

## *Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee Reconciliation Bill Summary*

*BROWNSTEIN CLIENT ALERT, JULY 1, 2025*

### Subtitle A – Student Eligibility

#### **SECTION 80001. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY**

- Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091 (a)(5)) to further restrict aid eligibility to non-U.S. nationals.
- Requires aid recipients to be a citizen of the United States, a lawfully admitted permanent resident under the Immigration and Nationality Act, an alien who meets specific immigration requirements or an individual who lawfully resides in the United State in accordance with a Compact of Free Association.
- Effective July 1, 2026, and applicable to award year 2026-27 and each subsequent award year.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Removes Sec. 80001 on Student Eligibility and replaces it with what was previously Sec. 80002, Exemptions of Certain Assets.

#### **SECTION 80002. EXEMPTION OF FARM AND SMALL BUSINESS ASSETS**

- Excludes family farms and small businesses with 100 full-time employees or less as assets in the aid eligibility formula.
- Effective July 1, 2026, and applicable to award year 2026-27 and each subsequent award year.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Changes the section number to 80001.
  - Adds a provision to exempt commercial fishing business and related expenses, including fishing vessels and permits owned and controlled by the family, from being factored into the aid eligibility formula.

### Subtitle B – Loan Limits

#### **SECTION 81001. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOAN LIMITS FOR GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS AND PARENT BORROWERS; TERMINATION OF GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL LOANS**

- Eliminates interest subsidized loans for graduate and professional students and limits the maximum annual amount of Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford loans a student may borrow in any academic year to an amount determined under section 428H of the Higher Education Act of 1965 plus an amount

equal to the amount of Federal Direct Stafford loans a student would have received in the absence of this provision.

- Eliminates Grad PLUS loans and limits graduate and professional annual and aggregate limits for Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans beginning on or after July 1, 2026.
- In any academic year, beginning on July 1, 2026, graduate students who are not professional students (masters) may borrow up to \$20,500 and professional students (e.g., law, medicine) may borrow up to \$50,000 in Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans.
- Beginning July 1, 2026, the maximum aggregate amount of Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford loans, in addition to the amount borrowed for undergraduate education, is \$100,000 for nonprofessional students and \$200,000 for professional students. The \$200,000 aggregate limit may be adjusted for professional and graduate students who have also been enrolled in either graduate or professional programs of study.
- Limits Federal Direct PLUS loans for parents of undergraduate students to \$20,000 per student per year and caps aggregate Federal Direct PLUS loan limits for parents to \$65,000 per student, beginning July 1, 2026.
- Limits lifetime maximum aggregate loan amounts for all students to \$257,500, except for Federal Direct PLUS loans and loans made to the student as a parent borrower on behalf of the student, beginning July 1, 2026.
- Sets lower limits for part-time students that are directly proportional to students' enrollment during any academic year, rounded to the nearest whole percentage point (e.g., half-time students are eligible for half the maximum loan).
- Allows institutions of higher education to set lower loan limits as long as the limits are applied uniformly within programs.
- Provides an interim exception from the graduate and professional student loan termination (3)(C), graduate and professional annual aggregate limits for Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford loans (4), parent borrower annual and aggregate limits for Federal Direct PLUS loans (5) and lifetime maximum aggregate amount for all students (6), for students who are enrolled in an institution of higher education and have received one of these loans.
  - The exception is in place for the expected time to credential, which is the lesser of three academic years, or the difference between the program length (minimum amount of time that is specified in the institution's academic catalogue for a full-time student) and the period of such program of study that the individual has completed.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Amends language in section 5 (A) on parent borrower annual limits for Federal Direct PLUS loans, setting annual limits for "each dependent student" rather than "each dependent student of a parent."
  - Clarifies that the maximum annual amount of Federal Direct PLUS loans that may be borrowed on behalf of that student by *all parents* of that dependent student is \$20,000.
  - Amends the section on aggregate limits, changing the maximum aggregate amount the parent of a dependent can borrow to the maximum aggregate amount that may be borrowed on behalf of that dependent student by *all parents* of that dependent student.

