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APPROVED
JUN 30 1976

86/30/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

Last Day: July 2

June 28, 1976

Postal
6/30
J. Archib
6/30

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park, Alaska
and Washington

Attached for your consideration is S. 98, sponsored by Senator Stevens and three others.

The enrolled bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park comprising up to 13,300 acres in the States of Alaska and Washington.

Additional information is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign S. 98 at Tab B.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 25 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park, Alaska and
Washington
Sponsors - Sen. Stevens (R) Alaska and
3 others

Last Day for Action

July 2, 1976 - Friday

Purpose

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park comprising up to 13,300 acres in the States of Alaska and Washington.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval
Department of State	No objection
Department of the Army	No objection
Department of Commerce	No objection
Federal Power Commission	No objection

Discussion

When gold was discovered in 1896 along Bonanza Creek in the Yukon territory, tens of thousands of people raced north from Seattle and other west coast ports in pursuit of treasure. Over the course of the ensuing Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, these adventure seekers risked their life savings, endured immense hardship, and left a remarkable legacy of achievement.

S. 98 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park for the preservation and interpretation of historic structures, trails and events associated with the gold rush. The park would comprise not to exceed 13,300 acres (only some 825 acres is in private ownership) consisting of four separate units in the States of Washington and Alaska: (1) Seattle -- starting point in lower 48 States for gold rush participants; (2) Skagway -- gateway and major departure point for the Klondike gold fields; (3) Chilkoot Trail -- epitomizes the hardships and high prices paid for reaching the Yukon; and, (4) White Pass -- an alternative route to the Yukon that contains a ghost town typifying the era.

The Secretary could acquire lands and waters by donation, purchase or exchange, although State or other public lands could be acquired only by donation. With the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, Federal property within the park could be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary without consideration. An administrative site could be acquired outside the boundaries of the park in Skagway, Alaska.

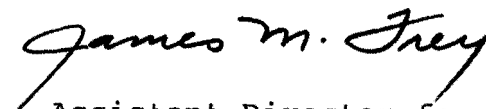
Within the park, the bill would preserve existing utility and transportation rights-of-way and the Secretary could grant certain other rights-of-way, easements or permits under specified conditions provided that significant adverse impacts to the park did not result. The Secretary could also enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State and local bodies concerning the preservation of the park and adjacent areas.

The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, could cooperate with Canadian officials in the development of the area as an international park. When an adjacent Canadian area has been properly established for park purposes, the President would be authorized to proclaim the United States park as a part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

The bill would authorize appropriations not to exceed \$2,655,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$5,885,000 for development.

In its enrolled bill letter, Interior concludes that:

"S. 98 proposed an exciting and important theme of the Nation's history which is not now represented in the National Park System. With the cries of "Gold in the Klondike," there unfolded in the Yukon and Alaska an incredible historic adventure. This facet of our American folk memory, known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, can still be traced in a ribbon of historic zones from Seattle, Washington, to Skagway, Alaska, through Dawson, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and beyond. Preservation of these historic resources which still remain, and their comprehensive and imaginative interpretation for future generations, can be assured through the establishment of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park."


Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosure



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Date: 6-27-76

TO : *Bob Linder*

FROM: James M. Frey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

The attached Commerce letter on S. 98 should be substituted for the Commerce letter now in the enrolled bill file.

Same letter, different signer.



**GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 23 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Lynn:

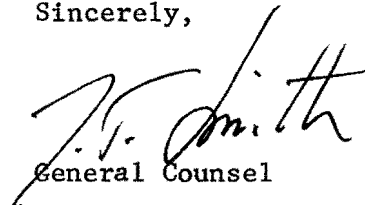
This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department concerning S. 98, an enrolled enactment

"To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

This Department would have no objection to approval by the President of S. 98.

Enactment of this legislation will not involve any expenditure of funds by this Department.

