



MEMORANDUM

TO: ASAHP Members

DATE: December 14, 2017

RE: House Committee on Education and the Workforce, Full Committee Markup of its HEA reauthorization bill, H.R. 4508, the “PROSPER Act”

Tuesday, December 12, 2017, 10:00 AM, 2175 Rayburn

[\[HEARING LINK\]](#)

Overview:

The House Education and the Workforce committee markup of its Higher Education Act reauthorization bill saw the [amendment in the nature of a substitute](#) agreed to by voice vote and [H.R. 4508](#), the PROSPER Act, ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by a 23 to 17 roll call vote along party lines. The [Committee website](#) and the [Committee Democrats website](#) both list amendments along with brief descriptions and links to the amendment text.

The markup spanned nearly 14 hours and over 60 amendments were considered. Democrats offered the majority of amendments, most all of which were defeated. Democrats made complaints that the process was one-sided and partisan, which Chairwoman Foxx (R-NC) rebuffed. Amendments adopted include those concerning apprenticeships, hazing, substance abuse and opioid prevention, competency-based education, counseling, and studies on Pell and FSA, among other amendments. Amendments narrowly rejected include one to keep Public Service Loan Forgiveness in which Rep. Barletta (R-PA) and Rep. Thompson (R-PA) voted with the Democrats and another targeting the Pell grant bonus for students who take 15 credits, in which Rep. Brat (R-VA), Rep. Grothman (R-WI), and Rep. Hunter (R-CA) voted with Democrats. Chairwoman Foxx (R-NC) stated that she would like to see the full House vote on the bill next year.

Opening Statements:

Chairwoman Virginia Foxx (R-NC): It is my belief that lifelong learning is what enables Americans to pursue the lives they want for themselves. The desire for lifelong learning is not always developed in a semester-by-semester or a 2, 4, or 6 year degree program.

Today, there are six million unfilled jobs in this country because many employers have found that applicants lack the needed skills for those jobs. Today, Americans carry more than a trillion dollars in student debt. Somehow, despite the six types of federal student loans, nine repayment plans, eight forgiveness programs, and 32 deferment and forbearance options out there, college costs continue to surge, leaving millions of families paying the price for well-intentioned but poorly executed federal involvement.

The PROSPER Act reforms federal education policies to allow, not hinder, the pursuit of lifelong learning, wherever that may lead. It promotes innovation, access, and completion—for students. It simplifies and improves student aid—for students. It empowers students and families to make informed decisions, and it ensures strong accountability and a limited federal role so institutions spend less time complying with outdated federal requirements and spend more time and resources on what’s really important – the students.

High school students, stay-at-home moms, single parents working multiple jobs to make ends meet, older Americans who still have so much to offer— these are just a few examples of those looking to postsecondary options to help them live a successful life. [\[Opening Statement\]](#)

Ranking Member Robert Scott (D-VA) [Excerpt]: [\[Opening Statement\]](#)

Madame Chairwoman. In the 12 months that you have served as Chairwoman of the Committee we have had what I would characterize as a cordial working friendship, and I want to continue to build on that in the future.

As you know, where there's an opportunity to find common ground, I am willing to work to find it. This was illustrated in the Committee's bipartisan work on big issues such as ESSA, CAPTA, Perkins CTE, and JJDP. Yet today – despite numerous pleas to work on HEA in a bipartisan way – the Majority chose the partisan strategy of drafting this bill behind closed doors, without input of Committee Democrats.

We are here today to consider H.R. 4508, a 500-page bill that was introduced just over a week ago. And just yesterday, Members and staff received the text of a nearly 600-page Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. It seems like writers at the Wall Street Journal had access to the bill before Committee Democrats, as we first learned of some of the bill's provision in an article published days before the bill text. I have no reservation in saying that this is not the way we should begin the process of re-writing a bill that affects the lives of millions of America's students and their families.

...

