

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ABRAHAM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5588.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARCELINO SERNA PORT OF ENTRY

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5252) to designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, as the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5252

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

SECTION 1. MARCELINO SERNA PORT OF ENTRY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the port of entry referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5252, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5252, to designate the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, as the Marcelino Serna Port of Entry.

Private Serna was a brave veteran who selflessly honored his country. He demonstrated courage, bravery, and heroism in battle, risking his life to save his fellow soldiers, and became the most decorated World War I veteran from the State of Texas.

I am honored to stand here today, as a veteran and a fellow Texan, to pay

tribute to this brave American. I congratulate my colleague, Mr. HURD of Texas, for his leadership in introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5252.

Private Marcelino Serna was an undocumented Mexican immigrant who became the most decorated soldier from Texas in World War I, and the first Hispanic to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the highest military decoration of the United States Army after the Medal of Honor. By designating this port in his name, his exemplary service to our country is fully recognized.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill to honor this great American.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our nation was founded by and built upon the blood, sweat, and tears of immigrants.

Today, I want to honor one particular immigrant, U.S. Army Private Marcelino Serna, the most decorated World War I Veteran from Texas.

The heroic story of Private Serna, an immigrant from Mexico, began when he volunteered for the U.S. Army during World War I.

After a brief training, Serna was sent overseas to join the Allied Powers in Europe. Upon arrival, it came to light that he was not a U.S. citizen. Serna had the option of withdrawing from the fight. Instead, he decided to stay and fight together with his fellow soldiers.

During his time abroad, Serna's dedication and bravery stood out with acts worthy of a Medal of Honor. While he did not receive the Medal of Honor during his lifetime, he is currently being reviewed to receive it now.

During the war, Serna was injured in a confrontation that left twelve of his companions dead. He continued to fight, chasing those who had attacked them, managing to capture eight German soldiers.

In another confrontation, Serna managed to capture twenty-four enemy soldiers alone. Upon discovering a sniper's position, Serna shot and wounded him. As the soldier fled to his base, Serna decided to follow him. After discovering the base, Serna attacked, killed 26 enemy soldiers, and forced another 24 to surrender.

Without a doubt, these two examples of heroism demonstrated his dedication and commitment to the fight, but there is more to Serna's story.

As he led the prisoners back to the Allied base, some of his fellow soldiers suggested that they should be executed. Serna refused to allow this. Alongside his courage, he possessed a remarkable sense of honor.

For his extraordinary acts of valor, Serna was awarded two Purple Hearts and the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest military honor after the Medal of Honor.

This bill serves to commend his bravery by renaming the Tornillo Port of Entry in honor of

Pvt. Marcelino Serna, who lived in the area and is buried with full military honors at Fort Bliss National Cemetery in El Paso.

The Tornillo-Marcelino Serna Port of Entry will not only honor this extraordinary man's service to our nation, it will serve as a reminder of the countless Mexican-American immigrants who have fought valiantly to keep our nation safe.

Their contributions and sacrifices will not be ignored or forgotten.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5252.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 138) designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 138

Whereas General George C. Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was promoted to General of the Army in 1944, one of only five Army five-star generals in the history of the United States;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1946 for his military strategy and vital role during World War II;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for developing the European economic recovery strategy known as the Marshall Plan;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation was established in 1953 and is devoted to preserving the legacy of General George C. Marshall through educational scholarship programs and facilities;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation opened the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in 1964 in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, which is the alma mater of General George C. Marshall;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Museum educates the public about the military and diplomatic contributions of General George C. Marshall through extensive exhibits; and

Whereas the George C. Marshall Research Library maintains the most comprehensive collection of records documenting the life and leadership of General George C. Marshall: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That Congress designates the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BRAT) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BRAT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 138.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 138, a resolution that designates the George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

General George C. Marshall was a soldier, a statesman, and a peacemaker. General Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. He was promoted to General of the Army in 1944.

He was one of only five individuals in our Nation's history to rise to the rank of a five-star general in the United States Army. He was also awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1946 for his military strategy and vital role during World War II. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for developing the European economic recovery strategy, known as the Marshall Plan, which was absolutely essential to bringing peace to the European continent.

The George C. Marshall Foundation was created in 1953 to honor the legacy of George C. Marshall and his contributions to our Nation and the world during many of the key events of the 20th century. The Foundation preserves this legacy through educational scholarship programs and facilities.

The George C. Marshall Foundation opened the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in 1964, in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, which is the alma mater of General Marshall.

The library provides scholars with a documented record of the life of General Marshall and his public service, and the museum shares his inspiring story with visitors through exhibitions, artifacts, and educational programming.

