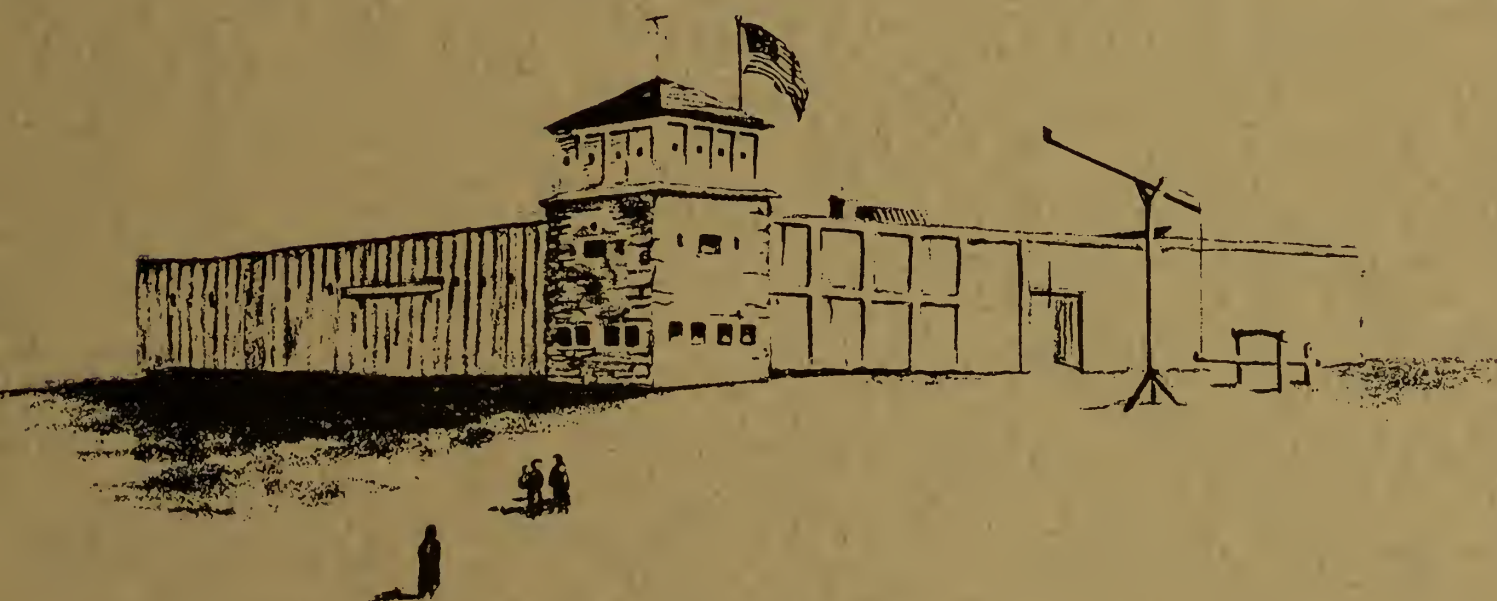


FOUN
April 1989

Statement for Management

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site



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: /s/ Paul L. Hedron 12-19-88
Superintendent, Fort Union Trading Post NHS Date

Concurred: /s/ Mack Shaver 12-22-88
Superintendent, Theodore Roosevelt NP Date

Approved: Lorraine Mitzmeyer 4-26-87
Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region Date

