

things that he champions and is proud of that he has done here, weighed in on Title IX and is trying to force a certain view of transgenders on American schools.

It would seem to me that in life today the transgenders, at least we are told, are very unhappy people compared to their peers. Nevertheless, the Biden administration has adopted rules, the message of which is if a young person feels a little bit like a transgender or wants to be a transgender since it is kind of portrayed as a positive lifestyle in the news, if someone wants to be that way, the schools have to go out of their way and accept this lifestyle and maybe even I would say accept it to the degree to which you would say you are promoting the lifestyle.

We have to say the best studies of gender dysphoria show that between 80 and 95 percent of the children who claim to have a gender identity problem will snap out of it. If you read a book—what I think is the best book on the topic that I have read—maybe one of the worst things you can do to children like this is encourage them down the path—in other words, praise them for doing this, accept them for doing this, and you wind up in a situation in which they may not bounce out of it.

This is my problem with the Biden rule.

The rule is such that I believe that children who play with this sort of identity are more likely to wind up permanently experiencing this identity, rather than bouncing out of it as 80 to 90 percent are.

In Europe, they have kind of backed off of the extreme view of this lifestyle situation because they realized that the more they talked about transgenderism, the more kids began to adopt it. They, therefore, feel that going all the way toward puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones may be very damaging, and the children will just wind up getting back to the norm on their own.

I think as we discuss this topic, a lot of the verbiage is aimed at men participating in girls' sports, but I hope we are also looking at the more we normalize this lifestyle, which seems to be connected with depression and unhappiness, the more we do that, the more children will go down that path, the more it will give the medical profession an opportunity to prescribe more drugs, and even in some cases, do more surgeries.

When we have a President who in extreme cases is even telling boys that it is fine, you can pretend you are a girl, we will accept you as a girl, go out for the girls' soccer team or whatever, I think we are very likely harming that boy who would probably, according to the statistics, snap out of it, but, instead, he is going to start down a lifetime, which may include puberty blockers and may include depression as he comes to accept the norm of being something which he is not.

I hope this side of the story will be taken up not only in this body but by conservative press outlets who just solely focus—which is an outrage too—on the unfairness of having a boy compete in a girl's sport but also think on what you are doing to the poor misguided people, boys who think they are girls or girls who think they are boys, because as you affirm this choice you are going to get more and more people going down that path and more and more people, I think, winding up with unhappy lives.

I have other things to talk about, but I think I will leave that for next week.

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

#### GROWING CONCERNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks there have been growing concerns among many Americans relating to the capabilities of the President to carry out his duties. Not only that, but there have been concerns about the extent to which some in the White House, perhaps also in the Congress, have limited the ability of Americans to get access to the information that they need to form their own judgment as to those capabilities.

I think there is a lot that is going to need to be investigated in the weeks and months ahead in that regard.

I wanted to just highlight today what might be the most disturbing facet of this situation, and that is the systematic efforts by the Attorney General, the Justice Department, and the White House to illegally defy a congressional subpoena in order to deprive Americans of access to this sort of information.

I want to specifically highlight what is perhaps exhibit A, you might even call it a smoking gun, that the White House acted in a consciously political way and deprived Americans of access to information, defied a congressional subpoena, defied the idea of the separation of powers and checks and balances for purely political reasons.

For months, the Judiciary Committee, under its lawful oversight authority, asked for the Justice Department to produce the interviews that President Biden had with Special Counsel Hur. These interviews were conducted, of course, as part of an investigation into the President's mishandling of classified information. The ultimate report produced by Special Counsel Hur stated that there was significant evidence the President had broken the law, but he was not going to recommend charges for, among other reasons, the fact that the President exhibited diminished faculties and a poor memory in the course of these interviews.

The House Judiciary Committee had several legitimate bases to request ac-

cess to those interviews, and, indeed, the Justice Department appeared to agree in as much as they did produce transcripts of those interviews. However, they have adamantly and consistently refused to actually provide the best available evidence of materials that they have agreed are pertinent to our oversight responsibilities, and that is the recordings themselves.