## Subtitle C – Loan Repayment

### SECTION 82001. LOAN REPAYMENT

- For loans made on or after July 1, 2026, borrowers will be offered two income-based plans for repayment, eliminating all other repayment plans:
  - The Repayment Assistance Plan
  - A Standard Repayment Plan
- Requires that the Secretary of Education take steps to transition loans of borrowers in repayment status on the day before enactment of this title.
- Waives the requirement for guidance or regulations issued or modified within the 270-day period after enactment of this title to go through the negotiated rulemaking process.
- Establishes a new income-driven repayment (IDR) plan, the Repayment Assistance Plan.
  - Under the plan, monthly payments must be at least \$10. Monthly payments are equal to the applicable base payment divided by 12, minus \$50 for each dependent. The adjusted gross income and corresponding base payments are as follows:
    - Less than \$10,000: \$120
    - \$10,001 - \$20,000: 1% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$20,001 - \$30,000: 2% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$30,001 - \$40,000: 3% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$40,001 - \$50,000: 4% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$50,001 - \$60,000: 5% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$60,001 - \$70,000: 6% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$70,001 - \$80,000: 7% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$80,001 - \$90,000: 8% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - \$90,001 - \$100,000: 9% of borrower's adjusted gross income
    - More than \$100,000: 10% of borrower's adjusted gross income
  - For borrowers who are not in deferment or forbearance and make on-time monthly payments that reduce the total outstanding principal balance by less than \$50 per month, the outstanding principal balance will be reduced either by \$50 or the monthly payment minus the amount paid towards the principal balance, whichever is less.
  - A borrower must make monthly payments until the principal and interest is \$0 or until the borrower makes 360 qualifying monthly payments, which amounts to 30 years of payments. Any outstanding balance will be canceled after 30 years of payments.
  - For distressed borrowers who make on-time monthly payments, which are insufficient to pay the interest accrued that month, the interest shall not be charged to the borrower.
- The Standard Repayment Plan will have a fixed monthly repayment amount paid over a fixed period of time. Borrowers who do not opt into a repayment plan will be automatically enrolled in the standard repayment plan. The repayment time period will be determined based on the total outstanding principal of all loans of the borrower on or after July 1, 2026. The total outstanding principal and corresponding time periods are as follows:
  - Less than \$25,000: 10 years
  - \$25,000 - \$49,999: 15 years
  - \$50,000- \$99,999: 20 years
  - More than \$100,000: 25 years

- Borrowers are required to pay each loan under the same selected repayment plan. Changes between plans may be made at any time.
- Consolidated loans made on or after July 1, 2026, may only be repaid using the Repayment Assistance Plan and the Standard Repayment Plan.
- Excepted loans made on or after July 1, 2026:
  - Borrowers with excepted loans will be required to use the standard repayment plan. An excepted loan is defined as a Federal Direct PLUS Loan made on behalf of a dependent student or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan.
- Eliminates the authority to provide income-contingent repayment plans, and all existing income-contingent plans are eliminated.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Specifies the date of enactment as July 1, 2028, instead of nine months after the date of enactment.
  - Specifies that borrowers must have at least one loan in repayment status.
  - Eliminates the section that waives the requirement for guidance or regulations issued or modified within the 270-day period after enactment of this title to go through the negotiated rulemaking process.
  - Adds a third option for repayment plans: any other repayment plan authorized under Section 455(d)(1) of the Higher Education Act, which details Direct Loans under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program.
  - Adds that if a borrower fails to select a repayment plan, the Secretary of Education shall enroll the borrower in the Repayment Assistance Plan established by this title or the Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan under Section 493C of the Higher Education Act. This borrower would also be required to begin repayment on July 1, 2028.
  - Specifies that an income contingent repayment plan must be offered before June 30, 2028.
  - Eliminates the provision that requires borrowers to begin repaying with the Repayment Assistance Plan on July 1, 2026.
  - Adds a provision that adds Income-Based Repayment Assistance Plans as one of the repayment plans offered under the Higher Education Act beginning on July 1, 2026. The provision specifies that the plan may not be available for the repayment of excepted loans, and the borrower is required to pay each outstanding loan under this plan, if they opt in, except for excepted loans.
    - An additional new provision states that a borrower must pay each outstanding loan under this plan, except for a borrower who selects the Repayment Assistance Plan and has an excepted loan not eligible for repayment under this plan. The excepted loan may be paid separately from other loans.
    - An additional provision expands the use of a standard repayment plan for borrowers with excepted loans to borrowers who have an excepted loan made before July 1, 2026.
  - Eliminates the ability for the Secretary of Education to require borrowers who have defaulted on loans to repay them using an income-based repayment plan under section 455(q) of the Higher Education Act, and instead requires to Secretary of Education to enroll the covered income contingent loans in either the Repayment Assistance Plan or the income-based plan under section 493C of the Higher Education Act.
  - Adds a provision that a borrower's annual income and annual amount due shall be verified when determining eligibility for the Repayment Assistance Plan.
  - Specifies that adjusted gross income does not include the adjusted gross income of the borrower's spouse.