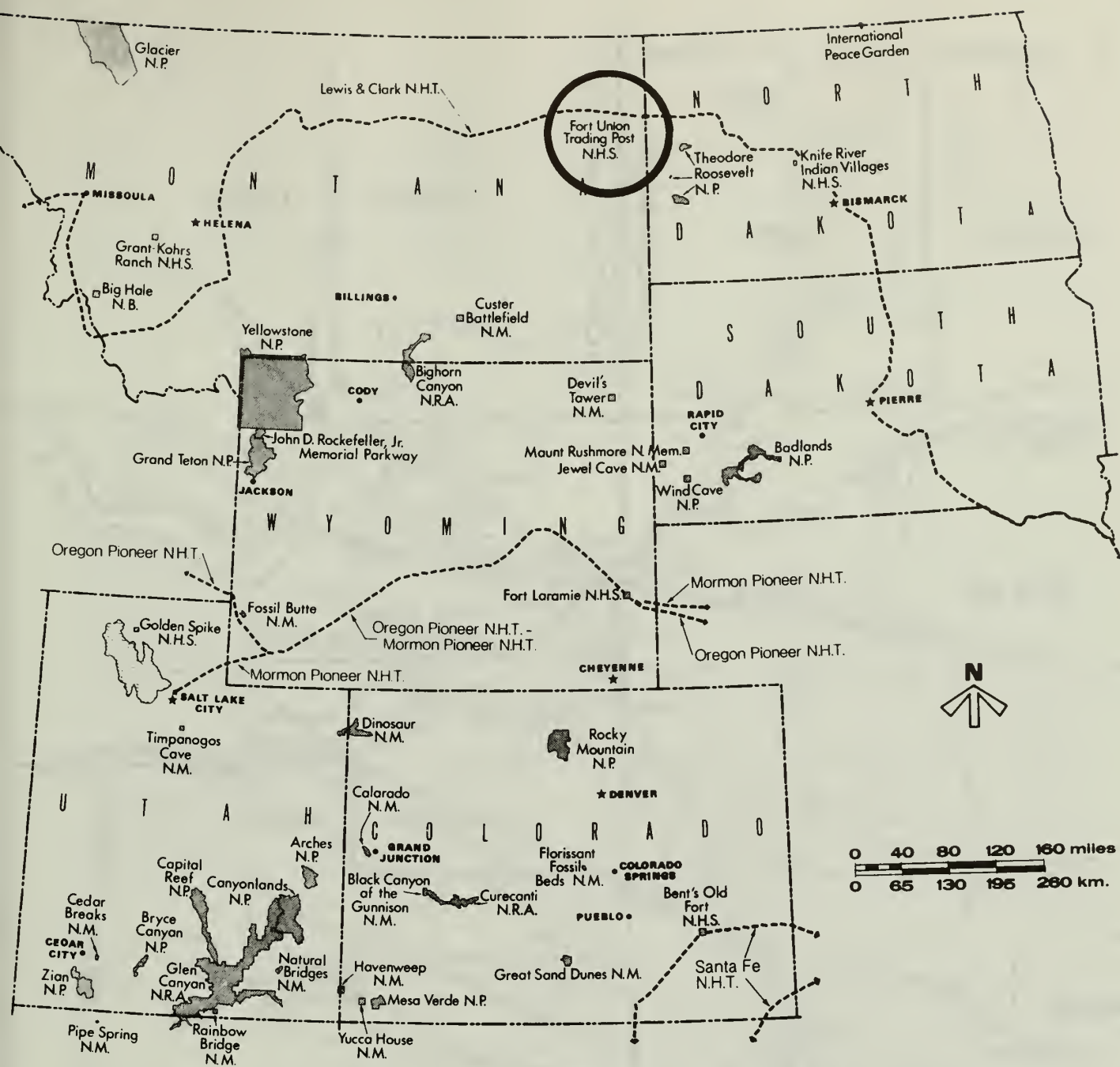
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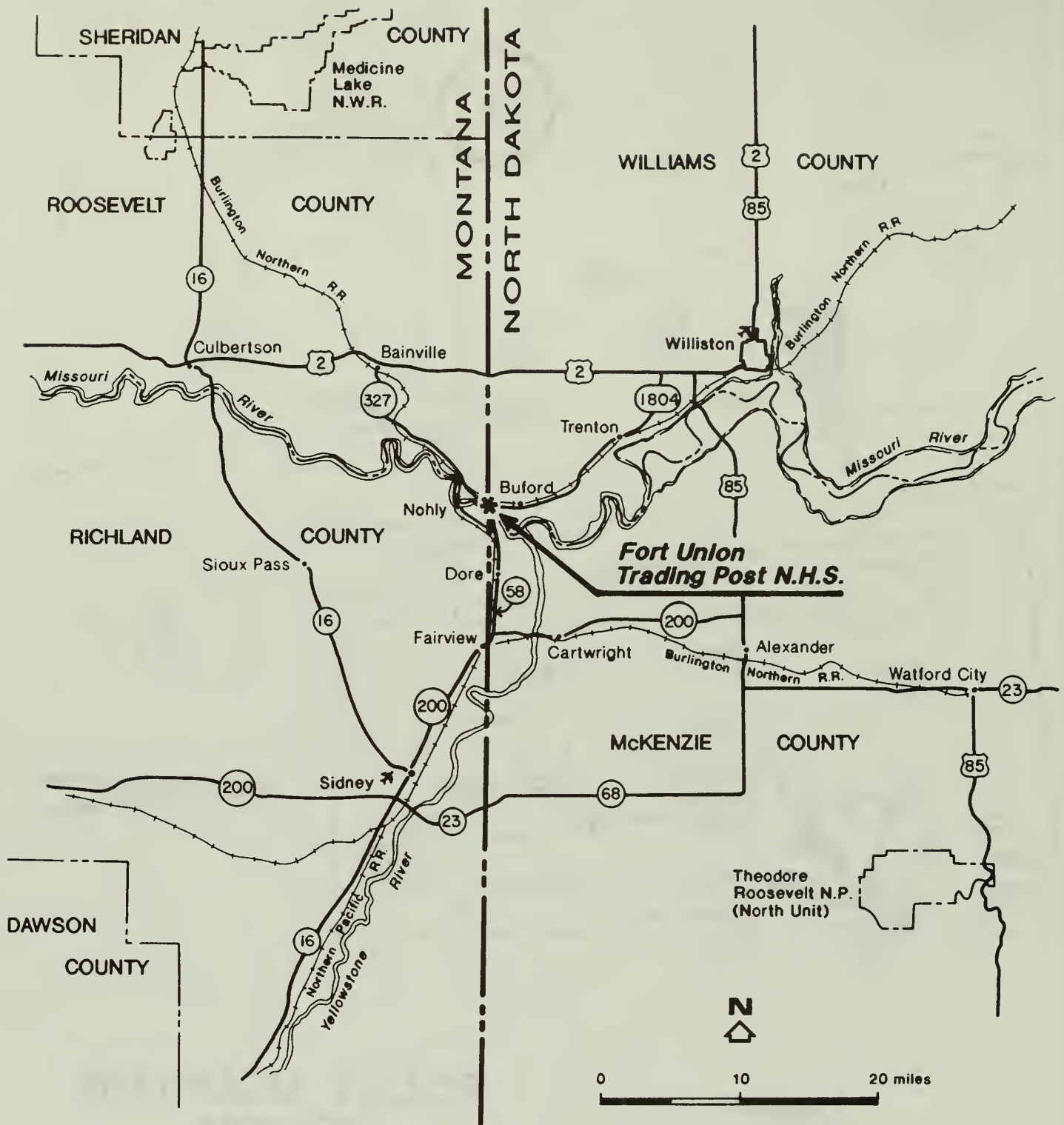


