

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 340

To amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to restrict institutions of higher education from using revenues derived from Federal educational assistance funds for advertising, marketing, or recruiting purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 2013

Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

A BILL

To amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to restrict institutions of higher education from using revenues derived from Federal educational assistance funds for advertising, marketing, or recruiting purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Financial
5 Aid for Students and Taxpayers Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) From 1998 to 2008, enrollment in for-profit
2 institutions of higher education increased by 225
3 percent, from 553,000 students to 1,800,000 stu-
4 dents.

5 (2) On average, 86 percent of revenues at 15
6 large, publicly traded companies that operate for-
7 profit institutions of higher education came from the
8 Federal Government through student aid programs.

9 (3) In 2009, students who enrolled at for-profit
10 institutions of higher education received
11 \$30,000,000,000 in Federal Pell Grants and student
12 loans.

13 (4) Eight out of the 10 top recipients of Post-
14 9/11 Educational Assistance funds are for-profit in-
15 stitutions of higher education. For-profit colleges re-
16 ceived 37 percent (\$4,400,000,000) of all Post-9/11
17 Educational Assistance funds during the 2-year pe-
18 riod of August 1, 2009 through July 30, 2011.

19 (5) Six of the top 10 military tuition assistance
20 recipients are for-profit institutions of higher edu-
21 cation. For-profit colleges received half of all tuition
22 assistance dollars—\$280,000,000 out of
23 \$563,000,000 spent last year.

24 (6) The 15 companies that received 86 percent
25 of their revenues from Federal student aid programs

1 spent \$3,700,000,000 (23 percent of expenditures)
2 on advertising, marketing, and recruitment in fiscal
3 year 2009.

4 (7) According to documents obtained by the
5 Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pen-
6 sions of the Senate (referred to in this Act as the
7 “HELP Committee”), 30 companies operating for-
8 profit institutions of higher education spent
9 \$4,100,000,000 on advertising, marketing, and re-
10 cruitment in fiscal year 2009.

11 (8) An analysis of 8 publicly traded companies
12 that operate institutions of higher education shows
13 that, on average, they spend 31 percent of expendi-
14 tures on advertising, marketing, and recruiting.

15 (9) Documents obtained by the HELP Com-
16 mittee reveal that for-profit institutions of higher
17 education have created sophisticated marketing
18 plans and employed many third parties as well as
19 large sales forces specifically tasked with enrolling as
20 many students as possible, including veterans,
21 servicemembers, and their families.

22 (10) In 2010, an undercover investigation by
23 the Government Accountability Office documented
24 misleading and deceptive recruitment practices at
25 each of 15 for-profit institutions of higher education

1 campuses visited. Misleading statements included in-
2 formation regarding the cost of attendance, transfer-
3 ability of credits, loan repayment by future employ-
4 ers, job placement, and likelihood of graduation.

5 (11) Documents produced to the HELP Com-
6 mittee demonstrate that revenue from Federal funds
7 is used to pay recruiters, who, at some for-profit in-
8 stitutions of higher education, are trained to exploit
9 emotional vulnerabilities of prospective students to
10 meet enrollment thresholds.

11 (12) Documents produced to the HELP Com-
12 mittee demonstrate that revenues from Federal
13 funds are used to pay very large sales staff titled
14 “enrollment advisors”, including 8,137, 5,669 and
15 3,069 of such individuals at 3 large for-profit com-
16 panies.

17 (13) The number of enrollment advisors at sev-
18 eral for-profit institutions of higher education exam-
19 ined by the HELP Committee are very dispropor-
20 tionate with the number of staff engaged in all stu-
21 dent support services, including job placement,
22 which were 3,737, 2,582 and 2,472 at the same 3
23 for-profit companies.

1 **SEC. 3. RESTRICTIONS ON SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR RE-**
2 **CRUITING AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES.**

3 Section 119 of the Higher Education Opportunity
4 Act (20 U.S.C. 1011m) is amended—

5 (1) in the section heading, by inserting “**AND**
6 **RESTRICTIONS ON SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR**
7 **RECRUITING AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES**”
8 after “**FUNDS**”;

9 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “subsections
10 (a) through (c)” and inserting “subsections (a), (b),
11 (c), and (e)”;

12 (3) by redesignating subsection (e) as sub-
13 section (f); and

14 (4) by inserting after subsection (d) the fol-
15 lowing:

16 “(e) **RESTRICTIONS ON SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR RE-**
17 **CRUITING AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES.**—

18 “(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An institution of higher
19 education, or other postsecondary educational insti-
20 tution, may not use revenues derived from Federal
21 educational assistance funds for recruiting or mar-
22 keting activities described in paragraph (2).

23 “(2) **COVERED ACTIVITIES.**—Except as pro-
24 vided in paragraph (3), the recruiting and marketing
25 activities subject to paragraph (1) shall include the
26 following:

1 “(A) Advertising and promotion activities,
2 including paid announcements in newspapers,
3 magazines, radio, television, billboards, elec-
4 tronic media, naming rights, or any other public
5 medium of communication, including paying for
6 displays or promotions at job fairs, military in-
7 stallations, or college recruiting events.

8 “(B) Efforts to identify and attract pro-
9 spective students, either directly or through a
10 contractor or other third party, including con-
11 tact concerning a prospective student’s potential
12 enrollment or application for grant, loan, or
13 work assistance under title IV of the Higher
14 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et
15 seq.) or participation in preadmission or advis-
16 ing activities, including—

17 “(i) paying employees responsible for
18 overseeing enrollment and for contacting
19 potential students in-person, by phone, by
20 email, or by other internet communications
21 regarding enrollment; and

22 “(ii) soliciting an individual to provide
23 contact information to an institution of
24 higher education, including websites estab-

1 lished for such purpose and funds paid to
2 third parties for such purpose.

3 “(C) Such other activities as the Secretary
4 of Education may prescribe, including paying
5 for promotion or sponsorship of education or
6 military-related associations.

7 “(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Any activity that is re-
8 quired as a condition of receipt of funds by an insti-
9 tution under title IV of the Higher Education Act of
10 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.), is specifically author-
11 ized under such title, or is otherwise specified by the
12 Secretary of Education, shall not be considered to be
13 a covered activity under paragraph (2).

14 “(4) FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
15 FUNDS.—In this subsection, the term ‘Federal edu-
16 cational assistance funds’ means funds provided di-
17 rectly to an institution or to a student attending
18 such institution under any of the following provi-
19 sions of law:

20 “(A) Title IV of the Higher Education Act
21 of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

22 “(B) Chapter 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35 of
23 title 38, United States Code.

24 “(C) Chapter 101, 105, 106A, 1606, 1607,
25 or 1608 of title 10, United States Code.

1 “(D) Section 1784a, 2005, or 2007 of title
2 10, United States Code.

3 “(E) Title I of the Workforce Investment
4 Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.).

5 “(F) The Adult Education and Family Lit-
6 eracy Act (20 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.).

7 “(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
8 this section shall be construed as a limitation on the
9 use by an institution of revenues derived from
10 sources other than Federal educational assistance
11 funds.

12 “(6) REPORTING.—Each institution of higher
13 education, or other postsecondary educational insti-
14 tution, that receives revenues derived from Federal
15 educational assistance funds shall report annually to
16 the Secretary and to Congress the institution’s ex-
17 penditures on advertising, marketing, and recruit-
18 ing.”.

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