These recordings exist. There are audio recordings that continue to be suppressed and concealed from the American people.

What I have here is the letter from the White House counsel Edward Siskel written to the chairman of the Oversight Committee and the Judiciary Committee formally invoking executive privilege. This happened after weeks and weeks and weeks of stonewalling from the Justice Department. It happened moments before a hearing was convened to hold the Attorney General to cite him in contempt. Suddenly, the President exerts executive privilege.

What they said in this letter, this line right here, is really the giveaway. You might even call it a smoking gun. It says: "The absence of a legitimate need for the audio recordings"—of course we had a legitimate need for them cited repeatedly in correspondence, but this is what he said: "The absence of a legitimate need for the audio recordings lays bare your likely goal—to chop them up, distort them, and use them for partisan political purposes. Demanding such sensitive and constitutionally protected law enforcement materials from the executive branch because you want to manipulate them for potential political gain is inappropriate."

First off, this might remind you of what we have been hearing now for weeks and for months about various videos posted online, that these were somehow selectively edited, these were deepfakes, these were eliminating context. We now know that all of that was fairly bogus in terms of what Americans have now seen plainly with their own eyes.

What is clearly going on in this paragraph is the White House is relying on a political justification for withholding materials, but they know they can't state that explicitly, so they simply accuse us on the committee of having a political motivation. You don't even have to read between the lines. It is stated right there directly that they are afraid that these materials would be used against the President for potential political gain. In other words, they are afraid that they would be politically harmful to the President. That is not—that is not—a valid legal basis for defying a congressional subpoena. It is not a valid basis for asserting executive privilege, and it is very revealing as far as what the White House knew about the recordings and about the concerns that the American people have in overwhelming numbers right now is they feared that what was

revealed in those recordings would be politically disadvantageous to the President.

As we continue to learn more about the efforts that have been undertaken by the White House to deprive Americans of their right to know the most crucial of information, I think that this report and this entire series of events related to the subpoena issued to the Attorney General is going to be a very important starting point.

□ 1315

#### CELEBRATING PROPOSITION 36

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate an important moment for the people of my State of California with the official qualification of Proposition 36 for the November ballot.

This is the initiative to end the era of Proposition 47 in California, which has been responsible for a huge increase in theft, other crimes, homelessness, drug use, drug overdoses, and a whole host of other problems.

The initiative has qualified for the ballot and will be voted on by Californians this November, and I believe it will pass overwhelmingly this November in spite of one of the most corrupt schemes in the history of our State that was cooked up by the Governor of California—actually, a series of repeated schemes, all very novel and unprecedented in character, all directly meant to undermine the democratic process in California, all meant to continue to make our communities unsafe, and all of which, despite the Governor having an overwhelmingly supermajority legislature, failed.

The people of California, despite the Governor's best efforts, will have the chance to reverse one of the most damaging laws in our State's history. I think that it is simply important to note, for all Americans to see, when you have something like this that happens within our system where you have an elected official—in this case, the Governor—who directly seeks to undermine the democratic process. After they tried and tried to stop this initiative from getting the requisite signatures to qualify for the ballot in every way, they began a scheme to try to remove it from the ballot, using a host of pressure tactics to try to get the organizers of the initiative to withdraw.

When that failed, the Governor came up with a truly unprecedented scheme where they inserted poison pills into a smattering of existing public safety bills in the legislature. These poison pills stated something truly incredible, which is to say that they would be automatically reversed if voters passed the end Prop. 47 initiative in November.

The point of this was to give the attorney general a pretext for lying to voters about what the initiative would do. They would say because now there was this poison pill that would reverse all of these public safety bills, if voters pass the initiative, then the initiative is actually an anti-public safety bill.

