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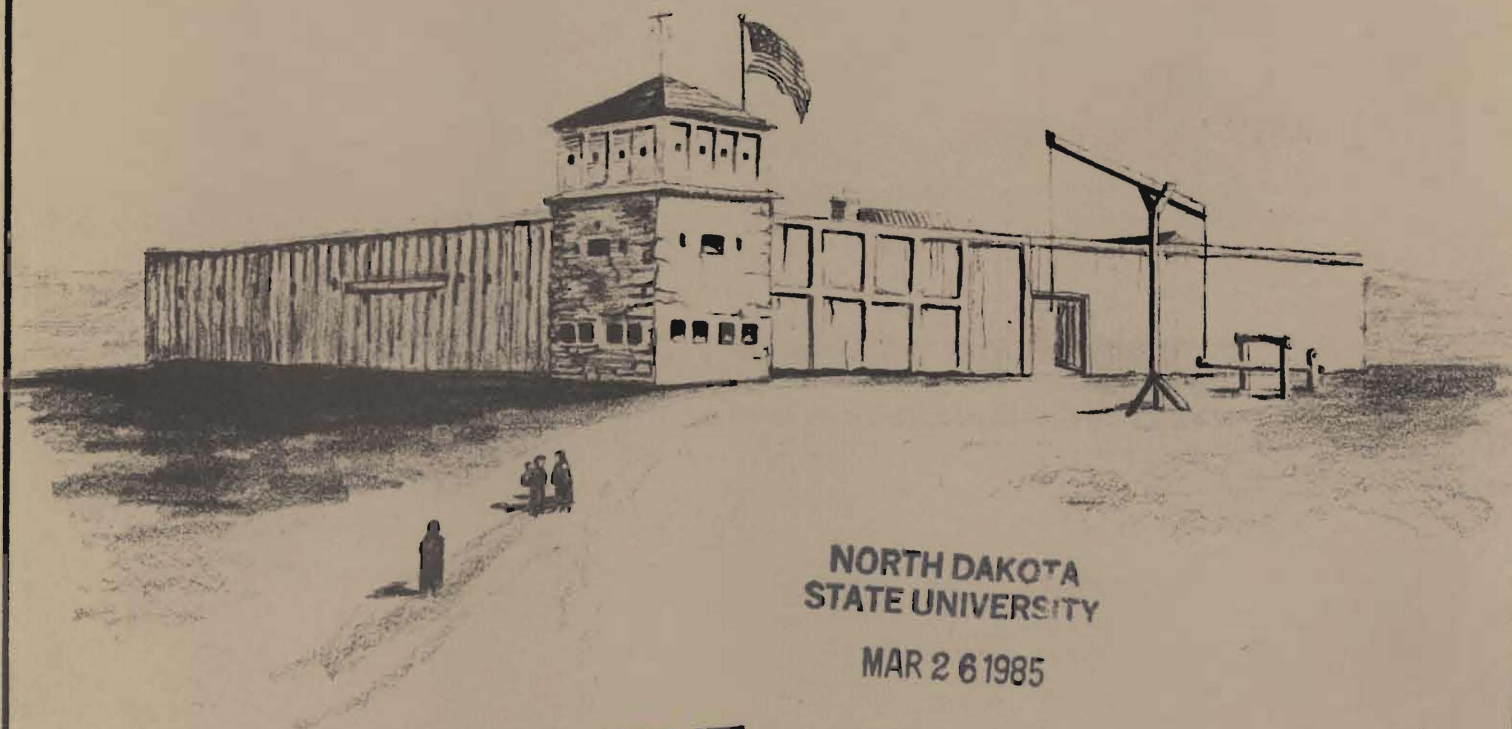
85-246



Statement for Management

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

January 1985



NORTH DAKOTA
STATE UNIVERSITY

MAR 26 1985

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Definition

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:

Paul L. Hedren

Area Manager, Fort Union Trading Post NHS

9-7-84

Date

Recommended by:

HARVEY D. WICKWARE

Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt NP

9-7-84

Date

Approved by:

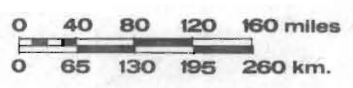
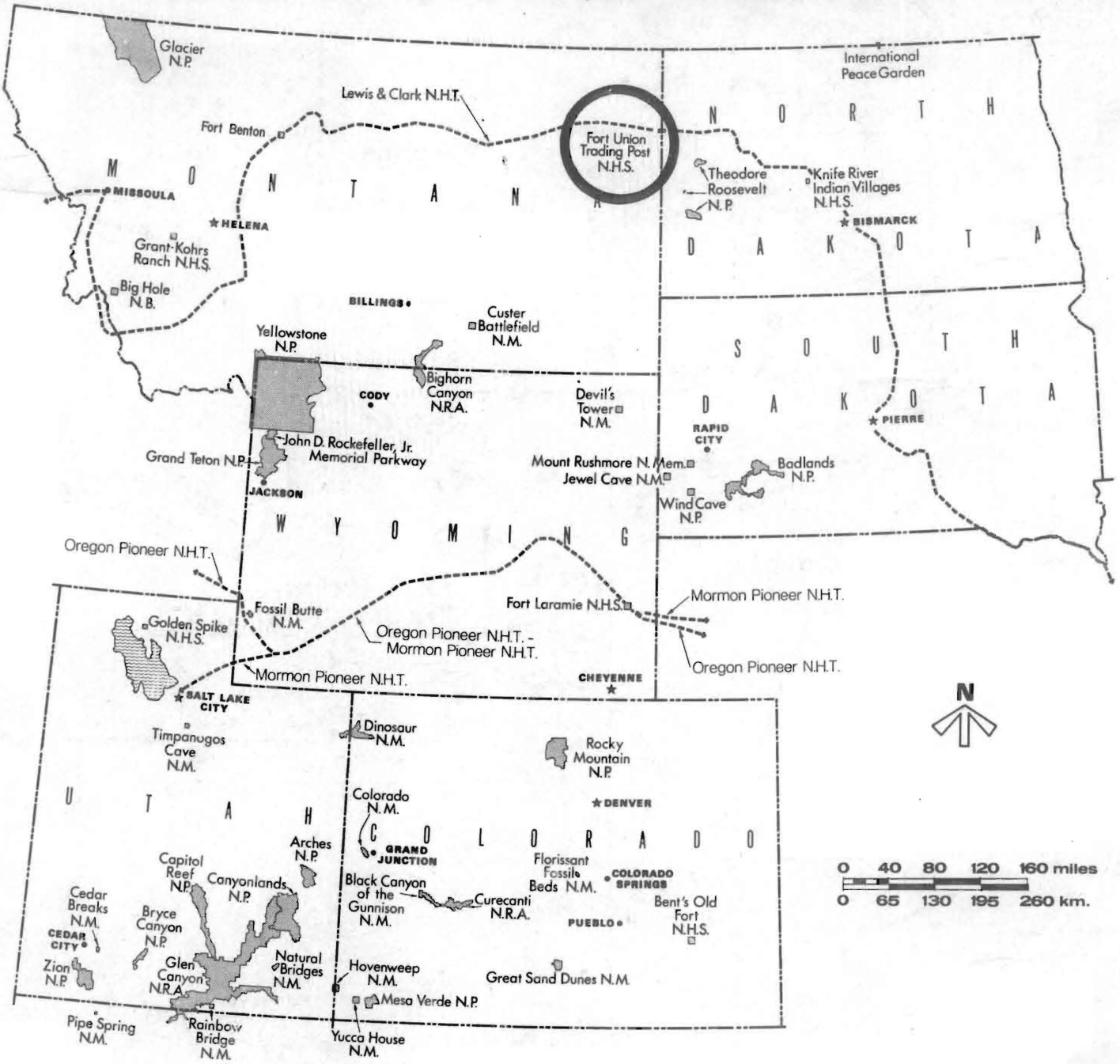
Lorraine Mintzmyer

Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region

1-3-84

Date

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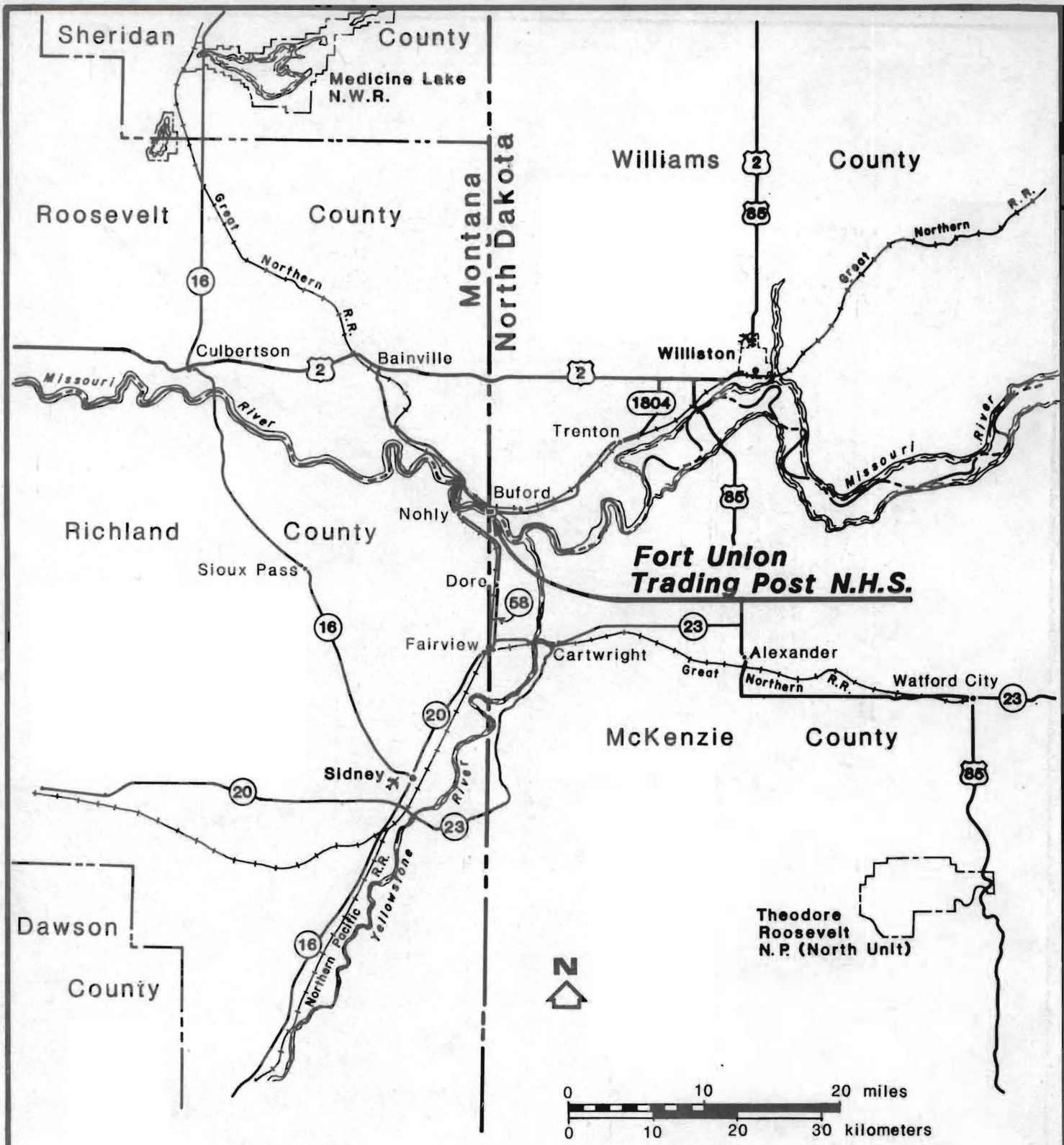


Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- * Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- █ National Park Service Areas
- - - National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