Legend

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

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

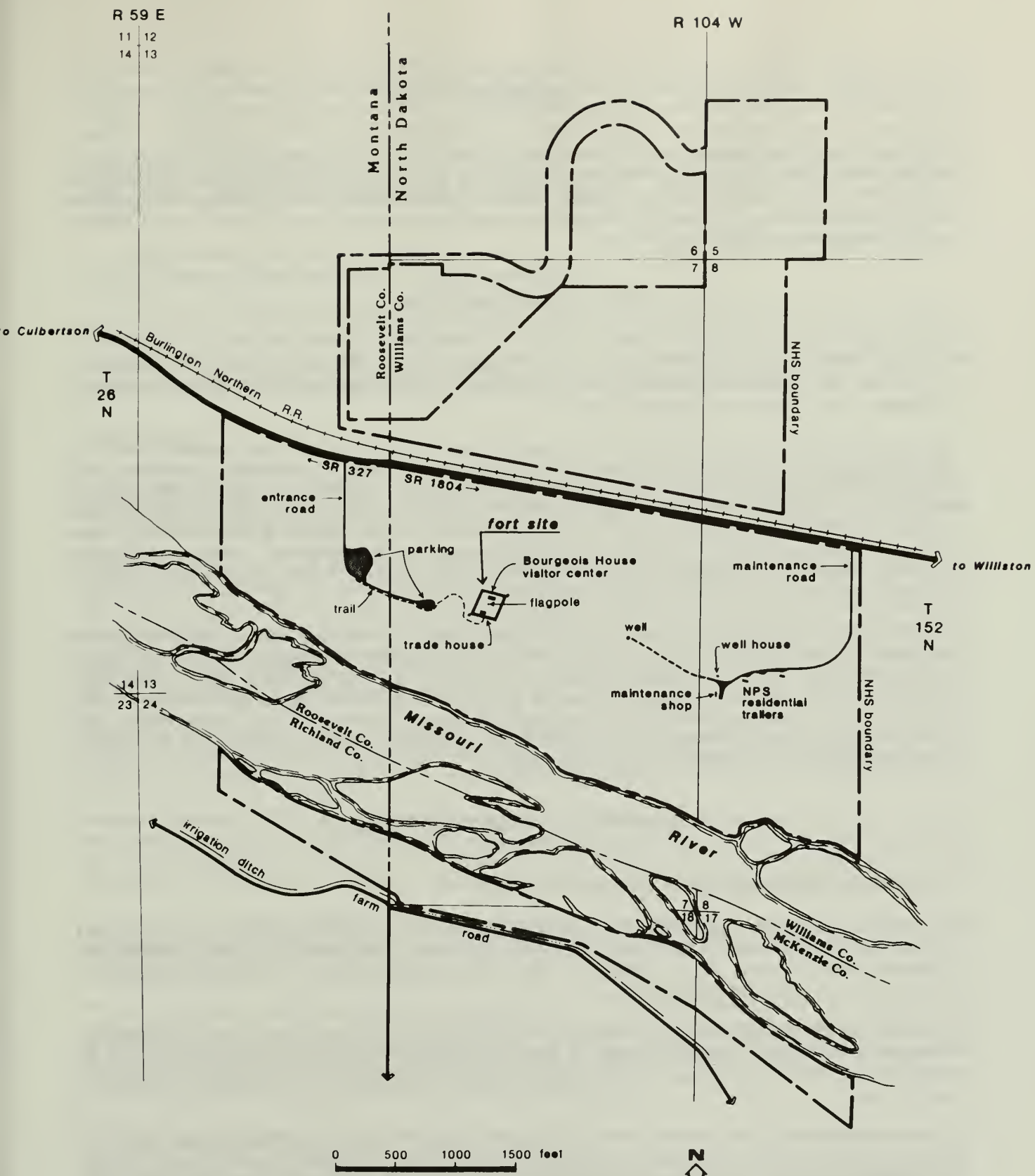
National Park Service
United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity Map Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

