

My bill would ensure that parents are fully aware of their rights to bring a third-party advocate to an IEP meeting to ensure that their child is getting the most comprehensive and disability-specific IEP plan possible.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very basic, commonsense bill that builds on the need to ensure that every one of every ability has their right to pursue a fulfilled life, a pursuit of happiness.

For those living with intellectual, physical, and developmental disabilities, far too often, they are restrained and restricted from doing so because they are not provided the broad access to a quality education.

In this case, we simply remind school districts that parents have the right to have a third party standing beside them navigating that system, and in the end, I think more individuals with disabilities will attain the education opportunities they so deserve.

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. HOUCHIN), who serves on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and is celebrating her birthday today.

Mrs. HOUCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of a critical piece of legislation, the Think Differently about Education Act, as a proud cosponsor.

This bill is about empowering families, ensuring transparency, and providing the necessary support to students with disabilities as they navigate their educational journey.

Each year, in thousands of schools across the Nation, individualized education program meetings, or IEP meetings, are taking place. Parents and school staff come together to develop a personalized plan that addresses the unique needs of every child.

However, many parents face these meetings feeling overwhelmed and unsure. Some may not realize they have a right to bring an advocate, therapist, or lawyer to help them through the process. Unfortunately, most parents sit in these meetings without the support they deserve.

This is where the Think Differently about Education Act steps in, a simple, commonsense solution, but one that can make a world of difference. It would require K-12 schools to inform parents of their right to bring a third-party advocate to IEP meetings.

By empowering parents with this knowledge, we can ensure they are fully supported as they advocate for their child's education.

This isn't just about informing parents. It is about creating a culture where families feel supported and engaged in their child's educational journey.

Every child deserves a quality education that meets their unique needs,

and every family deserves to be empowered to advocate for their child.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Think Differently about Education Act so that we can support more families on this journey.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the Think Differently about Education Act is a bipartisan bill that requires schools to notify parents of their right under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to bring an expert with specialized knowledge or expertise regarding their child to individualized education program meetings.

While parents clearly have this right under current law, they might not always be appropriately informed about their rights. This legislation ensures that parents will know that they can include experts who can assist them in shaping an IEP that meets the student's individual needs.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

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

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, all children, including children with learning disabilities, deserve a high-quality education that prepares them for full participation in society.

H.R. 4259, the Think Differently about Education Act of 2023, builds upon the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, which gives teachers, parents, and schools the tools to ensure students in special education receive the opportunities they deserve.

H.R. 4259 would make it easier for families to ensure their children will have the tools they need to succeed in school. Every child has the potential to flourish when just given the right support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4259, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5646) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5646

*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 “Stop Campus Hazing Act”.

#### SEC. 2. INCLUSION OF HAZING INCIDENTS IN ANNUAL SECURITY REPORTS.

(a) STATISTICS ON HAZING INCIDENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 485(f)(1)(F) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)(F)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i)(IX), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) of hazing incidents that were reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies.”.

(2) COMPILATION OF HAZING INCIDENTS.—Section 485(f)(7) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(7)) is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: “For hazing incidents referred to in clause (iv) of paragraph (1)(F), such statistics shall be compiled per each single hazing incident and in accordance with the definition of the term ‘hazing’ in paragraph (6)(A)(vi), and if the same person or persons commit more than one hazing act, and the time and place intervals separating each such act are insignificant, such acts shall be reported as a single hazing incident.”.

(3) BEGINNING OF COMPILATION OF HAZING STATISTICS.—Not later than January 1 of the first year after the date of enactment of this Act, each eligible institution participating in any program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.), other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall begin to collect statistics on hazing incidents for the purpose of complying with clause (iv) of section 485(f)(1)(F) of such Act, as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(4) DEFINITION OF HAZING.—Section 485(f)(6)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) The term ‘hazing’, for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents under paragraph (1)(F)(iv), means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

“(I) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

“(II) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—

“(aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;

“(bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

“(cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;

“(dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

“(ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm

through the use of threatening words or conduct;

“(ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

“(gg) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.”.

(5) DEFINITION OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION.—Section 485(f)(6)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vi) The term ‘student organization’, for purposes of reporting under paragraph (1)(F)(iv) and paragraph (9)(A), means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.”.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY AND PREVENTION PROGRAM ON HAZING.—Section 485(f)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

“(K) A statement of current policies relating to hazing (as defined by the institution), how to report incidents of such hazing, and the process used to investigate such incidents of hazing, and information on applicable local, State, and Tribal laws on hazing (as defined by such local, State, and Tribal laws).

“(L) A statement of policy regarding prevention and awareness programs related to hazing (as defined by the institution) that includes a description of research-informed campus-wide prevention programs designed to reach students, staff, and faculty, which includes—

“(i) the information referred to in subparagraph (K); and

“(ii) primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before hazing occurs, which may include skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply with respect to the annual security report required under section 485(f)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)) for the calendar year that is 2 years after such date of enactment, including any data collected on or after such effective date, and any subsequent report required under such section.

### SEC. 3. CAMPUS HAZING TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (9) through (18) as paragraphs (10) through (19), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9)(A) Each institution participating in any program under this title, other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall develop, in accordance with the institution’s statement of policy relating to hazing under paragraph (1)(K), a report (which shall be referred to as the ‘Campus Hazing Transparency Report’) summarizing findings concerning any student organization (except that this shall only apply to student organizations that are established or recognized by the institution) found to be in violation of an institution’s standards of conduct relating to

hazing, as defined by the institution, (hereinafter referred to in this paragraph as a ‘hazing violation’) that requires the institution to—

“(i) beginning July 1, 2025, collect information with respect to hazing incidents at the institution;

“(ii) not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of the Stop Campus Hazing Act, make the Campus Hazing Transparency Report publicly available on the public website of the institution; and

“(iii) not less frequently than 2 times each year, update the Campus Hazing Transparency Report to include, for the period beginning on the date on which the Report was last published and ending on the date on which such update is submitted, each incident involving a student organization for which a finding of responsibility is issued relating to a hazing violation, including—

“(I) the name of such student organization;

“(II) a general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility, including whether the violation involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs, the findings of the institution, and any sanctions placed on the student organization by the institution, as applicable; and

“(III) the dates on which—

“(aa) the incident was alleged to have occurred;

“(bb) the investigation into the incident was initiated;

“(cc) the investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred; and

“(dd) the institution provided notice to the student organization that the incident resulted in a hazing violation.