- Specifies that for a married borrower filing a separate return, the \$50 deduction for each dependent includes only each dependent that the borrower claims on that return.
- Changes the provision on the “excepted consolidated loan” to not include any loan that was being repaid between the enactment date and June 30, 2028, instead of prior to the date of enactment. Also modifies that an excepted consolidated loan can mean a loan being repaid using the Income Contingent Repayment plan or another income-driven repayment plan, instead of solely the Income Contingent Repayment plan.
- Adds a provision that if the monthly payment under the Repayment Assistance Plan exceeds the monthly amount calculated based on a 10-year repayment period using a standard repayment plan, or if the borrower no longer wishes to opt into the Repayment Assistance Plan, the maximum monthly payment for all loans, other than an excepted PLUS loan or excepted consolidated loan, shall be the standard monthly repayment amount and the repayment time may exceed 10 years.
- Adds a provision regarding automatic recertifications. The Secretary of Education may use federal tax return information to determine the repayment amount. Borrowers may opt out of disclosure at any time, and borrowers also have the opportunity to update their information prior to the repayment amount determination.
- Adds a provision striking the provision in the U.S. Code, federal payments to reduce student interest costs, requiring that a borrower must have partial financial hardship to make a lower monthly payment under an income-based repayment plan.

## **SECTION 82002. DEFERMENT; FORBEARANCE**

- Eliminates economic hardship and unemployment deferments for borrowers who receive a loan on or after July 1, 2026.
- A borrower who receives a loan made on or after July 1, 2026, may only be eligible for a forbearance on a loan that does not exceed nine months during any 24-month period.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Changes the date from July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2027.

## **SECTION 82003. LOAN REHABILITATION**

- Allows borrowers to rehabilitate defaulted loans under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program and the Perkins Loan (Part D) program twice, instead of once.
- Changes the monthly payments for rehabilitation from \$5 to \$10 for borrowers who have one or more defaulted loans on or after July 1, 2026.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Specifies the effective date is July 1, 2027, rather than on the date of enactment of this Act.

## **SECTION 82004. PUBLIC SERVICE LOAN FORGIVENESS**

- Adds that on-time payments made under the Repayment Assistance Plan will count towards the 120 monthly payments required for forgiveness under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness plan.

- States that a public service job does not include time served in a medical or dental internship or residency program by an individual who as of June 30, 2026, has not borrowed a Federal Direct PLUS Loan or a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford loan for a program of study that awards a graduate credential upon completion.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Eliminates the provision that states a public service job does not include time served in a medical or dental internship or residency program.

## **SECTION 82005. STUDENT LOAN SERVICING**

- Requires \$1 billion be made available for administrative costs related to loan repayment, such as servicing the direct student loan programs.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** No changes.

## Subtitle D – Pell Grants

### **SECTION 83001. ELIGIBILITY**

- Requires foreign income of the student's parents or, in the case of an independent student, the student and student's spouse, to be included in the adjusted gross income calculation when determining Pell Grant eligibility for academic years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.
- Sunsets a provision that allows a student to receive a Pell Grant if it is determined they were eligible but did not initially receive the grant. This provision is applicable for academic years beginning before July 1, 2026.
- Makes students who have a student aid index that is equal to or exceeds twice the amount of the total maximum Federal Pell Grant for that academic year ineligible for a Pell Grant, effective July 1, 2026.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** No changes.

