

S. 4792. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fair and consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside the United States and Canada; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4792

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

To establish consistent eligibility requirements for graduate medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada in order to increase accountability and protect American students and taxpayer dollars.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Three for-profit schools in the Caribbean have historically received nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of all Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) that goes to students enrolled at foreign graduate medical schools, despite those three schools being exempt from meeting the same eligibility requirements as the majority of graduate medical schools located outside of the United States and Canada.

(2) The National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation and the Department of Education recommend that all foreign graduate medical schools should be required to meet the same eligibility requirements to participate in Federal funding under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.).

(3) The attrition rate at United States medical schools averaged 3.3 percent between 1993 and 2013, while rates at for-profit Caribbean medical schools have been known to reach 30 percent.

(4) In 2022, residency match rates for foreign trained graduates averaged 61.4 percent compared to 92.9 percent for graduates of allopathic medical schools in the United States and 91.3 percent for graduates of osteopathic medical schools in the United States.

(5) On average, students at for-profit medical schools operating outside of the United States and Canada amass more student debt than those at medical schools in the United States.

SEC. 4. REPEAL GRANDFATHER PROVISIONS.

Section 102(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) in the case of a graduate medical school located outside the United States—

“(I) at least 60 percent of those enrolled in, and at least 60 percent of the graduates of, the graduate medical school outside the United States were not persons described in section 484(a)(5) in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV; and

“(II) at least 75 percent of the individuals who were students or graduates of the graduate medical school outside the United States or Canada (both nationals of the United States and others) taking the examinations administered by the Educational

Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates received a passing score in the year preceding the year for which a student is seeking a loan under part D of title IV;” and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by adding at the end the following:

“(V) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of a graduate medical school described in subclause (I) to qualify for participation in the loan programs under part D of title IV pursuant to this clause shall expire beginning on the first July 1 following the date of enactment of the Foreign Medical School Accountability Fairness Act of 2022.”.

SEC. 5. LOSS OF ELIGIBILITY.

If a graduate medical school loses eligibility to participate in the loan programs under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a et seq.) due to the enactment of the amendments made by section 4, then a student enrolled at such graduate medical school on or before the date of enactment of this Act may, notwithstanding such loss of eligibility, continue to be eligible to receive a loan under such part D while attending such graduate medical school in which the student was enrolled upon the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the student continuing to meet all applicable requirements for satisfactory academic progress, until the earliest of—

(1) withdrawal by the student from the graduate medical school;

(2) completion of the program of study by the student at the graduate medical school; or

(3) the fourth June 30 after such loss of eligibility.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. PETERS):

S. 4793. A bill to require a plan to clarify the roles and responsibilities of officials and organizations of the Army with respect to the force modernization efforts of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill requires a plan to clarify the roles and responsibilities of officials and organizations of the Army with respect to the force modernization efforts of the Army.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4793

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Army Facilitating Untapped Technology, Utilities, Resources, and Equipment for Servicemembers Act of 2022” or the “Army FUTURES Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FORCE MODERNIZATION EFFORTS OF THE ARMY.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan that comprehensively defines the roles and responsibilities of officials and organizations of the Army with respect to the force modernization efforts of the Army.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the official within the Army who shall have primary responsibility for the

force modernization efforts of the Army, and specify the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of that official;

(2) clearly define the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Army Futures Command and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology with respect to such efforts;

(3) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of officials and organizations of the Army with respect to acquisition in support of such efforts; and

(4) include such other information as the Secretary of the Army determines appropriate.

(c) ROLE OF ARMY FUTURES COMMAND.—In the event the Secretary of the Army does not submit the plan required under subsection (a) by the expiration of the 180-day period specified in such subsection, then beginning at the expiration of such period—

(1) the Commanding General of the Army Futures Command shall have the roles, responsibilities, and authorities assigned to the Commanding General pursuant to Army Directive 2020–15 (“Achieving Persistent Modernization”) as in effect on November 16, 2020; and

(2) any provision of Army Directive 2022–07 (“Army Modernization Roles and Responsibilities”), or any successor directive, that modifies or contravenes a provision of the directive specified in paragraph (1) shall have no force or effect.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 753—URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL TO ENSURE THAT THE OCTOBER 2022 ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN A FREE, FAIR, CREDIBLE, TRANSPARENT, AND PEACEFUL MANNER

Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 753

Whereas, in 1822, the United States was the first country to recognize Brazil as an independent country;

