

what we said to do. I believe, when we look at the last decade, in which the annual page count exceeded 75,000 pages, we recognize that those pages were made possible by the same computers—the same automation—that allow us to no longer print paper.

I ask the Conference and the Congress to vote for H.R. 4195 in order to remove these outdated statutory requirements. I urge its passage.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee, I rise to speak about H.R. 4195, the "Federal Register Modernization Act," which modernizes the Federal Register.

I want to thank Chairman DARRELL ISSA and Ranking Member ELIJAH CUMMINGS for their leadership and efforts in bringing this bill to the floor.

This bill will bring much needed transparency without compromising national security to the decisions, orders, and actions of federal agencies.

There are challenges to providing government information solely in digital format since there are constituents that lack access to technology or the skills necessary to locate information online.

Electronic documents can easily be changed and modified from original postings which challenges federal transparency.

Digital records can also challenge transparency by the capacity of systems to manage demand for accessing information online.

It would be good for transparency if we allow public and private achieving of federal registration content because constituents would have access to material in multiple ways.

This bill requires the Federal Register to be published (e.g., by electronic means), rather than printed, and that documents in the Federal Register be made available for sale or distribution to the public in published form.

This bill also revises the requirements for the filling of documents with the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in the Federal Register and for the publication of the Code of Federal Regulations to reflect the publication requirement.

The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) does a great job by informing citizens of their rights and obligations, documenting the actions of Federal Agencies, and providing a forum for public participation in the democratic process.

The Federal Register informs citizens by publishing the following entries:

Presidential Documents, including Executive orders and proclamations;

Rules and Regulations, including policy statements and interpretations of rules;

Proposed Rules, including petitions for rule-making and other advance proposals; and

Notices, including scheduled hearings and meetings open to the public, grant applications, administrative orders, and other announcements of government actions.

Mr. Speaker, we need to make it easier for citizens and communities to understand the regulatory process and to participate in Government decision-making.

We can ensure that transparency our constituents demand by making material more searchable and easier to access.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of H.R. 4195.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4195.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1745

REDESIGNATING MAMMOTH PEAK AS MOUNT JESSIE BENTON FREMONT

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1192) to redesignate Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park as "Mount Jessie Benton Fremont".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1192

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that Jessie Benton Fremont—

(1) was the daughter of United States Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, a leading proponent of the concept of Manifest Destiny that advocated for the Nation to expand its borders westward;

(2) became fluent in French and Spanish, was a gifted writer, and was at ease in any political discussion;

(3) married John C. Frémont, who was assigned to explore the West;

(4) transformed John C. Frémont's descriptions from his treks into prose that was used by pioneers to guide their route West;

(5) traveled to California in 1849 to join her husband at their Mariposa ranch, where gold had been discovered;

(6) became involved in John C. Frémont's 1856 campaign for Presidency, which proposed the abolition of slavery, a notion that Jessie Benton Frémont also supported;

(7) moved to Bear Valley, California, with her husband John C. Frémont in 1858 and thereafter realized the need to preserve the land that would become Yosemite National Park for future generations;

(8) entertained men such as Horace Greeley, Thomas Starr King, and United States Senator Edward Baker of Oregon, and urged them to begin a process that ultimately led to the establishment of Yosemite National Park;

(9) influenced President Abraham Lincoln to sign the Act entitled "An Act authorizing a Grant to the State of California of the 'Yosemite Valley' and of the Land embracing the 'Mariposa Big Tree Grove'", approved June 30, 1864 (commonly known as the Yosemite Grant), the first instance of land being set aside specifically for its preservation and public use by a national government; and

(10) set the foundation for the creation of national parks and California State parks through her advocacy for and influence on the Yosemite Grant.

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF MAMMOTH PEAK AS MOUNT JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The peak known as "Mammoth Peak" in Yosemite National Park (located at NPS coordinates 37.855° N, -119.264° W) shall be redesignated as "Mount Jessie Benton Frémont" and may be known informally as "Mt. Jessie" in honor of the contributions of Jessie Benton Frémont to the approval of the Yosemite Grant.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the peak described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to "Mount Jessie Benton Frémont".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1192 would redesignate Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park as Mount Jessie Benton Fremont.

The bill is brought to us by a group of local park enthusiasts and historians, with the support of the El Dorado County Historical Society. Its purpose is to recognize this pioneer who played a significant role in establishing Yosemite National Park.

Jessie Benton Fremont was the daughter of U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, a prominent Democrat who was a leading proponent of the Nation's westward expansion. In 1841, she married John C. Fremont, a prominent Republican, an American military officer, explorer, and—later—a Presidential candidate.

She traveled to California in 1849 and, soon thereafter, became one of the most influential advocates for establishing Yosemite National Park.

When we think of Yosemite, we think of John Muir. Ironically, John Muir's first visit to the park didn't occur until 4 years after the park was established. It only came to his attention, as it came to the attention of so many, because Jessie Benton Fremont saw the beauty of the valley, she appreciated its importance, and she began a passionate crusade to preserve it for the American people to enjoy.

