

# FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY UPDATE

Thursday, June 12, 2025

# **AGENDA**



Comparison of House & Senate Budget Reconciliation Proposal &

**Department of Education Staffing Update** 

- Legislative Update
- Regulatory Update
- Q&A





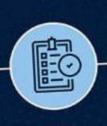


# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

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# **HOW DOES BUDGET RECONCILIATION WORK?**











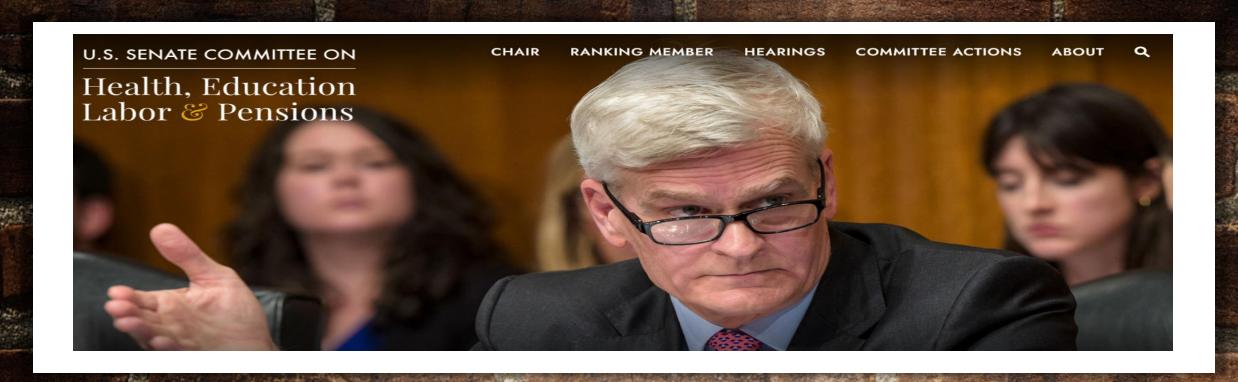
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# BUDGET RECONCILIATION





# SENATE HELP COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT

TUESDAY, JUNE 10<sup>TH</sup> – 10 PM ET



# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S PRESS RELEASE

June 10, 2025

Today, U.S. Senator Bill Cassidy, M.D. (R-LA), chair of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee, released historic legislation to fix the broken higher education system that continues to fail students and trap them in a cycle of overwhelming college debt.

"American higher education has lost its purpose. Students are graduating with degrees that won't get them a job and insurmountable debt that they can't pay back," said Dr. Cassidy.

"We need to fix our broken higher education system, so it prioritizes student success and ensures Americans have the skills to compete in a 21st century economy. President Trump and Senate Republicans are focused on delivering results for American families and this bill does just that," continued Dr. Cassidy. "While Biden and Democrats unfairly attempted to shift student debt onto taxpayers that chose not to go to college, Republicans are taking on the root causes of the student debt crisis to lower the cost of tuition and improve Americans' access to opportunities that set them up for success."

https://www.help.senate.gov/rep/newsroom/press/chair-cassidy-releases-historic-help-committee-reconciliation-bill-text-fixing-americas-broken-higher-education-system

## CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S PRESS RELEASE

June 10, 2025

### **Key Wins for Students and Taxpayers**

- Makes higher education more affordable by eliminating inflationary loan programs that have resulted in higher tuition costs.
- Prevents taxpayer-subsidized loans for degrees that leave students worse off than if they never went to college.
- Ends Biden's student loan schemes that transfer debt onto the 87 percent of Americans who chose to not go to college or already paid off their loans. Also prevents future Democrat administrations from implementing schemes.
- Ensures low-income Americans can access higher education by strengthening Pell Grants and addressing the program's budget shortfall. As it currently stands, the Pell Grant program faces a mounting budget shortfall that threatens its future.
- Increases access to career or technical-based education for low-income students by establishing Workforce Pell Grants. This is crucial to achieving President Trump's goal of bringing skilled jobs back to America from China and Mexico.

https://www.help.senate.gov/rep/newsroom/press/chair-cassidy-releases-historic-help-committee-reconciliation-bill-text-fixing-americas-broken-higher-education-system

### CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S PRESS RELEASE

June 10, 2025

Saves American taxpayers at least \$300 billion.