And if the actual provisions of the tax bill isn't bad enough, there is the price tag. Depending on the analysis and the version of the bill you are reviewing, the GOP tax plan will add anywhere from \$1-3 trillion dollars to the deficit over the next ten years. That is money that the Majority will have to come up with somewhere. And, starting today, we see how they plan to find it. Throughout this bill, students have to pay more to borrow more, and then pay more to repay their loans with access to fewer grant options. Sadly, it is the students who are the losers in this bill.

...

I agree with all of these groups that we need more time to analyze the proposals in this bill. WE need to put our collective heads together and produce bipartisan legislation, not H.R. 4508. So it is in that spirit of bipartisanship, recognizing that we owe as much to the millions of students in this country counting on us to get this right, that I move that the committee now adjourn this markup and agree to meet at a later date to consider the monumental task ahead of us.

After motion fails: Well Madame Chairwoman, we have our work ahead of us to try and make this bad bill better, and I don't know if we can get there. However, I stand with my Democratic colleagues on this committee, opposed to this bill in its current form, because underlying legislation does not make quality degrees that lead to a good paying job more accessible and affordable for all students. I know Committee Democrats will offer research-based policy solutions to do just that, and I hope the Majority will join us in those efforts. Families are counting on this Committee to do the right thing.

Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY): [Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute \[Adopted by voice vote\]](#) I am proud to be a cosponsor of the PROSPER Act, and truly believe the measures within this bill are essential to improve access, completion, and accountability across the higher education system. Most importantly, it will provide students with the opportunity to complete an education that will put them one step closer to achieving the American Dream.

I will echo what Chairwoman Foxx has said in the past to members of this committee as we crafted the PROSPER Act: we are in the business of reforming higher education, not just reauthorizing the Higher Education Act.

A simple reauthorization of the 1965 law will not address the needs of our current workforce that is over 6 million skilled workers short, nor will it reverse the \$1.4 trillion of outstanding student loan debt that is placing a drag on the economy.

These facts have stayed with me as the full committee and my subcommittee held twenty-six hearings in the 113th, 114th, and 115th Congresses on issues within higher education. Four of those hearings were held during this Congress alone.

Each of those hearings touched on how the current higher education system is in need of reforms to meet the needs of students, families, future workers, and the employers of tomorrow.

I'm also happy to say that many of the issues discussed in those hearings are addressed in the PROSPER Act.

While the conversations we have had in this committee have been essential to the PROSPER Act in its current form, there are conversations that we have conducted that are even more important: those with our constituents.

Many people have expressed their concerns about the lack of flexibility in grant and loan programs for potential students seeking advanced studies, and others have shared the difficulties associated with earning a traditional degree and finding a good-paying job.

Those who share these concerns are not alone. A September Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll found that 49% of Americans believe a four-year degree will actually lead to a good job and pay and only 47% of Americans aren't sure college is worth it anymore.

These numbers emphasize that the status quo in higher education is not enough to serve students, families, or institutions, so it is time we change the status quo with meaningful reforms.

The stories I have heard from students and families in Kentucky have been a constant reminder for the need to stop simply talking about reforming higher education; it's time to actually put forward a bill that achieves needed reforms.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development, it has been a privilege of mine to work with Chairwoman Foxx and members of this committee to introduce a bill with real reforms to address the needs of today's students, as well as the needs of the institutions they attend.

Within the PROSPER Act, we are promoting completion, helping institutions evolve to meet the changing needs of students and the workforce, improving the complex and costly student financial aid system, and promoting accountability for institutions. Additionally, we are giving students a pipeline to the workforce, which is something never before addressed in higher education legislation.

