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## College Board Report Notes Sharp Increases in Public Sector Tuition

The College Board's annual companion reports on college affordability released this week note sharp increases in tuition at public two-year and four-year institutions, but a record amount of financial aid available to students to meet college bills.

The College Board's data included in the report, *Trends in College Pricing*, show the following average increases in college tuition and fees for the 2002-2003 academic year:

- At four-year private institutions, tuition and fees are \$1,001 more (\$18,273 vs. \$17,272 last year, a 5.8 percent increase);
- At four-year public institutions, tuition and fees are \$356 more (\$4,081 vs. \$3,725 last year, a 9.6 percent increase);
- At two-year private institutions, tuition and fees are \$690 more (\$9,890 vs. \$9,200 last year, a 7.5 percent increase); and
- At two-year public institutions, tuition and fees are \$127 more (\$1,735 vs. \$1,608 last year, a 7.9 percent increase).

The report, *Trends in Student Financial Aid*, however, shows a record amount of financial aid available to students. The College Board's data show:

- Total available student aid in 2001-2002 was almost \$90 billion—a record amount, and almost \$10 billion more than was available the previous year;

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## Lame Duck Session Likely End of the 107th Congress

The impasse over the 2003 federal appropriations bills and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the largest reorganization of the federal government in 50 years, will likely result in the 107th Congress ending with a lame duck session in November.

Congressional leaders originally hoped to adjourn for the year on Oct. 11 to allow members of the House and one-third of the Senate to hit the re-election campaign trail. However, debate has raged for months over the 13 appropriations bills and the Department of Homeland Security.

Just last week, a House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on the 2003 Defense Appropriations bill, which adds \$355.1 billion in new appropriations. The bill provides funds for a number of functional areas, including: military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test, and evaluation.

The House of Representatives approved the Department of Homeland Security in July. The Senate is stalemated over federal employee union rights among other issues.

To keep the government running, Congress has already passed several Continuing Resolutions (CRs), stopgap measures that authorize federal departments and agencies to spend only enough money to operate ongoing programs and activities at the same level as the fiscal year 2002 budget. Congress passed another CR Oct. 16, extending government funding through Nov. 22, 2002.

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## House Subcommittee Looks at Teacher Training Programs

A director with the General Accounting Office (GAO) told a House education subcommittee last week that the lack of clarity in federal education law obscures the accurate representation of teacher training programs in colleges and universities throughout the country.

At issue are requirements under Title II of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, which call for collecting and reporting information on the quality of teacher training programs and the qualifications of current teachers.

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness, Cornelia M. Ashby, GAO's director of education, workforce, and income security issues, said broad definitions by the U.S. Department of Education (ED) have allowed institutions to "inflate their pass rate by reporting only on those teacher candidates who completed all coursework and passed the

Cont. on p. 4

## Application Fee Increases for Non-immigrant Visas, Including Student Visas

The State Department announced that it is raising the fee for worldwide non-immigrant visas, including student visas, from \$65 to \$100, effective Nov. 1, 2002.

The department cited a "critical revenue shortfall" for the increase, explaining that "added security screening procedures, restrictions on the role of support staff, and further increases in management oversight have added to the cost of non-immigrant visa processing."

The government says the current \$65 visa fee (charged for all non-immigrant visa and border crossing card applications) was based on an anticipated applicant level of approximately 10.5 million annually. Officials now say that estimate was too high. Visa demand worldwide has reportedly dropped nearly 20 percent, and non-immigrant visa demand fell 26 percent during peak season from June to August.

While the demand for non-immigrant visas has declined, the State Department says the time it takes to process applications has become more labor intensive in light of tighter secu-

Cont. on p. 4

## Senate Subcommittee Examines Border Security Legislation; INS Updates SEVIS Participation

The effectiveness of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act and the new Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) for electronically tracking international students were the subject of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing on Oct. 9.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), chair of the subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information said the purpose of the hearing was to examine to what extent the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) have begun implementing the provisions of the Act, which along with the USA Patriot Act, was passed within a few months of the terrorists attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

"It is important to recognize that increased technology alone is not a substitute for adequate number of personnel, adequate training for that personnel, and a cooperative relationship and spirit among the agencies charged with protecting our nation's borders as well as our national security," Feinstein noted.

A major component of the hearing

was a brief update by INS on progress of SEVIS, the Internet-based computer system through which colleges and universities are required to transmit information to the INS and the State Department throughout an international student's or exchange visitor's stay in the U.S. Although the American Council on Education is in full support of SEVIS, association representatives have testified before other hearings that there still are numerous obstacles to be overcome before the system can be designated fully operational.

