

## HR 3027

### Student Loan Borrowers' Bill of Rights Act of 2019

**Congress:** 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Education

**Introduced:** May 24, 2019

**Current Status:** Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. (May 24, 2019)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/3027>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Wilson, Frederica S. [D-FL-24]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** FL • **Chamber:** House

### Cosponsors

*No cosponsors are listed for this bill.*

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Education and Workforce Committee	House	Referred To	May 24, 2019
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred To	May 24, 2019
Oversight and Government Reform Committee	House	Referred To	May 24, 2019
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred To	May 24, 2019

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Education

### Related Bills

*No related bills are listed.*

## **Student Loan Borrowers' Bill of Rights Act of 2019**

This bill permits a borrower to discharge a student loan in a bankruptcy case and establishes requirements concerning (1) student loan debt collection, (2) student loan forgiveness, (3) options for student loan payments, (4) the exclusion of discharged student loan debt from an individual's gross income, and (5) loan defaults.

Specifically, the bill allows federal or private student loans to be discharged in bankruptcy cases and reinstates the six-year statute of limitations for certain student loans.

The Department of Education must cancel 50% of the balance of the interest and principal due on student loans for borrowers who make 60 monthly payments on such loans after October 1, 2019, and work at a public service job for 5 years during the repayment period.

In addition, the bill protects borrowers from efforts to collect student loan debt from (1) offsets of Social Security, railroad retirement, or black lung benefits; (2) wage garnishment; or (3) offsets of tax refunds.

The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to (1) exclude discharged student loan debt from an individual's gross income, and (2) allow distributions from qualified tuition programs (known as 529 plans) to be used for student loan payments.

The bill makes parent PLUS loans eligible for income-based repayment plans.

Finally, the bill prohibits evidence of an individual's default on a federal student loan from being used (1) in proceedings involving the individual's professional or vocational license, or (2) to prohibit the individual from accessing transcripts and degrees.

---

## **Actions Timeline**

- **May 24, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **May 24, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.