[\[Opening Statement\]](#)

Rep. Takano (D-CA) reading a statement from House Minority Leader Pelosi (D-CA):

Today, House Republicans unveiled their last devastating blow to students, borrowers, millennials, and all Americans pursuing lifelong learning. In the GOP tax scam and now in this radical higher education act reauthorization, Republicans show no shame in making college more expensive for low income students. This partisan bill pulls the rug out from borrowers and gives unfettered access to federal funding with no accountability. It furthers their mission to destroy Pell grants, decimates loan repayment flexibility, and repeals critical protections from predatory lending and institutions. When paired with the Trump administrations executive orders, this GOP legislation will create a two tiered system that sends rich kids to college and puts lifelong learning out of reach for low income Americans. Instead of yanking lifelong learning out of reach for millions, Republicans should abandon this partisan exercise and work in good faith with Democrats to expand access to quality education and tackle the crippling impact of the student debt crisis on millions of Americans. House Democrats will continue to fight for our Aim Higher initiative so that all Americans can pursue a meaningful degree or credential that leads to a good paying job.

Vice Chair Joe Wilson (R-SC): Provision to prevent discrimination against religion and people in international education programs and to ensure recipients of Title VI grants will offer diverse perspectives. (Included in the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

Rep. David Roe (R-TN): Resolution supporting free speech on college campuses that has been eroded through safe spaces. (Included in the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

Rep. David Roe (R-TN): Accessible instructional materials of higher education (AIM) Act – establish independent commission that will develop voluntary guidelines for accessible postsecondary electronic instructional materials relating to technologies. Guidelines to ensure students with disabilities are afforded same education benefits. Commission will create annotated list of existing national and international IT standards and info resources for institutions of higher education and companies that service the higher education market. Commission comprise 19 stakeholders

appointed by House/Sen Maj/Min Leaders, Speaker of House, Senate Pres, Pro Temp of Senate, and Sec of Ed. Members will include reps from disability community, institutions of higher education, developers and manufacturers of postsecondary electronic educational materials and related technologies. Issuance of voluntary guidelines and annotated list will require of 75% or 15 of 19 members of Commission. I partnered with Rep. Courtney on this issue. (Included in the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

Rep. Jason Lewis (R-MN): College Completion and Success Act provisions reforms student aid program to give schools more skin in the game. 55% of full time students at 4 year institutions make it to graduation. The numbers are worse for part time students or 2 year institutions. Reforms R2T4 (Return to Title IV Funds on the Web) to reduce administrative burden on schools but require them to share risk of noncompletion. Colleges will earn the federal student aid as student progresses through semester. Don't get to skip a full semester of taxpayer supported aid unless the student completes the entire semester. (Included in the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

Rep. Shea-Porter (D-NH): Let's imagine a reauthorization process with nine hearings by the full committee on topics relevant to HEA and a collaborative drafting and amendment process that produced a bill that was reported out of this committee by a vote of 45-0. A process that produced a bill that passed the House with 354 votes and set up a conference process that would result in a reauthorization supported by 380 members and 83 Senators. Given what we are experiencing today it is perhaps difficult to imagine but it happened. I recall the process of the bipartisan 2008 HEA reauthorization.

Rep. Stefanik (R-NY): I am very proud of the Pell grant provisions in the underlying bill. Earlier this year, language from my Flexible Pell Grants for the 21st Century Students Act was signed into law, expanding access to Pell grants year round. This legislation also does away with origination fees on federal student loans. I'm also pleased with the investment in federal work study. This bill nearly doubles the authorization for work study while shifting the program focus to better serve Pell populations and removing arbitrary caps that prevented students from working at for profit businesses.

Rep. Sablan (D-Northern Mariana Islands): TEACH grants are unfortunately completely eliminated in the bill. The bill disadvantages non-traditional students. Let's step back and work together and come back with something that is more advantageous to our constituents.

Rep. Blunt Rochester (D-DE): I'm concerned and deeply disappointed with the process. I also hope we slow down the train so that everybody can get on and prosper.

