

States Marines lost in an H-53 helicopter crash in San Diego, California, last week.

These young men embodied what it means to be military pilots and U.S. Marines. As aviators, we know that risks, even during routine training missions, are part of the job. Our Nation will be forever indebted for their sacrifice.

Captain Jack Casey was a 2019 graduate of the Virginia Military Institute from Dover, New Hampshire. He was 26.

Captain Miguel Nava was a United States Naval Academy graduate from Traverse City, Michigan. He was 28.

Captain Benjamin Moulton was from Emmett, Idaho. He was 27.

Lance Corporal Donovan Davis was from Olathe, Kansas. He was 21.

Sergeant Alec Langen was from Chandler, Arizona. He was 23.

These five marines will forever be remembered in the military aviation community. Please keep their family and friends in your prayers. We are eternally grateful for their service and sacrifice to our great Nation.

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to celebrate Black History Month and its 2024 theme—African Americans and the Arts.

This theme reflects on the important work of the African-American artists who preserve history, enrich communities, and create empowerment through the visual and performing arts.

Throughout the years, northwest Indiana has been home to many such noteworthy and inspiring art-based organizations, including the West Side Theater Guild, Marshall J. Gardener Center for the Arts, the Glen Theater, the Miller Beach Arts and Creative District, the Gary Theater Ensemble, and the Morning Bishop Theatre Playhouse.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the countless African-American artists in northwest Indiana and across our country for their profound passion, creativity, and perseverance to enrich our culture and our quality of life.

GET BACK TO WORK

(Mr. IVEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Not even a week after my Republican colleagues failed to advance their unconstitutional impeachment of Secretary Mayorkas, House Republicans again put critical House business on hold while they wasted precious time on another meaningless impeachment vote.

Mr. Speaker, the list of things this House majority has ignored is long and only getting longer. House Republicans have failed to pass the key bills needed to avoid a government shutdown in March.

Congress still needs to reauthorize the FAA bill to improve air travel and safety. We need to reauthorize FISA to bolster our national security.

House Republicans need to provide critical military aid to our allies in Ukraine and Israel, and the civilians in Gaza and Ukraine need lifesaving humanitarian aid as soon as possible.

House Republicans can't pass or haven't passed any of these critical bills. I am calling on my House Republican colleagues to get serious and to let us get back to doing the work the American people need us to get done.

HONORING MAYOR IRMA ANDERSON

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mayor Irma Anderson, a trailblazing leader within Contra Costa County.

Mayor Anderson, who passed away at the age of 93, leaves behind an indelible legacy as mayor, nurse, and community advocate.

After working for the Contra Costa County Health Department for 20 years, Mayor Anderson's commitment to service led her to make history as the first Black woman to serve as a Richmond City Councilmember and the first Black woman to be elected mayor of a major California city.

Mayor Anderson's career in public service was characterized by her spirit for advocacy and commitment to giving voice to the underrepresented.

She developed a historic partnership with the West Contra Costa Unified School District. Mayor Anderson will be remembered for her decades of service to Contra Costa County and her genuine spirit of kindness and compassion.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Mayor Anderson's loved ones who are here in the room today. I know they and the people of Contra Costa County will join us in celebrating her life and legacy.

LET'S DO OUR JOB

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me pay tribute to the Congressional Black Caucus and the managers tonight for honoring Black History Month. I look forward to participating this month of February to honor the great history and excellence of African Americans.

At this time, I call upon Speaker JOHNSON to do his work. There is a \$60

million bill that will help us fund the desperate people of Ukraine, Gaza, Israel, and Taiwan and be able to help the Palestinian families.

It has already been voted on in the early hours of this morning from the Senate. Let the House do its job, do its will. Let us vote.

Mr. Speaker, 300 of us will vote to push that legislation forward, yet tonight, we did a foolish thing, and that is to pass an impeachment of a very qualified and effective Secretary of Homeland Security.

Do your job, Mr. Secretary. Do not be impacted, Secretary Mayorkas, by this false attempt to diminish you.

Help us as we work toward making the border safe, and that is the way we do it, by doing our job, and also passing also the funding bill that has been put forward.

I ask my colleagues: Let's do our job.

EFFORTS TOWARD A VIBRANT FUTURE

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, eastern North Carolina's resilience and potential have drawn national leaders' attention.