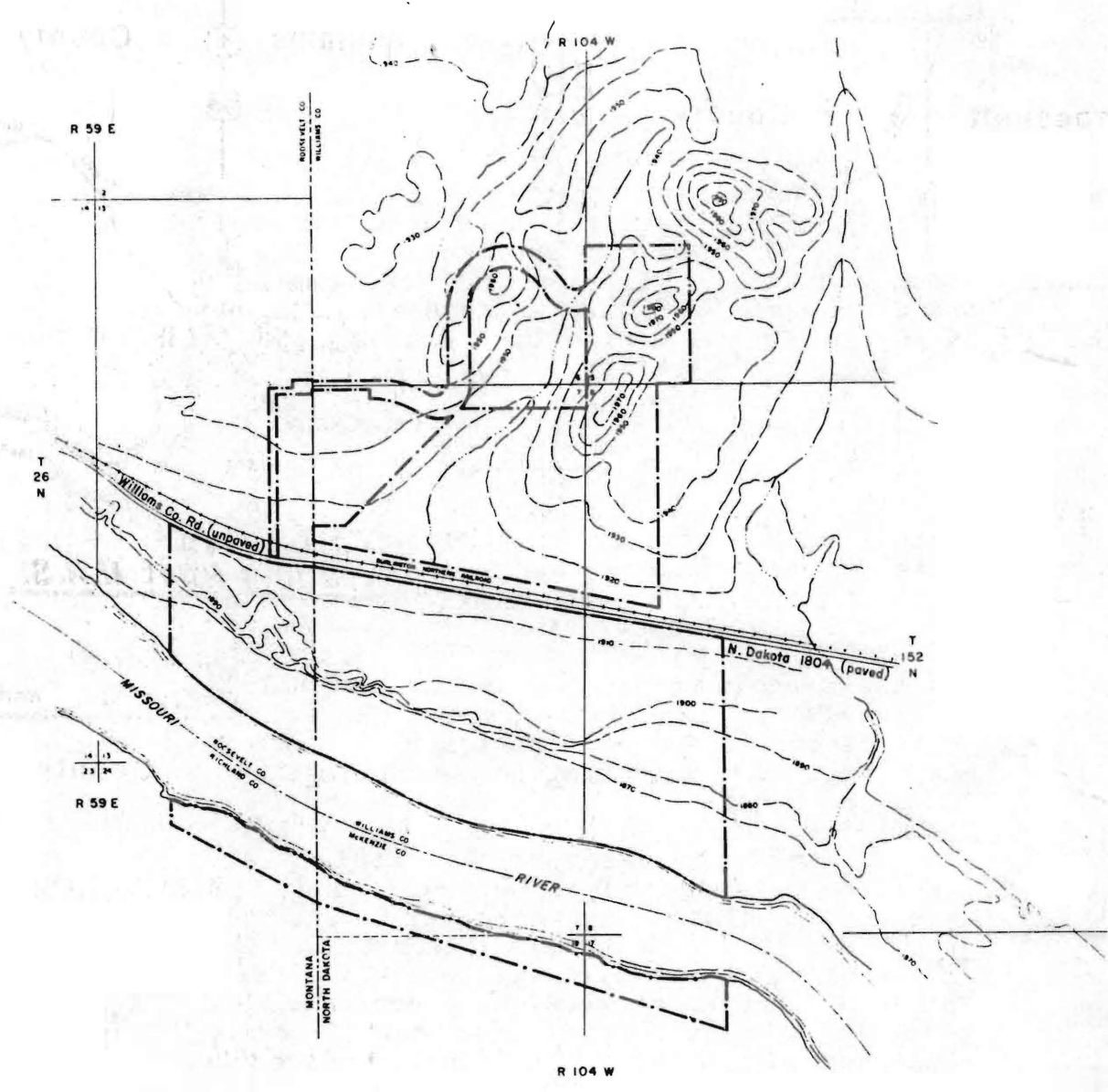
National Park Service
 United States Department of the Interior



Vicinity Map

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



N.P.S. BOUNDARY ROADS	EXISTING	PROPOSED
BASIC DATA		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	PREPARED	TYPE OF EXHIBIT BOUNDARY MAP LOCATION WITHIN PARK PARK GENERAL NAME OF PARK FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE <small>ROCKY MTN. REGION MONTANA</small> <small>ROSELVELT CO. WILLIAMS CO. NORTH DAKOTA</small> <small>BYRNE</small>	DRAWING NO.
	DESIGNED		436
	DRAWN		80025
	CHECKED		PAGE NO.
DATE	2-18-77	SHEET	1
		OF	1

GPO 1974 678 711

I. LOCATION

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is just above the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, straddling the latter watercourse as well as the boundary dividing North Dakota and Montana. The park extends into four counties: Williams and McKenzie in North Dakota and Roosevelt and Richland in Montana. The park is within the At-Large Congressional District of North Dakota and East Congressional District of Montana.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Public Law 89-458 dated June 20, 1966, authorized the establishment of Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota and Montana, "to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Union as a fur trading post on the upper Missouri River.

As the preeminent post associated with the western American fur trade on the upper Missouri River, Fort Union Trading Post contributed significantly to the history of exploration, transportation, economics, and sociology of the American frontier in the early and mid-19th century. Active from 1829 until 1867, the fort was a primary staging depot for a fur trade based in St. Louis. Also, the fort was visited by many noted European and American explorers, traders, artists, and travelers, and documents or other records of their impressions provided a stirring visual image of an untrammelled western wilderness. Moreover, as a point of contact between Anglo-Americans and Plains Indians, Fort Union's history focuses on the radical socioeconomic changes among the original inhabitants of the area.

As distilled by the National Park System Plan, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is included in two themes: "The Original Inhabitants," Indian Meets European subtheme, Changes in Social and Political Organization subdivision; and "Western Expansion, 1763-1898," Fur Trade subtheme, Upper Missouri Fur Trade subdivision. One might logically argue how the park should as well be represented in the Great Explorers of the West subtheme of the Westward Expansion theme and the Transportation and Communication subtheme of the America At Work theme, since these aspects interwine with the fur trade and other activities at Fort Union Trading Post in a major way.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act authorizing Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, P.L. 89-458, provided that the total lands acquired including "interests in land" shall not exceed 400 acres in Williams County, North Dakota, and Roosevelt County, Montana. Also, the legislation authorized the expenditure of not more than \$613,000 for the acquisition of lands and development.

Public Law 95-625, November 1978, increased the authorized lands to 450 acres and deleted the reference to Williams and Roosevelt Counties in order to allow the acquisition of lands along the south bank of the Missouri River. The funding authorization was increased to \$280,000 for lands and \$4,416,000 for development. Today the balance remaining under the development ceiling is \$4,352,000.

Congress also directed the Secretary to make a recommendation concerning reconstruction of the fort based on historic fact within 1 year of enactment of the 1978 Act. The Rocky Mountain Region Historic Preservation Team compiled all available historic and archeological data and prepared the "Fort Union Reconstruction Analysis." Based on this analysis a recommendation of partial reconstruction was transmitted to Congress.

Public Law 89-458 directed the Secretary of Interior to establish the area by publication in the Federal Register when lands and interests are acquired. With some lands yet to be acquired and only interim visitor and administrative facilities, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is considered "not an administrable unit," according to a memorandum from the Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, to Associate Director, Management and Operations, WASO (D18, October 12, 1982).

Land acquisition is essentially completed north of the Missouri River. A 35.59 acre scenic protection zone remains to be acquired along the south bank of the Missouri.

Portions of the access corridor to the Bodmer Overlook consists of an easement (16 acres) over private lands. The remaining access corridor consists mainly of unacquired county lands.

The site is managed as a separate park by an Area Manager, with certain administrative support and oversight from the Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

The National Park Service has concurrent jurisdiction over all lands within the park. There are no written agreements with law enforcement agencies or similar organizations.