Fortunately, the legislature ultimately refused to do the Governor's bidding. They said this is too corrupt for us. We want nothing to do with it, and that plan failed. Then, in the eleventh hour, when it was past the deadline even to put an initiative on the ballot, the Governor offered up a Hail Mary where he said: Okay, I can't get the end Prop. 47 initiative off the ballot, so what I am going to do is to put on my own competing initiative, which is watered down, which is a very weak initiative, but that will be enough to confuse voters.

What is more, he put in there that if his initiative passed with higher numbers, then the other initiative would be wiped out in its entirety, even though there are a lot of things in it that didn't conflict.

It was literally a mechanism that the Governor proposed, drafted, and introduced in the legislature to overturn the results of a democratic election in California where the end 47 initiative could have passed with 60 percent of the vote. Nevertheless, it would have been null and void, according to the trick that the Governor tried to implement.

He even moved back the deadline for propositions to qualify. He even moved back the deadline for the secretary of state to number the proposition so that his own proposition—the imposter initiative, we called it—would get a higher number and then have a better chance of getting more votes. Fortunately, this scheme failed, as well.

Once again, his own supermajority in the legislature refused to do the Governor's bidding. So now, it is official. Californians will have the opportunity to vote on what has now been numbered as Proposition 36. It will be a fair vote where voters can decide whether we want to continue with this failed experiment or whether we want to return respect to our law enforcement officials, have appropriate consequences for thieves, be able to get drug offenders the treatment they need, and be able to hold fentanyl dealers accountable.

That is what this initiative is going to do. I condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the concerted efforts by the Governor of California to thwart and undermine our democratic process in an attempt to keep our communities unsafe.

#### SUPPORTING THE SAVE ACT

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act, the SAVE Act, which requires individuals to provide proof of citizenship when registering to vote in Federal elections.

I am very grateful to say that I voted for this bill today and that it has passed out of the House of Representatives with bipartisan support, though not nearly as much bipartisan support as it should have.

In States like Massachusetts, Ohio, and Virginia, noncitizens have recently been removed from the voting rolls,

and many of those noncitizens, it appears, have actually voted.

The Arizona secretary of state website is currently falsely promoting the idea that individuals who fail to present proof of citizenship when registering will be eligible to vote in Federal elections.

We also have several municipalities, including in California, that have explicitly authorized noncitizens to vote in municipal elections. H.R. 8281, the SAVE Act, seeks to address these problems in a couple of ways.

It will, number one, require an individual to provide proof of citizenship when registering to vote in Federal elections and, number two, provide States with access to existing Federal databases so they can clean up their voter rolls and remove noncitizens from the rolls.

This should be a pretty commonsense idea, that only American citizens should vote in American elections. It is astonishing to me that you had a couple of hundred people in the House of Representatives today who voted against this, although, fortunately, it did pass, again, with bipartisan support.

One of the objections to the bill was very interesting. The objection was: Wait a minute, it is already illegal for noncitizens to vote in Federal elections. We don't need this law.

It is also already illegal for folks to cross our border illegally. It is kind of a tautology. It is illegal to immigrate illegally.

Does that mean it is not happening? No. Of course, it is happening in an overwhelming way unlike we have ever seen in our country's history, with millions and millions of people coming into this country illegally.

What we have learned from this administration's approach to illegal immigration is that simply having something be unauthorized under our laws is sometimes insufficient to address the problem.

While it is true it is already illegal to come into this country without being granted a pathway to be here legally, nevertheless, we need to pass bills like H.R. 2 that provide enforcement and safeguards and that ensure that the law is being followed.

In a similar vein, even though it is already illegal for noncitizens to cast a ballot, we need to have this legislation to put in place equivalent safeguards to make sure that it doesn't occur.

That is why I am encouraging the Senate to act promptly, now that it is in its court, to pass the SAVE Act to close the loopholes that are allowing this to happen, to enhance our election security, to minimize the risk of outside interference, and to restore and protect Americans' confidence in our elections.

#### ADDRESSING FAFSA DEADLINES

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, every year, millions of high schoolers across the country who are interested in pursuing higher education fill out the Federal

Application for Federal Student Aid or FAFSA.