Recently, Interior Secretary Deb Haaland visited the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. We are grateful for her presence and the announcement of \$1.4 million for the Scuppernong River Interpretive Boardwalk renovation.

This investment reflects our collective efforts toward a vibrant future for eastern North Carolina. Let's continue working together to ensure the voices and needs of Tyrrell County and the East are heard and addressed nationally.

□ 1945

EVOLUTION OF BLACK EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUNT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to coanchor this CBC Special Order hour along with my distinguished colleague, Representative JONATHAN JACKSON.

For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to speak directly to the evolution of Black excellence throughout history, an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all of America.

As we celebrate the evolution of Black excellence, I rise today to pay homage to the significant events and trailblazers who played a central role in shaping south Florida's history. In Fort Lauderdale, you can find the historic Sistrunk neighborhood—what we have known to be the heart and soul of the city. Since the very beginning, this vibrant and beloved neighborhood has been the epicenter of Broward County's Black culture and heritage.

Sistrunk's early days can be traced back to the individuals from Georgia, South Carolina, and the Bahamas who migrated to the region. Some of the neighborhood's earliest inhabitants were railroad workers who resided in shanties prior to the beginning of the 20th century.

After the railroad tracks were finalized, some workers found other employment and became Fort Lauderdale residents once the city was officially incorporated in 1911.

If you take a trip down to this neighborhood, you will find yourself on Sistrunk Boulevard, which is named after the trailblazer who changed the trajectory of our region for the better.

Born in 1891, Dr. James Franklin Sistrunk is a pioneer to whom our community owes a debt of gratitude.

He graduated from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. Sistrunk later served his Nation in World War I before relocating to Dunnellon to practice medicine. He later moved to Fort Lauderdale.

Despite being a qualified surgeon, the color of his skin prevented him from working in White hospitals.

In 1938, he joined Dr. Von D. Mizell to establish Fort Lauderdale's first medical facility to treat Black patients, Provident Hospital. It opened after a farm truck carrying dozens of Black workers overturned near a Whites-only hospital. The workers were told that they could only receive treatment outside. Once again, let me repeat that. The Black workers could only receive treatment outside.

During his 44 years of practice, Dr. Sistrunk delivered over 5,000 babies. Throughout Broward County, Dr. Sistrunk would tend to patients in their homes and assist those who were financially strained. After the desegregation of public hospitals, Dr. Sistrunk became an active member of Broward General Hospital.

This summer, I visited the Holy Cross Health Center located at the L.A. Lee YMCA /Mizell Community Center. It sits on historic land where Provident Hospital once stood and is building on its legacy in providing accessible healthcare.

As we celebrate Black excellence, I am honored to pay tribute to Dr.

James Franklin Sistrunk, who transformed the health of Broward County in more ways than one.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her leadership in this Congress on these important Special Order hours that the CBC has been involved in. She has done an exemplary job in making sure she is able to rally the cattle and keep them in order, and I just wanted to acknowledge that.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the evolution of Black excellence during Black History Month.

I have said on this floor that the African American story is the greatest success story in our country's history, and we are here to highlight some of those many examples of that success.

First, I want to discuss why it is important to have this discussion. Black excellence is a term born out of the difficulties Black Americans have faced since the very beginning. It is a term that helps change the historical perception of Blacks in America, and it focuses on the millions of Black Americans that have helped change that perspective.

Since the first Africans set foot on American soil, we have fought for everything that we have in this country. First, we had to fight for the right to be considered people. Then we had to fight to make sure the promises of the Constitution applied to us. We are still fighting those fights every single day.

In essence, Black excellence is not a series of actions, it is a state of being that evolved from struggle. It is a response to critics, and it is a mantra that reminds millions of Black children and teens that there are doors open to them that were closed to their ancestors.

Usually Black history and Black excellence focuses on the most famous Black Americans, like Frederick Douglass, Dr. Martin Luther King, Shirley Chisholm, Jesse Owens, Maya Angelou, Michael Jordan, and Oprah Winfrey. However, history is filled with Black Americans who need to be recognized more often. Americans like Bayard Rustin, who organized the March on Washington. Bessie Coleman, the world's first licensed Black pilot. Alice Coachman, the first Black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. Benjamin Davis, Sr., the first Black General in the U.S. Army. Dr. Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first Black woman to earn a medical degree in the U.S. Frederick McKinley Jones, a Black inventor who made it possible to transport blood and donated organs across this country. His invention alone saved tens of thousands of lives.