General Marshall's contributions to our Nation cannot be overstated, and I hope to see this resolution adopted to designate the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library, which works so hard to highlight and share these contributions, as the National George C. Marshall Mu-

seum and Library. It is a small, yet fitting, tribute to a man who spent a lifetime faithfully and courageously serving his country.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 138, a resolution designating the George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library. This concurrent resolution was introduced by my friend and colleague, BOB GOODLATTE, and is cosponsored by the entire Virginia delegation.

General George C. Marshall is a national hero and a distinguished public servant. The George C. Marshall Museum and Library is located in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, the alma mater of General Marshall.

General Marshall served our country with distinction as the Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, president of the American Red Cross, and Secretary of Defense. He is one of only five Army five-star generals in United States history.

After World War II, General Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his role in developing the European Recovery Program, which is now widely known as the Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan contributed to European integration and growth in the aftermath of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, as the holder of the George C. Marshall Papers and with a mission to collect, preserve, and share information regarding the life and career of General Marshall, it is appropriate to designate the George C. Marshall Museum as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

I urge my colleagues to support the concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank both gentlemen from Virginia for their support of this legislation.

I rise today to urge passage of H. Con. Res. 138. This resolution would designate the George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

General George Catlett Marshall dedicated his life to public service, serving honorably in the United States Army as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense.

From his allied plan to storm the beaches of Normandy to his European

economic recovery strategy known as the Marshall Plan, his leadership changed the world. The history of the United States and the global community would be a different place if not for the contributions of General Marshall.

At the recommendation of former President Harry Truman, the Marshall Foundation was established in 1953. On May 23, 1964, the Marshall Museum and Library was dedicated on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, General Marshall's alma mater.

For over 50 years, the Marshall Foundation has devoted its mission to educating the public about the important contributions of General Marshall. The museum has five extensive exhibits and houses General Marshall's 1953 Nobel Peace Prize. The research library collects, preserves, and shares the largest collection of documents pertaining to General Marshall's life.

Just this year, the Marshall Foundation reached a huge milestone with the completion of the Papers of George Catlett Marshall. This project began in 1977, with the goal to create a published record of every document that General Marshall produced. The final project consists of seven volumes and includes 4,260 documents spanning over 5,666 pages.

In addition to its extensive research work, the Marshall Foundation provides educational opportunities for college students and future military leaders. The Marshall Undergraduate Scholars Program sends college history students to the Marshall Foundation to conduct primary research in the library's archives.

The Marshall Army ROTC Award Seminar also provides the top ROTC cadet at each college in the United States the opportunity to participate in a national security conference with fellow award recipients and current Army leaders. The Marshall-Arnold Air Force ROTC Award Seminar provides a similar opportunity to top senior cadets at each college with an Air Force ROTC program.

Last year, the Marshall Foundation began the Marshall Legacy Series. This is a 3-year series of exhibits, lectures, and events to showcase General Marshall's contributions during the 20th century and connect those contributions to today's world.

This is just a snapshot of the important work the Marshall Foundation conducts to honor and preserve the legacy of General Marshall. I am honored to have such an important facility in my district, the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia.

General Marshall once said: "Sincerity, integrity, and tolerance are, to my mind, the first requirements of many to a fine, strong character."

I applaud the Marshall Foundation's work in sharing Marshall's vision and character with a new generation of Americans. I urge passage of this resolution to honor one of America's most sincere and distinguished public servants by congressionally designating

the museum and library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our colleague from Roanoke for his leadership and the entire Virginia delegation for supporting the resolution. I urge support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am pleased we are advancing a bipartisan proposal today, one that means a great deal to the people in my home State of Virginia and to my fellow Members from Virginia here with us today, to designate the George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Library as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library. We do this to honor a great American hero and his enduring legacy. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BRAT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 138.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3178) to simplify and streamline the information regarding institutions of higher education made publicly available by the Secretary of Education, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3178

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 "Strengthening Transparency in Higher Education Act".

SEC. 2. COLLEGE DASHBOARD WEBSITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 132 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1015a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "first-time,";

(B) in paragraph (3) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "first-time,"; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking "first-time,";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "first-time,"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "first-time,";

(3) by striking subsections (c) through (g), (j), and (l);

(4) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (k) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(5) by striking subsection (d) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following new subsection:

“(d) CONSUMER INFORMATION.—

“(1) AVAILABILITY OF TITLE IV INSTITUTION INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall develop and make publicly available a website to be known as the ‘College Dashboard website’ in accordance with this section and prominently display on such website, in simple, understandable, and unbiased terms for the most recent academic year for which satisfactory data are available, the following information with respect to each institution of higher education that participates in a program under title IV:

“(A) A link to the website of the institution.