Sincerely,


General Counsel



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 28

Time: 1000am

FOR ACTION:

George Humphreys *GH*
 Max Friedersdorf *MF*
 Paul Beach *PB*
 Ken Lazarus *KL*

cc (for information):

Jack Marsh
 Jim Cavanaugh
 Ed Schmults

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 28

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
 Park, Alaska and Washington

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

please return to Judy Johnston,

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

[Signature]
 K. R. COLE, JR.
 For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 28

Time: 1000am

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
 Max Friedersdorf
 Paul Leach
 Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
 Jim Cavanaugh
 Ed Schmults

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 28

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
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ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

please return to Judy Johnston,

No objection -- Ken Lazarus 6/28/76

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

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James M. Cannon
 For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 28

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FOR ACTION:

George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Paul Leach
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information):

Jack Marsh
Jim Cavanaugh
Ed Schmults

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 28

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
Park, Alaska and Washington

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to Judy Johnston,

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN 24 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This responds to your request for our views on the enrolled bill S. 98, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the President approve the enrolled bill.

S. 98 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of four units, the Seattle unit of Seattle, Washington, and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units of Alaska. Total areas within all four units is limited to 13,300 acres. The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park, and with respect to Skagway unit he is authorized to acquire up to 10 historic structures in the city of Skagway outside of the park for relocation within the Skagway unit.

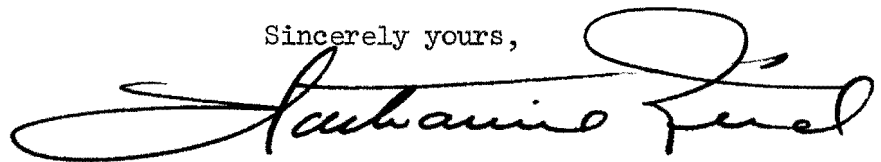
The bill further authorizes the Secretary to cooperate and enter into agreements with Federal, State, and local public bodies and private interests relating to property within, adjacent to or otherwise affecting the park, in order to contribute to the development and management of such property in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. It also authorizes the President to proclaim the park as part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park at such time as planning, development, and protection of adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished. The bill authorizes the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its purposes, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development.



Save Energy and You Serve America!

S. 98 proposes an exciting and important theme of the Nation's history which is not now represented in the National Park System. With the cries of "Gold in the Klondike", there unfolded in the Yukon and Alaska an incredible historic adventure. This facet of our American folk memory, known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, can still be traced in a ribbon of historic zones from Seattle, Washington, to Skagway, Alaska, through Dawson, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and beyond. Preservation of these historic resources which still remain, and their comprehensive and imaginative interpretation for future generations, can be assured through the establishment of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sebastian Furel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

June 24, 1976


MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES M. FREY
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ATTN: Ms. Ramsey

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 98, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

This is in response to your June 21, 1976 request for our views on the subject enrolled bill.

The Council recommends the President sign this enrolled bill.


Gary L. Widman
General Counsel



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

June 23, 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget

Dear Mr. Lynn:

In reply to the request of your office, the following report is submitted on the enrolled enactment S. 98, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture recommends that the President approve the enactment.

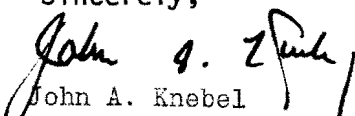
S. 98 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park which would consist of four units, one located in Seattle, Washington, and three located in the vicinity of Skagway, Alaska. The combined area of the four units would be limited to 13,300 acres. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interest therein within the Park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency could, with the concurrence of the head thereof, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the Park.

Approximately 70 percent of the proposed 3,360 acre White Pass unit is now part of the Tongass National Forest, which is administered by the Forest Service of this Department. Pursuant to S. 98, Interior would seek to acquire 2,368 acres of National Forest lands through transfer.

On November 1, 1974, this Department advised your office of our views on S. 1622, a bill introduced in the 93rd Congress. S. 1622 was very similar to S. 98. In that report we stated that we believed it is appropriate that the history of the Klondike Gold Rush period be preserved and interpreted. We also stated that we had no objection to the bill generally, or to transferring the 2,368 acres of National Forest lands contained in the White Pass unit to the Department of the Interior for Park purposes.

S. 98 and S. 1622 are essentially identical as far as their impacts upon this Department's operations and responsibilities. Therefore, we have no objection to the signing of S. 98.