In addition to fixing America's education system, this legislation decreases health insurance premiums for patients by addressing silver loading by insurance companies.

# **SENATE HELP** COMMITTEE **ONE-PAGER**



### **FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM**



- Eliminates Grad PLUS loans Grad students: keep \$20,500 annual unsubsidized loan limit, with a \$100,000 total cap (plus undergrad loans)
- Professional degrees: set a \$50,000 annual unsubsidized loan limit and a \$200,000 total cap (plus undergrad loans)
- Undergrads: cap Parent PLUS loans at \$65,000 per student with a \$20,000 annual limit
- Schools can set lower loan limits if applied consistently across programs



### Loan Repayment

- Simplifies and Streamlines Repayment: Replaces today's patchwork of repayment plansincluding Biden's costly loan schemes—with just two: a new standard plan (fixed payments over 10-25 years) and a new Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) plan that protects taxpayers and borrowers while ensuring personal responsibility
- Closes Loopholes and Enforces Program Integrity: Streamlines deferment and forbearance, allows loans to be

rehabilitated twice, excludes residency payments from PSLF, and fully funds proper loan servicing to protect both students and taxpayers



- · Blocks federal loans for undergrad programs where former students earn less than the typical high school grad in their state, and for grad programs where former students earn less than the typical bachelor's degree holder in their field and state
- Programs lose eligibility if they fail the earnings test 2/3 years



### Limiting Authority

 Stops future administrations from bypassing Congress to unliterally implement massive spending increases on student aid



### Regulatory Relief

Repeals costly Biden rules, including expansion of Closed School Discharge and Borrower Defense Rules

### LOWERING THE COST OF HEALTH CARE



### **Funding Cost-Sharing** Reductions

· Addresses the practice of silver-loading and reduces premiums by funding CSR payments under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) for plan year



### Pell Grants

- · Establishes Workforce Pell
- · Reduces Pell shortfall by
- Includes foreign income for purposes of Pell calculation
- · Excludes farm and small business assets from aid eligibility formula

Fixing Education. Empowering Students. Protecting Taxpayers.

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### **LOAN LIMITS**

- Eliminates Grad PLUS loans
- Grad students: keep \$20,500 annual unsubsidized loan limit, with a \$100,000 total cap (plus undergrad loans)
- Professional degrees: set a \$50,000 annual unsubsidized loan limit and a \$200,000 total cap (plus undergrad loans)
- Undergrads: cap Parent PLUS loans at \$65,000 per student with a \$20,000 annual limit
- Schools can set lower loan limits I f applied consistently across programs.

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### LOAN REPAYMENT

### <u>Simplifies and Streamlines Repayment:</u>

Replaces today's patchwork of repayment plans—including Biden's costly loan schemes—with just two: a new standard plan (fixed payments over 10–25 years) and a new Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) plan that protects taxpayers and borrowers while ensuring personal responsibility

### Closes Loopholes and Enforces Program Integrity:

Streamlines deferment and forbearance, allows loans to be rehabilitated twice, excludes residency payments from PSLF, and fully funds proper loan servicing to protect both students and taxpayers

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Blocks federal loans for undergrad programs where former students earn less than the typical high school grad in their state, and for grad programs where former students earn less than the typical bachelor's degree holder in their field and state
- Programs lose eligibility if they fail the earnings test 2/3 years

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### **PELL GRANTS**

- Establishes Workforce Pell
- Reduces Pell shortfall by \$10.5 billion
- Includes foreign income for purposes of Pell calculation
- Excludes farm and small business assets from aid eligibility formula

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### LIMITING AUTHORITY

Stops future administrations from bypassing Congress to unliterally implement massive spending increases on student aid

