

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.

□ 1430

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