436 | 80.030-B
FEB 89 | RMRO



Boundary Map

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

Richland & Roosevelt Counties, Montana - Williams & McKenzie Counties, N. Dakota

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

LOCATION

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is located just above the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, straddling the latter water course 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 the Second Congressional District of Montana.

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 provide a stirring visual image of an untrammelled western wilderness. Moreover, as a point of contact between Euro-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 that 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 intertwine with the fur trade and other activities at Fort Union Post in a major way.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

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.

Congress also directed the Secretary to make a recommendation concerning reconstruction of the fort based on historic fact within one 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.

Beginning in FY86 and continuing thereafter annually through FY89, Congress has included in line-item construction the collective sum of \$3,288,000 to implement the park development as essentially described in the *Fort Union Reconstruction Analysis*. This project includes the partial reconstruction of the fort, the addition of modern museum and wayside exhibits, and construction of a new entrance road and trail system.

Fort Union Trading Post is managed as a semi-independent park by a Superintendent, who receives administrative support and program oversight from the Superintendent of Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

The National Park Service has concurrent jurisdiction over all lands within the park. No written agreements exist 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; all provisions of Section 106 of this act must be met. The site is not covered by the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

RESOURCES

The primary historical resources at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site are the identifiable remains of the original fort dating from 1829 until 1867, along with the artifactual remains both *in situ* and collected from various archeological investigations. Most artifacts are stored at the Midwest Archeological Center.

Adjacent to the fort site and within the park boundaries are the known but, as yet undiscovered, remains of the Charles Larpenter and Gregory, Bruguier, and Geoway rival trading posts 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 ancillary structures. Across the fields to the north also within the park is the hill known as the Bodmer Overlook from where Karl Bodmer, an artist traveling with the adventurer-explorer Prince Maximilian of Wied in 1833, 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 principal 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, two 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.

Also nearby 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.

Two other tangential resources bear on the management of Fort Union Trading Post. The small border town of Mondak, occupied from 1904 into 1928, thrived on the uproar of North Dakota's Prohibition. Part of the town including its sizeable red light district and its garbage dumps, stood within today's park boundaries. In Mondak's dying years its name was changed to Fort Union in a valiant effort to survive. Now only foundations and three surviving buildings mark the site.

The epic voyage of Lewis and Clark and their Corps of Discovery traversed lands that would one day be included in the park. Today Fort Union is a protected site on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail administered by the Midwest Region of the National Park Service. A wayside exhibit on the entrance trail is the single in-park reference to this event.

The natural biome surrounding the fort site constitutes a final significant park resource. Although a graveling operation in pre-National Park Service days disturbed the river bank in several locations at and around the fort, this land has been 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 constitute a manageable natural resource which has changed even less from the days of the fort.

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. Many pumping units are visible within several miles of the fort site, and in recent years active drilling in the area has invaded the serenity of the park.

A 48-inch natural gas line from Alaska to the Eastern United States crosses in the vicinity of the Fort Union/Fort Buford/ Yellowstone-Missouri confluence area. In addition, the Northern Tier Oil Pipeline crosses the Missouri three 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 are inholdings.

