is a professor of political science at Transylvania University in Lexington, KY. He joined the faculty of Transylvania in 1975 after earning his master's degree in political science from St. Mary's College in Texas. After his master's degree, he earned his Ph.D. in political science from Purdue University in 1981 where he wrote his dissertation on the "Political Ideology of Kentucky Coal Producers."

During his tenure at Transylvania, Dr. Dugi has gained respect from both his colleagues and, more importantly, the students to whom he has dedicated his time and energy. In fact, the Student Government Association recognized his talent and love for teaching and honored him with its Teacher of the Year award. Dr. Dugi became the faculty advisor to both the Student Government Association and pre-law students in 1975, roles he continues today. Each May, he teaches a class to prepare students for the law school admissions test. He receives no compensation and continues to teach his regular classes. This is but one example of Dr. Dugi's selfless commitment to the students at Transylvania.

Colleagues also benefit from Dr. Dugi's commitment to excellence. The administration at Transylvania recognized Dr. Dugi's talents and awarded him a Bingham Fellowship for Excellence in Teaching in 1989. In 1998, he became the first recipient of the prestigious Bingham-Young Professorship. With this honor, Dr. Dugi developed a program that allowed his colleagues to investigate the concept of race as both an intellectual and an instructive concern. For this purpose, he organized a variety of events including a film series, lecturers, performers, and artists. The entire Transylvania campus benefited from Dr. Dugi's hard work.

An accomplished political scientist and educator, Dr. Dugi is a true leader in the field of political science and education, more generally, and should be commended for his unwavering dedication to Transylvania University, its faculty, staff, and its students. I ask each of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Dr. Don Dugi, not only for the 2003 Kentucky Professor of the Year Award, but for all that he gives to his students, his community, and his Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

OREGON HEALTH CARE HERO

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I rise to honor a tireless advocate for Oregonians with disabilities. Cynthia Owens has committed herself to helping ensure, whether through grassroots organization or legislative activism, that individuals with disabilities are granted equal access and opportunity. Today, I recognize Cynthia Owens as an Oregon Health Care Hero.

Twenty-one years ago, Cynthia and David Owens' youngest son, Andy, nearly drowned. The accident left Andy with severe physical disabilities. With the realization that she would need to be her son's advocate, Cynthia began working to protect and expand critical services that allow individuals with disabilities to live independently in their communities. Although her son's new disability served as her impetus, Cynthia's work with countless boards, commissions and organizations has had an impact far beyond her own son; her efforts have been felt throughout the disabled community in Oregon.

United Cerebral Palsy was the first to benefit from Cynthia's commitment to the disabled community. She served for 13 years as a volunteer, working with families to help identify resources and services for their disabled loved ones. After becoming a legislative advocate at the federal and state level, she began working for The Arc of Oregon as the coordinator of a campaign to extend services to all those eligible for disability assistance.

With the experience she gained helping her son find a job in the community, Cynthia became involved in larger efforts to find employment for individuals with disabilities. She now works with the Oregon Health Sciences University Center on Self Determination, the National Coalition on Self Determination, and Self Determination Resources, Inc. Cynthia works with groups around the state to train others in the disability employment field, as well as maintaining a database for families and other interested in employment opportunities. Cynthia was recently honored with an appointment to the State Rehabilitation Council by Governor Kulongoski. The Council works to ensure that Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation Division assists Oregonians with disabilities achieve meaningful employment and independence.

I have had the distinct pleasure of meeting both Cynthia and Andy. I am repeatedly amazed by the strong will, warmth and goodwill of the Owen's family, and honored to help support Cynthia and her work on behalf of the disabled community in Oregon. Cynthia and her husband, David, have faced many challenges raising their son. However, Cynthia has turned those challenges into opportunities for Andy and others like him.

For being an outstanding mother and advocate. I salute Cynthia Owens and