

S 1784

Students Before Profits Act of 2017

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Education

Introduced: Sep 11, 2017

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. (Sep 11, 2017)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/1784>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Murphy, Christopher [D-CT]

Party: Democratic • **State:** CT • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (7 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Blumenthal, Richard [D-CT]	D · CT		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Brown, Sherrod [D-OH]	D · OH		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Durbin, Richard J. [D-IL]	D · IL		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Franken, Al [D-MN]	D · MN		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Harris, Kamala D. [D-CA]	D · CA		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Warren, Elizabeth [D-MA]	D · MA		Sep 11, 2017
Sen. Reed, Jack [D-RI]	D · RI		Sep 12, 2017

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee	Senate	Referred To	Sep 11, 2017

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Education

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
115 HR 7112	Related bill	Oct 30, 2018: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.
115 HR 2300	Related bill	May 2, 2017: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Students Before Profits Act of 2017

This bill amends title IV (Student Assistance) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the Department of Education (ED) to recalculate the cohort default rate and redetermine title IV eligibility for an institution of higher education (IHE) that engages in default manipulation.

ED may impose enhanced civil penalties and sanctions on IHEs and officers for substantial misrepresentation or other serious violations of title IV requirements. The bill requires ED to establish the Student Relief Fund, financed by civil penalties, to provide financial relief to students enrolled in an IHE that is sanctioned or fails to comply with title IV requirements.

If ED takes an enforcement action (e.g., heightened financial oversight) against a proprietary (i.e., for-profit) IHE, then ED may hold the executive officer of such proprietary IHE personally liable for financial losses related to the enforcement action. Additionally, ED may pursue claims against an IHE's executive officers and board of directors to recover discharged federal student loans.

A proprietary IHE must, as a condition of continued eligibility to participate in title IV programs, prohibit an individual who defrauds students from being a member of the board of directors or an executive officer of the institution.

Actions Timeline

- **Sep 11, 2017:** Introduced in Senate
- **Sep 11, 2017:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.