As of Oct. 7, 2002, more than 2,600 institutions had at least attempted to operate the system, according to Michael Cronin, assistant commissioner for inspections at the INS. Cronin said that more than 1,000 schools had already started issuing and updating student records electronically via SEVIS. The INS also reported that 692 schools had completed and submitted an electronic petition and were awaiting approval to use SEVIS.

There was a pointed exchange between Sen. Feinstein and Cronin on elements related to fraud in the student visa program—specifically INS' scrutiny of the types of schools cleared to issue I-20s and investigations of fraudulent visa applications. Cronin said he had no information and would have to provide it later. ▲

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## Celebrate International Education Week 2002

Mark your calendars—Nov. 18-22, 2002 is International Education Week. The Department of State and the Department of Education co-sponsor the annual event, which is designed to "promote programs that prepare Americans for a global environment and attract future leaders from abroad to study, learn and exchange experiences in the United States."

This year's theme is "Securing the Future Through Study and Exchange."

"During the past year, it has become very clear that broadening our international understanding is critical," said Secretary of Education Rod Paige. "This will mean renewed efforts to encourage the study of foreign lan-

guages and cultures, and provide opportunities for all students to broaden their knowledge of the world."

A report to be released in December by the American Council on Education's (ACE) Center for Institutional and International Initiatives finds that France, England, Germany and Spain top the list as the most popular destinations for students to travel for academic purposes.

ACE President David Ward is encouraging college and university presidents to highlight international education week activities on their campuses. For more information on events taking place during the third annual International Education Week and how you can get involved, visit the web site at <http://exchanges.state.gov/iew>. ▲

## College Board Report

- Institutional grants account for nearly 20 percent of available student aid. These have more than doubled in real terms over the past decade;
- Tuition growth at four-year colleges and universities was less than 40 percent over the last decade—much lower than the increase of about 60 percent during the preceding decade; and
- Total financial aid grew 10 percent in 2001-2002, surpassing or keeping up with tuition growth in all sectors. Grant aid grew fastest, increasing by 14 percent between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

“These new reports on tuition and student aid confirm what we know too well: that the poor performance of the economy has had a substantial and negative impact on tax revenue and endowments, and consequently college tuitions,” said ACE President David Ward. “This effect can be seen most vividly in the public sector of higher education, where enormous cuts in state appropriations have led governors and legislatures to enact tuition increases. Compounding this trend is a significant enrollment growth in all sectors of higher education that the modest increases in federal student aid have not adequately addressed.

Ward said he is pleased that independent four-year institutions worked hard to moderate tuition increases, continuing a six-year trend of fairly stable tuition charges. While state funding issues have no direct impact on these institutions, he said the economic downturn has had a negative impact on their non-tuition revenues, such as private gifts and grants.

“I hope that all state governments will make the tough, but responsible, choices to fund public higher education at levels that will allow these schools to maintain both their academic quality and their historic commitment to affordability,” Ward said. “At the same time, the federal government should increase federal student aid grant levels, so that its critical role in ensuring equal educational opportunity for both public and private colleges is preserved.”

This year's reports from the College Board are available via the Internet at <http://www.collegeboard.com>. ▲



## FACTS IN BRIEF

### Latinos Enroll in Postsecondary Institutions, but Retention Still an Issue

A recent report from the Pew Hispanic Center found that while large numbers of Latinos are enrolling in postsecondary educational institutions, most are pursuing paths associated with lower chances of attaining a degree.

*Latinos in Higher Education: Many Enroll, Too Few Graduate* also examines the differences in college enrollment among Latinos by generation and country of origin. The report concludes that while many policy-makers and researchers have focused on issues related to high school dropout and college attendance rates, significant gains can be made through policy initiatives targeted at Latinos enrolled in higher education. Among the report's findings:

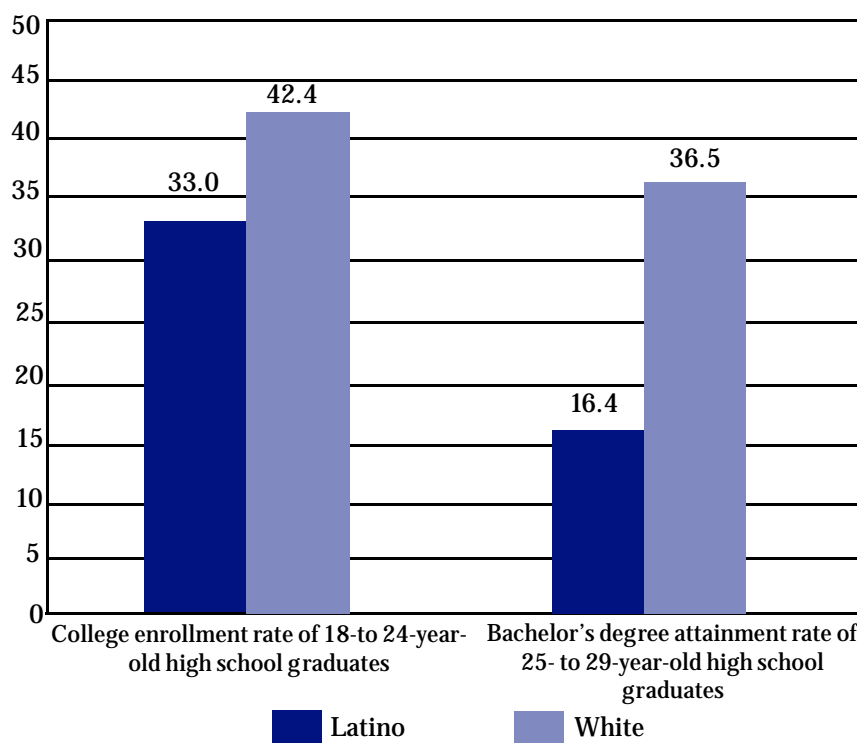
- There is an enrollment gap between Latinos and whites among traditional age students. Only 33 percent of Latino high school graduates ages 18-to-24 are enrolled in college, compared with 42 percent of whites.
- The achievement gap between Latinos and whites grows when examin-

ing degree attainment. Thirty-seven percent of white high school graduates ages 25-to-29 have earned a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 16 percent of Latino high school graduates.

- Traditional age Latino students are less likely than whites to attend college full-time. Nearly 85 percent of 18-to-24-year-old white students are enrolled full-time versus 75 percent of Latino students.
- Native-born Latino students are enrolling in college at a higher rate than their foreign-born counterparts. About 42 percent of U.S.-born children of immigrants in the 18-to-24-year-old age range are attending college, which is almost the same as the rate for whites (46 percent). The figure is lower for both foreign born students (26 percent) and for those with U.S. born parents (36 percent).

The study can be found at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/site/docs/pdf/latinosinhighereducation-sept5-02.pdf>. ▲

### College Enrollment and Bachelor's Degree Attainment of White and Latino Students



Source: *Latinos in Higher Education: Many Enroll, Too Few Graduate*, Pew Hispanic Center, 2002.

## Nominations Sought for the Donna Shavlik Award and the ACE Network Program Award

Due November 15, 2002

The Donna Shavlik Award is presented annually by the American Council on Education's (ACE) Office of Women in Higher Education to an individual who has demonstrated sustained and continued commitment to women's advancement in higher education both at colleges and universities and in national positions. The ACE Network Program Award recognizes an outstanding, innovative, and visionary program sponsored by a state ACE Network or by a college or university. Nominations are sought for programs that have demonstrated leadership and commitment to the advancement of women through initiatives that identify, develop, advance, and support women in higher education.

Nomination forms can be found on ACE's web site at <http://www.acenet.edu/programs/owhe/leader-ship-awards.cfm> ▲

## Marburger and Kiplinger Added to Annual Meeting Speaker Roster

The science adviser to the President of the United States and one of the nation's leading financial analysts have been added to the roster of speakers for the American Council on Education's (ACE) 85th Annual Meeting set for Feb. 15-18, 2003, at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, DC.

John H. Marburger is director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and science adviser to President George W. Bush. Prior to joining the Bush administration, Marburger was director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory and president of Brookhaven Science Associates. He also is a former president of the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Knight Kiplinger is editor-in-chief of *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* magazine, the business forecasting publication *Kiplinger Letter*, and the web site *KiplingerForecasts.com*. He has covered business, economic and political trends for nearly three decades, as a newspaper reporter, Washington bureau chief, and editor.

Marburger will speak at the morning plenary session on Tuesday, Feb. 18, while Kiplinger will speak at the closing luncheon later the same day.