# CHAIRWOMAN BILL CASSIDY'S ONE PAGER: FIXING AMERICA'S BROKEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

June 10, 2025

### **REGULATORY RELIEF**

• Repeals costly Biden rules, including expansion of Closed School Discharge and Borrower Defense Rule

# SENATE HELP COMMITTEE BUDGET RECONCILIATION PROPOSAL

1	TITLE VIII—COMMITTEE ON
2	HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR,
3	AND PENSIONS
4	Subtitle A—Student Eligibility
5	SEC. 80001. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.
6	(a) In General.—Section 484(a)(5) of the Higher
7	Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. $1091(a)(5)$ ) is amended
8	to read as follows:
9	"(5) be—
10	"(A) a citizen or national of the United
11	States;
12	"(B) an alien who is lawfully admitted for
13	permanent residence under the Immigration
14	and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.);
15	"(C) an alien who—
16	"(i) is a citizen or national of the Re-
17	public of Cuba;

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle A—Student Eligibility
June 10, 2025

### Sec. 80001. Student Eligibility

• Student eligibility: End aid eligibility for certain non-U.S. nationals

### Sec. 80002. Exemption of Farm and Small Business Assets

• Farm fix: Exclude farm and small business assets from aid eligibility formula

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle B—Loan Limits

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 81001. Establishment of Loan Limits

- Cap graduate lending: Eliminate Grad PLUS loans and cap unsubsidized graduate (e.g., masters) borrowing at \$20,500 per year (\$100,000 lifetime) and professional (e.g., law, medicine) borrowing at \$50,000 per year (\$200,000 lifetime); graduate limits are in addition to undergraduate limits
- Cap parent borrowing: Cap loans to parents of undergraduates (parent PLUS) at \$20,000 per student per year (\$65,000 per student lifetime; parents can borrow for multiple students)
- Prorate loans: Set lower limits for part-time students (e.g., half-time student eligible for half the maximum loan); this aligns with how the Pell Grant is distributed
- Institutional discretion: Allow institutions to set lower loan limits as long as they do so consistently within programs

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle C—Loan Repayment

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 82001. Loan Repayment

- Simplify repayment: New loans (starting 7/1/2026) can be repaid using only two plans: a new standard plan and a new income-driven repayment (IDR) plan; existing plans (SAVE, PAYE, ICR, graduated, extended, alternative) are eliminated
  - New standard plan: borrowers make fixed payments for 10-25 years based on amount borrowed
  - Repayment Assistance Plan: New income-driven plan where payments are 1-10% of income depending on income level, with a
    minimum monthly payment of \$10; payments are reduced by \$50 per dependent; borrowers who make on-time payments always see
    their balance go down, as unpaid interest is waived and there is a principal match of up to \$50; any remaining balance is forgiven after
    30 years
- Transition existing borrowers to lawful income-based plan: Existing borrowers (with loans taken before 7/1/2026) will have access to the income-based repayment (IBR) plan created by Congress; under this plan, pre-2014 borrowers pay 15% of discretionary income (income above 150% of the Federal Poverty Line) with forgiveness after 25 years; post-2014 borrowers pay 10% of discretionary income with forgiveness after 20 years; existing borrowers can switch to the Repayment Assistance Plan once it is available

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle C—Loan Repayment

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 82002. Deferment and Forbearance

- Streamline deferments: Eliminate economic hardship and unemployment deferments to encourage borrowers to use options (such as income-driven repayment) that are better for them
- Limit forbearances: Limit availability of discretionary forbearances to no more than 9 months during any 24-month period

### Sec. 82003. Loan Rehabilitation

• Loan rehabilitation: Allow borrowers to rehabilitate defaulted loans twice instead of once; set required monthly payment for rehabilitation at \$10 instead of \$5

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle C—Loan Repayment

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 82004. Public Service Loan Forgiveness

- Repayment Assistance Plan: Allow payments made under the Repayment Assistance Plan to count toward PSLF eligibility (included in cost of new IDR plan)
- Qualifying jobs: Payments made by doctors and dentists during residency no longer count toward Public Service Loan Forgiveness

