

1865, the date on which news of the end of slavery reached the slaves in the Southwestern States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. Res. 291. A resolution celebrating the June 2025 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit in the Hague, the Netherlands, and reaffirming priorities pertaining to transatlantic security and our commitment to NATO; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 292. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June 19, 2025, as “World Sickle Cell Awareness Day” in order to increase public awareness across the United States and global community about sickle cell disease and the continued need for empirical research, early detection screenings, novel effective treatments leading to a cure, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from sickle cell anemia and conditions relating to sickle cell disease; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 293. A resolution commending the Minnesota Frost for winning the 2025 Professional Women’s Hockey League Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

S. Res. 294. A resolution designating the week of May 18 through May 24, 2025, as “National Public Works Week”; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SHEEHY, and Mr. MORENO):

S. Con. Res. 15. A concurrent resolution expressing support for America’s law enforcement professionals; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 167

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 167, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 284

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 284, a bill to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

S. 439

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 439, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income gain from the sale of qualified real property interests acquired under the authority of the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program administered by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 1043

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1043, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the energy credit for qualified fuel cell property.

S. 1220

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1220, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a Savings Opportunity and Affordable Repayment plan as an income contingent repayment plan.

S. 1375

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1375, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the exception for de minimis payments by third party settlement organizations with respect to returns relating to payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, as in effect prior to the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1477

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1477, a bill to address the homelessness and housing crises, to move toward the goal of providing for a home for all Americans, and for other purposes.

S. 1532

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1532, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 1609

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1609, a bill to provide for further comprehensive research at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke on unruptured intracranial aneurysms.

S. 1638

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1638, a bill to protect the United States from artificial intelligence applications based in or affiliated with countries of concern, and for other purposes.

S. 1668

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1668, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the President, Vice President, Members of Congress, and individuals appointed to Senate-confirmed positions from issuing, sponsoring, or endorsing certain financial instruments, and for other purposes.

S. 1894

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1894, a bill to amend MAP-21 to modify provisions relating to a categorical exclusion for projects of limited Federal assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 1939

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1939, a bill to provide protections for good faith donations of pet food and supplies.

S. 2069

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2069, a bill to amend title XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for 12-month continuous enrollment of individuals under the Medicaid program and Children’s Health Insurance Program.

S. 2096

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2096, a bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the Transition Assistance Program and Solid Start Program to address mental health issues, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KING, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. REED, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2107. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education in order to protect students and taxpayers; 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. 2107

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 “Protecting Our Students and Taxpayers Act of 2025” or “POST Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. 85/15 RULE.

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

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) meets the requirements of paragraph (2).”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) REVENUE SOURCES.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) ALTERNATIVE FINANCING ARRANGEMENT.—The term ‘alternative financing agreement’ means a financing agreement between—

“(I) a student of an institution; and

“(II)(aa) the institution;

“(bb) any entity or individual—

“(AA) in the institution’s ownership tree; or

“(BB) with any common ownership of the institution and the entity providing the funds; or

“(cc)(AA) an entity that has any other relationship or agreement with the institution; or

“(BB) an entity with common ownership with an entity described in subitem (AA).

“(ii) FEDERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FUNDS.—The term ‘Federal education assistance funds’ means Federal funds that are disbursed or delivered to or on behalf of a student to be used to attend such institution, as calculated under subparagraph (C).

“(B) 85/15 RULE.—In order to qualify as a proprietary institution of higher education under this subsection, an institution shall derive not less than 15 percent of the institution’s revenues from sources other than Federal education assistance funds, as calculated in accordance with subparagraphs (A) and (C).

“(C) IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-FEDERAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT.—In making calculations under subparagraph (B), an institution of higher education shall—

“(i) use the cash basis of accounting;

“(ii) consider as revenue only those funds generated by the institution from—

“(I) tuition, fees, and other institutional charges for students enrolled in programs eligible for assistance under title IV;

“(II) activities conducted by the institution that are necessary for the education and training of the institution’s students, if such activities are—

“(aa) conducted on campus or at a facility under the control of the institution;

“(bb) performed under the supervision of a member of the institution’s faculty;

“(cc) required to be performed by all students in a specific educational program at the institution; and

“(dd) related directly to services performed by students;