“(B) The Campus Hazing Transparency Report may include—

“(i) to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph, information that—

“(I) is included as part of a report published by the institution; and

“(II) meets the requirements of the Campus Hazing Transparency Report; and

“(ii) any additional information—

“(I) determined by the institution to be necessary; or

“(II) reported as required by State law.

“(C) The Campus Hazing Transparency Report shall not include any personally identifiable information, including any information that would reveal personally identifiable information, about any individual student in accordance with section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (commonly known as the ‘Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974’).

“(D) The institution shall publish, in a prominent location on the public website of the institution, the Campus Hazing Transparency Report, including—

“(i) a statement notifying the public of the annual availability of statistics on hazing pursuant to the report required under paragraph (1)(F), including a link to such report;

“(ii) information about the institution’s policies relating to hazing under paragraph (1)(K) and applicable local, State, and Tribal laws on hazing; and

“(iii) the information included in each update required under subparagraph (A)(iii), which shall be maintained for a period of 5 calendar years from the date of publication of such update.

“(E) The institution may include, as part of the publication of the Campus Hazing Transparency Report under subparagraph (D), a description of the purposes of, and differences between—

“(i) the report required under paragraph (1)(F); and

“(ii) the Campus Hazing Transparency Report required under this paragraph.

“(F) For purposes of this paragraph, the definition of ‘campus’ under paragraph (6)(A)(ii) shall not apply.

“(G) An institution described in subparagraph (A) is not required to—

“(i) develop the Campus Hazing Transparency Report under this subsection until such institution has a finding of a hazing violation; or

“(ii) update the Campus Hazing Transparency Report in accordance with clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) for a period described in such clause if such institution does not have a finding of a hazing violation for such period.”.

### SEC. 4. JEANNE CLERY CAMPUS SAFETY ACT.

Paragraph (19) of section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(19)), as so redesignated, is amended by striking ‘‘Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act’’ and inserting ‘‘Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act’’.

### SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to affect the rights (including remedies and procedures) available to persons under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States or rights to due process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOLINARO). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 5646.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Stop Campus Hazing Act, H.R. 5646.

Given that it is National Hazing Prevention Week, I am pleased that we are considering this bipartisan bill. H.R. 5646 will help ensure that our campuses remain safe environments for all students.

Safety is a top priority for the Committee on Education and the Workforce’s agenda and is boldly highlighted in H.R. 5646.

Hazing has been a persistent problem in America’s postsecondary education. In fact, a national study on hazing found 55 percent of college students involved in clubs, teams, and organizations experienced hazing. The same report found students’ exposure to hazing prevention efforts is limited.

Since the year 2000, there have been more than 100 hazing-related deaths.

On September 21, 2023, Republican and Democratic lawmakers introduced the Stop Campus Hazing Act with the aim to combat hazing and protect students across the country. The House Committee on Education and the Workforce passed this bill on September 11, 2024.

If enacted, the bill would do the following.

First, the bill would add hazing incidents to the Clery Act "Annual Security Report," enhancing the transparency of campus crime statistics.

Second, the bill would require universities to develop campus-wide educational programs aimed at preventing hazing. Additionally, it requires an institution to report publicly on their websites the findings of student organizations' hazing violations so students and parents can make informed choices on whether or not to join student organizations.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act is a result of tireless advocacy from affected families, campus safety professionals, and dedicated organizations. The legislation responds to the needs of these stakeholders while also balancing any additional burden on institutions.

This is why this legislation is so critical. It respects institutions' existing processes and provides clear guidance on reporting and transparency.

Hazing is a persistent issue that endangers young lives and undermines the very promise of an educational environment conducive to learning.

By strengthening policies around hazing prevention and reporting, we are reinforcing the message that student safety comes first. With that, let's pass the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, extracurricular groups, athletic teams, and on-campus organizations are formed to serve common objectives while providing a safe and welcoming environment for students.

However, hazing is a dangerous and yet all-too-common practice that runs counter to the values of these organizations and threatens student health and safety.

Too many lives have already been lost because of hazing, including one in my State of Virginia. In 2021, Adam Oakes, a freshman at Virginia Commonwealth University, tragically died because of an alcohol-related hazing incident at a fraternity.

Regrettably, since 2000, there have been over 100 hazing-related deaths on college campuses nationally.

The fact is that nothing can lessen the agony of losing a child or a friend. However, I am hopeful that from these tragedies, Congress can step in and help students and families avoid future tragedies.

We are here today because of the tireless advocacy of families and friends who have lost loved ones from hazing. For years, these families have worked to advance State and Federal policies to end hazing and protect students. Some of those families have joined us in the gallery today.

The bipartisan Stop Campus Hazing Act, H.R. 5646, would protect students from hazing on college campuses by improving reporting and prevention standards.

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Specifically, it mandates that colleges and universities report hazing occurrences in their annual Clery reports, the incidents of crime reports, establishes campus-wide anti-hazing education programs and increases transparency about past hazing incidents so students can make informed decisions about joining campus organizations. Taken together, these policies create a roadmap for a cultural shift in hazing on our campuses that will save students' lives.

I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) for their leadership on this issue.