### Sec. 82005. Student Loan Servicing

 Additional funds: Provide funds to the Department of Education for costs associated with returning borrowers back into repayment on their loans and to help with the costs of building the new repayment plans

## SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle D—Pell Grants

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 83001. Eligibility

- Foreign income: Require foreign income to be included in the income calculation for the purposes of calculating Pell Grant eligibility
- Exclusion of higher-income families: Exclude families with a Student Aid Index more than twice the maximum Pell grant from receiving Pell

### Sec. 83002. Workforce Pell

Workforce Pell Grants: Expand eligibility for Pell Grants to students enrolled in short-term (150- 599 clock hours), high-quality, workforce aligned programs; include guardrails for student outcomes including earnings, completion rates, and job placement rates; allow students enrolled in programs operating outside of the accreditation system to be eligible for Workforce Pell Grants

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle D—Pell Grants

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 83003. Pell Shortfall

Reduce shortfall: Provide additional funding for the Pell Grant program in FY26 to address the funding shortfall

### Sec. 83004. Limits for Students with Full Scholarships

• Limit Pell for full-ride Students: Exclude students receiving full cost-of-attendance scholarships from Pell eligibility

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle E—Accountability

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 84001. Ineligibility Based on Low Earning Outcomes

- Establish "do no harm" standard: End federal loan eligibility for programs that leave students worse off than if they had never gone
  - o Prohibit new federal student loans from paying for undergraduate degree programs where the majority of former students earn less than the median high school graduate in the same state
  - Prohibit new federal student loans from paying for graduate programs where the majority of former students earn less than the median bachelor's degree recipient in the same field in the same state
  - o Programs lose eligibility if they fail to meet the standard for two years in a three-year period.

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle F—Regulatory Relief

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 85001. Borrower Defense to Repayment

 Rule repeal: Repeal Biden expansion of Borrower Defense to Repayment regulation, restoring regulation from first Trump Administration

### Sec. 85002. Closed School Discharge

Rule repeal: Repeal Biden expansion of Closed School Discharge regulation, restoring regulation from first Trump
 Administration

SECTION-BY-SECTION – Subtitle G—Limitation on Authority

June 10, 2025

### Sec. 86001. Limit Authority to Issue Regulations

• Limit authority: Restrict the Secretary of Education's ability to issue regulations and executive actions that increase costs, or subsidies, in the Federal Student Aid programs



# Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 481(b), an institution of higher education subject to this subsection shall not use funds under this part for undergraduate student enrollment in an educational program offered by the institution that is described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) LOW-EARNING OUTCOME UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS DESCRIBED. —

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) ....described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) LOW-EARNING OUTCOME UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS DESCRIBED. —

An educational program at an institution is described in this subparagraph if the program awards a bachelor's or a lesser degree, for which the median earnings of the programmatic cohort of students who received funds under this title for enrollment in such program, who exited such program during the academic year that is 4 years before the year of the determination (through either completion of the program or ceasing enrollment and not re-enrolling in the same program at any point through the year of the determination), who are not enrolled in any institution of higher education, and who are working, are, for not less than 2 of the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the determination, less than the median earnings of a working adult who, for the corresponding year, is aged 25 to 34, has only a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and is not enrolled in an institution of higher education, as determined under subparagraph (C) and in accordance with subparagraph (D).

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) ....described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) ...as determined under subparagraph (C)
- (C) CALCULATION OF MEDIAN EARNINGS.—

For purposes of applying subparagraph (B) to an educational program at an institution, the median earnings of a working adult who is aged 25 to 34, has only a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and is not enrolled in an institution of higher education shall be based on data from the Bureau of the Census—

- i. for the State in which the institution is located; or
- ii. if fewer than 50 percent of the students enrolled in the institution reside in the State where the institution is located, for the entire United States.

