

Mr. MOORHEAD. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and (three-fifths having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORHEAD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3056, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Wednesday, September 11, 1996.

#### MONITORING OF STUDENT RIGHT TO KNOW AND CAMPUS SECURITY ACT OF 1990

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 470) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Department of Education should play a more active role in monitoring and enforcing compliance with the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 related to campus crime.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 470

Whereas crime on our Nation's college campuses is a growing concern among students, parents, and educators;

Whereas Congress passed the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act in 1990 so that students and parents would have access to information with respect to crimes occurring on college campuses;

Whereas Congress intended that information on crime be provided so that students could take steps to protect themselves from becoming victims;

Whereas Congress was particularly concerned with the timely reporting to students instances of violent crimes occurring on campus; and

Whereas questions have been raised with respect to compliance with the Campus Se-

curity Act and enforcement by the Department of Education: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in order for students to have information vital for their own safety on our Nation's college campuses, it is the sense of the Congress that the Department of Education should make the monitoring of compliance and enforcement of the provisions of section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to compiling and disseminating required crime statistics and campus policies a priority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today we are considering House Resolution 470, expressing the sense of the Congress that the Department of Education should make the monitoring of compliance and enforcement of the Crime Awareness and Campus Safety Security Act a priority.

It is most appropriate that we consider this legislation at this time. This is the time of year when tens of thousands of young people are filling college and university campuses throughout the United States.

Many of these students are away from home for the first time. They are excited. They are thinking of the friends they will meet, the classes they will take, school activities in which they will participate, and other thoughts which normally fill the minds of college students.

Few, if any, of them are thinking that they could be the victim of a crime on campus. And this is where the problem begins. Colleges and universities are not safe, carefree havens from the outside world. The same crimes which occur in our neighborhoods and on our city streets take place on college campuses. Students are robbed, they are raped, and they are murdered, and many times by other students and many times under the influence of alcohol and other drugs.

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The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act was first signed into law by President Bush on November 8, 1990. It requires institutions of higher education participating in the title IV student aid programs to provide yearly statistics to students, faculty and prospective students with respect to the number of crimes reported on campus in the following categories: Murder, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

In addition to the reporting of statistics, institutions must make timely reports to the campus community of those crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees in order to aid in the prevention of further crimes on campus.

Crime on college campuses is a very serious problem. Witnesses testifying

at a June hearing on campus crime before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-long Learning agreed that crime is a major concern of students, parents and college administrators.

During this hearing, several witnesses called into question the Department of Education's commitment to enforcing compliance with the Campus Security Act. In part, their concerns were based on a quote by the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Postsecondary Education which appeared in the New York Times on January 7, 1996. When asked about enforcement of the Campus Security Act, the Assistant Secretary said, "We aren't going to essentially establish a major monitoring effort in this area."

I share the concerns expressed by those witnesses, and I would like to remind the Assistant Secretary that this law was enacted for a reason. Students were being raped, murdered, and robbed on our Nation's campuses, and this information was being hidden from other students. Students who are provided information on crime on campuses can and will take steps to protect themselves. If they are not informed, they can become victims of campus crime.

The Department of Education must make certain that institutions are complying with the Campus Security Act. Safety of students must be the No. 1 priority. If the Department of Education fails to fulfill its enforcement responsibilities, we will have to consider other measures aimed at improving safety awareness on our college campuses.

One such measure under consideration is the Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1995. This bill, introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN], would require institutions of higher education to maintain a daily log of all crimes reported to their police or security department, and make such logs open to public inspection.

All of us must work together to ensure campus safety for our college students, but we cannot do this if the law is not being enforced. I would urge my colleagues to support passage of House Resolution 470.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 470, expressing the sense of Congress that the Department of Education should play a more active role in monitoring and enforcing compliance of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990, signed into law by President George Bush.

I have always been a strong supporter of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act since it was enacted 6 years ago, and believe that it is important for the Department of Education to make the enforcement of this act a priority. This law was enacted in order to highlight the issue of

crime on campus and to make information about campus crime and campus security policies available to the public.

This law also provides incentives for institutions to develop safer campus environments. I am certain that this issue will be revisited again during the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act next Congress, when we evaluate this program and its effectiveness.

We must continue to do all we can to protect students from crime on our Nation's college campuses, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 470. This important measure calls our attention to the problem of crime on our college campuses and sends a message to the Department of Education to make enforcement of the Campus Security Act a top priority.

I commend Chairman BILL GOODLING for his commitment to our Nation's students, from kindergarten through high school, in transition from school to the job market, and on college campuses in pursuit of a higher education. He is a man who believes that every child in America deserves the best education possible in a safe environment.

Congressman GOODLING introduced legislation during the 101st Congress that was incorporated into the Campus Security Act to require schools that receive title IV student aid to compile and distribute campus crime data. It is essential that the Department of Education promote safety awareness by enforcing compliance with the Campus Security Act. Students must be informed about crimes that have been committed on their college campus so they can take precautions to prevent further crimes from occurring.