Today, Black Americans carry on their tradition of excellence in a variety of fields and professions. Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett helped create a COVID-19 vaccine. Victor Glover was the first Black astronaut to live and work at the International Space Sta-

tion for an extended period of time. Rashida Jones is the president of MSNBC and is the first Black executive to run a major news network.

Brian Stephenson, executive director of the Equal Justice Initiative, has helped hundreds of wrongfully-convicted Americans get the justice and freedom they deserve. Tristan Walker cofounded an organization to help minority students get jobs with the country's leading technology firms.

Today's Congressional Black Caucus is filled with political leaders who have triumphed over adversity. Their stories are exceptional examples of Black excellence. Yet, these Black Americans are only a few of the millions who have worked to help our communities and our country every day. Their work inspires African-American school children everywhere to find their own means to achieve Black excellence.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Honorable DONALD PAYNE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for diligently holding the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour. I don't know what we would do without her.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to participate in this evening's Special Order hour celebrating the evolution of Black excellence throughout history. The stories and triumphs of Black Americans deserve to be commemorated all year long, but especially during Black History Month.

The legacies of the men and women who shaped this Nation's history impact our daily lives in countless ways. It is my honor to take just a few moments to share highlights from the communities that I am proud to represent.

I grew up in the heart of the civil rights movement. I was the baby in the stroller at the March on Washington. My father was the president of the Illinois chapter of the NAACP, and my mother was a nurse. My parents' teachings and example made such a strong impression on me even as a little girl. Some of my fondest memories were watching them direct meetings in our home and prepare for marches while caring for and lifting up each and every person that they interacted with. As the daughter of civil rights leaders, I know how hard-fought our freedoms are.

In Georgia, we proudly claim two of this Nation's most prominent civil rights leaders: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the great Congressman John Lewis, whose presence and influence this legislative body misses every single day. Georgia's legacy of Black excellence extends far beyond Atlanta and reaches every corner of our State in a multitude of ways.

In my district, Georgia's Seventh Congressional District, I am proud of the incredible transformation in Black

history that has taken place over the last 200 years. In Gwinnett County, Salem Missionary Baptist Church was founded in Lilburn around 1834, when slaves constructed a meeting place to gather and worship.

Three decades later, Hopewell Baptist Church was founded by freed slaves. The original building was destroyed in a fire in 1920, but its congregation continued to grow. The current church building was dedicated in 1993.

In the early 1920s, entrepreneur Robert Livsey purchased the Maguire-Livsey House, a former plantation in South Gwinnett, and dubbed it “The Promised Land.” As the decades passed, this property became a thriving farm and Black business hub in the region, bringing a sense of independence and empowerment for the local Black community.

In Lawrenceville, the Hooper-Renwick School was the only Black public high school in Gwinnett County until the end of school segregation. The Hooper-Renwick School merged with the Gwinnett County school system in the 1960s. Plans are currently underway to transition this building into a library and Black History Museum.

In Johns Creek, the Macedonia Cemetery is a historical site of deep local significance. It is the resting place of dozens of enslaved individuals and their descendants.

Black Americans continue to excel and reach new heights through the leadership of notable figures in our community, whether it be in education, medicine, government, science, technology, sports, or fine arts.

□ 2000

Other history-makers in my district, such as Beauty Baldwin, was one of the first Black teachers at Central Gwinnett High School. She later served as the State’s first Black female school superintendent.

Mr. Speaker, Baldwin Elementary and the Gwinnett Voter Registration and Elections buildings are named in her honor.

Everton Blair made history by becoming the youngest person and the first Black and LGBTQ+ person ever elected to the Gwinnett School Board. He graduated from Shiloh High School and Harvard University and was a policy fellow in the Obama administration.

Nicole Love Hendrickson is the first African American and the third woman to serve as Gwinnett County’s chair. Hendrickson has issued proclamations celebrating Juneteenth and, for the first time in Gwinnett’s history, acknowledging the 1911 lynching of Charles Hale in Lawrenceville, Georgia.