Amendments to the Substitute:

Rep. Davis (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-22]:

Rep. Davis (D-CA): Pell dollars don't go as far as they used to, and this bill makes no meaningful attempts to address this problem. My Pell amendment would increase the number of students who can access Pell dollars and increase the maximum award that each student would be eligible for. This amendment includes the text of the Pell Grant Preservation and Expansion Act. I would like to submit for the record the letter from the American Association of Community Colleges and the Association of Community College Trustees in support of that bill. The amendment addresses purchasing power. Today, Pell Grant covers just 29% of college costs at public university compared to 79% at its establishment. My amendment would immediately increase the maximum award by \$500 and then index the amount to inflation to improve purchasing power. Rep. Stefanik's proposal has less grant dollars and no attempt to index Pell or increase the maximum dollar limit. This amendment also expands Pell for eligible students. It would reset Pell eligibility if a student was defrauded. It would allow dreamers to access Pell grants. It would reinstate Pell eligibility for students with drug related

offenses. The lifetime eligibility would be increased to 14 semesters and would make Pell part of mandatory funding.

Rep. Adams (D-NC): I support the amendment. Over half of MSI students are on Pell. That's 2 million students.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): This amendment does not encourage on time completion for students and puts the Pell grant program on an unsustainable path by expanding eligibility. I just want to take a moment to note that I too have been on this committee for a long time. I've been a member of the minority on this committee as well, and I believe my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are suffering from a little amnesia this morning when they say that this product has been rushed. Here are a few examples of legislation that Democrats on this committee have introduced and marked up in a process that they might describe as rushed [lists numerous examples]

Rep. Estes (R-KS) Amendment [Adopted 22-17]:

Rep. Estes (R-KS): Makes federal work study more career-centered and will allow institutions to use a portion of funds allocated for work study to allow students to have access to apprenticeships within working companies. Specifically, it will allow institutions to partner with industry employees to create these apprenticeship programs. It will allow students to access work study funds for completing work that will further their future career.

Rep. Norcross (D-NJ): Apprenticeship programs should be registered so that those who are going through a program in New Jersey will have the same program and skills as those anywhere in this country. I oppose this amendment because it does nothing to address the every issue that makes these programs the quality that they are. That they are registered and that they go through the same set of vigorous review that is applied to colleges. I ask my colleagues to vote no on the amendment.

Rep. Grijalva (D-AZ) Amendment [Ruled Non-Germane]:

Rep. Grijalva (D-AZ): Amendment to include HR 3440, the DREAM Act, as an amendment to the underlying bill.

Rep. Guthrie (R-KY) makes a point of order that the amendment violates House rule X. The point of order is sustained. Rep. Grijalva appeals the ruling of the Chair on the grounds that the amendment falls under the jurisdiction of the committee. Rep. Guthrie moves to table the appeal. A recorded vote is ordered. The tabling is sustained.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): We have over 60 amendments. If we have to we will be here til Friday.

Rep. Thompson (R-PA) [Adopted 23-17]:

Rep. Thompson (R-PA): Amendment to condemn hazing on college campuses and affirms school's responsibilities to promote safe environments for students. Amendment clarifies that hazing is dangerous; it require schools to post their policy regarding hazing; further requires schools to ensure student organizations know the responsibilities to keep members safe; ensure faculty and administration understand the importance of a safe campus; and to work with law enforcement investigation of any criminal activity on campus.

Rep. Fudge (D-OH): I have introduced bipartisan legislation much stronger than this weak one. The amendment is aspirational language that holds not one person responsible for anything.

Rep. Espaillat (D-NY) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Espaillat (D-NY): Amendment will allow DACA students to access federal student aid.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): I oppose the amendment because it seeks to make individuals who are not in this country legally, eligible for federal benefits. We don't do that. It does not help us achieve the goal of the underlying bill.

Rep. Garrett (R-VA) Amendment [Withdrawn]:

Rep. Garrett (R-VA): An amendment on the sense of Congress embracing the ideals of inclusion and respect. Amendment withdrawn due to a parliamentarian request regarding a potential amendment to

the amendment by Rep. Polis on changing the words sexual background to sexual orientation or gender identity.