The FAFSA is designed to make post-secondary education accessible and affordable for students across the United States and let students know what Federal student aid, Pell grants, or work-study programs are available to them.

Traditionally, the FAFSA is released by October 1 every year, giving students, families, and schools plenty of time to decide what post-secondary education is right for them. Unfortunately, the Department of Education under President Biden has been unable to meet this standard. As early as 2022, the Department of Education refused to commit to the traditional October 1 release of the FAFSA application for the 2024-2025 school year.

Mr. Speaker, 6 months later, in March, the Department finally admitted that it would be delayed until "sometime in December," only to reveal in November that the launch date would be on December 31, the very end of December.

When the forms were finally released, processing of completed FAFSAs was delayed for months. Once processing finally began, millions contained calculation errors, rendering them useless for schools and requiring reprocessing. This caused great confusion for schools and families, and schools were forced to push back deadlines, causing uncertainty and stress for fall enrollment as if the process of applying for college isn't stressful enough.

Current law recommends FAFSA be released by October 1 but allows the Department of Education to delay the FAFSA release until January 1. Last year, the Department abused the statutory gap and continually failed to give a clear date for when the FAFSA would be released.

That is why I am cosponsoring a piece of legislation that passed the Committee on Education and the Workforce yesterday, the FAFSA Deadline Act. The FAFSA Deadline Act gives students, families, and schools much-needed clarity and stability by ensuring the FAFSA is released on October 1.

Choosing the right college is stressful, and students and families should not have to deal with added uncertainty from the Department of Education. This legislation will prevent any future delayed rollouts by the Department of Education.

I am proud to have supported it in committee, to be a cosponsor. I am hoping it will soon pass the House and Senate and be signed into law by the President.

#### PRESERVING LAKE TAHOE

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent truly one of the most beautiful places in the entire world, Lake Tahoe, and I am very proud to be a sponsor of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Reauthorization Act.

We got some good news just this week. The Senate has acted on this leg-

islation to extend the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act for another 10 years.

Lake Tahoe is a national treasure, and we must honor our commitment to preserving it for generations to come, which is what this legislation seeks to assist with.

For over 50 years, Presidents, Governors, Senators, and Representatives from both parties have worked in a bipartisan fashion to protect the natural beauty and wonder of Lake Tahoe. I was honored to join many of them last year at the Lake Tahoe Summit and will be doing so again this August.

□ 1330

Nearly 80 percent of the land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is controlled by the U.S. Forest Service.

The bipartisan Lake Tahoe Restoration Act provides the Federal share for the environmental restoration projects in the basin in partnership with California, Nevada, local governments, and nonprofit and for-profit partners.

Since its enactment, a total of \$104.7 million has been appropriated for the current Lake Tahoe Restoration Act as of fiscal year 2023, which is about 27 percent of the total authorization.

While Congress has steadily increased the pace of appropriations under the bill since its enactment, the act has a significant level of spending authority remaining under what was originally a 7-year bill.

Since its previous authorization, funds have gone to more than 700 projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and Lake Tahoe's waters are the clearest they have been in decades. We are keeping Lake Tahoe blue.

Nonetheless, that won't happen without continued work on the part of all of these stakeholders and the assistance provided by this legislation.

Lake Tahoe welcomes millions of visitors from around the world every year and is home to 55,000 residents. I remain committed to continuing the long history of bipartisan leadership that has preserved and protected this special place.

It is up to all of us working together to assure that future generations will continue to be able to experience the beauty that those of us who live or vacation or travel to Tahoe have the great fortune to experience.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to act quickly on this bipartisan legislation, and I urge the President to sign it into law.

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF JACKIE WESTON

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I wish to take a moment to honor the memory of Jackie Weston, an Auburn resident and community leader who, sadly and tragically, passed away recently at the age of 40.

Jackie was an anchor to the local business community, serving as the chief executive officer of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce.

Her journey began when she moved to Auburn, California, in 1985, where

she became an integral part of the community, graduating from Placer High School and embedding herself into the fabric of the community.