For land protection planning purposes, park inholdings are 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 intentionally cut and on one parcel directly opposite from the historic site the ground is leveled and put to irrigated crops. In 1984 another of these parcels changed hands and a paste-together recreational complex of trailers, a cut-bank boat launch, and attendant utilities came to the site. Wholesale clearcutting of other good tree stands is allegedly planned for the remaining parcels.

PARK INHOLDINGS, SEPTEMBER 1984

BODMER OVERLOOK ACCESS

01-108	State of North Dakota	1.40 acres	farm road
01-111	Private	.16 acres	pasturage
01-112	Roosevelt Co., Montana	4.00 acres	road
01-116	Unknown	.40 acres	pasturage
01-117	Unknown	<u>.30 acres</u>	pasturage
	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 w/buildings
01-132	Private	8.12 acres	natural
01-133	Private	<u>10.32 acres</u>	natural
	Subtotal	35.59 acres	
	Total Inholdings	41.85 acres	

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° Fahrenheit and summer temperatures above 100°. 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 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., CDT, from Memorial Day through Labor Day and from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., CST, during the remainder of the year.

Annual Fort Union Trading Post visitation figures show steady increases over the last 10 years. Growth can be attributed to a number of factors, including the upgrading and paving of two local highways, completion in 1985 of a nearby new Missouri River bridge, renovation of facilities at the Fort Buford State Historic Site, and the success of several annual interpretive events at Fort Union, particularly the summer fur trade rendezvous.

Certainly the greatest contributor to Fort Union's visitation surge has been a cycle of development begun in 1985. Rather predictably accomplishments such as the completion of the new Bourgeois House visitor center spurred publicity, which in turn led to increased public use.

87% of the record 1987 Fort Union visitation of 44,300, occurred during the peak travel months of May through September. Wintertime traffic recorded November through March 1987, comprised 7% of this total. During the 1988 peak travel season, 32% of weekly use occurred on Sundays, and another 17% on Saturdays. Tuesdays, with 9% of traffic constituted the slowest visitor day in the summer of 1988.

An informal visitor origins survey was conducted in the months of June, July, and August 1988. This statistical sampling revealed that 52% of use originated in the State of North Dakota and another 18% in Montana. At 2% each, the States of Minnesota and Ohio contributed the next largest numbers of visitors to park totals. As a region, the Midwest, excluding the State of North Dakota, tallied 10% of park users. Collectively Canadians comprised 4% of park visitors; the Province of Saskatchewan accounted for nearly 50% of that use and 2% of Fort Union's total during the survey.

FACILITIES and EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

The nearest sizable community to Fort Union Trading Post NHS is Williston, North Dakota, 24 miles distant via ND 1804 and US 2. Both Amtrak and Burlington Northern serve Williston by rail with twice-daily passenger trains and frequent freights. Williston is also served by Northwest Airlink, a commuter service to Bismarck and Billings. Rental cars are available. Sidney, Montana is 21 miles south of the park via ND 58 and MT 200. Bainville, Montana, northwest on US 2, is accessed via a gravel road.

From the park entrance a 1/2-mile road leads to a parking area and trailhead. A 1/3-mile paved trail along the Missouri River winds to the fort site where the palisades, bastions, Indian trade house, flagpole, and Bourgeois House are reconstructed. The latter structure serves as the park visitor center, housing museum

exhibits, information desk, cooperating association sales area, public restrooms, and administrative offices.

One-half mile east of the fort site in the Garden Coulee area is located the park's shop, wellhouse, and residential trailers. The three-bay shop provides a blacksmithing area important for fort maintenance, general repair facilities, wood working area, storage, and wintertime vehicle storage. Of two quarters trailers, ordinarily one is occupied year-round, this by the park's ranger who has housing as a condition of employment.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site does not offer picnic facilities, shelters, campgrounds, or concessions, but much of this is available at Fort Buford State Historic Site or at the Buford Bar, both 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 radio used in the visitor center is a two channel base station with two mobile units and two handtalkies.

A list of the major park-owned equipment includes a Sedan, ½-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.