Sincerely,


John A. Knebel
Under Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

JUN 23 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

I refer to the request of June 21 from Assistant Director for Legislative Reference James M. Frey asking for the Department of State's views on the enrolled bill S.98. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington.

Only Section 3(a) of the enrolled bill is related to the conduct of foreign relations, and the Department of State has no objection to the substance of that section. If the bill is vetoed, the Department of State believes it would be useful to redraft Section 3(a) in order to clarify its intent.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert J. McCloskey".

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

The Honorable
James T. Lynn,
Director,
Office of Management and Budget.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

23 JUN 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn

Director, Office of Management and Budget

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Secretary of Defense has delegated responsibility to the Department of the Army for reporting the views of the Department of Defense on enrolled enactment S. 98, 94th Congress, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense has no objection to the approval of the enrolled enactment.

The purpose of the enrolled enactment is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The park would consist of three units in the State of Alaska and one unit in the State of Washington. The park would preserve the historic structures and locales associated with the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98. In addition the President is authorized to designate the park as an International Historical Park in conjunction with the Government of Canada.

The four units of the proposed park are the Seattle unit of Seattle, Washington, and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units of Alaska. The total areas within all four units are limited to 13,300 acres. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park and with respect to Skagway unit he is authorized to acquire historic structures in the city of Skagway for relocation within the Skagway unit. The lands, waters, and interests therein within the park could be acquired by donation, purchase, lease, exchange or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof would be acquired only by donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

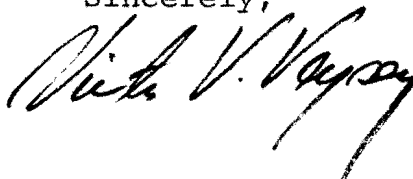
The enrolled enactment further authorizes the Secretary to cooperate and enter into agreements with Federal, State, and local public and private interests relating to property within, adjacent to or otherwise affecting the park, in order to contribute to the development and management of the park. The President, upon the advice of the Secretary of the Interior that planning, development and protection of adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished in a manner consistent with the park purposes, is authorized to proclaim and include the park as part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

The enrolled enactment authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out its purposes but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development.

If approved, the enrolled enactment would insure the preservation of the historic and scenic resources associated with the adventure of the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Victor V. Veysey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Victor V. Veysey
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)



**GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 23 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department concerning S. 98, an enrolled enactment

"To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

This Department would have no objection to approval by the President of S. 98.

Enactment of this legislation will not involve any expenditure of funds by this Department.

Sincerely,

James E. Hoopes, Jr.

ACTING General Counsel



FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

June 23, 1976

ENROLLED BILL, S. 98- 94th Congress

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior
to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National
Historical Park in the States of Alaska and
Washington, and for other purposes.

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C 20503

Attention: Miss Martha Ramsey
Legislative Reference Division
Room 7201, New Executive Office Building

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in response to Mr. Frey's request of June 21, 1976, for the Commission's views on S. 98, an Enrolled Bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington".

S. 98 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a park for the purpose of preserving in public ownership historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898. The proposed area would consist of four units: the Seattle unit in Washington; and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units in Alaska. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire the lands, waters and interests within the park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange or transfer from another Federal agency or state authority. All lands taken would be subject to valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is further authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies and authorities with respect to planning, use, acquisition, or disposal of lands, structures and waters relating to the park or affecting its use and administration. The enrolled bill further provides



that once the Government of Canada has enacted similar provisions to S. 98 then the Secretary would advise the President of the United States that he is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as an international historical park. The territory located within the jurisdiction of the U.S. would continue to be designated, "The Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park".

A current Commission staff review discloses that there are no existing natural gas pipelines or other jurisdictional facilities within the proposed area; no exploratory or development drilling or production, nor are there any known gas fields or reserves in or adjacent to the park.

Our staff review further reveals no existing hydroelectric or steam-electric power plants in the proposed area, nor are there any known plans to construct hydroelectric developments, steam-electric power plants or bulk transmission lines within the proposed area.