Since Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is subject to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665, and all provisions of Section 106 of this act must be met. The site is not covered by the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

B. RESOURCES

The primary resource at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is the identifiable site of the fort dating from 1829 until 1867, along with the material cultural remains both in situ and those collected from the various archeological investigations which are today stored at the Midwest Archeological Center. There are no standing structures of the fort, but exposed foundations and other backfilled archeological locations provide touchstones to the past. Were reconstruction never to happen, properly exploited, the thousands of artifacts collected in the park would still allow the dynamic story of the fur trade at Fort Union to be told. Artifacts and reconstruction combined would heighten, many-fold, visitor understanding and appreciation of this story.

Adjacent to the fort site and within the park boundaries are the known but, as yet, undiscovered remains of Charles Larpenter's rival trading post dating from the 1860s; the remains of Fort William, another rival trading operation originally built down river several miles, but which was sold, dismantled, and moved adjacent to this fort site; and gardens and other related ancillary structures. Across the fields to the north and also within the park is the hill known as the Bodmer Overlook. It was from this vista in 1833 that Charles Bodmer, an artist traveling with the adventurer-explorer Prince Maximilian of Wied, painted one of the best known views of Fort Union.

East of the fort within park boundaries is the Crow Flies High Village Site dating from the mid-1870s and 1880s. Although not related to the principle occupation and use of Fort Union, the presence of this dissident Hidatsa Indian Village is significant and does bear on later site history.

Related ephemerally to the story of Fort Union is that of Fort Buford, 2 miles east of the park. Buford was a military post dating from 1866 to 1895 whose early buildings

resembled those of Fort Union and, in fact, were constructed from recycled Fort Union structural remains. Today Fort Buford, with its three surviving army buildings, is a small park administered by the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Nearby also is the confluence area of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. Although these rivers have meandered in the last century and a half, the confluence retains superb visual and natural integrity. Access is managed by the State of North Dakota.

Also tangentially related to Fort Union is the small border town of Mondak. Occupied from 1904 into 1928, part of the town including its sizeable red light district and its principal garbage dumps, stood within today's park boundaries. In Mondak's dying years it changed its name to Fort Union in a last valiant effort to survive. Today foundations and several standing structures mark the site. While Mondak-period trash dumps have been identified along the terrace in the park, it is possible that other tangible remains of the town are obscured in the heavily grassed areas north of the terrace edge in the western portion of the park, which may be revealed through future investigations.

The natural biome surrounding the fort site constitutes a final significant park resource. Although a gravelling operation in pre-National Park Service days disturbed the river bank in several locations at and around the fort, this land can be restored. Elsewhere, surrounding the fort is an expansive plain which, with its superior defensive characteristics, was the magnet which drew occupation to the site in the 1820s. Today this plain is a manageable midgrass prairie with flora and fauna not dissimilar to historic times. Also, the river banks and flood plain constitutes a manageable natural resource which has changed even less from the days of the fort.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

The economy of the area surrounding Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is largely mixed-agricultural, with small grains, sugar beets, and hay dominating the irrigable valley lands while cattle, horses, and to a lesser extent, sheep use the extensive, rolling grass-covered river bluffs. Petroleum extraction, refining, and related oil field services have become increasingly significant as well, particularly within the last 10 years. Two pumping units are visible within several miles of the fort site, and in recent summers active drilling in the area has invaded the usual serenity of the park.

A 48-inch natural gasline from Alaska to the Eastern United States is in the vicinity of the Fort Union/Fort Buford/Yellowstone-Missouri confluence area. In addition, the Northern Tier Oil Pipeline will cross the Missouri 3 miles upstream from Fort Union.

The present authorized boundaries of the park contain 434.04 acres, 270.97 of which are in fee, 121.22 in easement, and 41.85 of inholdings.

For land protection planning purposes, park inholdings can be conveniently divided into two geographical problems, each with unique and differing characteristics. Five parcels totaling 6.26 acres complete the Bodmer Overlook access north of the fort and Missouri River. These small parcels are either pastoral or existing roads and no structures are present.

Four major parcels of land totaling 35.59 acres exist south of the Missouri River where Public Law 95-626 authorizes acquisition of a "scenic protection zone" to buffer the agricultural and exploitive land uses beyond. Since the passage of this legislation in 1978, river bank erosion has caused the loss of cottonwood and ash trees. Other trees have been cut and on one parcel directly opposite from the historic site the ground is leveled and put to irrigated crops. Within the past several months another parcel has changed hands and a paste-together recreational complex of trailers, a cut-bank boat launch, and attendant utilities have come to the site. Wholesale clearcutting of what is still a good tree stand and the development of a fall hunting camp are also alleged for this particular parcel.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitor use patterns at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site are influenced by extreme weather conditions. Winter temperatures commonly go below 0 degrees Fahrenheit and in summer above 100 degrees. The climate is semiarid with total precipitation averaging between 15 and 17 inches annually. Winters are comparatively dry with less than 1 inch of monthly precipitation occurring from November to February. Winds are constant and blow from every direction. The harsh conditions during winter severely limit visitation, but the park remains in operation providing visitor services and protection.

The park is operated as a day-use area. It is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., CDT, from Memorial Day through Labor Day and from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., CT, during the rest of the year.

PARK INHOLDINGS, SEPTEMBER 1984

BODMER OVERLOOK ACCESS

01-108	State of North Dakota	1.40 acres	farm road
01-111	Private	.16 acres	pastural
01-112	Roosevelt Co., Montana	4.00 acres	road
01-116	Unknown	.40 acres	pastural
01-117	Unknown	.30 acres	pastural
	Subtotal	6.26 acres	

SCENIC PROTECTION ZONE, SOUTH BANK MISSOURI RIVER

01-130	Private	10.65 acres	recreational use w/buildings
01-131	Private	6.50 acres	agricultural
01-132	Private	8.12 acres	$\frac{1}{2}$ natural, $\frac{1}{2}$ agricultural
01-133	Private	10.32 acres	$\frac{1}{2}$ natural, $\frac{1}{2}$ agricultural
	Subtotal	35.59 acres	
	Total Inholdings	41.85 acres	

Annual visitation figures for Fort Union Trading Post show a steady increase over the last 10 years, but nothing as dramatic as first projected in some early park planning documents. Fluctuations in the actual figures probably can be explained better by outside economic factors than factors inside the park where, until recently, there has been relatively little change over the last decade. However, in the last 2 years a concerted effort to draw seasonal traffic to the park through special event programming seems to be paying off. A first Fort Union Trading Post Rendezvous held over the week of July 4, 1983, drew 3,000 visitors to the park. A second Rendezvous held over the comparable week in 1984 drew 4,200 visitors. This and other special events have helped boost 1984 visitation to a pace nearly 40 percent ahead of the 1983 record.