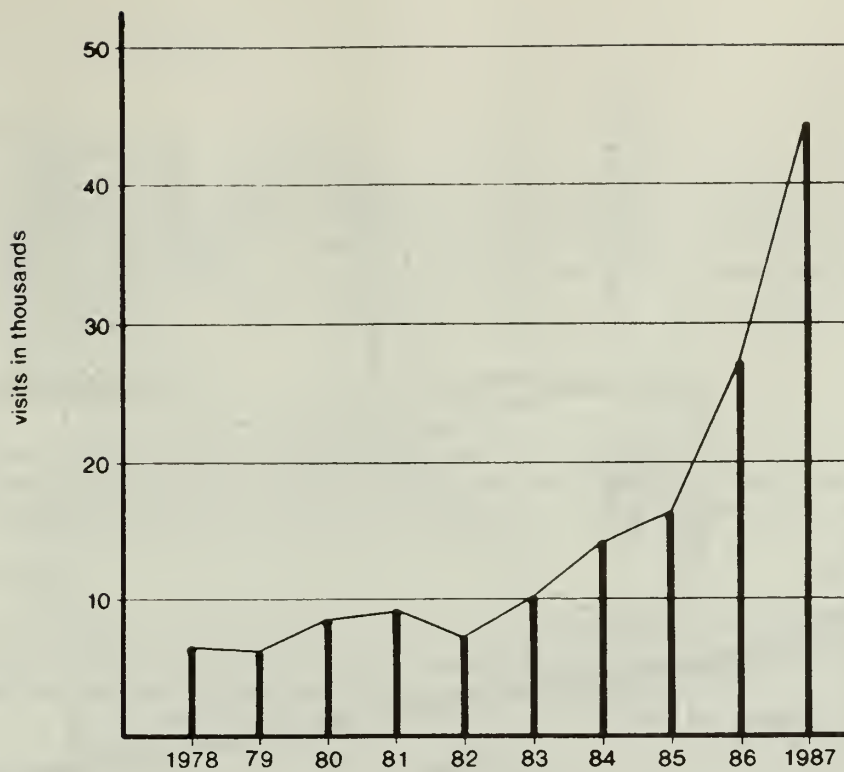
STATUS OF PLANNING

NAME OF STUDY/PLAN	PREPARER	DATE APPROVED	COMMENT ON ADEQUACY	REPOSITORY
General Management Plan	RMR/Park	7/78	Adequate	Park/RMR
Cultural Resource Management Plan	Park	9/86	Current	Park
Historic Structures Report	OAHP	9/68	Excellent	Park/RMR/DSC
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC	1/87	Current	Park/RMR/HFC
Land Protection Plan	Park	6/85	Current	
Fort Union Reconstruction Analysis	RMHPT	8/79	Excellent	Park/RMR/DSC
Current and Historic Natural Resources	Contract	6/80	Excellent	Park/RMR

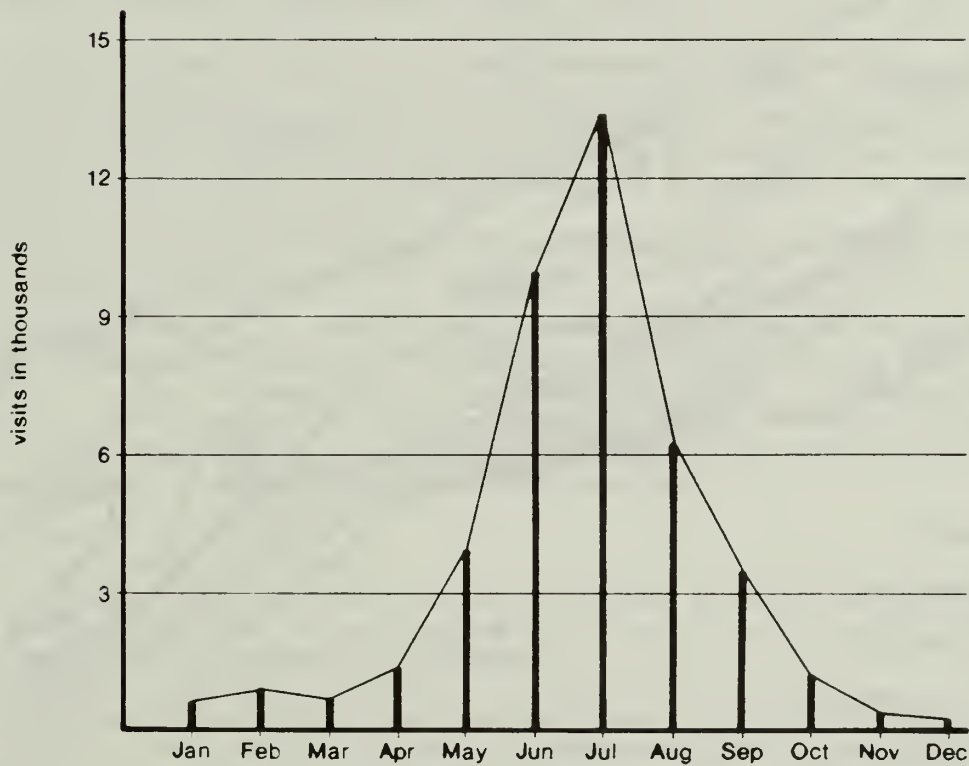
EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Natural Zone