I support H.R. 5646 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5646, the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

This legislation, which is long overdue, will finally provide additional protection for students on college campuses nationwide. This is a bipartisan product years in the making. It includes provisions from two previous anti-hazing bills, including a piece of legislation I was proud to lead on called the END ALL Hazing Act.

Simply put, the Stop Campus Hazing Act would improve hazing reporting and prevention on college campuses, including by requiring hazing incidents to be reported by institutions in their annual security report, also known as the Clery report.

The bill also outlines a responsible definition of "hazing" so the campus safety professionals can analyze if a reported incident may constitute hazing for the Clery report.

This definition will help students, parents, and the public have access and increased transparency into student organizations on campuses who have reported incidents of hazing.

Finally, this bill builds upon the actions many States have taken, including Pennsylvania, to ensure that State laws are respected when any investigations are conducted.

Mr. Speaker, none of this would be possible without the long and tireless work of many advocates, including Evelyn and Jim Piazza. Evelyn and Jim are the parents of Tim Piazza, who tragically passed away in February 2017 at Penn State as a direct result of a hazing ritual at his fraternity. Tomorrow would have been Tim's 27th birthday.

In the face of this unspeakable tragedy, Evelyn and Jim have been at the forefront of efforts in Pennsylvania, here in Congress, and in other States around the country to speak about the dangers of hazing and enact change in Tim's honor.

In fact, the legislation before us today is shaped by the work of the

Timothy J. Piazza Center for Fraternity and Sorority Research and Reform at Penn State, which Evelyn and Jim played a direct role in establishing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the numerous individuals and organizations that helped bring this legislation to the floor today, including Congresswoman MCBATH, Congressman DUNCAN, the National Panhellenic Conference, the North American Interfraternity Conference, the Clery Center, the Anti-Hazing Coalition, and many others.

As we recognize National Hazing Prevention Week this week, I am proud that we can come together in a bipartisan manner to protect students nationwide in an effort to ensure that no one will have to experience what the Piazza family has over the past 7 years.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the lead sponsor on the legislation.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I think this is truly one of the best representative policies for bipartisanship. When our children are dying and when our children are no longer safe in their environments, when they are simply going to school to get an education, I cannot think of a greater time for bipartisanship. I thank Congressmen OWENS, SCOTT, and DUNCAN so very much for their willingness to save our children.

My son, Jordan, was killed in a shooting in 2012, so I know the pain of losing a child. I know the hole that it leaves in your soul and the questions it leaves you behind to dwell on; the feelings of guilt and yearning to do anything that you can to reverse the irreversible and to spend just a little bit more time with that person who was taken from you far too soon. You want to tell them all the things that you wish that you could have during their short time here on Earth, but we know that we are not that lucky.

The only thing that we can do now is harness that pain and try to do something positive with it. Harness it and try to make a lasting change that will prevent other families from suffering a similar tragedy. We must try to create a legacy that truly speaks to the memory of that person that you loved so deeply.

This is the reason why I came to Congress, and the same reason why Jeanne Clery's parents took their power back and got the Clery Act signed into law after the tragic killing of their daughter on campus in 1986.

Jeanne Clery's parents made the same argument that I have heard time and time again from families all over this country who have lost loved ones to hazing at colleges and universities: If we had only known; if only we had been made aware sooner; if only we had been given a clearer picture of the situation that took our child away from us, maybe we could have done something.

That is what this bill is about. It is about transparency and accountability, empowering students and families so that they can make informed decisions about the schools that they attend or the clubs that they join.

It is about ensuring that college remains a place of new beginnings and hope for our children's future. It is simply about just saving lives.

I thank all of the families who have been working on this effort for so many years and who are watching from home but also watching here with us today in our House gallery.

I thank Hank Nuwer for his years of meticulous research on the history of hazing deaths in this country.

I thank Representatives JEFF DUNCAN and GLENN THOMPSON for their commitment to helping to see this bill through.

I thank Chairwoman FOXX, Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT and their staff for coming together on this truly critical issue.

With efforts like these we are showing the American people that regardless of what they see on social media or whatever they see on TV, there are still people in Washington who are willing to put partisanship aside, engage in good faith together, and do the hard work that is so necessary to make positive change for the folks that are relying on us back home.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill. I am so encouraged by this measure to come together to say the least of these, to save our children. They deserve so much more from us, and in these moments today we are giving them what they deserve, a chance to survive, a chance to grow and to prosper, and a chance to be in America the way it is designed for them to be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair respectfully and very politely reminds Members that the rules don't allow references to persons in the gallery.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of H.R. 5646, the Stop Campus Hazing Act, legislation that I have been the lead Republican cosponsor of for the past three Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago last Saturday, a young man named Tucker Hipps, a senior counselor at Palmetto Boys State, and a political science major like myself at my alma mater Clemson University, was found in the waters of Lake Hartwell, having fallen off a bridge in an apparent and suspected incident of campus hazing.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years later, the Hipps family, who are with us today, are still searching for justice for Tucker. I continue to pray that they find those answers.

I am proud of the South Carolina State legislature that they named their campus hazing legislation after Tucker.

Today, I am proud to bring bipartisan legislation to the House floor along with my friend that you just heard from, my colleague Congresswoman MCBATH, to honor Tucker's memory and the memories of hundreds of other campus hazing victims by mandating greater transparency in fraternity hazing reporting.

No parent should have to endure what Gary and Cindy Hipps have had to go through, the senseless loss of a beloved son. The, as yet, fruitless search for answers or bringing those responsible to justice.

Yet, in Tucker's loss and the loss of so many others, we may learn lessons that inform the policy choice that we make today.

We act today so that parents may know and make informed decisions about the colleges that they send their kids off to.

I thank all the people involved in this legislation that has taken way too long, from Cindy Hipps to the Clery Center to the DeVercelly family. I thank them for being here today. I thank Chairwoman FOXX and Ranking Member SCOTT for their support, as well as Clemson University and the fraternal councils for realizing the need to move forward with these reforms. I thank the sponsor of this bill, Congresswoman MCBATH, for all her tireless efforts to bring us here today.