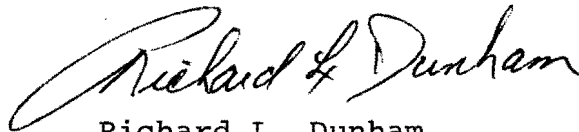
A portion of the potential 3,200-megawatt Yukon-Taiya hydroelectric project is located on lands along the Taiya River within the Chilkoot Trail unit of the proposed park. Power Site Classification No. 376, dated April 23, 1948, covers these lands and was created by the U.S. Geological Survey at the request of the Federal Power Commission. Although the hydroelectric project, which would involve the transmountain diversion of water from the Yukon River Basin in Canada to the Taiya River Basin in Alaska, is not actively considered for development at this time, its future development could become economically feasible.

The Commission in its previous report on this matter (see attached August 26, 1974, FPC letter to OMB, re S. 1622, 93d Congress) recommended that the legislation specifically provide that Congress may authorize the construction of the Yukon-Taiya power project and the use of such lands and waters within the park as may be required for the construction and operation of the project, including the transmission of power. The enrolled bill, S. 98-94th Congress, does not contain such language. Consequently, any possible future development of the potential Yukon-Taiya project within the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park would require special

Honorable James T. Lynn - 3 -

legislation, since the Federal Power Act now precludes licensing in national parks and monuments.

Sincerely yours,



Richard L. Dunham
Chairman

Attachment:

FPC letter dated August 26, 1974
to OMB, re S. 1622-93d Cong.

*We have no objection to this
legislation.*

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

AUG 26 1974

Re: Interior's proposed report
on S. 1622, to establish Klondike
Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Mrs. Louise Garziglia
Legislative Reference Division
Room 7201, New Executive Office Building

Dear Mr. Ash:

This is in response to your May 28, 1974, memorandum requesting the Commission's views on Interior's proposed report on S. 1622, a bill "To establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes."

The proposed Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park would consist of four units: the Seattle unit in Seattle, Washington; and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units in Alaska. Total areas within all four units would be limited to 13,300 acres.

Our staff review discloses that there are no existing natural gas pipelines or other jurisdictional facilities within the proposed area, and based on information currently available to us, there is no exploratory or development drilling or production, nor are there any known gas fields or reserves in or adjacent to the park. Furthermore, this area does not lie within a structural basin.



Our review further reveals that there are no existing hydroelectric or steam-electric power plants in the proposed park. Other than the possibility of the existence of distribution power lines in the urban areas of the proposed park, there are no bulk transmission power lines in the areas proposed for park designation. Moreover, there are no known plans presently to construct hydroelectric developments, steam-electric power plants, or bulk transmission lines within those areas.

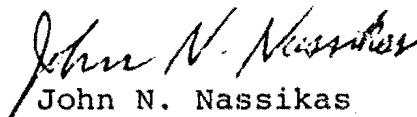
A portion of the potential 3,200-megawatt Yukon-Taiya hydroelectric project is located on lands along the Taiya River within the Chilkoot Trail unit of the proposed park. Power Site Classification No. 376, dated April 23, 1948, covers these lands and was created by the U.S. Geological Survey at the request of the Federal Power Commission. The hydroelectric project, which would involve the transmountain diversion of water from the Yukon River Basin in Canada to the Taiya River Basin in Alaska, is not being actively considered for development at this time.

Section 2(c) of S. 1622 provides that the Congress may authorize the construction of the Yukon-Taiya power project and the use of such lands and waters within the park as may be required for construction and operation of the project, including the transmission of power. Interior's proposed report on S. 1622 recommends deletion of that provision. The report states that the provision is superfluous, since the Congress may at any time authorize the project whether or not specific mention of it is made in the bill.

The Federal Power Commission does not agree with Interior's recommendation and believes that the provision in Section 2(c) of S. 1622 relating to the potential Yukon-Taiya project should remain in the bill. The inclusion of this language would then indicate that the Congress, at the time of the establishment of the park, initially considered the matter and recognized that possible future development of the Yukon-Taiya power project would be compatible with the purposes of the park.