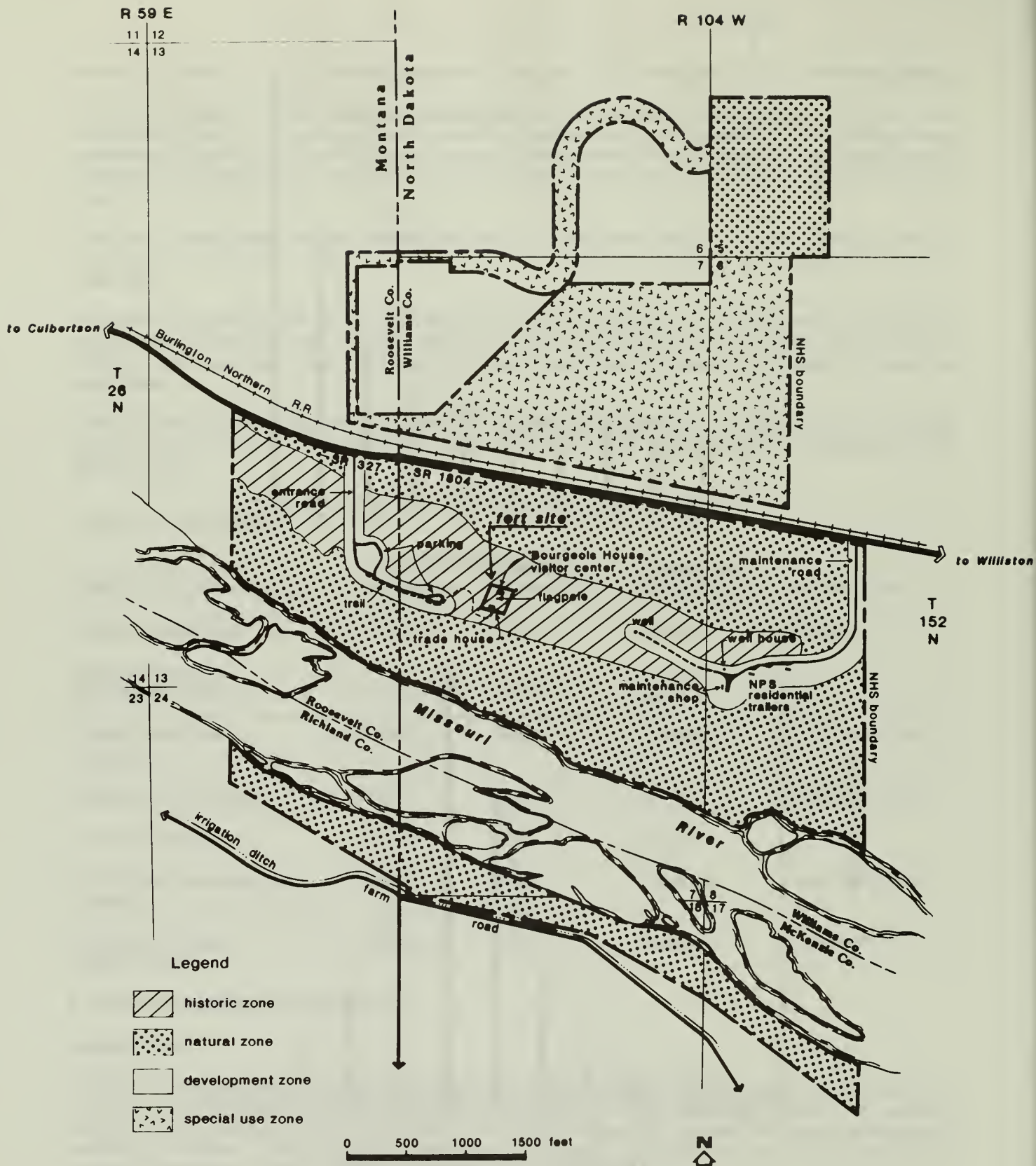
This zone includes the land on the Missouri River flood plain to the east and west of the fort site, the Bodmer Overlook, and the "Scenic Protection Zone" south of the river. These plains and bottoms are excellent wildlife habitat, particularly during the winter. The Bodmer Overlook contains the sole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



Annual Visitation



Monthly Visitation - 1987
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site



Existing Management Zoning

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

Richland & Roosevelt Counties, Montana – Williams & McKenzie Counties, N. Dakota
 United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Historic Zone

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 along this terrace line include the Fort Union site, Larpen's Post, Fort William, the Crow Flies High Village site, the Gregory, Bauguier, Geoway site, and the Mondak trash dumps. Because of the concentration of historic resources and the possibility of others being discovered, this zone is managed as a historic resource.