May God bless the memory of Tucker Hipps, and in his memory, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a list of names of students who died from hazing-related activities. This is a list of known hazing deaths from 1847 to 2023. These are the names that we honor today with this legislation.

Year, Name, Institution, State:

1847, Jonathan D. Torrence, Amherst College, Massachusetts; 1873, Mortimer N. Leggett, Cornell University, New York; 1884, Frederick Schwatka Strang, United States Naval Academy, Maryland; 1892, Wilkins Ruskin, Yale University, Connecticut; 1899, Edward F. Berkeley, Cornell University, New York; 1900, Hugh C. Moore, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts; 1900, Oscar Booz, United States Military Academy, New York; 1903, Martin Loew, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland; 1905, Stuart L. Pierson, Kenyon College, Ohio; 1905, James R. Branch, Jr., United States Naval Academy, Maryland; 1906, William Miller, Stanford University, California; 1908, Emil S. (Ernie) Gram, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Massachusetts; 1912, Isaac William Rand, University of North Carolina, North Carolina; 1913, Francis W. Obenchain, Purdue University, Indiana; 1914, William R. Bowlus, St. John's Military College, Maryland; 1915, Thurber Sweet, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia; 1915, Eldridge Scott Griffith, University of Kentucky, Kentucky.

1915-1916, Ludwig Von Gerichten, New Mexico Military Institute, New Mexico; 1916, Paul N. Blue, Morningside College, Iowa; 1916, William Lifson, University of Pennsyl-

vania, Pennsylvania; 1917, William Ashcom Bullock, College of the City of New York, New York; 1919, Frank McCullough, Colgate University, New York; 1921, Leighton Mount, Northwestern University, Illinois; 1922, William Duncan Saunders, Hamilton College, New York; 1923, Glenn Kersh, University of Alabama, Alabama; 1923, Ainsworth Brown, Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania; 1923, Louis Aubere, Northwestern University, Illinois; 1925, Reginald Stringfellow, University of Utah, Utah; 1928, Nolte McElroy, University of Texas, Texas; 1929, Orsa George Steinmetz Jr., Indiana University, Indiana; 1931, Lloyd Neuman Aune, Stout Institute, Wisconsin; 1934, Paul Kutch, Oregon State University, Oregon; 1935, Richard Wendell Beitzel, Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

1936, Willie B. Barkley, Mississippi State University (then Mississippi State College), Mississippi; 1940, Hubert L. (Hugo) Spake Jr., University of Missouri, Missouri; 1945, Robert G. Perry, St. Louis University, Missouri; 1948, James (Jim) Irvin Peterson, Montana State University, Montana; 1949, Hale Thompson Gehl, Brown University, Rhode Island; 1950, Gerald Loren Foletta, University of California, Berkeley, California; 1950, Dean J. Niswonger, Wittenberg University, Ohio; 1951, Allen Kaplan, Northwestern State College, Louisiana; 1951, Thomas Kleppner, University of Miami, Florida; 1951, Fred E. Evens, University of Miami, Florida; 1953, Calvin Dougherty, Milligan College, Tennessee; 1954, Peter Mertz, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; 1956, Thomas Clark, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts; 1956, Karl B. Bailey, Rice University (then Rice Institute), Texas; 1956, Cecil William Carrol, Rice University (then Rice Institute), Texas; 1957, Max Caulk, University of California, Santa Barbara, California; 1959, Richard Terrell Swanson, University of Southern California, California.

1960, Harry Lamphier, Jr., Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 1960, William Gustafson, Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 1960, William Kempfer, Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 1960, John Pauls, Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 1961, Joe Henry Derham, Jr., Clemson University, South Carolina; 1964, Jose Manual Costa, University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island; 1965, Richard Winder, Georgetown College, Kentucky; 1967, John E. Clifton, Baylor University, Texas; 1968, Michael L. DiBacco, Steubenville College, Ohio; 1968, Trent Ciarrochia, Steubenville College, Ohio; 1968, William Entinger, Steubenville College, Ohio; 1969, Scott Edward Graeler, Muskingum University (then Muskingum College), Ohio; 1970, Donna Bedinger, Eastern Illinois University, Illinois; 1971, Wayne Kennedy, Tulane University, Louisiana; 1972, Fred Phillip Bronne, Pierce College, California; 1972, Brian Cursack, University of Maryland, Maryland; 1973, Mitchell (Mitch) Fishkin, Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; 1974, Thomas Morgan Elliott, Grove City College, Pennsylvania.

1974, John Curtin, Grove City College, Pennsylvania; 1974, Rudolph Mion, Grove City College, Pennsylvania; 1974, Gary Gilliland, Grove City College, Pennsylvania; 1974, William E. Flowers, Monmouth College, New Jersey; 1974, Michael James Bishop, Bluefield State College, West Virginia; 1975, Richard A. Gowins, Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 1975, David "Lumpy" Hoffmann, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; 1975, John Davies, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada; 1975, John Asher, Washington State University, Washington; 1975, Theodore Ben, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania (then-Cheyney State College), Pennsylvania; 1976, Samuel Mark Click, Texas Tech University, Texas; 1976,

Thomas Fitzgerald, St. John's University, New York; 1977, Robert J. Bazile, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania; 1977, Randall Crustals, University of Missouri, Rolla, Missouri; 1978, Stephen J. McNamara, Loras College, Iowa; 1978, Charles (Chuck) Stenzel, Alfred University, New York; 1978, Nathaniel Swinson, North Carolina Central University, North Carolina.