While it is conceivable that Congress could authorize the project by special legislation at some future time, history demonstrates that the subsequent enactment of special legislation of this kind is unlikely after the lands involved have been given park status. For this reason we strongly urge that Interior's proposed report be modified to eliminate their opposition to the retention of Section 2(c) in the bill. With this change to protect possible future development of the potential Yukon-Taiya project, the Commission would have no objection to Interior's report on the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,


John N. Nassikas
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 28

Time: 1000am

FOR ACTION:

George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Paul Leach
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information):

Jack Marsh
Jim Cavanaugh
Ed Schmults

M.G.

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 28

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
Park, Alaska and Washington

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to Judy Johnston,

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
delay in submitting the required material, please
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 25 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 98 - Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park, Alaska and
Washington
Sponsors - Sen. Stevens (R) Alaska and
3 others

Last Day for Action

July 2, 1976 - Friday

Purpose

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park comprising up to 13,300 acres in the States of Alaska and Washington.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval
Department of State	No objection
Department of the Army	No objection
Department of Commerce	No objection
Federal Power Commission	No objection

Discussion

When gold was discovered in 1896 along Bonanza Creek in the Yukon territory, tens of thousands of people raced north from Seattle and other west coast ports in pursuit of treasure. Over the course of the ensuing Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, these adventure seekers risked their life savings, endured immense hardship, and left a remarkable legacy of achievement.

ESTABLISHING THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH PARK

JUNE 2, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 98]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 98) to establish the Klondike Gold Rush Park, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENTS

1. On page 4, line 12, after "extent" delete all through subsection 2 (c), insert in lieu thereof "practicable." And renumber accordingly.

This amendment would delete any reference to the potential Yukon-Taiya project. The project is not "active" at the present time as Canada has indicated that it is unwilling to allow its water to be used.

Should an agreement be reached with Canada, specific authorization would be required to permit FPC licensing since the Federal Power Act specifically exempts National parks from the FPC licensing authority on Federal reservations (16 U.S.C. 747(e), 796(2)).

The desirability of the project and its impact on the park should be contemplated at the time formal authorization is requested rather than at this time.

2. Page 5, section 4, insert a land acquisition limitation of \$2,655,000.

3. Amend the title to read:

To establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Perfecting amendment.

PURPOSE

S. 98 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of four units: the Seattle unit located in Pioneer Square, Seattle, Washington, and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass units in Alaska. Total acreage is estimated at 13,271 acres as follows:

Seattle (lease)-----	0	White Pass-----	3,360
Skagway-----	3.5		
Chilkoot-----	9,907.5	Total-----	13,271

The acreage is held respectively:

Federal-----	10,996.3	Private-----	823.3
State-----	1,451.2		
National Park Foundation---	.2	Total-----	13,271

Estimated acquisition cost is \$2,655,000.

Estimated development cost is \$5,885,000 (5 years).

BACKGROUND AND NEED

For several years, the National Park Service and Parks Canada have been assembling the necessary data to establish a Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park in our respective countries. These parks are proposed to protect and preserve those historic structures, lands, artifacts, and records associated with the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98. To many who have studied this event, it represents one of the most adventure-some undertakings of American and Canadian citizens and others throughout the world. Tens of thousands of people left their homes for unknown and hostile surroundings, risked their life savings, endured immense hardship, and in those remaining historical assets, left a legacy of achievement which awe all who study or retrace this event.

The proposal for the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the United States consists of four detached units that capture the essence of those remaining historic features for the American public's study and enjoyment. The Klondike gold rush was one of the most photographed events after the invention of the camera and these historic photographic records along with existing structures, lands, and artifacts present an unparalleled potential for interpretation of this event to the public. National recognition of gold rushes in America's heritage is not represented within the National Park System. The four proposed units are:

The Seattle Unit consists of leased space in the Pioneer Square district for administrative and interpretive purposes. A program interpreting Seattle's role in the Klondike gold rush will be provided for the public.

During the gold rush, structures such as the Pioneer Building, which can still be seen today, were the prestigious addresses of many shipping, mining, and outfitting companies that served those going north. The Puget Sound Bank opposite Pioneer Square housed tons of the miners nuggets and dust. Within the Pioneer Square area for blocks, street trees fell to make room for the supplies heading north and Pioneer Square was the hub of many of the partnerships and dealings associated with the Klondike.