Whereas the United States and Brazil are 2 of the largest democracies and economies in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas bilateral relations between the United States and Brazil are rooted in a shared commitment to democracy and prosperity and the promotion of international peace, security, respect for human rights, and environmental stewardship, including protection of the Brazilian Amazon;

Whereas efforts to incite political violence, encourage the armed forces of Brazil to intervene in the conduct of the electoral processes of the Brazil, and question or subvert the democratic and electoral institutions of Brazil ahead of the country’s October 2, 2022, general elections undermine the democratic foundation of relations between the United States and Brazil and must be resolutely rejected by both countries;

Whereas, according to a recent survey by the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is experiencing a 335-percent increase in violence directed against political leaders in 2022 relative to 2019;

Whereas Brazilians from all sectors of society have publicly expressed serious concern about ongoing efforts to undermine democracy in Brazil, including—

(1) close to 1,000,000 Brazilians who signed an open letter released on July 26, 2022, defending the democratic institutions of Brazil and the rule of law; and

(2) prominent Brazilian business, religious, political, and civil society leaders who released a statement expressing confidence in the electoral systems of Brazil on August 5, 2022; and

Whereas the United States Government has on multiple occasions expressed full confidence in the strength of the democratic institutions of Brazil and the ability of the electoral system of Brazil to carry out free and fair elections absent fraud: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of Brazil to ensure that the October 2022 elections are conducted in a free, fair, credible, transparent, and peaceful manner that enables all citizens of Brazil to exercise the right to vote; and

(2) calls for the United States Government—

(A) to continue to speak out against efforts to incite political violence and undermine the electoral process in Brazil and to hold the Government of Brazil accountable for respecting the rights of the citizens of Brazil in accordance with international obligations and the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil;

(B) to immediately recognize the outcome of the election in Brazil, if that election is determined by international observers and organizations to have been free and fair; and

(C) to make unequivocally clear that the United States considers bilateral United States assistance to Brazil to be predicated on the historic and ongoing commitment of the Government and people of Brazil to democratic principles and human rights and will—

(i) review and reconsider the relationship between the United States any government that comes to power in Brazil through undemocratic means, including a military coup; and

(ii) ensure United States security assistance and other forms of bilateral United States assistance to Brazil remain compliant with relevant laws of the United States related to the peaceful and democratic transition of power, including longstanding restrictions on the provision of security assistance in the event of a military coup.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5489. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5490. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5491. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5492. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5493. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5494. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5495. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5496. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5497. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5489. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION E—DREAM ACT

TITLE LI—DREAM ACT

SEC. 5101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Dream Act”.

SEC. 5102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this title that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) **DACA.**—The term “DACA” means deferred action granted to an alien pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program announced by President Obama on June 15, 2012.

(3) **DISABILITY.**—The term “disability” has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(4) **EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.**—The term “early childhood education program” has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

(5) **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; HIGH SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—The terms “elementary school”, “high school”, and “secondary school” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(6) **IMMIGRATION LAWS.**—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(7) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education”—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); and

(B) does not include an institution of higher education outside of the United States.

(8) **PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.**—The term “permanent resident status on a conditional basis” means status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis under this title.

(9) **POVERTY LINE.**—The term “poverty line” has the meaning given such term in

section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902).

(10) **SECRETARY.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(11) **UNIFORMED SERVICES.**—The term “Uniformed Services” has the meaning given the term “uniformed services” in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 5103. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN.

(a) **CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions under this title.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States or is in temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), if—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date that is 4 years before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States;

(C) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the alien—

(i) is not inadmissible under paragraph (2), (3), (6)(E), (6)(G), (8), (10)(A), (10)(C), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a));

(ii) has not ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) has not been convicted of—

(I) any offense under Federal or State law, other than a State offense for which an essential element is the alien’s immigration status, that is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year; or

(II) 3 or more offenses under Federal or State law, other than State offenses for which an essential element is the alien’s immigration status, for which the alien was convicted on different dates for each of the 3 offenses and imprisoned for an aggregate of 90 days or more; and

(D) the alien—

(i) has been admitted to an institution of higher education;

(ii) has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general education development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States; or

(iii) is enrolled in secondary school or in an education program assisting students in—

(I) obtaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent under State law; or

(II) in passing a general educational development exam, a high school equivalence diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized exam.

(2) **WAIVER.**—With respect to any benefit under this title, the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (2), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality