

COMMEMORATING MYSTIC SEAPORT

JUNE 13, 2005.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 152]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 152) commemorating Mystic Seaport: the Museum of America and the Sea in recognition of its 75th year, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

The amendment is as follows:

Amend the preamble to read as follows:

- Whereas Mystic Seaport: the Museum of America and the Sea was founded as the Marine Historical Association on December 29, 1929, to preserve, protect, and honor the legacy of America's great maritime tradition and culture;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport has grown into the largest, most diverse maritime museum, and the fourth largest history museum, in the Nation;
- Whereas the mission of Mystic Seaport is to create a greater awareness and deeper appreciation of America's relationship to the sea and the impact of that relationship upon us as individuals and as a Nation;
- Whereas the collections of Mystic Seaport include four National Historic Landmark vessels including the CHARLES W. MORGAN, the last wooden whaling ship in the world; the LA DUNTON, one of the few remaining fishing schooners of its era; the SABINO, one of the last coal-fired, steam ships still in operation; and the EMMA C. BERRY, an 1866 wooden fishing vessel;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport also maintains the largest collection of watercraft in the nation with more than 500 vessels representing sail, oar, paddle and engine-powered boats spanning 2 centuries of history;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport also features the Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard as a live working facility that showcases and interprets the art of shipbuilding and restoration, including the restoration of its iconic National Historic Landmark vessels;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport put the Preservation Shipyard to its highest and best use in replicating the schooner AMISTAD in full public view, demonstrating its claim that Mystic Seaport is the only museum in the world that can build a large wooden vessel from the keel up and launch it as part of a comprehensive museum experience;

- Whereas the Collections Research Center of Mystic Seaport houses 75,000 maritime artifacts, more than one million photographs, and 1.5 million feet of film, and is a dynamic national maritime research facility;
- Whereas the G.W. Blunt White Library is one of the largest and most thoroughly catalogued and accessible collections of marine and maritime research material in the world;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport also features a representative 19th-century New England coastal village featuring skilled tradesmen and live interpretation to engage, educate, and entertain its visitors;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport maintains educational and outreach programs for all levels including accredited graduate and undergraduate programs through the Munson Institute and Williams-Mystic, the cooperative Maritime Studies Program of Williams College and Mystic Seaport;
- Whereas Mystic Seaport continues to attract more than 300,000 visitors each year and millions of other individuals through its interactive internet web site, demonstrating its role as a vital cultural and educational center;
- Whereas more than 1,500 volunteers each year assist 300 professional and support staff in preserving and interpreting the collections of the Mystic Seaport and in delivering its unique programs; and
- Whereas Mystic Seaport has recently completed a comprehensive self-study and a strategic program and master plan, and has recommitted itself to its mission with an effort to strengthen its endowment and make its programs more cohesive and compelling: Now, therefore, be it

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

H. Con. Res. 152 commemorates the 75th anniversary of Mystic Seaport: The Museum of America and the Sea, and commends the staff, volunteers, and trustees of the Museum.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Mystic Seaport: the Museum of America and the Sea was founded as a Marine Historical Association on December 29, 1929, to preserve, protect and honor the legacy of America's great maritime tradition and culture. Mystic Seaport is the Nation's largest maritime museum and fourth largest history museum. The mission of the museum is to inspire a deeper appreciation of America's relationship to the sea and to increase awareness of the impact that relationship has had on our Nation's history. Mystic Seaport provides educational and outreach programs for a wide variety of education and interest levels, and attracts more than 300,000 visitors every year.

The Seaport Museum collections include four National Historic Landmark vessels, the *Charles W. Morgan*, the last wooden whaling ship in the world; the *LA Dunton*, one of the few remaining fishing schooners of its era; the *Sabino*, one of the last coal-fired, steam ships still in operation; and the *Emma C. Berry*, an 1866 wooden fishing vessel. It also houses the largest collection of watercraft in the nation with more than 500 vessels representing two centuries of sail, oar, paddle and engine-powered boats, and the Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard. The Shipyard showcases and interprets the art of shipbuilding and restoration, including the restoration of the Seaport's iconic Landmark vessels. The Collections Research Center of Mystic Seaport house 75,000 maritime artifacts, more than one million photographs and 1.5 million feet of film, and the G.W. Blunt White Library is one of the largest and most thoroughly catalogued and accessible collections of marine and maritime research material in the world.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

H. Con. Res. 152 commemorates the 75th year of the Mystic Seaport: the Museum of America and the Sea and supports the museum's tradition of preserving and displaying this Nation's rich tradition of maritime transportation and commerce.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

H. Con. Res. 152 was introduced by Congressman Rob Simmons on May 16, 2005. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. On May 18, 2005 at a Full Committee markup the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation was discharged from consideration of the resolution. During the markup an amendment was offered by Mr. Oberstar which made technical changes to the findings of the resolution. The amendment was agreed to unanimously by voice vote, and H. Con. Res. 152, as amended, was approved unanimously by voice vote and was ordered favorably reported to the House.

ROLLCALL VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each rollcall vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. No rollcall votes were ordered during consideration of H. Con. Res. 152.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that no costs will be incurred from carrying out H. Con. Res. 152.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure estimates that no new budget authority will be incurred in carrying out H. Con. Res. 152.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H. Con. Res. 152 authorizes no funding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (3)(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursu-

ant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee states that the resolution includes no federal mandates.

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee states that H. Con. Res. 152 does not preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104–1).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H. Con. Res. 152 makes no changes in existing law.