The Skagway Unit consists of 55 buildings located within the Broadway historic district of Skagway, Alaska. These structures still remain after being constructed during the gold rush or post gold rush approximately 75 years ago. These buildings are unique in two respects: One, that they still exist. Nearby Dyea, Alaska, which was a similar gold rush town to Skagway, is completely gone except for remnant wharf pilings, a few collapsed structures and two cemeteries. Two: the historic buildings of Skagway are essentially situated along one street and extend for seven blocks. This unique situation lends itself well for recreating this lawless town which was the second step of the Klondikers long journey north. Here, wharfs were constructed, a town was surveyed and within two years 10,000 people feverously crowded the stores and streets to gather supplies, learn what lay ahead, and set out for the Chilkoot or White Pass trails. With miners arriving in Skagway with their life's earnings in their pockets and no law, Skagway became in the words of Superintendent Samuel B. Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police, "a little better than a hell on earth and about the roughest place in the world." Eventually, however, justice did prevail in Skagway with the rounding up of the lawless element and the establishment of law and order.

The Chilkoot Unit will consist of a corridor park and outdoor museum approximately 1 mile wide and 17 miles long oriented in a north-south direction. The Chilkoot Unit gives protection to the Dyea townsite, wharf, cemetery, the entire U.S. portion of the Chilkoot Trail, and the remnant structures and artifacts found along this famous trail. For those who took this third step to reach the Klondike, the Chilkoot was the most difficult part of the journey and the symbol of the steady stream of miners climbing the final ascent of the Chilkoot Pass is the most vivid reminder of the struggle and determination of these men. After paying packers, or packing, 2,000 pounds worth of goods 15 miles from Dyea, they then had to climb the 800-foot, 30-percent slope of treacherous ice and snow with 60 or 70-pound packs 30 or more times. (To prevent overtaxing the Yukon's food supply, the Canadians required each man to carry a year's provisions with him which totalled nearly 2,000 pounds.) In the winter of 1897-98, the Canadian Mounties checked 22,000 men across the snow-layered Chilkoot Pass. From the Chilkoot, the miners worked their way to Lake Lindeman to build boats and take the last step in reaching the Klondike. In May of 1898, the ice broke and men in an amazing armada of 7,224 boats headed down the Yukon River toward Dawson and the Klondike.

The White Pass Unit consists of a corridor park of approximately 1 mile in width and 5 miles in length and oriented in a north-south direction. Like the Chilkoot Unit, the White Pass Unit will protect and preserve the environment and artifacts of the White Pass Trail, a portion of the Bracket Road, and White Pass City. The White Pass Trail was considered easier than the Chilkoot as a route to the Klondike, but the going here was also brutal not only for men but especially stock. The miners worked over 3,000 animals to their death in just one season on the treacherous talus slopes of Dead Horse Gulch.

To the north, Parks Canada plans to have units extending from the Chilkoot and White Passes to Lake Bennett in Dawson, and along the Yukon River.

Once the two parks are created in their respective countries, it will be appropriate to join the parks at the international boundary as a major United States and Canadian international historical park. Historically, the lands and events were inseparable.

COST

It is estimated that the cost for land acquisition will be \$2,655,000 and for estimated development \$5,885,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met in open markup session on May 21, 1975, and a quorum being present, unanimously ordered S. 98 reported favorably to the Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Hon. Henry M. Jackson, is set forth in full as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1975.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 98, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes.

We recommend that this bill be enacted.

S. 98 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of four units, the Seattle unit of Seattle, Wash., and the Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units of Alaska. Total areas within all four units is limited to 13,300 acres. The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park, and with respect to Skagway unit he is authorized to acquire up to 10 historic structures in the city of Skagway outside of the park for relocation within the Skagway unit. The bill further authorizes the Secretary to cooperate and enter into agreements with Federal, State, and local public bodies and private interests relating to property within, adjacent to or otherwise affecting the park, in order to contribute to the development and management of such property in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. It also authorizes the President to proclaim the park as part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park at such time as planning, development, and protection of adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished. The bill authorizes the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its purposes.

