

HR 3102

HIGHER ED Act

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Education

Introduced: Jun 5, 2019

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law. (Jun 28, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/3102>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. DeFazio, Peter A. [D-OR-4]

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

Cosponsors

No cosponsors are listed for this bill.

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Education and Workforce Committee	House	Referred To	Jun 5, 2019
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Jun 28, 2019
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred To	Jun 5, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Education

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 HR 6397	Related bill	Mar 26, 2020: Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.
116 S 2523	Related bill	Sep 19, 2019: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. (text: CR S5607)
116 HR 3418	Related bill	Jun 21, 2019: Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.
116 S 1845	Related bill	Jun 13, 2019: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.
116 HR 2441	Related bill	May 1, 2019: Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.
116 S 1203	Related bill	Apr 11, 2019: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Helping Individuals Get a Higher Education while Reducing Education Debt Act or the HIGHER ED Act

This bill makes various changes to student loan forgiveness and loan repayment programs.

First, the bill authorizes graduate and professional students to receive subsidized Stafford Loans. These students have been ineligible to receive subsidized Stafford Loans since July 1, 2012.

Next, the bill allows student loans to be discharged in bankruptcy proceedings.

The bill also establishes refinancing programs for student loans. It allows certain borrowers to refinance their federal student loans down to lower interest rates, and it creates the Federal Direct Refinanced Private Loan to allow certain borrowers to refinance their private student loans.

Additionally, the bill revises the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program, such as by (1) allowing certain part-time faculty to participate in the PSLF program; (2) allowing borrowers to receive, and retroactively applying, loan forgiveness on half of their total loans after satisfying 60 qualifying monthly payments; (3) revising the process for certification of employment; and (4) requiring the Department of Education (ED) to establish a dispute resolution process.

Further, the bill revises federal student loan repayment programs, including by (1) replacing existing student loan repayment plans with one income-based repayment plan and one standard 10-year repayment plan, and (2) allowing existing borrowers to lower their payments by switching to these new plans. It also establishes a process for ED to enroll a delinquent borrower in a new repayment plan.

The bill also requires ED to provide certain notifications to borrowers.

Actions Timeline

- **Jun 28, 2019:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law.
- **Jun 5, 2019:** Introduced in House
- **Jun 5, 2019:** Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, 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.