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) ....described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) ...as determined under subparagraph (C)
- (C) ...and in accordance with subparagraph (D)
- (D) SMALL COHORTS.—

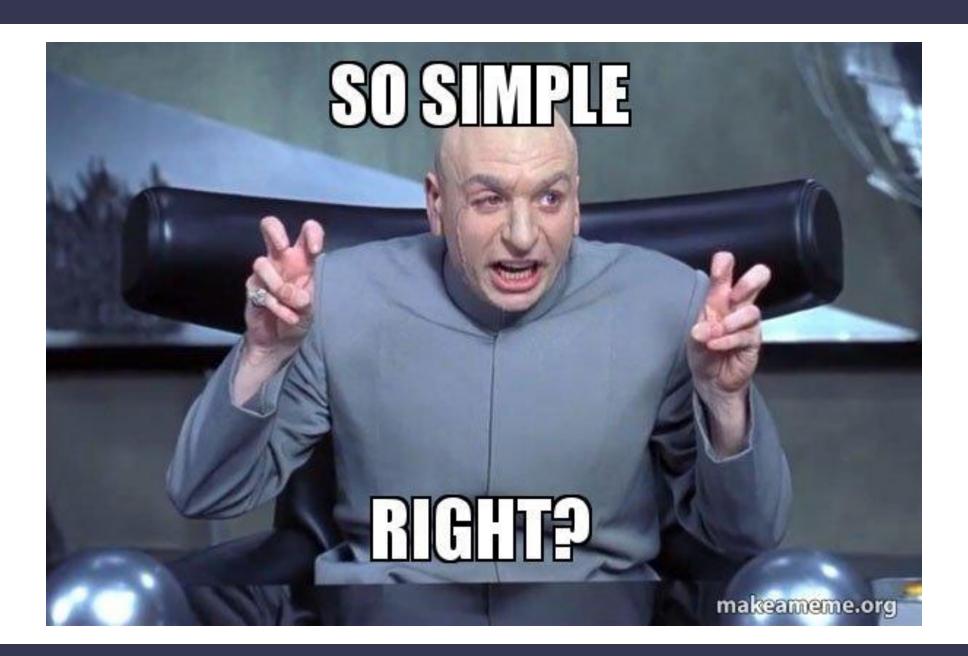
For any year for which the programmatic cohort for an institution is fewer than 30 individuals, the Secretary shall —

- i. first, aggregate additional years of programmatic data in order to achieve a cohort of at least 30 individuals; and
- ii. second, aggregate additional cohort years of programmatic data for degrees of equivalent length in order to achieve a cohort of at least 30 individuals.

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) ....described in subparagraph (B).
- (B) ...as determined under subparagraph (C)
- (C) ...and in accordance with subparagraph (D)
- (D) .
- (E) APPEALS PROCESS.—

An educational program shall not lose eligibility under this paragraph unless the institution has had the opportunity to appeal the programmatic median earnings of students working and not enrolled determination under subparagraph (B), through a process established by the Secretary. During such appeal, the Secretary may permit the educational program to continue to participate in the program under this part.



## SENATE LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION & RELATED AGENCIES BUDGET RECONCILIATION PROPOSAL

#### Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES. —
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (2) GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY.—
- (A) IN GENERAL.—

Notwithstanding section 481(b), an institution subject to this subsection shall not use funds under this part for graduate or professional student enrollment in an educational program offered by the institution that is described in subparagraph (B).

## SENATE LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION & RELATED AGENCIES BUDGET RECONCILIATION PROPOSAL

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES.—
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (2) GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY. —
- (A) ...as described in subsection (B)
- (B) LOW-EARNING OUTCOME GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—

An educational program at an institution is described in this subparagraph if the program is a program—

i. in the case of a graduate or professional program that requires less than 3 academic years (on a full-time basis) for completion, for which the median earnings of the programmatic cohort of students who received funds under this title for enrollment in such program, who entered into such program during the academic year that is 6 years before the year of the determination, who are no longer enrolled in any institution of higher education, and who are working, are, for not less than 2 of the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the determination, less than the median earnings of a working adult who, for the corresponding year, is aged 25 to 34, has only a bachelor's degree, and is not enrolled in any institution of higher education, as determined under subparagraph (C) and in accordance with subparagraph (D)