Park Development Zones

The development zones contain the entrance and residence/maintenance area roads, the reconstructed fort site, the wellhouse, quarters, and the maintenance shop and yard. Resources in the historic and development zones are often intermixed, and the obligations to history override all management actions.

Special Use Zone

A special use zone exists north of the Burlington Northern Railroad, where an access corridor passes through the Mondak site to connect with other less-than-fee lands to the Bodmer Overlook. Here hay and cultivated fields are managed for scenic integrity.

MAJOR ISSUES

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Between 1986 and 1989 Fort Union Trading Post was transformed from an undeveloped to a fully developed and functional unit of the National Park System. As often happens, ONPS funding to support a completely operational park never appeared, and Fort Union now struggles along with a predevelopment resource base. The park desperately needs a budget adjustment to cover a limited staff increase and the substantial fixed expense increases that are inherent in operating and maintaining a completely developed park.

Inholdings issues are discussed elsewhere but one appropriate solution is direct congressional contact resulting in a special appropriation to acquire these private properties.

Fort Union Trading Post has not worked within the framework of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation because the 1978 General Management Plan did not address the subject of partial reconstruction of the fort. The issue was not addressed at that time because the rewriting of NPS-28 (Cultural Resources Management Guideline) limited or prohibited certain types of reconstruction. Since that issue is now moot, a PMOA covering other management issues could again be pursued.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Although approximately half of Fort Union was comprehensively excavated before reconstruction, the remaining half is intact as an *in situ* archaeological ruin. The long term preservation of these original resources requires study and probable ruins stabilization.

The mid-grass prairie surrounding the fort site is undergoing slow restoration from pre-NPS hay meadows to native vegetation. The management of this natural landscape requires study, recommendation, and implementation.

The landscape surrounding the park is mostly agricultural and it retains an aesthetic that is compatible with the historic resources of the confluence region. Oil and gas developments, however, are an increasing presence and they seriously impact the historic values preserved by the National Park Service and the State

Historical Society. Before the immediate environs of the park are host to pumping units, tank batteries, and pipelines, a study of Fort Union's integral vistas should be undertaken and these results and concerns conveyed to local constituencies.

The study of the material cultural remains collected in the various archaeological excavations is underway at Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) and this should be continued until finished.

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.

On certain inholdings, adverse uses have and continue to occur. Monitoring must remain constant, and the National Park Service must be prepared to act should adverse or destructive impacts again occur. A logical solution is the implementation of the park's Land Protection Plan, and this may require special congressional action.

VISITOR USE ISSUES

Steady increases in travel have occurred and continued visitation growth is anticipated. These increases may require a reexamination of interpretive programming, and resources and general management operations.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ISSUES

The North Dakota Public Health Service declared Fort Union's water to be unfit for human consumption due to its extraordinarily high mineral content. The only feasible solution is the drilling of a new deep-water well.

Fort Union's park ranger resides in a well-used and aging house trailer, one of two in the park. These should soon be replaced with permanent housing for use by the required occupant, seasonal employees, and future permanent employee transferees.

PLANNING ISSUES

As noted in the "Status of Planning" section, Fort Union Trading Post NHS is essentially complete with regard to operational planning needs and requirements. In the park's annual Outline of Planning Requirements (OPR), call is made for several development-related plans, a furnishings study, and a special history study. For the most part these are being provided as needed.

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 maintain the 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:

The difference between the trading post system of production and the Rocky Mountain rendezvous system.

The fact that Northern Plains Indian tribes contributed significantly to Fort Union's commercial success but were, in turn, greatly affected by intercultural exposure.

The fact that notable historic visitors found their way to Fort Union, and their reasons for coming were many and varied.

The remarkably contrasting lifestyles present during the fort's history.



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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definition.
- Sec. 3. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT CEILING INCREASES

Sec. 101. Specific increases.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument.
Andersonville National Historic Site.
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.
Blacayne National Monument.
Capitol Reef National Park.
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.
Cowpens National Battlefield Site.
De Soto National Memorial.
Fort Bowle 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.
Lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland.
Longfellow National Historic Site.
Pecos National Monument.
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.
San Juan Island National Historical Park.
Sitka National Historical Park.
Statue of Liberty National Monument.
Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site.
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site.
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William Howard Taft National Historic Site.
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

TITLE II—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

Sec. 201. Acquisition ceilings.

Big Cypress National Preserve.
Buffalo National River.
Cumberland Island National Seashore.

Sec. 202. Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

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