1979, Bruce Wiseman, Louisiana State University, Louisiana; 1979, Richard C. Fuhs, Jr., Rutgers University, New Jersey; 1979, Norsha Lynn Delk, Virginia State College, Virginia; 1979, Robert Etheridge, Virginia State College, Virginia; 1980, Kingsley Davidson, University of North Dakota, North Dakota; 1980, David Masciantonio, Clarkson University, New York; 1980, Curtis Huntley, Mississippi State University, Mississippi; 1980, Lex Dean Batson, University of Missouri, Missouri; 1980, Joseph (Joey) Parrella, Ithaca College, New York; 1980, Steve Call, University of Lowell, Massachusetts; 1980, L. Barry Ballou, University of South Carolina, South Carolina; 1981, Rick Cerra, University of Wisconsin, Superior, Wisconsin; 1982, Victor (Ricky) M. Siegel, Towson State University, Maryland; 1982, Christopher Meigs, University of Virginia, Virginia; 1982, Brian H. McKittrick, University of Virginia, Virginia; 1984, Arnaldo Mercado Perez, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; 1983, Vann Watts, Tennessee State University, Tennessee; 1984, Brad Bing, University of California, Davis, California; 1984, Bruce Dean Goodrich, Texas A & M University, Texas.

1984, Jay Lenaghan, American International College, Massachusetts; 1984, Jeffrey Franklin Long, California State University, Chico, California; 1985, Sherri Ann Clark, University of Colorado, Colorado; 1985, Richard "Rich" Allyn Butler, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri; 1986, Harold Thomas, Lamar University, Texas; 1986, Mark Seeberger, University of Texas, Texas; 1987, Harry (Skip) Cline Jr., University of Mississippi, Mississippi; 1987, Todd Alan Prince, University of Arkansas, Arkansas; 1987, David Dunshee, Stanford University, California; 1988, James Callahan, Rutgers University, New Jersey; 1988, Bryan Higgins, State University of New York at Albany, New York; 1988, Matthew S. McCoy, University of Richmond, Virginia; 1988, Gregg Scott Phillips, University of Texas, Texas; 1988, Sean T. Hickey, Rider University (then Rider College), New Jersey; 1989, Joel Harris, Morehouse College, Georgia; 1989, Steven Butterworth, Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; 1990, Nick Haben, Western Illinois University, Illinois.

1991, Mike Nisbet, University of Missouri, Rolla, Missouri; 1991, John Moncello, University of California, Berkeley, California; 1991, Rolland C. Pederson, Trinity University, Texas; 1992, Jonathan S. McNamara, University of Vermont, Vermont; 1992, Gregory Batipps, University of Virginia, Virginia; 1992, J.B. (John B.) Joynt III, Frostburg State University, Maryland; 1993, Chad Saucier, Auburn University, Alabama; 1993, Leslie Ware, Alcorn State University, Mississippi; 1994, Terry Linn, Bloomsburg University, Pennsylvania; 1994, Michael Davis, Southeast Missouri State, Missouri; 1994, Justin Chambers, Carnegie Mellon University, Pennsylvania; 1995, Gabriel Higgins, University of Texas, Texas; 1995, Brian Nicholas Cook, University of Virginia, Virginia; 1995, Matthew Garofolo, University of Iowa, Iowa; 1996, Todd Martin Cruikshank, University of New Hampshire, New Hampshire; 1997, Trey Walker, Texas A & M, Texas; 1997, Brian T. Sanders, University of California Los Angeles, California; 1997, Brian Pearce, University of California Los Angeles, California; 1997, Steven Velazquez, North Carolina State University, North Carolina.

1997, Benjamin Wynne, Louisiana State University, Louisiana; 1997, Binaya Oja, Clarkson University and State University of New York at Potsdam, New York; 1997, Scott Krueger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts; 1998, John Laduca, University of Washington, Washington; 1998, Courtney Cantor, University of Michigan, Michigan; 1998, Dudley R. Moore IV, University of Mississippi, Mississippi; 1998, Jack L. Ivey, Jr., University of Texas, Texas; 1999, Kevin Lawless, Iona College, New York; 1999, Stephen Petz, Ferris State University, Michigan; 1999, Donnie Lindsey Jr., University of Richmond, Virginia; 2000, Adrian Heideman, Chico State University, California; 2000, Terry Ryan Stirling, Old Dominion University, Virginia; 2000, Ben Folsom Grantham III, University of Georgia, Georgia; 2001, Seth Korona, Indiana University, Indiana; 2001, Joseph T. Green, Tennessee State University, Tennessee; 2001, Chad Meredith, University of Miami, Florida; 2001, Ken Christiansen, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minnesota; 2001, Zachary Aaron Michael Mullins, Texas Tech University, Texas; 2002, Clay Warren, Texas Tech University, Texas; 2002, Ben Klein, Alfred University, New York; 2002, Brian Nicholas Jimenez, San Diego State University, California; 2002, Zachary Jacobs, San Diego State University, California; 2002, Kenitha Saafir, California State University, Los Angeles, California; 2002, Kristin High, California State University, California; 2002, Albert (A.J.) Santos, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada; 2002, Daniel Reardon, University of Maryland, Maryland; 2002, Gregory (Greg) Randall Davis, Occidental College, California; 2003, Nicholas Grass, Yale University, Connecticut; 2003, Kyle Burnat, Yale University, Connecticut; 2003, Andrew Dwyer, Yale University, Connecticut; 2003, Sean Fenton, Yale University, Connecticut; 2003, Walter Dean Jennings, Plattsburgh State (State University of New York), New York; 2003, Jerry Hopkins, Rochester Institute of Technology, New York; 2003, Kelly Nester, Plymouth State University, New Hampshire; 2003, Robert Schmalz, Bradley University, Illinois; 2004, Lynn Gordon "Gordie" Bailey Jr., University of Colorado, Colorado.