S. 98 proposes an exciting and important theme of the Nation's history which is not now represented in the National Park System. With the cries of "Gold in the Klondike", there unfolded in the Yukon and Alaska an incredible historic adventure. This facet of our American folk memory, known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, can still be traced in a ribbon of historic zones from Seattle, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska, through Dawson, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and beyond. Preservation of these historic resources which still remain, and their comprehensive and imaginative interpretation for future generations, can be assured through the establishment of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

The four units of the proposed park are as follows:

Seattle unit.—Seattle will be the beginning of the interpretative tour in the lower 48 States. Many structures from the gold-rush era remain intact in Seattle's Pioneer Square historic district. A city ordinance has zoned the approximately 15 square block area as a historic district, within which the historic character of the structures cannot be altered. The district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Within the Pioneer Square Historic District, we propose to lease space in the historic Pioneer Building for Development of a central interpretive center.

The estimated cost of a lease appropriate for the National Park Service needs would be about \$6 per square foot per year or 3,400 square feet totalling \$20,400 per year.

As a major tourist center, Seattle is ideally situated for pointing tourists toward the Klondike.

Skagway.—Skagway was a gateway to the fabulous Klondike, serving as the major departure for the Gold Fields. In the 2 years 1897-98, Skagway became a household word throughout much of the world. The National Park Service would acquire up to 3,602 acres in the city. The purchase and restoration of historic structures that are mostly vacant or used for storage will be required. We plan to emphasize keeping the historic district alive, and to encourage local citizens to keep actively involved in its preservation. No town in America offers a finer array of Gold Rush history.

Chilkoot Trail.—The National Park Service would acquire 9,907.430 acres to restore, interpret, and protect the famous Chilkoot Trail, which epitomizes the hardships and high prices paid for reaching the Yukon. Interpretation along the Chilkoot will be in keeping with the remnant sites and artifact displays.

White Pass.—The White Pass Trail was lower and easier than the Chilkoot but was frequently impassable during the rainy season. It was advertised as a trail suitable for pack animals but thousands of these animals perished in a single season from inhumane treatment and the relentless drive for the Yukon. The trail only lasted a short time; it was followed by the Brackett Road and shortly thereafter by the railroad.

The National Park Service would acquire 3,360 acres to restore, interpret, and protect a portion of this famous trail. The restoration would consist of the upper portions, with access at points along the road. Interpretative devices will be installed along the trail. Because of

good access from both Skagway and the railroad, and the relative ease of the trail, this could become a very popular attraction for families and individuals who have only a few days to spend in the area.

In total, some 13,271,032 acres are proposed for acquisition. The cost of land acquisition for the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is about \$1,885,000. The cost of land acquisition includes the cost of acquiring 32 improvements, and costs attributable to the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 of \$129,500.

The town of Dyea was the funnel through which people poured on their way over the Chilkoot pass. It was abandoned when the railroad was completed across the White Pass. It is in essence the remnants of the ghost town and should remain so. The National Park Service would preserve, protect, and interpret the two historic cemeteries, the wharf, and the townsite. Dyea needs only a small interpretive structure and a few on site interpretive devices to be used during the visitor season.

The acquisition and display of historic objects and documents of the Gold Rush era in Seattle will cost about \$40,000. Other development costs are: \$3,871,200 for achieving a more cohesive historical district in the city of Skagway by restoring selected buildings, both original and more recent structures which will be designed or remodeled to harmonize with the historic scene: \$366,000 to restore the Chilkoot Trail; \$359,000 to restore the White Pass Trail; and \$1,249,000 to improve roads and trails, construct an interpretive structure and generally stabilize the Dyea area. Total development costs are expected to be about \$5,885,200. We estimate operating costs to be about \$787,700 by the fifth year after enactment of the legislation. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$346,000	\$514,000	\$535,000	\$536,000	\$538,000
All other.....	2,321,000	729,000	744,000	755,000	936,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	1,885,000				
Developments.....	229,000	474,000	492,000	505,000	685,000
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance, planning, de- velopment, and operation of recreation facilities).....	553,000	769,000	790,000	786,000	788,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Total estimated additional man- years of civilian employment...	15.7	25.0	26.4	26.4	26.4