Other annual meeting keynote speakers include:

- Donna E. Shalala, president of the University of Miami (FL), who will present the 2003 Robert H. Atwell Distinguished Lecture Address on Sunday, Feb. 16;
- Sir John Daniel, UNESCO assistant director-general for education, who will speak at the morning plenary session on Monday, Feb. 17; and
- Gwen Ifill, moderator of the PBS news show *Washington Week*, who will be the luncheon speaker on Feb. 17.

Some 1,200 college and university presidents, chancellors, senior administrators, and other higher education leaders regularly attend the annual meeting. The theme for the 2003 meeting is Competition, Collaboration, Continuity and Change.

The online registration web site is now active and can be found at <http://www.acenet.edu/meeting>. Additional information is available by calling the ACE Annual Meeting office at 202-939-9410. ▲

## Teacher Training

Cont. from p. 1

state teacher certification examination without including any information on teacher candidates who completed all coursework but failed the examination—thus ensuring a 100-percent pass rate.”

One challenge, according to Ashby, is the use of the term “program completer” by ED instead of “graduate” to describe someone who has met the requirements of a state-approved teacher-training program.

Kurt M. Landgraf, president and chief executive officer of the Educational Testing Service (ETS), offered a number of recommendations for improving the Title II reporting system in his testimony, including strengthening the definition of program completer, considering a uniform reporting system, and shifting the focus of Title II toward improving teacher education programs to enhance the quality of those who graduate.

Since 1998, more than \$460 million has been approved or awarded to states

and partnerships to support a range of activities designed to enhance the quality of teacher training programs. Ashby says that it is too early to determine what effect these grants are having on the quality of teaching in the classroom.

Also testifying were Allen Mori, dean of the Charter College of Education at California State University, Los Angeles; Wendell Cave of the Education Professional Standards Board (KY); and Steven Brandick from the Los Angeles Unified School District. The hearing was another step in the process toward reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

The GAO report, *Teacher Training Programs: Activities Underway to Improve Teacher Training, but Information Collected to Assess Accountability Has Limitations* is available on the GAO web site at <http://www.gao.gov>. Witness testimonies can be found at <http://edworkforce.house.gov/hearings/107th/21st/teacher10902/wl100902.htm>. ▲

## Application Fee Increases for Non-immigrant Visa

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rity screening measures put in place after the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The department says the anticipated budget gap from non-immigrant visa operations is projected to be \$210 million during fiscal year 2003 and the individual \$35 increase is “expected to generate that amount of revenue and balance out the shortfall.”

The new fee is an interim final rule. The State Department is accepting written comments to the rule until Nov. 8, 2002. Written comments may be submitted to the Office of the Executive Director, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Suite H1004, 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20520, or by email at [fees@state.gov](mailto:fees@state.gov). ▲

## University Witnesses Oppose New Information Classification

Three university researchers voiced their opposition to a government proposal to designate some scientific work as "sensitive"—as opposed to classified or unclassified—during a hearing on "Conducting Research During the War on Terrorism" by the House Science Committee on Oct. 10.

Dr. M.R.C. Greenwood, chancellor of the University of California-Santa Cruz, told the committee, "I do not believe that it would serve the best interests of the knowledge enterprise for agencies to create a gray area of research called 'sensitive but unclassified' and treat that category of research differently than unclassified research."

Also testifying were Sheila Widnall, institute professor and professor of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Ronald M. Atlas, a biology professor, dean of the graduate school of the University of Louisville (KY), and president of the American Society for Microbiology.

John E. Marburger III, director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, said that the Office of Homeland Security had requested that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) develop guidance for federal agencies to ensure consistency of treatment of "sensitive homeland security information" (SHSI) across the federal government and by the recipients of such information.

"The designation SHSI does not refer to some new category of information," he testified, "Rather it is the type of information that the government holds today which is not routinely released to the general public."

Marburger also discussed the plans for the Administration's Interagency Panel on Science and Security (IPASS) program to address concerns regarding international students. IPASS will focus on international graduate students and will evaluate each student to determine what, if any, danger the student might pose to security.

The complete testimony of each witness can be found at the web site: <http://www.house.gov/science/hearings/full02/index.htm>. ▲

## Senate Passes TEACH Act Defining New Copyright Rules for Distance Education

On Oct. 3, 2002, the Senate passed the Technology, Education and Copyright Harmonization Act, commonly known as the "TEACH Act," outlining the use of copyrighted materials in the virtual classroom.

The President is expected to sign the bill, and the TEACH Act will go into effect immediately upon enactment.