Rep. Fudge (D-OH) Amendment [Withdrawn]:

Rep. Fudge (D-OH): The amendment would require that all incidents of hazing be reported under the Clery Act. It would require that all colleges and universities that participate in the federal financial aid programs must disclose hazing, report statistics of referrals and arrests related to hazing, and implement a hazing education program from students. In light of the support for the watered down and ineffective version of the amendment I withdraw my amendment.

Rep. Smucker (R-PA) [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Smucker (R-PA): This amendment would require the Secretary of Education to work with the Secretary of HHS and other outside experts to identify successful recovery programs on college campuses. It will provide support and assistance to those programs and share best practices with colleges and universities nationwide to increase the number and capacity of high quality programs to help prevent and combat addiction as well as help students recover from addiction.

Rep. Shea-Porter (D-NH) [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Shea-Porter (D-NH): Current law already requires an institution to certify to the Secretary that it has adopted a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program in order to be eligible for Title IV funding. This requirement has been in law for 30 years. My amendment maintains the requirement, which was removed by the underlying bill. For the first time it specifies that plans must address opioid use with plans that support prevention, harm reduction, and recovery on campus.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): I support this amendment

Rep. Ferguson Amendment [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Ferguson (R-GA): Current law requires the secretary of Education to work with others to notify and disseminate financial aid information to high schoolers. My amendment would add a requirement that the Secretary of Education annually would describe these early awareness notification and dissemination activities that are happening across the country and summarize the best practices. My amendment further clarifies that the purpose of early awareness for high schoolers is to improve financial literacy.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA): I support the amendment.

Rep. Takano (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Takano (D-CA): For profit students pay more tuition, earn less income, and are more likely to face student loan debt that results in default. My amendment ensures accountability and transparency at for profit institutions by restoring the distinction between public or non-profit schools and for profit institutions. This preserves the requirement for for-profit schools to offer programs that led to gainful employment and it preserves ED's authority to prevent taxpayer money from going to poor performing programs. It reinstates the 90/10 rule. My amendment restores state authorization requirements for distance education so that states can take action to protect students. My amendment preserves the current prohibitions on incentive payments for recruiters.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Adopted 22-17]:

Rep. Grothman (R-WI): My amendment would redefine the term competency in the underlying bill by making clear we are focusing on the students abilities and what they actually know and not their characteristics. My amendment clarifies that what institutions do not need differentiate what knowledge a student may have gained prior to enrolling in the program and what they obtained as a result of enrollment in the program. My amendment amends to allow for unequal student aid disbursement based on academic progress. This allows institutions to implement a true paycheck model by disbursing student aid based on progress made by students in the academic program, which varies from student to student. My amendment makes changes to accreditation of competency

based education by ensuring enough flexibility exists in the accreditation process of competency based education programs to allow for innovative models to exist which still ensuring that programs are accredited and meet the requirements already under law for Title IV eligibility.

Rep. Courtney (D-CT) Amendment [Defeated 19-20]:

Rep. Courtney (D-CT): Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) – to make ONE Loan borrowers eligible to participate in PSLF.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Adopted 21-19]:

Rep. Grothman: My amendment ensures that institutions will annually affirm the Secretary of Education and counsel the students on the terms and conditions of their loans.

Reps. Bonamici (D-OR) (offering), Takano (D-CA), and Wilson (D-FL) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Bonamici D-OR): Federal Loans – to strike H.R. 4508’s ONE Loan, retain the Direct Loan Program, and make other changes to ensure maximum benefit to low-income borrowers.

Rep. Estes (R-KS) Amendment [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Estes (R-KS): FAFSA does a terrible job distinguishing between grants, scholarships, and loans. Amendment would add a notice to students who use estimators tool explaining differences between grants and loans. Amendment would language to require these high school students are highly educated with the different between grants and loans and the financial responsibilities with both.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA): I am in favor of the amendment.