### **SECTION 83002. WORKFORCE PELL GRANTS**

- Expands eligibility for Pell Grants to students enrolled in an eligible workforce program for the award year beginning on July 1, 2026. An eligible workforce program is a program between 150 and 600 clock hours of instruction, or the equivalent number of credit hours, for eight to 15 weeks. The governor of the state where the program is offered must determine the program:
  - Provides an education aligned with the requirements of high-skill, high-wage or in-demand industry sectors or occupations;
  - Meets the hiring requirements of such potential employers or occupations;
  - Prepares students to pursue one or more certificate or degree programs at one or more institutions of higher education by ensuring the student will receive academic credit that will be accepted toward meeting a certificate or degree requirement;
  - Leads to a recognized post-secondary credential;

- Prepares students for employment in an occupation with only one recognized postsecondary credential; and
  - Provides the student with a credential upon completion.
- Following this determination by the governor, the Secretary of Education must determine the program:
  - Has been offered by the eligible institution for at least one year;
  - Has a completion rate of at least 70%;
  - Has a verified job placement rate of at least 70%, measured 180 days after completion; and
  - The total amount of published tuition and fees does not exceed the value-added earnings of students who received federal financial aid through this program and who completed the program three years prior to the award year.
    - Earnings are determined by calculating the difference between the median earnings of students based on the location and 150% of the poverty line for such year.
- An eligible institution means an institution of higher education or another entity that has not been subject to any of the following in the past three years:
  - Any suspension, emergency action or termination under the Pell Grant title;
  - For institutions of higher education, any adverse action by the institution's accrediting agency or association that revokes or denies accreditation for the institution; or
  - Any final action by the state in which the institution or other entity holds its legal domicile, authorization or accreditation that revokes the license or other authority to operate in the state.
- To be eligible for a Workforce Pell Grant, the student may not be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a program of study that leads to a graduate credential or have attained a graduate credential.
- Students who are enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a program that is less than an academic year may still be eligible for a Workforce Pell Grant in an amount that is prorated based on the program's length.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Changes the definition of eligible institution to only mean an eligible institution for purposes of section 401 of the Higher Education Act - Federal Pell Grants.
  - Eliminates the provision on student eligibility that allows a student to be enrolled at an entity other than an institution of higher education that meets the requirements of an eligible institution.

### **SECTION 83003. PELL SHORTFALL**

- Increases funding for Pell Grants to \$12,670,000,000 from \$2,170,000,000.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** No changes.

### **SECTION 83004. FEDERAL PELL GRANT EXCLUSION RELATING TO OTHER GRANT AID**

- Makes students who are receiving grant aid from additional sources, such as federal sources, states, institutions of higher education or private sources, of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the student's cost of attendance, ineligible for a Pell Grant.
- States that the maximum period for which a student may receive Federal Pell Grants shall be reduced by any period where a student was not eligible for a Pell Grant.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**

- Modifies that a student may not be eligible for a Pell Grant if they receive additional aid from non-federal sources, and that a student may still receive aid from federal sources.
- Eliminates the provision that reduces the maximum period a student is eligible for Pell Grants by any period where a student was not eligible.