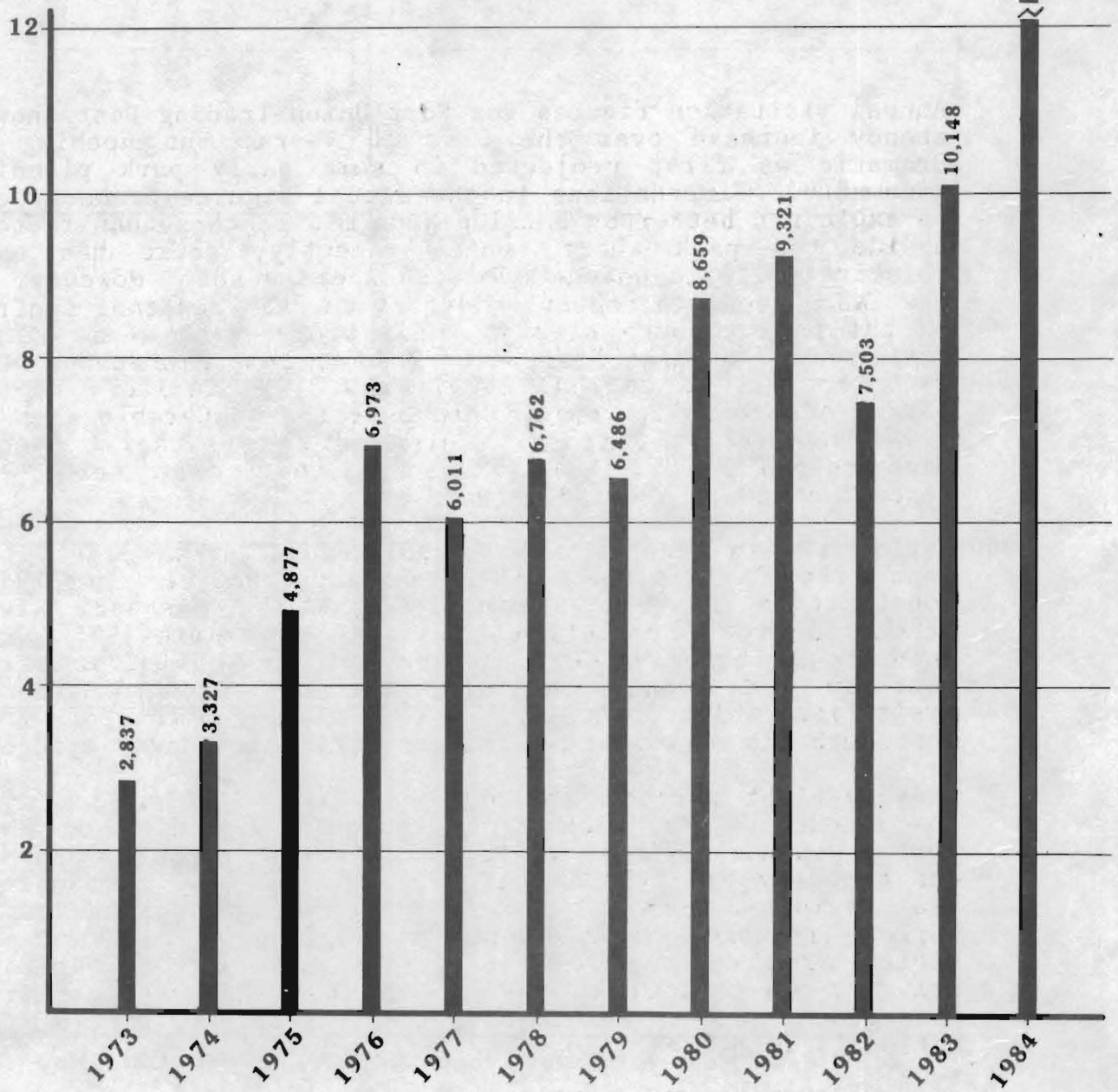
Paving a main access road, North Dakota Highway 1804, has made travel to the park more convenient in 1984. Construction of a new bridge across the Missouri River scheduled for completion in mid- or late-1985 will undoubtedly bring greater numbers of local visitors from Fairview and Sidney, Montana, and may impact national visitation, which for the first time can reach the park from the south via a paved road and conventional highway bridge.

Seventy-eight percent of Fort Union's visitation comes in the months of May through September. Depending on when spring weather arrives, visitation figures for April and May can be heavy or light. Peak days are Saturday and Sunday; peak period is noon until closing. School groups make up a large percentage of visitation in spring. Virtually all visits are recreational. Sixty-five percent of visitors drive to the park from 2 to 3 hours away and are classified as regional users. Locals constitute 15 percent of traffic, nationals 15 percent, and internationals 5 percent.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

The nearest large community to Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is Williston, North Dakota, 28 miles away on two major highways--US 85 running north-south and US 2 running east-west. Both Amtrak and Burlington Northern serve Williston by rail and with twice-daily passenger trains and frequent freights. Also, Williston is served by Big Sky and Continental Airlines and Missouri Valley Trails Bus Line. Rental cars are available. With the completion of the new Missouri River bridge, Sidney, Montana, will close to within 21 miles of the park. Presently it is 32 miles away via unpaved back country roads and a one-lane

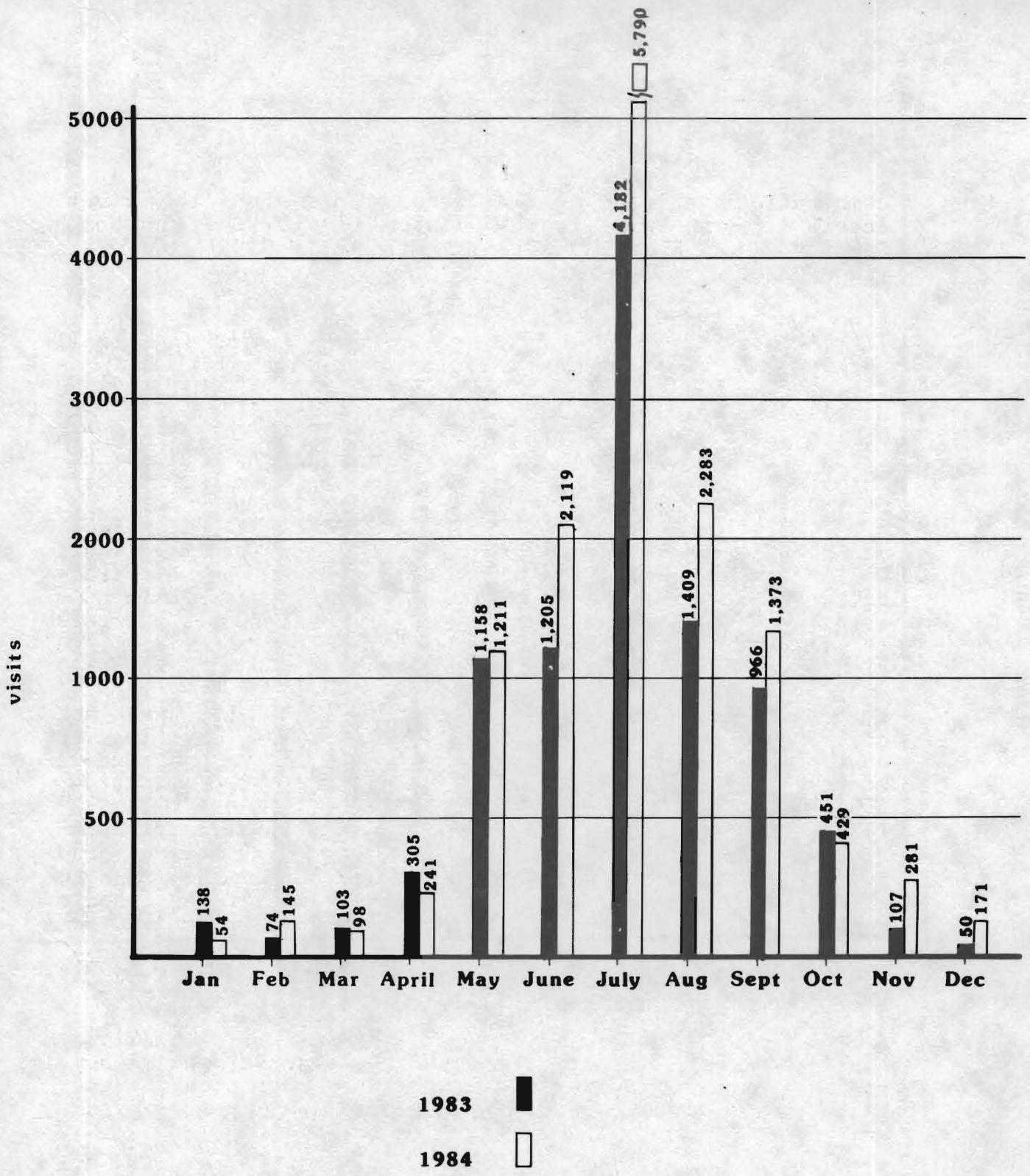
visitation in thousands



Annual Visitation

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



Monthly Visitation - 1983/1984

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

combination vehicle and railroad bridge over the river. Access to Fort Union from Williston is via US 2 and North Dakota 1804. From Bainville, Montana, on US 2, access is via a gravel road.

From the entrance to the park off North Dakota 1804, a 1/4-mile gravel road leads directly south ending in a small parking lot at the visitor center. About 50 feet away is the fort site, and adjoining Tipi Village interpretive display containing 8 or 10 canvas-covered tipis. The visitor center is a temporary, prefabricated building which also provides offices for the Area Manager, Historian, Maintenance Worker, and seasonal Park Aid (typing). Staff is increased by three or four more in the summer.

No other fixed structures are in the park except for a small wellhouse in the residence/maintenance area on a terrace below the level of the fort site. A 10-year old mobile home is being used as a maintenance shop and storehouse, but this is scheduled for replacement with a permanent structure in FY 1985. Employee housing consists of three mobile homes.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site does not offer a picnic area, trails, shelters, campgrounds, or concessions, but much of this is available at Fort Buford State Park 2 miles away.

Electricity is supplied by the Lower Yellowstone Rural Electric Association. A well supplies residential and public water. Both the visitor-use area and the resident/maintenance area have leach fields to handle sewage. The residential area system is scheduled for replacement in the fall of 1984. The radio used in the visitor center is a two-channel base station with one mobile unit and two handitalkies.

A list of the major park-owned equipment is as follows: station wagon, 1/2-ton pickup, 50 h.p. tractor, and 12 h.p. riding mower. Equipment for use with the tractor includes backhoe, road broom, brush-hog mower deck, and grader blade.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Name of Study/Plan</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment On Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANS				
General Management Plan	RMR/Park	7/78	Adequate	Park/RMR
Cultural Resources Management Plan	Park	draft	New	
IMPLEMENTING PLANS				
Historic Structures Plan	OAHP	9/68	Excellent	Park/RMR/DSC
Interim Interpretive Prospectus	DSC	3/75	Questionable*	Park/RMR/DSC
Land Protection Plan	Park	draft	New	
Fort Union Reconstruction Analysis	RMHPT	8/79	Excellent	Park/RMR/DSC
Current and Historic Natural Resources	Contract	6/80	Excellent	Park/RMR
FOUS Material Culture Reports, Part 1	MWAC	draft	Excellent	
Summary of Archeological Resources and Resource Management Needs	MWAC	4/79	Excellent	Park/RMR

*The Interim Interpretive Prospectus addresses the temporary needs of the park as of 9 years ago. Thought should be given to funding a conventional Interpretive Prospectus to guide interpretive programming and the eventual, but looming, permanent development of the park.

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

1. Natural Zone (165 acres)

This zone includes the majority of the land on the Missouri River flood plain, to the south and west of the fort site, the Bodmer Overlook, and the "Scenic Protection Zone" south of the river. The west field is excellent wildlife habitat, particularly during the winter. The Bodmer Overlook is natural prairie. The land south of the Missouri is presently an inholding. Each area in this zone is or will be managed to maintain natural integrity.

2. Historic Zone (50 acres)

A terrace line running generally east-west through the area marks the location of the north bank of the Missouri River during the historic period of Fort Union (1829-1867). The historic resources of the area are along this terrace line: Fort Union Site, Larpenter's Post, Fort William, Crow Flies High Village Site, and the Mondak trash dumps. Because of the concentration of historic resources and the possibility of others being discovered, this zone is managed strictly as a historic resource.