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 17-21]:

Rep. Polis (D-CO): Data Quality – to improve postsecondary data quality by striking the federal ban on the student unit record.

Rep. Garrett (R-VA) Amendment [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Garrett (R-VA): Rep. Polis and I have agreed and chosen to include the following language: “harassment violence targeted at students because of their race, color, sex, religion, or national origin” and this is the operative terminology as listed in Section 703. This language mirrors the exact language from the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Rep. Blunt Rochester (D-DE) and Rep. Sablan (D-Northern Mariana Islands) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Blunt Rochester (D-DE): FAFSA Simplification – to simplify the FAFSA process to ensure increased completion by and maximum benefit to low-income students and families (Simple FAFSA Act).

Rep. Garrett (R-VA) Amendment [Adopted 23-17]:

Rep. Garrett (R-VA): This amendment would require universities disclose policies related to governance of otherwise constitutionally protected activities, specifically to speech. This would require the universities to have clearly delineated policies on what, where, and how speech might be regulated and that these policies comply with as appropriate to the public nature of the institution, whether public or private. This would create process for students to file a complaint and the complaint reviewed.

Rep. Courtney (D-CT) Amendment [Defeated 18-22]:

Student Loan Refinance – to allow students to refinance student loans.

Rep. Allen (R-GA) Amendment [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Allen (R-GA): The number one cost driver has been compliance and the other tenure. I'm addressing this with an amendment to ensure nothing in the PROSPER Act precludes institutions from providing additional information and counseling services to recipients of student aid.

Rep. Wilson (D-FL) and Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Teachers – to restore support for teachers in HEA by striking H.R. 4508 program repeals and increasing authorized funding levels.

Rep. Rokita (R-IN) Amendment [Withdrawn]:

Rep. Rokita (R-IN): Providing high debt borrowers with an option to refinance federal student loans and parent loans with credit unions and other private lenders at today's lower market interest rates can significantly reduce their monthly payments and their total amount they will pay back with interest. This amendment is based on a bipartisan bill that I introduced with **Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL)** earlier this year.

Rep. Sablan (D-Northern Mariana Islands) Amendment [Defeated 19-21]:

Tuition Assistance for CNMI and AS – to authorize grants that provide tuition assistance for high school graduates in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa to pursue four year degrees.

Rep. Rokita (R-IN) Amendment [Adopted 23-17]:

Rep. Rokita (R-IN): This amendment will ensure that when we eliminate a duplicative federal program at the Department that the positions associated with that program are also eliminated so that the regulatory state actually shrinks so that the size of government goes down.

Reps. Bonamici (D-OR) (offering), Ranking Member Scott (D-VA), and Rep. DeSaulnier (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR): Campus-Based Aid - to strike repeal of SFEEOG, reauthorize the Perkins Loan Program, and make improvements to Federal Work-Study.

Rep. Thompson (R-PA) Amendment [Adopted by Voice Vote]:

Rep. Thompson (R-PA): Strengthen subsection 801(e) of the PROSPER Act which repeals the US Institute of Peace, which has multitude of educational and training components all directly correspond to our national security. Funding for US Institute of Peace does not come through Ed & workforce, as it's related to national security.

Rep. Davis (D-CA): I want to applaud Rep. Thompson on bringing this amendment forward.

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR): I support this amendment.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA): I hope we support this amendment.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): A floor vote is scheduled for 4:35pm. The committee will resume consideration 10 minutes following the beginning of the last floor vote. Our first action will be to take votes on the pending recorded votes. The committee is recessed.

Rep. Adams (D-NC) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Rep. Adams: MSIs – to strike H.R. 4508 changes to Titles III, V, and other titles and replace with program improvements to support Minority Serving Institutions, including the restoration of mandatory appropriations and authorization of an MSI innovation fund.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment would add America's College Promise to the underlying bill, to authorize a federal-state partnership to provide students with access to affordable degrees.

