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107TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 107–407

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF AQUIA SANDSTONE QUARRIES

APRIL 15, 2002.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. HANSEN, from the Committee on Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 261]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 261) recognizing the historical significance of the Aquia sandstone quarries of Government Island in Stafford Country, Virginia, for their contributions to the construction of the Capital of the United States, having considered the same report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution be agreed to.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H. Res. 261 is to recognize the historical significance of the Aquia sandstone quarries of Government Island in Stafford County, Virginia, for their contributions to the construction of the Capital of the United States.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Our nation's first president, George Washington, a boyhood resident of Stafford County, Virginia, chose the county's Aquia sandstone quarries from which to build the United States Capital. His intent was to have a capital city that was equal to or exceeded the beauty and majesty of the capitals of Europe. H. Res 261 would also honor George Washington's boyhood home in Stafford County, Virginia. Early slaves mined the quarry from which giant blocks were removed by oxen and transported on sailing ships up the Potomac to Washington, DC. This stone was used on the Capitol, the White House and numerous other public buildings in the District of Columbia. The land was later named Government Island and is now surrounded by the local community of Aquia Harbor. Currently, new trails have made the island more accessible and two

99–008

fall festivals have been held, commemorating its historic, educational and recreational value.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H. Res 261 was introduced on October 11, 2001 by Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis (R–VA). The bill was referred to the Committee on Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands. On February 7, 2002, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On March 7, 2002, the Subcommittee met to mark up the bill. The resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Full Committee by voice vote. On March 20, 2002, the Full Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The bill was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by voice vote.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. The Committee has determined that this House Resolution entails no costs to the federal government.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. General Performance Goals and Objectives. This bill does not authorize funding and therefore, clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. The Committee has determined that H. Res. 261 entails no costs to the federal government and therefore, no cost estimate was requested from the Congressional Budget Office.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104–4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

If enacted, this bill would make no changes in existing law.

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