At the University of Maryland, President William Kirwan recently approved a plan to install video surveillance cameras on the College Park Campus. This decision followed five armed robberies committed on campus early in the year.

There also has been an increase in the number of rapes at the university. As cochair of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, I have long been a fighter of violence against women. During the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, the Campus Security Act was amended to require institutions to develop a policy regarding sexual assaults. Indeed, it is a necessity that the Department of Education enforce compliance with this provision.

Listen to these statistics: one forcible rape is reported to police every 5 minutes; an estimated 167,000 women were raped each year between 1979 and

1987; the U.S. Department of Justice estimates that 1 out of 500 women will be a victim of rape by a stranger during her lifetime.

Although these statistics are not limited to college campuses, they do focus the need for institutions to keep their students well-informed about campus crimes. They especially focus attention on the need for schools to develop policies regarding campus anticrime programs aimed at preventing sexual assaults.

I was one of the sponsors of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA], provisions of which were incorporated into the crime bill during the 103d Congress. One of those provisions calls for a national baseline study on campus sexual assaults. This study would examine the scope of the problem of campus assaults and the effectiveness of institutional policies in addressing such crimes and protecting the victims. Enforcement of the Campus Security Act by the Department of Education would facilitate the baseline study on campus sexual assaults.

The litmus test of the 90's will be how we restore security and physical safety to our youth and to our citizens, in our homes and in our schools. We, in Congress, are constantly engaged in heated debate about most issues. However, I think that we can all agree that support for House Resolution 470 is essential and that the Department of Education should actively enforce compliance with the Campus Security Act.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ENGLISH].

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 470. In my view, it is imperative that the Department of Education actively enforce compliance of the Campus Crime and Security Awareness Act, an important tool in ensuring our young people's safety at colleges and universities.

Students should be worrying about exams and term papers, not their personal safety on campus. Unfortunately, what we have seen as a general trend is that campus crime has been on the rise. It is imperative that students, faculty, and parents are aware of the number of crimes reported on campus within the prior year. This is important life-saving information.

The 101st Congress enacted into law the Campus Crime and Security Awareness Act as part of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act. This legislation requires that any school receiving title IV funding report to any faculty, student, and prospective students that request it a yearly number of crimes reported.

Schools are required to report in a timely fashion to the campus community on those crimes which could pose a threat to other students or faculty. This offers students, the institutions and the campus community an opportunity to exchange information and take precautions to prevent future crimes.

The Department of Education, in my view, should take an active role in monitoring compliance of the Campus Security Act to ensure that colleges and universities do everything possible to make campuses a safe and secure learning environment.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this important resolution.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon [Ms. FURSE].

Ms. FURSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

I rise in strong support of House Resolution 470. This legislation expresses the sense of Congress of the importance of requiring colleges and universities to receive title IV student aid to provide yearly crime statistics. Students, parents, administrators, faculty, prospective students and the communities surrounding these campuses have a right to know the crime rate.

In 1990, Congress passed the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act. This was to give students, parents and employees access to information on campus crimes. In addition, institutes of higher learning were required to make timely reports to the college community of crimes committed that are considered a threat to employees and students.

Unfortunately, this legislation has not been as strictly enforced as it should be. House Resolution 470 expresses the sense of Congress that we must make a priority of reporting crime statistics on college campuses. The Department of Education needs to be more active in overseeing and administering these laws, as campus crime is a concern we all share, whether we live in Oregon or any other State of this great country.

This legislation will allow those that live and work around college campuses to take the necessary measures to avoid becoming victims themselves. Please join me and vote "yes" on House Resolution 470.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like at this point to appeal to all the presidents of colleges and universities to stand tall and be firm against those who would pressure them, be they coaches on the campus or alumni. There is no excuse for some outstanding athlete to go free after battering women or committing rape or breaking laws in relationship to alcohol and other drugs. To use the excuse that you are trying to save that individual cannot be used when you are thinking about the other thousands who are there.

As a high school principal and superintendent, many times I would have liked to have turned my head on something that someone may have done to try to give that person still one more chance, but you always have to realize what kind of an example does that set for the other 5,000 or 6,000 or 7,000 for whom you have a responsibility?

So when we think about campus crime, we also have to think in terms of getting those who are leading those institutions to stand tall against tremendous pressure, I realize that, from coaches and from the alumni associations.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Speaker, today, the House will consider House Resolution 470 which deals with the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act.

The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act signed into law by President Bush required colleges and universities throughout the United States to provide their students information on campus crime statistics and school policies related to campus security. This was a first step in providing students necessary information if they were to protect themselves from becoming victims of campus crime.