## Subtitle E – Accountability

### **SECTION 84001. INELIGIBILITY BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES**

- Deems certain undergraduate programs ineligible for federal loans due to low-earning outcomes.
- Defines low-earning outcome undergraduate programs as programs that award a bachelor's or lesser degree for which the median earnings of the programmatic cohort of students who received federal loans for the program, who exited the program during the academic year that is four years before the year of determination, is less than that of an adult who is between 25–34 and only has a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Establishes that the programmatic cohort of students included in the comparison with median high school diploma earnings includes students who completed the program as well as those who ceased to complete or did not reenroll in the same program at any point throughout the year of determination.
- Establishes that the median income for those with a high school diploma will be based on data from the Bureau of the Census. For programs with small cohorts, defined as those with 30 students or less, data from additional years will be aggregated to determine median earning outcomes.
- Allows universities to appeal program eligibility through a process determined by the Secretary of Education.
- Prohibits new federal student loans from paying for graduate or professional programs that require less than three academic years and for which the median earnings of the programmatic cohort is less than the median earnings of a working adult, aged 25 to 34, who only has a bachelor's degree.
- The programmatic cohort included in this comparison must have entered into the program during the academic year that is six years before the year of the determination, is no longer enrolled in an institution of higher education and has been working for at least two of the three years immediately preceding the date of the determination.
- Establishes that the median income for those with a bachelor's degree will be based on data from the Bureau of the Census for working adults in the same state as the institution of higher education who work in the same field of study as the programmatic cohort. For programs with small cohorts, data from additional years will be aggregated to determine median earning outcomes.
- Requires institutions of higher education that do not meet the median earning requirements for one year during the applicable covered period (three years immediately preceding the date of a determination), but have not yet failed to meet such requirements for two years, to inform each student enrolled in the program of the low median earnings of the cohort and share that the program is at risk of losing eligibility.
- Requires that the Secretary of Education establish a process to regain programmatic eligibility by allowing programs to apply to regain eligibility after two years of ineligibility.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**



- Creates one set of requirements to satisfy the earnings test, eliminating the different requirements for undergraduate and graduate programs.
- Amends language in subparagraph (c)(1) by removing specific reference to undergraduate students and replacing it with “student enrollment in an educational program offered by that institution” as described in the following paragraph.
- Removes language solely referencing undergraduate programs in describing low-earning outcome programs and adds graduate or professional degree and graduate certificate programs.
  - Adds language clarifying that median earnings are determined by the Secretary of Education for the programmatic cohort of students.
  - Amends the original language from the programmatic cohort that exited the program four years before the year of determination to the programmatic cohort that *completed* the program four years before the year of determination.
  - Removes language including those who either ceased enrollment or did not reenroll in the program at any point throughout the year of determination as part of the programmatic cohort.
  - Removes language stating that the median income of the programmatic cohort will be compared to those with only a high school diploma and replaces it with language stating the programmatic cohort’s median income will be compared to the median earnings of a working adult age 25 to 34 who is not enrolled in an institution of higher education and has only a high school diploma or its equivalent or a baccalaureate degree, depending on whether the determination is for a B.A. or graduate program.
- Amends language on median earnings to include language for both undergraduate and graduate programs, with undergraduate earnings being compared to those with only a high school diploma between the ages of 25 to 34 and graduate program median earnings compared to those with only a baccalaureate degree between the ages of 25 to 34.
- Adds a section on the source of data, with data for undergraduate program comparisons coming from the state in which the institution is located or if fewer than 50% of the students enrolled in the institution reside in the state where the institution is located, the data will be pulled for the entire United States.
  - Adds a section for graduate programs, with median earning data originating from the Bureau of the Census for working adults in the state in which the institution of education is located, a working adult in the same field of study (based on a two-digit CIP code), and a working adult in the same field of study (based on two-digit CIP code) in the entire United States.
  - Adjusts language for instances in which fewer than 50% of the students enrolled in a graduate program at an institution reside in the state by changing the language from comparing the median earning to a working adult in the same field based on a two-digit CIP code in the United States to “a working adult in the same field of study (as so determined) in the entire United States.”
    - Adds language to paragraph (4), “Small Programmatic Cohorts,” that these refer to the same programmatic cohorts as referred to in previous sections.

- Adds language that clarifies in cases where aggregated additional years of programmatic data still produce fewer than 30 individuals in a programmatic cohort, aggregate additional cohort years of programmatic data for educational programs of equivalent length will be added to achieve a cohort of at least 30 individuals.

## Subtitle F – Regulatory Relief

### **SECTION 85001. REPEAL OF RULE RELATING TO BORROWER DEFENSE TO REPAYMENT**

- Repeals subpart D of part 685 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations relating to borrower defense repayment on the date of enactment of this section.
- Restores regulations relating to borrower defense to repayment from July 1, 2020, during President Trump’s first administration.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Amends the title of Sec. 85001 to “Delay of Rule Relating to Borrower Defense to Repayment.”
  - Removes language stating provisions related to borrower defense to repayment are null and void and adds language that beginning on the date of enactment, for loans that first originate before July 1, 2035, provisions related to borrower defense to repayment shall not be in effect.
  - States that beginning on the enactment of this section, for loans that first originate before July 1, 2035, any regulations related to borrower defense to repayment that took effect on July 1, 2020, will be restored and revived as if they were in effect on such date.