## SENATE LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION & RELATED AGENCIES BUDGET RECONCILIATION PROPOSAL

Section 84001—Ineligibility Based on Low Earnings Outcomes

- (c) INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS BASED ON LOW EARNING OUTCOMES.—
- (1) UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM INELIGIBILITY.—
- (2) GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY. —
- (A) ...as described in subsection (B)
- (B) LOW-EARNING OUTCOME GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—

An educational program at an institution is described in this subparagraph if the program is a program—
in the case of a graduate or professional program that requires 3 or more academic years (on a full-time basis) for completion,
for which the median earnings of the programmatic cohort of students who received funds under this title for enrollment in
such program, who entered into such program during the academic year that is 10 years before the year of the determination,
who are no longer enrolled in any institution of higher education, and are working, are, for not less than 2 of the 3 years
immediately preceding the date of the determination, less than the median earnings of a working adult who, for the
corresponding year, is aged 25 to 34, has only a bachelor's degree, and is not enrolled in any institution of higher education, as
determined under subparagraph (C) and in accordance with subparagraph (D)



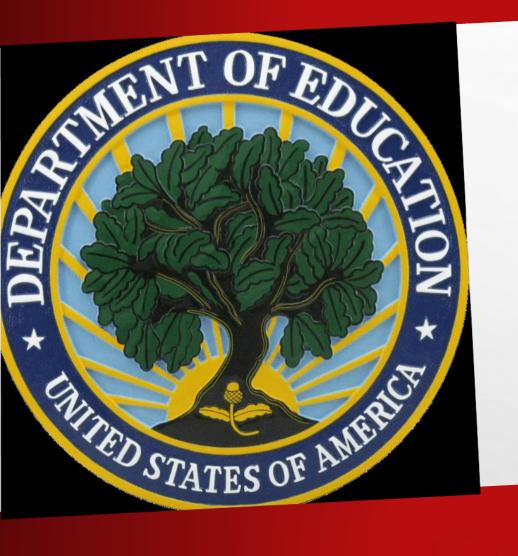
# CSPEN SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON

#### Student Eligibility

Issue	Title III of H.R. 1 The One Big Beautiful Bill Act	Title VIII of Senate Proposal Submitted by Senate HELP Committee	Comparison
Foreign Student Eligibility	Section 30001 – Places restrictions on alien (immigrant) eligibility for federal student financial assistance	Section 80001 – Places restrictions on alien (immigrant) eligibility for federal student financial assistance	Both the House passed bill and Senate HELP Committee proposal include this proposed addition.
Amount of Need and Cost of Attendance	Section 30002 – Makes revisions to the statute to align assessment of the need and cost of attendance based upon new median cost of attendance regime.		The House passed bill, but not the Senate HELP Committee proposal, includes this proposed revision.

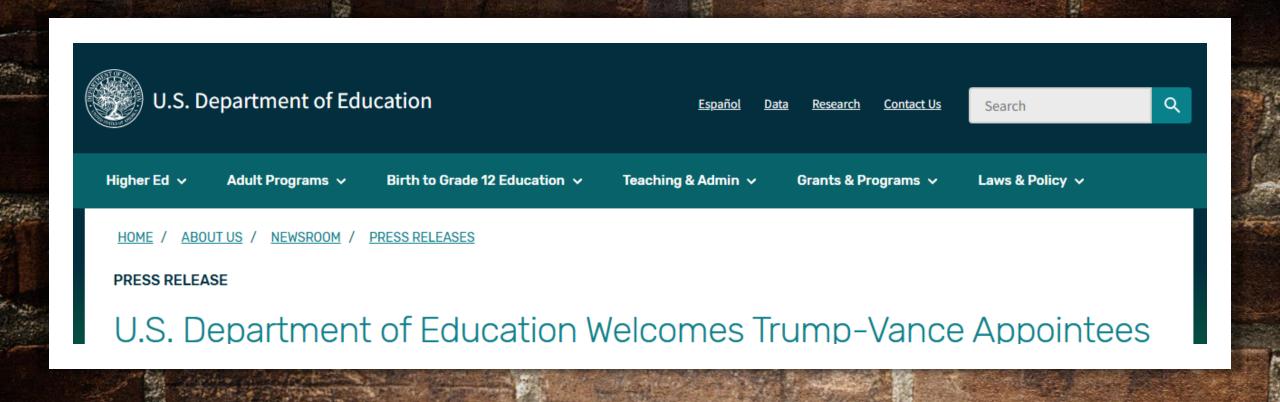
# WHAT COULD BE NEXT?





