

Veterans-Related Education Legislation Enacted in the 117th Congress

Federal

P.L. 117-2

Establishes a new program, the COVID-19 Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance Program (VRRAP), for which it appropriated \$386 million, and requires that private, for-profit institutions of higher education derive at least 10% of revenues from nonfederal sources in order to participate in student aid programs administered by the Department of Education (ED), closing the so called 90/10 loophole.

P.L. 117-16

Requires that state approving agencies (SAAs) conduct annual risk-based surveys of educational institutions that convert from for-profit to public status for three years following the conversion, and amends the actions required of SAAs when educational institutions engage in deceptive recruiting or enrollment inducements.

P.L. 117-68

Requires that approved programs of education at public institutions of higher learning not charge eligible Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program (DEA) participants in excess of the in-state tuition and fees rate, and requires that a program of education be disapproved for GI Bill purposes if participants are penalized for delayed or late DEA payments.

P.L. 117-76

Requires that the VA implement prohibitions on educational and training institutions (ETIs) providing commissions or incentive compensation for enrolling

students or the financial aid received by enrolled students, in accordance with practices delineated in ED regulations and guidance, excludes the application of some program of education approval criteria to foreign students who are not receiving GI Bill benefits and to foreign institutions, and extended special authorities enacted to reduce educational and benefit disruptions related to the COVID-19 emergency to June 1, 2022.

P.L. 117-103

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 increases funding for the Veteran Employment Through Technology Education Courses Pilot (VET TEC) from \$45 million to \$125 million in FY2022.

P.L. 117-174

The Ensuring the Best Schools for Veterans Act modifies the 85/15 rule, which generally requires that no more than 85% of students in a program of education receive assistance from the VA or institution.

P.L. 117-297

The Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act eliminates the requirement that individuals who are eligible to transfer Post-9/11 GI Bill entitlement designate an end date for the transferees to use the entitlement.

P.L. 117-328

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 eliminates the DEA delimiting date for individuals who become eligible on or after August 1, 2023; and requires the VA, upon the death of a Post-9/11 GI Bill qualifying individual, to distribute the individual's remaining entitlement among all the designated transferees.

P.L. 117-333

The Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022 requires the VA to develop a uniform application for the approval of new courses, requires that SAAs and the VA not provide more than a specified number of days' notice to ETIs before conducting compliance or risk-based surveys, establishes that some individuals who are discharged or released from active duty with a sole survivorship discharge receive the 100% benefit level of Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits,

and establishes permanent statutory authorities similar to those enacted in response to the COVID-19 emergency to reduce the disruptive effects of any national emergency.

SB 1315

A bill to improve the provision of care and services under the Veterans Community Care Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

SB 928

A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to prepare an annual report on suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

SB 928