Rep. Davis (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

To rename the program authorized under H.R. 4508 Title II as 'earn and learn' and ensure quality of apprenticeship programs receiving federal funds.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Defeated 20-20]:

We are raising the total amount of a Pell grant that one can get under this bill. My amendment would repeal the Pell bonus in the current PROSPER bill that increases the amount one can get as a Pell grant.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Withdrawn]

Amendment would increase the amount of a full time student from 12 to 14 credits.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Withdrawn]

Amendment would reduce Pell grants from being used for 12 semesters, limiting it to ten semesters

Rep. Norcross Amendment (D-NJ) [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to authorize grants to community colleges to improve degree completion.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

Amendment requires the Secretary to conduct an annual report on the Pell grant bonus to see if it's working, if it encourages students to take 15 credits instead of 12 credits.

Rep. Espaillat (D-NY) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to authorize grants to improve access to quality Dual Enrollment programs for low-income students. Would create a competitive grant program for colleges and universities to partner with school districts to expand dual enrollment and early college high school programs.

Rep. Norcross (D-NJ) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to authorize grants to support improvements to remedial education.

Rep. DeSaulnier (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to improve access to higher education for students with disabilities. It implements comprehensive and competitive grants to train faculty, staff, and administrators in evidence based teaching methods and strategies, how to implement transition practices, how to make distance learning more accessible, and effective techniques for career pathway guidance.

Rep. Norcross (D-NJ) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to authorize increase federal funding for campus-based child care.

Rep. Grothman (R-WI) Amendment [Withdrawn]

Amendment would in essence fine universities for five percent of the amount of any loan that goes into default.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Parity for Religious and Non-Religious Institutions. Amendment to restore accountability for religious institutions by striking H.R. 4508 provisions allowing the religious beliefs of such institutions to preempt federal law.

Rep. Davis (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]:

Amendment to strike H.R. 4508 provisions that will negatively impact efforts to address campus sexual assault.

Rep. Davis (D-CA): What I'm hearing from the Chair is that the Cleary Act hasn't been changed, but in fact it has.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): Let me make a commitment to you. We believe that this is very clear and we believe that it balances very fairly the rights of the victim as well as making sure that due process is presented, but we will work on this with you before the bill goes to the floor to make absolutely certain there is no misunderstanding on what we are trying to accomplish here. We are all trying to do everything we can to protect the victim.

Rep. Takado (D-CA): I appreciate that offer and we'd be happy to cosponsor an amendment to make sure all the misunderstandings are cleared up and we get to the same page.

Rep. Davis (D-CA) Amendment [Defeated 18-22]:

Amendment to restore and making improvements to Title VI programs for foreign and international education

Chair Foxx (R-NC): The PROSPER Act repeals all programs that have not received funding since FY 2011 and it repeals two currently funded programs that are duplicative.

Rep. Hunter (R-CA) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

Amendment prohibits institute of higher education from restricting DHS recruiting

Rep. Wilson (D-FL) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment is a sense of the congress to condemn the racist and hate based attacks on our college campus and advocates for increased inclusion and safety in institutes of higher learning.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): The amendment is well intentioned. We debated a similar amendment earlier that we have adopted. This amendment goes further. I fear some of the language may be interpreted as questioning the wisdom of our first amendment free speech rights.

Rep. Hunter (R-CA) Amendment #46 [Withdrawn]

The amendment on encryption of student data establishes a pilot program at ED to explore new technology that would allow prospective college students to easily compare colleges and programs based on cost and outcomes. Withdrawn as it is not germane.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): I commit for us to continue to work with both sides of the aisle on how we can get appropriate information on what is happening with students so that they will be able to make judgments in the future and that we maintain the privacy of individual students.