## REGULATORY UPDATE





# NEW PRESIDENT TRUMP APPOINTEES JOIN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



### RECENTLY ANNOUNCED NEW DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

#### Jeffrey Andrade

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning, and Innovation, Office of Postsecondary Education

Jeff Andrade comes to the Trump Administration with nearly 40 years of experience in federal education and workforce development policy in both the public and private sectors. Jeff began his professional career at the Department of Education as a career civil servant and quickly worked his way up from entry-level policy analyst to senior budget analyst responsible for student financial assistance. Later, on Capitol Hill, Jeff was a senior Republican staffer on the House Education and Workforce Committee, helping to successfully draft and negotiate reauthorizations of the Higher Education Act, Workforce Investment Act, and other important legislation for people with disabilities. He also drafted the landmark legislation that created the Federal government's first performance-based organization, the U.S. Department of Education's Federal Student Aid office.

A first-generation American originally from New Bedford, Massachusetts, Jeff was the first in his family to graduate from college. He financed his education through earnings from factory and other jobs and with help from Pell Grants, other federal student aid, and institutional scholarships. He holds a bachelor's degree with honors in Political Science from The American University in Washington, D.C., and resides with family outside of Baltimore, Maryland.

### RECENTLY ANNOUNCED NEW DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

#### Christopher J. McCaghren

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education Programs, Office of Postsecondary Education

Dr. Chris McCaghren most recently served as the CEO of Higher Education Solutions, a full-service higher education consulting firm with a national presence, serving colleges and universities of all types. During the first Trump Administration, Dr. McCaghren served as Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education Programs where he oversaw the distribution of more than \$36 billion in pandemic relief funding to more than 5,100 institutions of higher education and their students.

Before being called to Washington, DC, he served as the Executive Vice President and Provost, as well as Professor of Higher Education Leadership and Policy, at the University of Mobile. Dr. McCaghren also served as Dean of the College of Education at Anderson University and as Assistant to the President for External Programs and Division Head for the Division of Career and Continuing Studies at Samford University. In addition, he served Congressman Spencer Bachus (AL-6, retired) and the great people of the state of Alabama as Special Assistant to the Congressman.

Dr. McCaghren holds a doctorate from Vanderbilt University in higher education leadership and policy, a master of theological studies from Beeson Divinity School, and a double major undergraduate degree in communication studies and classics from Samford University.

### RECENTLY ANNOUNCED NEW DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

### Jason Delisle Chief Economist and Senior Adviser, Office of the Under Secretary

Jason Delisle is an expert in higher education finance and policy. He has held senior positions at several prestigious think tanks in Washington, D.C., including the American Enterprise Institute and the Urban Institute. Delisle's work has focused on the federal student loan program, college enrollment and pricing, the for-profit higher education sector, and international higher education systems. He has testified before Congress and as an expert witness in federal court.

Delisle started his career on Capitol Hill, first in the office of former US Representative Thomas Petri (R-WI) and then as an analyst for the US Senate Committee on the Budget. Delisle holds a bachelor's degree in government from Lawrence University and a Master of Public Policy from the George Washington University.







2025-2026 FEDERAL NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING

# WHAT COULD BE NEXT?