“(B) An identification of the type of institution as one of the following:

“(i) A four-year public institution of higher education.

“(ii) A four-year private, nonprofit institution of higher education.

“(iii) A four-year private, for-profit institution of higher education.

“(iv) A two-year public institution of higher education.

“(v) A two-year private, nonprofit institution of higher education.

“(vi) A two-year private, for-profit institution of higher education.

“(vii) A less than two-year public institution of higher education.

“(viii) A less than two-year private, nonprofit institution of higher education.

“(ix) A less than two-year private, for-profit institution of higher education.

“(C) The number of students enrolled at the institution—

“(i) as undergraduate students; and

“(ii) as graduate students, if applicable.

“(D) The student-faculty ratio.

“(E) The percentage of degree-seeking or certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at the institution who obtain a degree or certificate within—

“(i) 100 percent of the normal time for completion of, or graduation from, the program in which the student is enrolled;

“(ii) 150 percent of the normal time for completion of, or graduation from, the program in which the student is enrolled; and

“(iii) 200 percent of the normal time for completion of, or graduation from, the program in which the student is enrolled.

“(F) The average net price per year for undergraduate students receiving Federal student financial aid under title IV based on an income category selected by the user from a list containing the following income categories:

“(i) \$0 to \$30,000.

“(ii) \$30,001 to \$48,000.

“(iii) \$48,001 to \$75,000.

“(iv) \$75,001 to \$110,000.

“(v) \$110,001 to \$150,000.

“(vi) Over \$150,000.

“(G) A link to the net price calculator for such institution.

“(H) The percentage of undergraduate students who obtained a certificate or degree from the institution who borrowed Federal student loans under title IV, and the average Federal student loan debt incurred by an undergraduate student who obtained a certificate or degree from the institution and borrowed Federal student loans under title IV in the course of obtaining such certificate or degree.

“(I) A link to national and regional data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on starting salaries in all major occupations.

“(J) A link to the webpage of the institution containing campus safety data with respect to such institution.

“(2) OTHER INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall publish on Internet webpages that are linked to through the College Dashboard website for the most recent academic year for which satisfactory data is available the following information with respect to each institution of higher education that participates in a program under title IV:

“(A) ENROLLMENT.—

“(i) The percentages of male and female undergraduate students enrolled at the institution.

“(ii) The percentages of undergraduate students enrolled at the institution—

“(I) full-time; and

“(II) less than full-time.

“(iii) In the case of an institution other than an institution that provides all courses and programs through distance education, of the undergraduate students enrolled at the institution—

“(I) the percentage of such students who are from the State in which the institution is located;

“(II) the percentage of such students who are from other States; and

“(III) the percentage of such students who are international students.

“(iv) The percentages of undergraduate students enrolled at the institution, disaggregated by—

“(I) race and ethnic background;

“(II) classification as a student with a disability;

“(III) recipients of a Federal Pell Grant;

“(IV) recipients of assistance under a tuition assistance program conducted by the Department of Defense under section 1784a or 2007 of title 10, United States Code, or other authorities available to the Department of Defense or veterans' education benefits (as defined in section 480); and

“(V) recipients of a Federal student loan under title IV.

“(B) COMPLETION.—The information required under paragraph (1)(E), disaggregated by—

“(i) recipients of a Federal Pell Grant;

“(ii) recipients of a loan made under part D of title IV (other than a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan) who did not receive a Federal Pell Grant;

“(iii) individuals who did not receive a Federal Pell Grant or a loan made under part D of title IV (other than a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan);

“(iv) race and ethnic background;

“(v) classification as a student with a disability;

“(vi) recipients of assistance under a tuition assistance program conducted by the Department of Defense under section 1784a or 2007 of title 10, United States Code, or other authorities available to the Department of Defense or veterans' education benefits (as defined in section 480); and

“(vii) male and female.

“(C) COSTS.—

“(i) The cost of attendance for full-time undergraduate students enrolled in the institution who live on campus.

“(ii) The cost of attendance for full-time undergraduate students enrolled in the institution who live off campus.

“(iii) The cost of tuition and fees for full-time undergraduate students enrolled in the institution.

“(iv) The cost of tuition and fees per credit hour or credit hour equivalency for undergraduate students enrolled in the institution less than full time.

“(v) In the case of a public institution of higher education (other than an institution described in clause (vi)) and notwithstanding