Rep. Krishnamoorthi (D-IL) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment will establish and expand state and local initiatives that prepare foster and homeless you for successful experiences that lead to good paying middle class careers.

Rep. Mitchell (R-MI) said the amendment eliminates the single definition of a higher education institution and implies that a college degree is the only route to success.

Rep. Mitchell (R-MI) and **Rep. Krishnamoorthi (D-IL)** vowed to work on the issue together after the markup.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): I believe there are needs for foster and homeless students and I hope Rep. Mitchell and **Rep. Krishnamoorthi (D-IL)** are able to get together but I will oppose this amendment as it stands.

Rep. Messer (R-IN) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

Amendment will require the federal student loan disclosure form to emphasize key terms of the loan in a clear and easy-to-read format. The amendment will also require students to sign the form every time they take out a new loan.

Rep. Krishnamoorthi (D-IL) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to strike the bills changes to institutional requirements to distribute voter registration information.

Rep. Messer (R-IN) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

Amendment would require GAO to study the possible benefits of potentially moving FSA to Treasury.

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to ensure that H.R. 4508 shall not take effect until GAO certifies that implementation will not negatively impact military recruitment and retention.

Rep. Messer (R-IN) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

Plain language disclosure amendment to ensure that borrowers rights are protected under the new borrower defense to repayment process utilized in this bill.

Rep. Grijalva (D-AZ) Amendment [Ruled Non-Germane]

Amendment to stop the garnishment of social security benefits to pay for student debt.

Rep. Grijalva (D-AZ) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to authorize grants to establish, maintain, and improve veteran student centers.

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR) Amendment [Defeated by voice vote]

Amendment to ensure that H.R. 4508 shall not take effect until GAO certifies that implementation will not result in decreased availability of federal grant aid and increased student loan debt for low-income students.

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to ensure that H.R. 4508 shall not take effect until the U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General, in consultation with U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General, certifies that such implementation shall not result in fraud and abuse of students who are veterans.

Rep. Bonamici (D-OR) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to ensure that H.R. 4508 shall not take effect until GAO certifies that implementation will not increase total student loan debt.

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated by voice vote]

Amendment to ensure Congress has the data on effectiveness and best practices necessary to expand quality Competency-Based Education (CBE).

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

Amendment to authorize grants to support dual enrollment.

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Adopted by voice vote]

To amend FERPA to allow for reverse transfer of student data.

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

To authorize grants to support the expansion of open textbooks

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 17-23]

–Sense of Congress that online educational material should not be blocked or otherwise censored by internet providers.

Rep. Polis (D-CO) Amendment [Defeated 18-22]

Amendment to provide federal funding for the Native American Tuition Waiver program.

Ranking Member Scott (D-VA): Our work to reauthorize the higher education act must put the interests of students and borrowers ahead of corporate interests. It's really hard to find anything in

this reauthorization that helps students. There's plenty that helps corporate interests. In fact, students will be paying more at every stage. They will be getting less grant money, have to take out more loans, pay higher interest rates, and to add insult to injury, if the tax bill passes they won't get a deduction for interest on student loans. We can do better. In fact the tax bill has a provision that reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. If it just went to 21% rather than 20% there would be enough money freed up to afford free community college for everybody and probably have some money leftover. But if we insist on going all the way from 35 to 20 it would be \$1.5 trillion less for education, transportation, healthcare, national defense and the opioid crisis, and that's why advocates for education and civil rights oppose the bill.

Vice Chair Wilson (R-SC): I move the committee report the bill HR 4508 to the House with an amendment, and with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Chair Foxx (R-NC): I disagree with the Ranking Member. This bill is directly written to help students and parents and I think that a vote for this bill is a vote for positive change in education and in helping people get the kind of education they need to lead a successful life. The question is on favorably reporting the bill. The motion is agreed to by a vote of 23 to 17. H.R. 4508 is reported to the House, the Chair notes that a quorum is present.