During the course of a hearing held in June by the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning which I chair, some concerns were raised that colleges and universities were not accurately reporting crime statistics. In addition, several witnesses did not believe that the Department of Education considered the enforcement of the Campus Security Act a priority.

Since that June hearing, I have been in contact with Secretary Riley with respect to enforcement of the Campus Security Act. The resolution before the House today, puts our support on the record for the actions we insist Secretary Riley take with respect to improving and ensuring compliance with the Campus Security Act.

We intend to keep a close watch on this issue. I think that we all agree that it is imperative that colleges and universities comply with the Campus Security Act if we are going to accomplish our goal of protecting students.

I would also like to submit for the RECORD a letter received from the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators [IACLEA] in support of House Resolution 470.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AD-  
MINISTRATORS,

Hartford, CT, July 30, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM GOODLING,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLING: It is my pleasure to write to express support for House Resolution 470 on behalf of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators and current IACLEA President Yvon McNicoll of the University of Ottawa.

IACLEA exists to promote the common interest in, and public education concerning, the administration of law enforcement programs including the operation and development of life safety and property safety programs on college and university campuses. It has long been the position of our Association that statistical information developed from campus law enforcement records and crime reports should be made available to the members of the community, and that an awareness of criminal incidents which are occurring will enable community members to take appropriate precautions to avoid becoming victims themselves.

Although not perfect, the provisions of section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 with respect to compiling and disseminating campus crime statistics and security policies represent a reasonable prescription for the

framework of a program of safety awareness at postsecondary institutions. Many college and university security awareness programs go well beyond the minimum provisions established by statute, but there is undoubtedly room for improvement in some quarters. An active program of compliance monitoring on the part of the US Department of Education should lead to better information exchange regarding the intent of the statute and the identification of approaches which could serve as models for institutions whose campus security programs may benefit from enhancement.

IACLEA would be pleased to assist in this endeavor in any possible.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS F. TUTTLE,

Immediate Past President, IACLEA.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I believe it is very important that we provide the public access to information about the crime on the campuses of our Nation's colleges and universities.

When a family chooses to move to a new town or city, they base that decision on many factors including crime rates. When a family begins to decide what college or university they will choose, they also should have the right to know about the crime rate of that area.

I have been working very hard with my colleagues on this issue. In fact, I introduced legislation, the Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1995, which would require colleges and universities to maintain a daily log of all crimes committed and make these logs available for public inspection.

This resolution, of which I am a cosponsor, will ensure that the Department of Education enforces the Campus Security Act that requires institutions to make crime statistics available on a yearly basis.

I certainly believe this is a step in the right direction.

Many States have already enacted laws which require colleges and universities to make crime statistics public. I believe every mother and father in this country should have the right to know whether or not the school they are sending their child to is a safe one.

I think that each student should be able to know what kind of crimes have been committed on his or her campus. I also believe they should have access to information that will tell them where these crimes are committed. This will only help each individual student to take the necessary safety precautions to protect him or herself.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for their hard work on this issue.

I urge the passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Madame Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GREENE of Utah). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 470.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's

prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## STUDENT DEBT REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3863) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to permit lenders under the unsubsidized Federal Family Education Loan Program to pay origination fees on behalf of borrowers, as amended.

The Clerk will read as follows:

H.R. 3863

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Student Debt Reduction Act of 1996".

### SEC. 2. UNSUBSIDIZED STUDENT LOANS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (1) of section 428H(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078-8(f)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) AMOUNT OF ORIGINATION FEE.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), an origination fee shall be paid to the Secretary with respect to each loan under this section in the amount of 3.0 percent of the principal amount of the loan. Each lender under this section is authorized to charge the borrower for such origination fee, provided that the lender assesses the same fee to all student borrowers. Any such fee charged to the borrower shall be deducted proportionately from each installment payment of the proceeds of the loan prior to payment to the borrower."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 428H(f) of such Act is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "the origination fee" and inserting "any origination fee that is charged to the borrower";

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking "origination fees authorized to be collected from borrowers" and inserting "origination fees required under paragraph (1)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a lender may assess a lesser origination fee for a borrower demonstrating greater financial need as determined by such borrower's adjusted gross family income."

(c) REPORT ON COMPETITIVE ALLOCATION.—Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall submit to each House of the Congress a legislative proposal that would permit the Secretary to allocate the right to make subsidized and unsubsidized student loans on the basis of competitive bidding. Such proposal shall include provision to ensure that any payments received from such competitive bidding are equally allocated to deficit reduction and to pro rata reduction of origination fees in both guaranteed and direct student loans.

### SEC. 3. STUDY OF LOAN FEES.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Education shall conduct a statistical analysis of the subsidized and unsubsidized student loan programs under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to gather data on lenders' use of loan fees and to determine if there are any anomalies that would indicate any institutional, programmatic or socioeconomic discrimination in the assessing or waiving such fees.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Education shall submit to each House of the Congress a report on the study required by subsection