The TEACH Act amends Sections 110(2) and 112 of the Copyright Act of 1976 to give instructors at accredited nonprofit educational institutions greater flexibility to use third party copyrighted works in online course delivery. The bill permits the display and performance of virtually all types of works during online instruction without the consent of the copyright owner, provided that:

- the online instruction at an eligible institution is mediated by an instructor;
- the transmission of the material is intended only for receipt by students enrolled in the course, regardless of where the students are physically located;
- the institution must employ measures to prevent "retention of the work in accessible form by recipients of the transmission. . . for longer than the class session;" and

- the institution employs measures that limit the transmission of the material to students enrolled in the particular course and precludes unauthorized student retention and/or downstream redistribution "to the extent technologically feasible."

These parameters are not broad enough to allow for entire hard copy textbooks to be digitized, nor will the new law apply to materials that are produced by the copyright owner for online instructional sales. But it does give institutions limited rights to retain the information and provide limited student access for review purposes. The TEACH Act also grants a limited right to digitize portions of an analog work for use in an online course if a digital version is not available.

Institutions that want to take advantage of the TEACH Act must have copyright policies in place and must provide faculty, students, and staff members with information that "describes, and promotes compliance with, the laws of United States relating to copyright." The institution also must provide students with a notice that materials may be subject to copyright protection.

A comprehensive summary of the TEACH Act can be found at the American Library Association web site at <http://www.ala.org/washoff/teach.html>. ▲

## Nominations Sought for Internationalization Award

The American Council on Education (ACE) and the AT&T Foundation have established a new awards program designed to recognize the innovative use of technology to enhance undergraduates' international knowledge and perspective at U.S. colleges and universities.

"More and more we are recognizing that all college graduates require 'global competencies'—the attitudes, skills, and knowledge to live and work in our multicultural and borderless world," said David Ward, ACE president. "Key to gaining these skills is direct experience with the people and cultures of other nations. The purpose of this program is to recognize institutions that are using new technologies to bring the world to their classrooms through direct interaction with students and scholars from other countries. The awards program also will enable other institutions to adapt these innovations for their own use."

Up to five prizes of \$7,500 each will be awarded along with the opportunity to showcase a program or practice in an ACE print publication and web page. Eligibility is limited to ACE member institutions. Member institutions may submit more than one proposal, as long as each describes a different initiative. Applications must be received by Jan. 31, 2003, and winners will be announced by March 30.

The awards program is underwritten by a grant from the AT&T Foundation.

For more information, check the web site at <http://www.acenet.edu/programs/international/>. ▲

## 107th Congress Ends as Lame Duck

Failure to approve the appropriations measures will restrict all departments and agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the Department of Education, and the National Institutes of Health, from initiating new programs proposed in President George W. Bush's budget message last February. If the impasse stretches into January, student financial aid awards could be impacted as well. While it is common for Congress to have some appropriations bills outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year on Oct. 1, it is highly unusual for lawmakers to have failed to enact as many as 11 funding measures by that time.

Despite the stalemate and the short legislative calendar due to the November election, the second session of the 107th Congress managed to pass and send to the President, the following bills:

- **HOPE and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits (H.R. 3346).** This legislation

modified the reporting requirements colleges must comply with when returning funds to students.

- **The Pell Grant program received \$1 billion (H.R. 4775)** to cover a deficit in the program as part of a \$28.9 billion supplemental spending bill passed in July.

- **Enhanced Border Security Act of 2002 (H.R. 3525).** The legislation placed new restrictions on the issuance of visas to students, especially students from countries on the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism.

- **Student Loan Interest Rate Fix (S. 1762).** The bill stopped a July 1, 2003 change in the formula used to set the interest rates on student loans, a change that would have significantly reduced the interest rate for borrowers, but would have reduced the subsidy to lenders. Concern that such a change would reduce access to loans led Congress to rewrite the law.

- **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2002 (H.R. 3448).** This legislation

increased federal regulation of biohazardous materials used in research labs, including those on college and university campuses.

- **Montgomery GI Bill (H.R. 1291).**

This bill expanded the education benefits for students who served three or more years of active duty from \$672 per month to \$985 a month effective October 2003.

In addition, the Senate confirmed Elias A. Zerhouni, M.D., executive vice dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, as the director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Sally Stroup as assistant secretary for postsecondary education, the U.S. Department of Education's top policy maker on higher education issues.

Looking ahead, the 108th Congress, which will take the oath of office in January, will likely have to complete the 2003 budget and establish an Office of Homeland Security. And, of greatest concern to colleges and universities, the Higher Education Act must be reauthorized. ▲

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