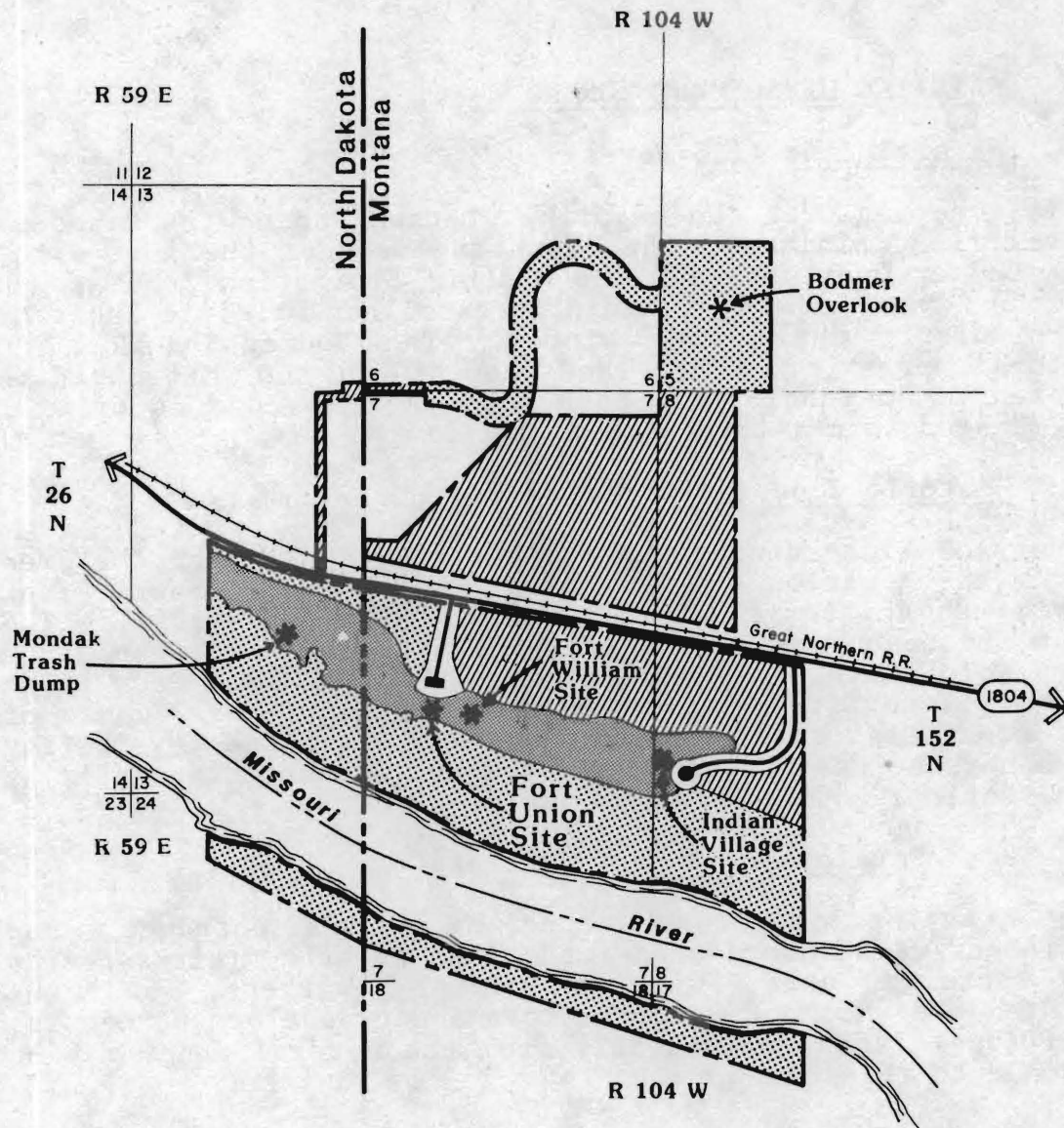
3. Park Development Zone (35 acres)

The development zone contains the entrance and residence/maintenance area roads, the interim visitor center and parking area, the wellhouse, quarters, and the maintenance shop and yard. As permanent development occurs, additional lands, principally from the natural zone, may be rezoned to this category.






4. Special Use Zone (184 acres)

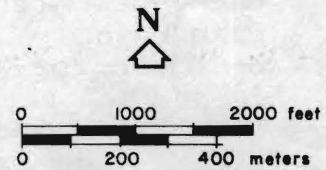
The land immediately east and north of the historic zone from the terrace to the State highway is a landscape management subzone, as is a midlevel terrace east of the maintenance and quarters area. All of this may or may not be mowed for hay each year by special use permit. This is in partial keeping with the historic scene when the area was heavily grazed, and it also reduces the danger of grass fire. These areas are former hay fields but are no longer under cultivation. It is a park objective to restore these areas with native grasses; as is, grasses are already displacing remaining stands of alfalfa.

Elsewhere in the park special use zones exist north of the Burlington Northern Railroad, where an access corridor passes through the Mondak site to connect with other less-than-fee land to the Bodmer Overlook, and where hay and cultivated fields are managed for scenic integrity.



Legend

-  national historic site boundary
-  historic zone (50 acres - 11.6%)
-  natural zone (165 acres - 38%)
-  development zone (35 acres - 8%)
-  special use zone (184 acres - 42.4%)



**Existing Management Zoning Map
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site**

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

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IV. MAJOR ISSUES

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site does not work within the framework of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation since the 1978 General Management Plan does not adequately treat the subject of a partial reconstruction of the fort in light of the more recent rewriting of NPS-28. This issue should be reexamined and a PMOA pursued.

B. RESOURCE ISSUES

The stone foundation of the southwest bastion of the fort will receive stabilization in FY 85. Without this work erosion will cause further irretrievable loss.

The partial reconstruction of the fort was proven technically feasible in the 1979 Reconstruction Analysis and the regional communities, this park, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office are committed to such development. However, other development--including a visitor center, parking facilities, museum, and quarters--might logically be tied to what in all probability will be a one-time opportunity and these needs should be further analyzed by all interested parties. Any reconstruction of the fort on its original site will entail further archeological excavations to mitigate the adverse impact that reconstruction will have on in-situ archeological remains.

The study of the material culture remains collected in the various archeological excavations is perhaps half completed, and this should be pursued more fully.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS ISSUES

Petroleum exploration and extraction in the area requires constant monitoring to forestall or mitigate adverse impacts to the park's scenic and historic resources.

Of certain inholdings, adverse uses seem imminent. Monitoring must remain constant, and the National Park Service must be prepared to act should adverse or destructive uses occur.

D. VISITOR USE ISSUES

Steady increases in travel are anticipated, especially upon the completion of the nearby Mondak bridge in 1985. These increases may require a reexamination of interpretive programming, and resources and general management operations.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ISSUES

The upgrading of the present substandard maintenance shop is scheduled for 1985. This project must be completed.

Two of three quarters trailers will be up for replacement in the next several years and consideration should be given to permanent housing as this occurs.