### **SECTION 85002. REPEAL OF RULE RELATING TO CLOSED SCHOOL DISCHARGES**

- Repeals the provisions of sections 674.33(g), 682.402(d) and 685.215 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations relating to closed school discharges, beginning on the date of enactment of this section.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Amends the title of Sec. 85002 to “Delay of Rule Relating to Closed School Discharges.”
  - Removes language stating provisions related to closed school discharges are null and void and adds language that beginning on the date of enactment, for loans that first originate before July 1, 2035, provisions related to closed school discharges shall not be in effect.
  - Adds language stating that with respect to loans that first originate before July 1, 2035, portions of the code related to closed school discharges as amended by the final regulations described in subsection (a) shall be in effect as if the amendments made by such final regulations had not been made.

## Subtitle G – Limitation on Authority

### **SECTION 86001. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO PROPOSE OR ISSUE REGULATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ACTIONS**

- Amends Part G of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 by inserting language that requires the Secretary of Education to determine whether a draft regulation would be economically significant, and if

so, determine whether the regulation would result in an increase in a subsidy cost. If the Secretary of Education determines a regulation would result in an increase in a subsidy cost, the Secretary of Education cannot take any further action related to the regulation.

- Restricts the Secretary of Education from issuing a proposed regulation, final regulation or executive action if that regulation or executive action is economically significant and would result in a subsidy cost.
- Establishes that “economically significant” legislation is likely to be determined by the Secretary of Education to have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect the economy as a whole or specific sectors of the economy.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:**
  - Amends title to “Limitation on Proposing or Issuing Regulations and Executive Actions.”
  - Amends the title of Sec. 492A in the Higher Education Act to “Limitation on Proposing or Issuing Regulations and Executive Actions.”
  - Amends title of subsection (a) on draft regulations and changes it to “Proposed or Final Regulations and Executive Actions.”
  - Replaces language on draft regulations with language stating that the Secretary of Education may not issue a proposed regulation, final regulation or executive action if the Secretary of Education determines that the regulation or executive action will increase the subsidy cost of a loan program under this title by more than \$1 million.
  - Amends language in the subparagraph on relationship to other requirements by clarifying that the requirements related to proposed or final regulations and executive actions should not be construed to affect any other cost analysis required under any source of law for a regulation implementing this title.

## Subtitle H – Funding Cost Sharing Reduction Payments

### **SECTION 87001. FUNDING COST SHARING REDUCTION PAYMENTS**

- Prohibits appropriated funds from being used to make payments for a qualified health plan that provides health benefit coverage that includes coverage of abortion.
- Provides an exception to the above if an abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother or if the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Removes this section from the bill.

## Subtitle H – Garden of Heroes

### **SECTION 88001. GARDEN OF HEROES**

- Directs \$40 million to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the procurement of statutes as related to executive orders to build the National Garden of American Heroes.
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Amends section number to Section 87001 and changes subtitle to Subtitle H.

## Subtitle I – Office of Refugee Resettlement

## **SECTION 88001. POTENTIAL SPONSOR VETTING FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN APPROPRIATION.**

- Appropriates \$300 million to the Office of Refugee Resettlement for fiscal year 2025 that must remain available until Sept. 30, 2028.
- Details that the funds may only be to support costs associated with background checks on potential sponsors, which include various checks on identifying information such as Social Security numbers, in-person or virtual interviews with a potential sponsor, and home studies of potential sponsors of unaccompanied alien children.
- Provides definitions of potential sponsors as an individual or entity who applies for the custody of an unaccompanied alien child.
- Provides a definition of unaccompanied alien child as the definition provided in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)).
- **Senate Budget Committee Text Changes:** Adds Subtitle I, Office of Refugee Resettlement to the bill.