She dedicated herself to the betterment of Auburn, channeling her enthusiasm and dedication into countless community initiatives.

Jackie embodied the essence of leadership, tirelessly volunteering her time, organizing parades, nurturing the local business community, and extending a helping hand to all.

Her impact on Auburn has been profound, and it will be enduring, leaving an indelible mark that will resonate for a long, long time to come.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives and California's Third Congressional District, I wish to extend my deepest condolences to Jackie's partner, Ian; her children, Solomon and Evelyn; and the countless others whose lives were touched by her remarkable spirit and generosity.

#### CELEBRATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCOTT'S SEAFOOD ROUNDHOUSE

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to mark and celebrate the 25-year anniversary of Scott's Seafood Roundhouse in Folsom, California.

In 1976, Scott's Seafood Grill & Bar opened in San Francisco, but it was in 1999 when John and Suzanne Cook brought Scott's to the Folsom community.

For the past 25 years, the bar and grill has served as a premier community establishment, engaging and enriching Folsom and the broader region with its quality food and service.

While it has always been located in Folsom, it moved 4 years ago to the city's historic district. Now located in the heart of Folsom, Scott's Seafood is becoming a local household name that was able to navigate through the immense challenges of COVID-19, as well as the devastating passing of the owner, John Cook, in 2022.

However, the resilience and continued passion for their business is very much evident in John's widow, Suzanne.

Scott's Seafood is known not only for their fresh seafood and delicious meals, but also for their commitment to actively participating in and serving their community.

It is a true honor to represent exemplary businesses, such as Scott's Seafood, here in Congress.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, it is my privilege to recognize Scott's Seafood Roundhouse for reaching this significant milestone of 25 years in business.

I congratulate them, and I thank them for all they do for our community.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds all Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

## ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(z) of House Resolution 5, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, July 15, 2024.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 15, 2024, at 2 p.m.

## OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Member executed the oath for access to classified information:

Greg Lopez

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4831. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Mortgage Servicing Assets (RIN: 3133-AF26) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4832. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Health Breach Notification Rule [RIN: 3084-AB56] received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4833. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain; Connected Software Applications [Docket No.: 230125-0025] (RIN: 0605-AA62) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4834. A letter from the Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exclusive Economic Zone and Maritime Boundaries; Notice of Limits [Public Notice: 12243] (RIN: 1400-AF74) received June 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4835. A letter from the Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Continental Shelf and Maritime Boundaries; Notice of Limits [Public Notice: 12244] (RIN: 1400-AF75) received June 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4836. A letter from the Biologist, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Regulations Governing the Taking of Marine Mammals [Docket No.: 240604-0152] (RIN: 0648-BI58) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4837. A letter from the Marine Resources Management Specialist, Office of

Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the New England Wind Project, Offshore Massachusetts [Docket No.: 240524-0146] (RIN: 0648-BL96) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4838. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1687; Project Identifier AD-2024-00253-T; Amendment 39-22771; AD 2024-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4839. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yaborã Indústria Aeronáutica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1688; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00299-T; Amendment 39-22772; AD 2024-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4840. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31551; Amdt. No.: 4118] received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4841. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31550; Amdt. No.: 4117] received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4842. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V-4 in the Vicinity of Burley, ID [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1849; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANM-76] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4843. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lindstrand Balloons Ltd. Hot Air Balloons [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1700; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00266-B; Amendment 39-22777; AD 2024-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4844. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Jet Route J-220; Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1413; Airspace Docket No.: 24-AEA-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4845. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1004; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4846. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V-508 in the Vicinity of Aniak, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2006; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AAL-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4847. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 28 (B-28) in the Vicinity of Sitka, Alaska [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2200; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4848. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Desmet, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2503; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4849. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nashua, NH [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0632; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANE-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4850. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; York, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0583; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANE-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4851. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Dallas-Fort Worth, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0948; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ASW-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4852. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of United States Area Navigation Routes Q-143 and T-467 in Southern Utah [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2567; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ANM-32] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4853. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final