Gwinnett County District 3 Commissioner Jasper Watkins is the first African American in the Armed Forces in the State of Florida to achieve board certification with the American Soci-

ety of Health-System Pharmacists’ Nuclear Pharmacy Residency Program.

This region’s athletes and entertainers include Alvin Kamara, a Norcross native and running back for the New Orleans Saints; George Rogers, a Duluth native and Heisman Trophy winner; and Ezzard Charles, a Lawrenceville native who is widely regarded as the greatest light heavyweight boxer of all time.

Migos, an American hip-hop trio composed of rappers Quavo, Offset, and Takeoff, was founded out of Lawrenceville in 2008. I was privileged to work with Quavo in my work to end gun violence following the tragic death of Takeoff in 2023.

Mr. Speaker, I hope it is clear just how rich and diverse the history of Black Americans in my district truly is. Each and every day, men and women are making a tremendous impact and shaping the future of our growing community. As their congresswoman, I am committed to doing my part to protect the rights that have brought us this far and advancing the progress that Black Americans continue to make every single day in America. I will march on until victory is won.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. MCBATH for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative for yielding and allowing me to participate in celebrating Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, this week, I will be introducing the Frederick Douglass Congressional Gold Medal Act, which would honor Frederick Douglass with a long overdue expression of appreciation and celebrate his legacy with a Congressional Gold Medal.

I am proud to offer this bipartisan legislation with my colleague, Congressman ANDY HARRIS, whose district includes the historic birthplace of Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 130 years since his passing, Frederick Douglass’ remarkable life remains a beacon of inspiration to all Americans.

Born into slavery on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, Mr. Douglass overcame countless obstacles to become one of the most powerful and impactful figures in 19th century America.

Douglass was enslaved for the first two decades of his life. During this period, he taught himself to read and write, skills which would later play a critical role in his life as an abolitionist and civil rights leader.

In his twenties, Douglass escaped slavery, first to New York and then eventually settling in Massachusetts. Douglass dedicated the remainder of his life to furthering the cause of freedom for others in America.

Beginning in the 1840s, Douglass became active in the abolitionist movement, often utilizing his profound oratory and writing skills to captivate and inform his audiences.

As a writer and publisher, Frederick Douglass used the power of his written works to document the cruelty of slavery and push for abolition. He was the publisher of *The North Star*, a newspaper that he authored, and multiple autobiographies in which he shared the brutality of his enslavement in Maryland.

Douglass exposed the oppression of enslaved Americans, speaking powerfully at abolition conventions and meetings with civic leaders.

In 1852, Douglass delivered his famous Fourth of July address in Rochester, New York. In his speech, Douglass asked the question: What to the slave is the Fourth of July? While commending the ideals of the Founding Fathers, he also noted the hypocrisy of such ideals in relation to the treatment of enslaved Americans as he had been.

Perhaps some of Douglass’ most impactful achievements came as our Nation was torn apart by the Civil War. Douglass was a key advocate in ensuring that the Civil War brought about the end of slavery in the United States.

As the war began, Douglass recruited African-American men to join the Union Army, including his own sons.

After the war, he fought for equal pay and equal treatment for African-American soldiers. This advocacy included several meetings with President Abraham Lincoln at the White House, to whom Douglass became a trusted confidant.

After the war, Douglass continued his work as a dedicated fighter for equality and the extension of the rights of the U.S. Constitution to all Americans. He was a prominent and powerful advocate for the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.

One of his most powerful postwar moments came in 1876 at the dedication of the Emancipation Memorial here in Lincoln Park in Washington, D.C., where Douglass delivered the keynote address.

Later in his life, Douglass was also a public servant. He was appointed to several influential government posts, including U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, and Minister to Haiti.

Frederick Douglass dedicated his life to furthering the cause of freedom in the United States. Few Americans have shaped our Nation so profoundly and permanently as Frederick Douglass. To this very day, Douglass’ message and principles remain a guiding light for our country as we continue to seek fulfillment of our Nation’s promise and potential for justice and equality.

Although the immeasurable impact of Frederick Douglass elevated him to the pantheon of some of the greatest Americans, he has never received a proper, official commendation from Congress for his contributions to our Nation.