F. PLANNING ISSUES

With the completion and approval of the park's Land Protection Plan and Cultural Resources Management Plan, both projected for the fall of 1984, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site will be essentially current with regard to planning needs and requirements.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To operate the park as a day-use area 12 months a year and provide protection for all resources 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

To manage the area's overall historical and natural environment in a manner which promotes recognition of the significant role played by Fort Union Trading Post in the history of the upper Missouri River region.

To restore and perpetuate the historic fort scene within practical limits to the period of the early 1850s in accordance with Management Policies for Historic Preservation.

To develop a program toward acquisition, care, and preservation of artifacts and related materials for use in historical documentation and interpretation.

To establish and maintain a staff capable of providing essential visitor services and protection for the area.

To obtain cooperation and commitment from the cities, counties, and States toward improvement of services at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site.

To provide visitor understanding of:

1. The fur traders and the historic significance of Fort Union Trading Post in a regional and national context.
2. The Indian culture of the Northern Plains and the effects of the fur trade on this culture.
3. The effect the Indians themselves had on both the fur trade and on the inhabitants of the trading post.
4. The story of exploration and settlement of the Northern Plains region.

To encourage and provide special interpretive programs for schools and organized groups.

To provide facilities and cooperating association services as essential to visitor use.



Public Law 89-458
89th Congress, H. R. 3957
June 20, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 211 .

To authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota and Montana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to commemorate the significant role played by Fort Union as a fur trading post on the upper Missouri River, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, the historic remains of Fort Union located in Williams County, North Dakota, and such additional lands and interests in land in Williams County, North Dakota, and Roosevelt County, Montana, as he may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That the total area so acquired shall not exceed 400 acres.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. When the site of historic Fort Union and other required lands and interests in lands have been acquired by the United States as provided in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish such area or areas as the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Publication in Federal Register.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

Administration.

16 USC 1.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$613,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and for the development of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, as provided in this Act.

16 USC 461-467.

Appropriation.

Approved June 20, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 580 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1208 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 111 (1965): July 12, considered and passed House.
Vol. 112 (1966): June 8, considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 95-625
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978

[S. 791]

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

National Parks
and Recreation
Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978". 16 USC 1 note.

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Cowpens National Battlefield Site.
De Soto National Memorial.
Fort Bowie National Historic Site.
Frederick Douglass Home, District of Columbia.
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.
Gulf Islands National Seashore.
Harper's Ferry National Historical Park.
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.
John Muir National Historic Site.
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Longfellow National Historic Site.
Pecos National Monument.
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NAME CHANGE; CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 305. The Act of July 21, 1955 (69 Stat. 376) is hereby amended to redesignate the City of Refuge National Historical Park as the Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park. 16 USC 397-397b, 397d.

BLACK HAMMOCK ISLAND

SEC. 306. The lot on Black Hammock Island, identified by warranty deed numbered 70-56,903, recorded among the land records of Duval County, Florida, on November 23, 1970, owned by the Federal Government, shall, pursuant to the Act of December 18, 1967 (81 Stat. 656; 16 U.S.C. 19g, 19h), be deeded to the National Park Foundation to be sold at fair market value. The proceeds of such sale shall be remitted to the National Park Service for land acquisition and development of the Fort Caroline National Memorial.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

SEC. 307. (a) The Secretary is authorized to revise the boundaries of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and the Johnstown Flood National Memorial in Pennsylvania to add approximately five hundred and twenty-six acres and sixty-seven acres respectively. Sections 302 and 303 of this Act shall be applicable to such boundary revision. Boundary revisions.

(b) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,743,000 for land acquisition and \$4,280,000 for development to carry out the purposes of this section. Appropriation authorization.

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 308. (a) The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming, and for other purposes", approved April 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 83), is amended to read as follows: "That in order to preserve the sites of historic buildings and roads associated with Fort Laramie, the boundaries of the Fort Laramie National Historic Site shall hereafter comprise the area generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Fort Laramie National Historic Site', numbered 375-90,001, and dated September 1977. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior". 16 USC 426k.

(b) The first sentence of section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting between the words "boundary" and "described" the phrase "as depicted on the map."

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 309. (a) The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize establishment of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota and Montana, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1966 (80 Stat. 211), is amended by deleting "located in Williams County, North Dakota, and such additional lands and interests in lands in Williams County, North Dakota, and Roosevelt County, Montana," and inserting in lieu thereof "located in the

States of North Dakota and Montana," and by deleting "400 acres" and inserting in lieu thereof "450 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Fort Union Trading Post, Montana-North Dakota', numbered 436-80,025, and dated February 1977".

80 Stat. 211.

Study and
recommendation
to Congress.

(b) Section 4 of such Act is amended by deleting "\$613,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for the development" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$280,000 for the acquisition of land and \$4,416,000 for development: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is directed to study the possible reconstruction of the historic remains of Fort Union, and the Secretary is further directed to transmit to the Congress, within one year of the enactment of this Act, a recommendation on the reconstruction of the fort based on historic documentation."

ADDITION OF DORCHESTER HEIGHTS TO THE BOSTON NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK

16 USC 410z.

SEC. 310. (a) Section 2(a) of the Boston National Historical Park Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1184) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (6) by striking out "and" at the end thereof;
- (2) in paragraph (7) by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and
- (3) by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(8) Dorchester Heights, Boston."

16 USC 410z-1.

(b) Section 3(a) of such Act is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (3) by inserting "and" after the semicolon;
- (2) by striking out "(4) Dorchester Heights; and"; and
- (3) by striking out "(5)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(4)".

Appropriation
authorization.
16 USC 410z
note.

(c) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands designated by subsection (a) of this section as a component of the Boston National Historical Park, and for the development of such component.

Easements and
rights-of-way
grants.

(d) Section 2(d) of such Act is amended by deleting the period at the end of the last sentence and inserting: "and the Secretary is authorized to grant, in accordance with such terms and conditions as he deems necessary and consistent with the purposes of this Act, easements and rights-of-way to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any political subdivision thereof including the Boston Redevelopment Authority for purposes of the vehicular, pedestrian and utility access to that portion of the Boston Navy Yard outside the boundaries of the Park. Such grants of easements and rights-of-way shall be upon the express condition that the grantee convey to the United States the property known as Building No. 107, being a part of the Boston Navy Yard and owned by the Boston Redevelopment Authority."

FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Land and
improvements,
designation.
16 USC
450mm-1.

SEC. 311. Section 2 of the Act of May 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 153; 16 U.S.C. 450mm-1), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial land and improvements thereon located in Clatsop County, Oregon, which are associated with the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, known as Fort Clatsop, including the site of the salt cairn (specifically, lot number 18, block 1, Cartwright Park Addition of Seaside, Oregon) utilized by that expedition and adjacent portions of the old trail which led