“(III) a contractual arrangement with a Federal agency for the purpose of providing job training to low-income individuals who are in need of such training; and

“(IV) funds paid by a student, or on behalf of a student by a party unrelated to the institution, its owners, or affiliates, for an education or training program that is not eligible for assistance under title IV, as long as—

“(aa) such noneligible program does not include any courses offered in an eligible program of the proprietary institution;

“(bb) such noneligible program is provided by the institution, and taught by an instructor of the institution, at—

“(AA) its main campus or one of its additional locations, as approved by the appropriate accrediting agency or association;

“(BB) another school facility approved by the appropriate State agency or accrediting agency or association; or

“(CC) an employer facility; and

“(cc) such noneligible program is not a program where the institution is merely providing facilities for test preparation courses, acting as a proctor, or overseeing a course of self-study;

“(iii) presume that any Federal education assistance funds that are disbursed or deliv-

ered to an institution on behalf of a student or directly to a student will be used to pay the student’s tuition, fees, or other institutional charges, regardless of whether the institution credits such funds to the student’s account or pays such funds directly to the student, except to the extent that the student’s tuition, fees, or other institutional charges are satisfied by—

“(I) grant funds provided by an outside source that—

“(aa) has no affiliation with the institution; and

“(bb) shares no employees, executives, or board members with the institution; and

“(II) institutional scholarships described in clause (vi);

“(iv) include no loans made by an institution of higher education as revenue to the school, except for payments made by current or former students to the institution during the fiscal year for which the determination is being made on such loans that are—

“(I) used to satisfy tuition, fees, and other institutional charges;

“(II) bona fide, as evidenced by standalone repayment agreements between the students and the institution that are enforceable promissory notes;

“(III) issued at intervals related to the institution’s enrollment periods;

“(IV) subject to regular loan repayments and collections by the institution; and

“(V) separate from the enrollment contracts signed by the students;

“(v) include funds from an income share agreement, or any other alternative financing agreement, with a student only if—

“(I) the institution clearly identifies the student’s institutional charges, and such charges are the same or less than the stated rate for institutional charges;

“(II) the agreement clearly identifies the maximum time and maximum amount a student would be required to pay, including the implied or imputed interest rate and any fees and revenue generated for a related third party, the institution, or an entity described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II), for that maximum time period; and

“(III) all payments under the agreement are applied with a portion allocated to the return of capital and a portion allocated to profit, with revenue, interest, and fees not included in the calculation;

“(vi) include a scholarship provided by the institution—

“(I) only if the scholarship is in the form of monetary aid based upon the academic achievements or financial need of students, disbursed to qualified student recipients during each fiscal year from an established restricted account; and

“(II) only to the extent that funds in that account represent designated funds, or income earned on such funds, from an outside source that—

“(aa) has no affiliation with the institution; and

“(bb) shares no employees, executives, or board members with the institution; and

“(vii) exclude from revenues—

“(I) the amount of funds the institution received under part C of title IV, unless the institution used those funds to pay a student’s institutional charges;

“(II) the amount of funds the institution received under subpart 4 of part A of title IV;

“(III) the amount of funds provided by the institution as matching funds for any Federal program;

“(IV) the amount of Federal education assistance funds provided to the institution to pay institutional charges for a student that were refunded or returned; and

“(V) the amount charged for books, supplies, and equipment, unless the institution

includes that amount as tuition, fees, or other institutional charges.

“(D) REGAINING ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (B), a proprietary institution of higher education that fails to meet the requirements of such subparagraph for a fiscal year shall be ineligible for purposes of this paragraph for a period of not less than 2 institutional fiscal years. To regain eligibility under this paragraph, the proprietary institution shall demonstrate compliance with all eligibility and certification requirements under section 498 for a minimum of 2 institutional fiscal years after the institutional fiscal year in which the institution became ineligible.

“(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than the third full award year (as defined in section 481(a)(1)) that begins after the date of enactment of the Protecting Our Students and Taxpayers Act of 2025, and by July 1 of each succeeding year, the Secretary shall submit to the authorizing committees a report that contains, for each proprietary institution of higher education that receives assistance under title IV and as provided in the audited financial statements submitted to the Secretary by each institution pursuant to the requirements of section 487(c)—

“(i) the amount and percentage of such institution’s revenues received from Federal education assistance funds; and

“(ii) the amount and percentage of such institution’s revenues received from other sources.”.

(b) REPEAL OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 487 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (24);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (25) through (29) as paragraphs (24) through (28), respectively;

(C) in paragraph (24)(A)(ii) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by striking “subsection (e)” and inserting “subsection (d)”; and

(D) in paragraph (26) (as redesignated by subparagraph (B)), by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (g)”;

(2) by striking subsection (d);

(3) by redesignating subsections (e) through (j) as subsections (d) through (i), respectively;

(4) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (d) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), by striking “(a)(25)” and inserting “(a)(24)”;

(5) in subsection (f)(1) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), by striking “subsection (e)(2)” and inserting “subsection (d)(2)”; and

(6) in subsection (g)(1) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)), by striking “subsection (a)(27)” in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting “subsection (a)(26)”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 152 (20 U.S.C. 1019a)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “subsections (a)(27) and (h) of section 487” and inserting “subsections (a)(26) and (g) of section 487”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(B)(i)(I), by striking “section 487(e)” and inserting “section 487(d)”;

(2) in section 153(c)(3) (20 U.S.C. 1019b(c)(3)), by striking “section 487(a)(25)” each place the term appears and inserting “section 487(a)(24)”;

(3) in section 496(c)(3)(A) (20 U.S.C. 1099b(c)(3)(A)), by striking “section 487(f)” and inserting “section 487(e)”; and

(4) in section 498(k)(1) (20 U.S.C. 1099c(k)(1)), by striking “section 487(f)” and inserting “section 487(e)”.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the second full award year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) AWARD YEAR.—In this section, the term “award year” has the meaning given the term in section 481(a)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1088(a)(1)).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 287—RE-AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES PROMOTING THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 287

Whereas June 20, 2025, is an international day designated by the United Nations as “World Refugee Day”, to recognize refugees around the globe and celebrate the strength and courage of people who have been forced to flee their homes to escape conflict or persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas July 28, 2025, is the 74th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, held at Geneva on July 28, 1951, which defines the term “refugee” and outlines the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of nation states to protect such rights;

Whereas, in 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this preamble as “UNHCR”) reported that as of the end of 2024—

(1) there were more than 123,000,000 displaced people who had been forced from their homes worldwide, which is more displaced people than at any other time in recorded history, including more than 31,000,000 refugees, 8,400,000 asylum seekers, and 73,500,000 internally displaced persons;

(2) 73 percent of all refugees worldwide were hosted in low- and middle-income countries and fewer than 1 percent of refugees are ever resettled;

(3) there were 6,100,000 Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers and an additional 7,400,000 people displaced inside Syria as a result of years of conflict, but the fall of the Assad regime has raised renewed hope for return for many displaced Syrians, with more than 500,000 Syrian refugees returning to the country and an estimated 1,200,000 internally displaced Syrians returning to their area of origin as of May 2025;

(4) approximately 8,800,000 Ukrainians were forcibly displaced as a result of the ongoing invasion of Ukraine by Russia, including more than 5,000,000 Ukrainian refugees;

(5) there were an estimated 5,800,000 Afghan refugees around the world, representing a decrease from 2023 in part due to deporta-

tions from refugee-hosting countries, which placed vulnerable Afghans, including women and girls, at risk of persecution;

(6) more than 14,300,000 people were forcibly displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, representing nearly 1 in 3 Sudanese, including an estimated 2,800,000 refugees who have fled to neighboring countries, many of whom are women or children;

(7) there were more than 6,000,000 Venezuelan refugees and migrants globally, the majority of whom were hosted in Latin America;

(8) more than 1,000,000 people were forcibly displaced in Haiti due to widespread violence, representing a 200 percent increase during the year;

(9) more than 90 percent of the population of Gaza (approximately 2,000,000 people) had been internally displaced since October 2023;

(10) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one of the largest internal displacement crises in the world continued to grow, with approximately 7,400,000 forcibly displaced people within or from the country as a result of violence between armed groups;

(11) an estimated 1,100,000 Rohingya refugees resided in Bangladesh, constituting the largest refugee settlement in the world, with thousands more Rohingya refugees residing in nearby countries; and

(12) in the Sahel region, which encompasses Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, an estimated 3,500,000 people were forced to flee their homes, an 89 percent increase since the end of 2020;

Whereas the vast majority of people fleeing persecution do not have access to refugee resettlement and instead must seek protection through asylum or other humanitarian pathways;

Whereas welcoming people from around the world who have been oppressed and persecuted is a tenet of our Nation and the United States is home to a diverse population of refugees and immigrants who contribute to the economic strengths and cultural richness of our communities;

Whereas, since seeking asylum is a protected right under United States domestic and international law, the United States is legally obligated to contribute to the maintenance of a humane and functioning international asylum system;

Whereas the principle of non-refoulement is also a central tenet of the United States refugee and asylum systems and thousands of people living in the United States who immigrated from countries around the world would be subject to harm if they were deported to their countries of origin or to third countries due to widespread conflict or persecution in such countries;

Whereas the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was established in 1980—

(1) is a lifesaving pillar of global humanitarian efforts;

(2) advances United States national security and foreign policy goals; and

(3) supports regional host countries;

Whereas, through the United States Refugee Admissions Program the number of refugees who arrived in the United States increased from only 11,411 during fiscal year 2021 to 100,034 during fiscal year 2024;

Whereas Executive Order 14163 (90 Fed. Reg. 8459; relating to realigning the United States Refugee Admissions Program), which was issued on January 20, 2025, indefinitely suspending all refugee admissions to the United States, put at risk the lives and well-being of refugees fleeing violence and persecution, including Afghans, Burmese Rohingya, and Sudanese;

Whereas, as of June 2025, the ongoing refugee admissions ban remains in effect;

Whereas—

(1) more than 100,000 refugees who had been conditionally approved for refugee status by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services remain indefinitely stranded;

(2) more than 22,000 refugees who were considered “ready for departure” and who had completed all necessary medical checks, security screenings, and interviews remain indefinitely stranded; and

(3) more than 12,000 refugees who had flights booked to travel to the United States, many of whom had begun to move and sell belongings in preparation for their resettlement, remain indefinitely stranded;

Whereas the Trump administration’s selective resettlement of Afrikaners to the United States over tens of thousands of already-approved refugees who have fled persecution is a politically motivated and unjust decision that excludes those most in need of protection;

Whereas the Constitution of the United States protects all individuals within its jurisdiction, regardless of citizenship status, and should afford refugees and asylum seekers full due process before deportation or other adverse action affecting their protection;

Whereas attempts to suspend refugee admissions, bar individuals based on religion or nationality, or implement blanket asylum bans and indiscriminate removal or detention policies are inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212), our treaty obligations, and established international human rights norms;

Whereas the Trump administration’s travel ban, issued in Proclamation 10949, dated June 4, 2025 (90 Fed. Reg. 24497), which went into effect on June 9, 2025, blocking individuals from 12 countries from entering the United States and restricting the entry of nationals from 7 other countries, could deny refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing conflict, violence, and persecution the chance to seek safe refuge in the United States;

Whereas resettlement is an essential part of a comprehensive strategy to respond to refugee crises, promote regional stability, and strengthen United States national security;

Whereas resettlement to the United States is available for the most vulnerable refugees who undergo rigorous security vetting and medical screening processes;

Whereas the United States supports the efforts of the UNHCR to increase protection for, and the global resettlement of, LGBTQI+ refugees overseas;

Whereas women and girls have an increased risk of sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking while they are traveling to seek safe living conditions;

Whereas refugee resettlement organizations, businesses, and other community and faith-based groups offer support for refugees who resettle in the United States, and groups of private citizens step forward to support newly arrived refugees through Welcome Corps, a refugee sponsorship initiative under the United States Refugee Admissions Program, which was terminated by the Trump administration;

Whereas, according to a study by the Department of Health and Human Services, between 2005 and 2019, refugees and asylees in the United States contributed an estimated \$581,000,000,000 in total revenue across all levels of government;

Whereas most refugees integrate and quickly become self-sufficient members of their respective communities by joining the workforce, paying taxes, supporting local commerce, helping to address labor demand in critical industries, and creating new jobs;

Whereas robust funding for international and domestic protection and assistance for