2004, Blake Hammontree, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma; 2004, Brent E. Johnson, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois; 2005, Matthew Carrington, Chico State University, California; 2005, Kenny Luong, University of California Irvine, California; 2005, Phanta "Jack" Phoummarath, University of Texas, Texas; 2006, Tyler Cross, University of Texas, Texas; 2006, Zach Dunlevy, Limestone College, South Carolina; 2007, Nikolas Gallegos, Stephen F. Austin University, Texas; 2007, Gary Louis DeVercelly, Jr., Rider University, New Jersey; 2008, Brett Griffin, University of Delaware, Delaware; 2008, Johnny D. Smith, Wabash College, Indiana; 2008, Harrison Kowiak, Lenoir Rhyne University, North Carolina; 2008, Michael Anthony, Smallwood Starks, Utah State, Utah; 2008, Carson Leonard Starkey, Cal Poly, California; 2009, Arman Partamian, SUNY Geneseo, New York; 2009, Donnie Wade Jr., Prairie View A & M, Texas; 2010, Samuel Mason, Radford University, Virginia; 2010, Victoria Carter, East Carolina University, North Carolina; 2010, Briana Latrice Gather, East Carolina University, North Carolina.

2011, George Desdunes, Cornell University, New York; 2011, Robert Darnell Champion, Florida A & M, Florida; 2012, William (Will) Torrance, Vincennes University, Indiana; 2012, Philip Dhanens, Fresno State University, California; 2012, Everett Glenn, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; 2012, David R. Bogenberger, Northern Illinois University, Illinois; 2012, Preston Vorhauer, University

of Idaho, Idaho; 2012, Marcus Thomas, Bethune-Cookman University, Florida; 2012, Robert Eugene Tipton, Jr., High Point University, North Carolina; 2012, David Shannon, University of North Carolina, North Carolina; 2012, Jack Culolias, Arizona State University, Arizona; 2013, Marvell Edmondson, Virginia State University, Virginia; 2013, Jauwan Holmes, Virginia State University, Virginia; 2013, Peter Tran, San Francisco State University, California; 2013, Anthony Barksdale II, Boston University, Massachusetts; 2013, Chun "Mike" Deng, Baruch College, New York; 2014, Marquise Braham, Penn State, Altoona, Pennsylvania; 2014, Armando Villa, California State University, Northridge, California; 2014, Tucker W. Hipps, Clemson University, South Carolina.

2014, Trevor Duffy, University of Albany, New York; 2014, Nolan M. Burch, West Virginia University, West Virginia; 2014, Dalton Debrick, Texas Tech University, Texas; 2014, Clayton Real, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska; 2015, Praneet Karki, Louisiana State University, Louisiana; 2015, Charlie Terreni, Jr., University of South Carolina, South Carolina; 2016, Michael Anthony Walker, Ferrum College, Virginia; 2016, Ryan Abele, University of Nevada, Nevada; 2016, Jordan Taylor, Texas State, Texas; 2016, Joe Dada, Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania; 2017, Timothy J. Piazza, Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania; 2017, Maxwell (Max) Gruver, Louisiana State University, Louisiana; 2017, Andrew Coffey, Florida State, Florida; 2017, Matthew (Matt) Ellis, Texas State University, Texas; 2017, Alasdair Russell, University of Southern California, California; 2017, Harrison Carter Cole, Hampden Sydney College, Virginia; 2017, Jordan Hankins, Northwestern University, Illinois; 2018, Joseph Little, Texas A & M, Texas; 2018, Collin Wiant, Ohio University, Ohio.

2018, Nicholas "Nicky" Cumberland, University of Texas, Texas; 2018, Tyler Hilliard, University of California at Riverside, California; 2018, Alexander Levi Rainey Beletsis, University of California, Santa Cruz, California; 2019, Marlon Jackson, Delaware State University, Delaware; 2019, Noah Domingo, University of California, Irvine, California; 2019, Sebastian Serafin-Bazan, University of Buffalo, New York; 2019, Bea Castro, Cal State Fullerton, California; 2019, Samuel Martinez, Washington State University, Washington; 2019, Antonio (Anthony) Tsialas, Cornell University, New York; 2019, Rahat Jalil, University of Nebraska, Nebraska; 2019, Justin King, Bloomsburg University, Pennsylvania; 2019, Dylan Hernandez, San Diego State, California; 2020, Lauren Nicole Sawyer, Emory & Henry College, Virginia; 2021, James Gilfedder, Lyon College, Arkansas; 2021, Adam Jeffrey Oakes, Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), Virginia; 2021, Stone Justin Foltz, Bowling Green State University, Ohio; 2021, Lofton Hazelwood, University of Kentucky, Kentucky; 2021, Phat Nguyen, Michigan State University, Michigan; 2023, Luke Tyler, Washington State University, Washington.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, while we have a number of hazing victims' families who are joining us today here in the House gallery, we know that hazing has taken hundreds of lives and impacted countless families.

I would also like to thank Dr. Hank Nuwer for his years of research in compiling this list. Without this important work, hazing prevention work would not have come as far as it has.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letters of support. One is from the Clery Center and the StopHazing organization, along with a list of endorsing organizations, including the National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals, the American College Health Association, the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, the National Pan-Hellenic Council, Incorporated, which represents the Divine Nine, NASPA-Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education, and another letter from the Anti-Hazing Coalition, which includes a number of hazing victims' families, the Hazing Prevention Network, the National Panhellenic Conference, and the North American Interfraternity Conference.

CLERY CENTER,  
STOP HAZING,  
September 23, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,  
*Democratic Leader, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON AND LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of StopHazing and Clery Center, we are writing to express our strong support for H.R. 5646, the Stop Campus Hazing Act, and to urge its swift passage. This bipartisan legislation offers a critical opportunity to address the persistent issue of hazing, a practice that continues to threaten the health, safety, and well-being of students on college campuses across the United States.

Hazing remains a deeply troubling problem in our higher education system. More than half of college students involved in co-curricular activities like athletic teams, fraternities, sororities, and other campus groups experience hazing, according to the National Study of Student Hazing. Even more concerning is the fact that many incidents go unreported, with students feeling pressured to remain silent due to the social dynamics that reinforce these harmful traditions. Tragically, since 2000, college hazing has led to more than 100 student deaths; countless physical injuries, and psychological damage from the abusive behavior. These realities highlight the urgency of adopting meaningful reforms to end these senseless practices.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act represents a crucial step toward preventing hazing and protecting students from harm. This legislation includes several critical provisions, including a requirement for colleges and universities to improve transparency by reporting hazing incidents in their Annual Security Reports, commonly known as Clery Reports. This step will make hazing incidents more visible and hold institutions accountable for how they handle hazing cases. The bill also mandates the implementation of campus-wide, research-based hazing prevention programs designed to address root causes of hazing, equip students with the tools to intervene as bystanders, and ultimately prevent these dangerous behaviors before they occur.

In addition to improving accountability and prevention, the Stop Campus Hazing Act promotes transparency for students and parents by requiring institutions to publicly disclose their hazing prevention policies and any organizations that have been found in violation of these policies. Such trans-

parency is essential for students and families to make informed decisions when considering membership in campus organizations. By ensuring all parties have access to this vital information, we can empower students and their families to make safer, more informed choices and create an environment where hazing is no longer tolerated.

This legislation is the product of years of bipartisan cooperation and expert input from national campus safety advocates, fraternities and sororities, and families who have tragically lost loved ones to hazing. It incorporates elements from two previous bills, the Report and Educate About Campus Hazing (REACH) Act and END ALL Hazing Act, and has been thoroughly vetted by stakeholders and experts including researchers who have documented the harmful and far-reaching consequences of hazing. As such, the Stop Campus Hazing Act has garnered support from a broad coalition of organizations dedicated to campus safety and student well-being.

We commend the House Committee on Education and the Workforce for advancing this important bill. It is now imperative the full House considers and passes H.R. 5646 without delay. Doing so will send a strong message that student safety is a priority and that we are committed to preventing the senseless tragedies caused by hazing.

A decades-long journey for many grieving families, H.R. 5646 provides an actionable framework to address hazing on college campuses, and its passage will mark a significant victory for student safety, educational integrity, consumer protection, and prevention. We stand ready to support these efforts and to work with you and your colleagues to ensure no more students suffer from hazing.

On behalf of these groups, and the students and families who have endured harm and tragedy from hazing, we urge Members to vote in favor of H.R. 5646 to ensure this life-saving legislation moves forward.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH J. ALLAN, Ph.D.,  
*Principal, StopHazing.*  
JESSICA A. MERTZ,  
*Executive Director,*  
Clery Center.

Organizations and Associations Endorsing the Stop Campus Hazing Act:

Active Minds, AHA! Movement, American College Health Association (ACHA), Anti-Hazing Coalition, Antonio Tsialas Leadership Foundation, Association of Big Ten Students, Association of Fraternity/Sorority Advisors (AFA), Behavioral Health Foundation, Clery Center, College Safety Coalition, End Rape On Campus, God Bless the Child Productions, LLC, Guardian Angel Community, Services-Sexual Assault Service Center, Hazing Prevention Network, HazingInfo.org,

Holmes Murphy Fraternal Practice, iamstonefoltz FOUNDATION, International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), It's On Us, Love Like Adam Foundation, MacKay & Associates, Mount Carmel College of Nursing, Mt Salem Missionary Baptist Church, National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP), NASPA-Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education, National Organization for Victim Advocacy (NOVA), National Panhellenic Conference, National Pan-Hellenic Council, Inc., National Women's Law Center, NIRSA: Leaders in Collegiate Recreation,

NMB Foundation, North American Interfraternity Conference, Protect Students Abroad, Robert D. Champion Drum Major for Change Foundation, Inc., SAFE Campuses, LLC, Sexual Violence Prevention Association (SVPA), SNAPPED: The Podcast, Soteria Solutions, Steward Tilghman Fox

Bianchi & Cain, P.A., Stockton University-Athletics and Recreation, StopHazing, The Fierberg National Law Group, PLLC, Tucker W. Hipps Memorial Foundation, Viisights Inc., VTV Family Outreach Foundation, ZeroNow.

ANTI-HAZING COALITION  
September 23, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,  
*Democratic Leader, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVE SCALISE,  
*Majority Leader, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

Hon. KATHERINE CLARK,  
*Democratic Whip, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON, LEADER SCALISE, LEADER JEFFRIES, AND WHIP CLARK: On behalf of the Anti-Hazing Coalition, we write in strong support of the Stop Campus Hazing Act (H.R. 5646), which will be considered on the House floor this week. It is fitting the House chose to consider the bill during National Hazing Prevention Week when our coalition and the broader higher education community make a concerted effort to raise awareness and increase education about hazing.

We are a coalition representing parents who have lost their sons as a result of hazing and work closely with other organizations also seeking to end all hazing on college campuses. These organizations include the North American Interfraternity Conference, representing 58 men's fraternities; the National Panhellenic Conference (NPC), representing 26 women's sororities; and the Hazing Prevention Network, a national non-profit dedicated to empowering people to prevent hazing.

As a coalition, we strongly support the Stop Campus Hazing Act, which is a consensus bill that incorporates provisions from prior hazing-related bills from previous Congresses. The bill would require institutions of higher education to maintain and update biannually a page on their websites that discloses student organization violations of the institution's code of conduct that threaten the safety of students and provide students with educational programming related to hazing. As the leaders in providing anti-hazing programming and education on college campuses, we believe this legislation will give institutions, organizations, and students the latitude to address—rather than hide—the small-scale violations of the student code of conduct that, if not addressed, can grow into more dangerous hazing behaviors that threaten student safety.

Passage of this important legislation is a critical opportunity for Congress to show its bipartisan commitment to saving the lives of our college students and its full commitment to end hazing. Thank you for your leadership in bringing this bill to the House floor. We hope you will do everything in your power to help it become law this year.

Sincerely,

The Family of Harrison Kowiak (passed away on November 18, 2008).

The Family of Marquise Braham (passed away on March 14, 2014).

The Family of Dalton Debrick (passed away on August 24, 2014).

The Family of Timothy J. Piazza (passed away on February 4, 2017).

The Family of Max Gruver (passed away on September 14, 2017).

The Family of Collin Wiant (passed away on November 12, 2018).

The Family of Justin King (passed away on September 14, 2019).

Todd Shelton, Executive Director, Hazing Prevention Network.

Dani Weatherford, CEO, National Panhellenic Conference.

Judson Horras, CEO, North American Interfraternity Conference.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD letters of support from the Clery Center on behalf of Connie Clery and the Clery family, and from Safe Campuses, LLC, to support changing the name of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

CLERY CENTER,  
Fort Washington, PA, August 27, 2024.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: On behalf of Clery Center, Connie Clery, and the Clery family, I am writing to express our strong support for renaming the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act” to the “Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.” We believe this revised name more accurately reflects the broad scope and intent of the legislation, and we urge Congress to support this change.

Since its enactment, the Clery Act has served as a cornerstone in the effort to improve campus safety across the United States. As a consumer protection law, it provides the transparency and accountability that families and students deserve. The law’s requirements, which include the disclosure of campus crime statistics, the implementation of safety policies, and the provision of timely warnings, have significantly contributed to the safety and well-being of students, faculty, and staff on college campuses.

Over the years, the Clery Act’s role has expanded beyond the mere disclosure of statistics and encompasses a comprehensive approach to preventing and responding to crime on campus. The term “Campus Safety” encapsulates this broader mission and better communicates the law’s purpose to all stakeholders, including students, parents, campus administrators, and law enforcement. We also believe the name change will foster greater collaboration and encourage more robust administrative support on campuses.

Most importantly, this change would continue to honor Jeanne Clery’s legacy in a meaningful way. The tragedy that befell Jeanne inspired a movement that has undoubtedly saved countless lives, and this updated title would reflect the ongoing impact of her legacy on campus communities nationwide.

We respectfully request that you consider supporting this change. Thank you for your continued dedication to improving campus safety and for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

JESSICA A. MERTZ,  
Executive Director.

SAFE CAMPUSES LLC,  
Re Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.  
Thomason, GA, March 18, 2024.

Hon. BERNIE SANDERS,  
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education,  
Labor and Pensions, Washington, DC.  
Hon. BILL CASSIDY, M.D.,  
Ranking Member, Committee on Health, Edu-  
cation, Labor and Pensions, Washington,  
DC.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,  
Chairwoman, Committee on Education and the  
Workforce, Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCOTT,  
Ranking Member, Committee on Education and  
the Workforce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SANDERS, CHAIRWOMAN FOXX, RANKING MEMBER CASSIDY, AND RANKING MEMBER SCOTT: As a social entrepreneurship we work with colleges and universities to create safer campuses and believe that modernizing the full name of the Jeanne Clery Act, the primary federal law on this subject, has the potential to help it better achieve its intended goals. Updating the name to be the “Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act” will place the focus, as it should be, on our shared goal of safer campuses rather than outdated bureaucratic references.

The current legal name the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act”, set by Section 485(f)(18) of the Higher Education Act, can be an impediment by placing the focus on “security” rather than safety and on crime statistics alone. Congress has very thoughtfully expanded the law to encompass a range of multidisciplinary safety issues and disclosures like emergency notifications that this name no longer accurately reflects.

We would ask that you please consider amending the name of this landmark legislation to be the “Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act” as part of any higher education related measure that your committees may advance. This will continue to memorialize the living legacy of Jeanne Clery and help better focus efforts in a way that will improve campus safety. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

S. DANIEL CARTER,  
President.

□ 1830

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Stop Campus Hazing Act addresses hazing as a campus safety issue, and updating the name is better reflective of that focus.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to ensure that every student has access to a safe learning environment.

Today, with this legislation, we ensure that students and parents will better understand the culture and dangers of hazing on college campuses. As a result, I believe that H.R. 5646 is an important step forward to protect the health, safety, and future of our students.

Again, I thank Representatives MCBATH and DUNCAN for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, the culture of hazing has permeated college campuses, impacting all types of student organizations. While some anti-hazing policies and laws are in place,

more can be done to ensure all tools are appropriately used to deter this very dangerous culture.

That is where H.R. 5646, the Stop Campus Hazing Act, comes in. It will improve reporting and prevention on college campuses. Simply put, it means ensuring students are safe.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the bill’s authors, Representative LUCY MCBATH and Representative JEFF DUNCAN.

Students and their parents have advocated for this legislation. We have some of the families with us here today, and I would like to thank the families of Timothy Piazza, Max Gruver, Marquise Braham, Harrison Kowiak, Dalton Debrick, Collin Wiant, Justin King, George Desdunes, Gary DeVercelly, Jr., Sam Martinez, Gordie Bailey, Robert Champion, and Antonio Tsialis.

I also thank the Clery Center, StopHazing Coalition, Anti-Hazing Coalition, National Panhellenic Conference, North American Interfraternity Conference, National Pan-Hellenic Council, SAFE Campuses, LLC, and dozens of other groups in support of H.R. 5646 that have recognized this terrible issue and worked tirelessly with Congress to draft this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, today is an important day for student safety. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5646, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

#### BOLSTERING ECOSYSTEMS AGAINST COASTAL HARM ACT

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5490) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to expand the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5490

*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 “Bolstering Ecosystems Against Coastal Harm Act” or the “BEACH Act”.