Jessie Benton Fremont was herself a gifted writer, and she used her skill to transform her husband's travel and exploration into popular narratives that were used by pioneers to guide their route west.

After she came to California in 1849, Yosemite became her passion. She published many accounts of the valley and

hosted scores of dignitaries to see its wonders.

It was her deep love of Yosemite, coupled with her ceaseless agitation, her boundless energy, and her political connections in both parties that set in motion and drove the events that led to Congress passing, and President Abraham Lincoln signing, the Yosemite Grant Act 150 years ago.

Remember, she did all of this in an age when women were expected to be seen and not heard. She set an example of leadership that gave inspiration and guidance to the next generation that ultimately produced the movement toward women's suffrage.

The Yosemite Grant Act was revolutionary in its day. It was the first time in the Nation's history that land had been set aside, in the words of the Act, "on the express condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation . . . for all time."

Now, this act led ultimately to the creation of the National Park Service in 1916 and to the preservation of so many other landscapes for the American people to enjoy for their use and resort and recreation.

The Norman and Plantagenet kings of old set aside vast tracts of land as their exclusive preserve, in which only a select few, with their blessing, could enjoy. The Yosemite grant was the very opposite of that. It set aside the most beautiful land in the Nation entirely for the people.

The current name of the peak, Mammoth Peak, has absolutely no historical significance. The name was originally conferred on that peak because it was big. That is it.

Furthermore, this naming will eliminate a constant source of confusion with Mammoth Mountain, a place that we have all heard of. That is the major ski resort just a few hours outside of Yosemite National Park. The Mammoth Peak we are referring to is inside Yosemite, and if you find that confusing, well, so too do many tourists.

The fine point of the matter comes down to this: other persons who had lesser or comparable roles in establishing Yosemite are all commemorated by attaching their names to prominent features of the park—Horace Greeley, Carlton Watkins, Thomas Starr King, and U.S. Senators John Conness and Edward Baker.

The name of the dynamic force that moved all of those people, Jessie Benton Fremont, is nowhere to be found on the names of features within the park. This is a century-and-a-half oversight that we can correct today by passing H.R. 1192.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1192 would designate Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park as Mount Jessie Benton Fremont to honor Jessie Fremont's role in the early preservation of the Yosemite Valley.

Jessie Fremont was enchanted by the beauty of Yosemite Valley and lobbied for its protection. Her efforts led to the passage of the Yosemite Grant Act and, ultimately, the creation of the Yosemite National Park.

Not only did she work to permanently protect the Yosemite Valley, many Americans of her time became familiar with the vast unexplored West from her recounting of her husband's early explorations of the American West with scout Kit Carson.

I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. McCLINTOCK, for recognizing the contributions of American conservationists such as Jessie Fremont. She not only is an important figure in the conservation movement in this country, she is an important figure in women's history as well.

Her accomplishments came at a time when women faced severe discrimination, making her achievements even more remarkable, and so I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his kind words and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1192.

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5021, HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2014

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-521) on the resolution (H. Res. 669) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5021) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes, which was re-

ferred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4195, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 5029, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

FEDERAL REGISTER MODERNIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4195) to amend chapter 15 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the Federal Register Act), to modernize the Federal Register, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 0, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

YEAS—386

Aderholt	Carson (IN)	Diaz-Balart
Amash	Carter	Dingell
Amodel	Cartwright	Doggett
Bachmann	Castor (FL)	Doyle
Barber	Castro (TX)	Duckworth
Barletta	Chabot	Duffy
Barr	Chaffetz	Duncan (SC)
Barrow (GA)	Chu	Duncan (TN)
Barton	Cicilline	Edwards
Bass	Clawson (FL)	Ellison
Beatty	Clay	Ellmers
Becerra	Cleaver	Engel
Benishek	Clyburn	Eshoo
Bentivolio	Coble	Esty
Bera (CA)	Coffman	Farenthold
Bilirakis	Cole	Farr
Bishop (GA)	Collins (GA)	Fattah
Bishop (NY)	Collins (NY)	Fincher
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Fitzpatrick
Black	Connolly	Fleischmann
Blackburn	Conyers	Fleming
Blumenauer	Cook	Flores
Bonamici	Cooper	Forbes
Boustany	Costa	Fortenberry
Brady (PA)	Cotton	Foster
Brady (TX)	Courtney	Fox
Braley (IA)	Cramer	Frankel (FL)
Bridenstine	Crawford	Franks (AZ)
Brooks (AL)	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (IN)	Crowley	Fudge
Broun (GA)	Cuellar	Gabbard
Brown (FL)	Cummings	Garamendi
Brownley (CA)	Daines	Garcia
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gardner
Burgess	Davis, Rodney	Garrett
Bustos	DeFazio	Gerlach
Butterfield	DeGette	Gibbs
Calvert	Delaney	Gibson
Camp	DeLauro	Gohmert
Cantor	DelBene	Goodlatte
Capito	Denham	Gosar
Capps	Dent	Gowdy
Capuano	DeSantis	Graves (GA)
Cardenas	Deutch	Grayson