If awarded, Douglass’ medal would be displayed at the National Museum of

African American History and Culture right here in Washington, D.C., where Americans can view the medal and learn more about Douglass' legacy.

It is long past time for Congress to bestow this honor upon an American whose indelible impact is still felt today and will continue to be felt for generations to come. Therefore, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black history, I rise today to recognize the cornerstone of Black achievement in America: historically Black colleges and universities, known as HBCUs.

As a proud alumna of Howard University, proud wife of a Howard Law graduate, and proud mother of a Howard University student, I speak from personal experience when I say that HBCUs have the transformative power to shape the leaders of tomorrow. HBCUs have a long and illustrious history deeply intertwined with the struggle for civil rights and the fight for equality.

From their inception during the era of segregation to the present day, these institutions have remained safe havens where Black scholars, in spite of systemic barriers, can flourish intellectually, academically, and culturally.

My own journey to Congress, firmly rooted in the halls of Howard University, is a testament to the power of an HBCU education.

It was at Howard University that I received not only a world-class education but also absorbed the values of community, service, and social justice.

It was at Howard University that I witnessed how education can be a catalyst for change and help others realize the American Dream.

HBCUs have generated half of the Black lawyers, 40 percent of Black engineers, 80 percent of Black judges, and 70 percent of Black doctors nationwide. They graduate 27 percent of Black Americans with bachelor's degrees in STEM subjects, putting them at the forefront of innovation.

These figures demonstrate the undeniable impact of HBCUs in nurturing talent, fostering academic excellence, and empowering Black students to realize their fullest potential.

However, HBCUs are significant for reasons far beyond academics. They are focal points for the preservation of culture, where a rich legacy and history of the Black community are honored.

HBCUs serve as catalysts for economic empowerment, providing disenfranchised groups with upward mobility.

As we reflect on the importance of HBCUs, let us not forget the ongoing challenges they face. Despite their contributions, HBCUs grapple with inadequate funding and crumbling infrastructures.

It is incumbent upon us all, as advocates for equality and stewards of education, to ensure that HBCUs receive the support they need to continue

shaping future leaders. I am grateful that the Biden-Harris administration has invested over \$7 billion in HBCUs, unlocking opportunities for millions of Americans.

HBCUs represent the very best of Black excellence. We can all draw inspiration from the unwavering resilience that underpins these institutions.

Their steadfast commitment to equality and greatness inspires us all to tear down barriers and build a future where everyone may openly follow their ambition, regardless of the color of their skin.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we have heard from my distinguished colleagues about the evolution of Black excellence throughout history an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, our constituents, Congress, and all Americans tonight.

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

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Acting Clerk of the House, reported that on February 8, 2024, the following bill was presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 1568. To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to protect personally identifiable information, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 14, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-3098. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the "Annual Report to the Congress on the Presidential \$1 Coin Program", pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5112(p)(3)(B); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 109-145, Sec. 104); (119 Stat. 2670); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3099. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Major final rule — Community Reinvestment Act (RIN: 3064-AF81) received February 7, 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-3100. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — FDIC Official Signs and Advertising Requirements, False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo (RIN: 3064-AF26) received January 31, 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-3101. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards (RIN: 1506-AB59) received January 31, 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-3102. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Special Purpose Acquisition Companies, Shell Companies, and Projections [Release Nos.: 33-11265; 34-99418; IC-35096; File No. S7-13-22] (RIN: 3235-AM90) received February 6, 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-3103. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Financial Responsibility, Administrative Capability, Certification Procedures, Ability To Benefit (ATB) (RIN: 1840-AD51, 1840-AD65, 1840-AD67, and 1840-AD80) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3104. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — O-Benzyl-P-Chlorophenol (OBPCP); Exemption from the Requirement of a Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0225; FRL-10919-02-OCSPP] received January 30, 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-3105. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Revisions; California; Butte County Air Quality Management District; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0422; FRL-11353-02-R9] received January 30, 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-3106. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama; Birmingham Limited Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0367; FRL-11573-02-R4] received January 30, 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-3107. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan Submissions for the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards; California; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0630; FRL-11617-01-R9] received January 30, 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-3108. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Saflufenacil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0868; FRL-11673-01-OCSPP] received January 30, 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.