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ESTABLISH
THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN THE
STATES OF ALASKA AND WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 15, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1194]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1194) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, beginning on line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That (a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') is authorized to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the 'park'), consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White Pass Trail unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the Chilkoot Trail unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be as generally depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets entitled 'Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park,' numbered 20,013-B and dated May, 1973, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle as depicted on a drawing entitled 'Pioneer Square Historic District,' numbered 20,010-B and dated May 19, 1973, which shall also be on file and available as aforesaid, the Secretary may select a suitable site for the Seattle unit and publish a description of the site in the Federal Register. The Secretary may relocate the site of the Seattle unit by publication of a new description in the Federal Register, and any property acquired for purposes of the unit prior to such relocation shall be subject to disposal in accordance with the Federal surplus property laws: *Provided*, That the Seattle unit shall be within the Pioneer Square Historic District. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States, in writing, the Secretary may revise

the boundaries of the park from time to time, by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not exceed thirteen thousand three hundred acres.

(b) (1) The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

(c) All lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall be taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in, through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409), *Provided*, That significant adverse impacts to park resources will not result.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds that (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such lands, (2) the road proposal includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such road use, and (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological resources of the park and its administration, protection, and management in accordance with the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreational and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

SEC. 3(a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

(b) For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the 'Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park'.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development."

PURPOSE

H.R. 1194¹, as reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The park would consist of three units in the State of Alaska and one unit in the State of Washington, and would preserve historic structures and locales associated with the great Klondike gold rush of 1897-98. The President is authorized to designate the park as part of an international historical park in conjunction with the Government of Canada.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The discovery of gold along Bonanza Creek in the Yukon Territory in 1896 led to the great Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98. Treasure-seekers raced north by the thousands from Seattle and other west coast ports. For many of the prospective miners, the destination was the boom town of Skagway, Alaska. From here an overland crossing could be made by way of the treacherous White or Chilkoot passes into Canada. The Yukon River could then be floated to the Klondike region where fortunes were being made almost overnight.

The story of this remarkable human event is the reason for the National Historical Park proposed by H.R. 1194. The trails over the passes are still there today, along with equipment abandoned by the miners as they labored toward the north. Skagway itself still retains many of the structures erected in the late 19th century when the great surge of the gold rush transformed the remote village into a roaring boom town. Even Seattle still contains some of the structures which were built as a part of the business boom associated with the gold rush.

H.R. 1194 has the dual purpose of preserving these historic properties and of bringing this remarkable aspect of our history to life. Because the places and events associated with the Klondike Gold Rush are as much a part of Canadian history as our own, the bill also provides for an International Historical Park designation. The Government of Canada is also proceeding with designation of appropriate areas which will allow the story of the gold rush to be told.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation conducted hearings on H.R. 1194 on November 17, 1975. There was general agreement among all parties on the merits of the bill. This proposal has undergone extensive planning over a period of several years. There is already some visitation to the Skagway area by recreationists, and

¹ H.R. 1194 was introduced by Representative Don Young of Alaska. A similar bill (S. 98) has been approved by the Senate.

increasing numbers of people are making their way along the Chilkoot and White Pass trails.

The Subcommittee recommended the favorable consideration of the bill to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on January 23, 1976, after adopting a revised text incorporating several changes. The amendments adopted were primarily of a clarifying nature. In addition, specific language was added to provide for a possible future road right-of-way as requested by the witness from Skagway. Specific language permitting rights-of-way for railroads and associated uses was also added to the bill. The Subcommittee deleted references to the Yukon-Taiya power project, which has not as yet been authorized. No prejudice is here intended, however, should this project be authorized at some future date.

The National Park Foundation has acquired certain historic properties in Skagway and is holding them until the time when the historical park is established. The Committee noted that the Foundation has incurred holding costs to date of some \$9,500 in conjunction with these properties, and anticipates that reimbursement of these costs will be made to the Foundation at the time of Federal acquisition.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 states that the purpose of the park is to preserve the structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States. The park is to consist of four units. The Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass units are all to be as depicted in referenced maps. The Seattle unit needs only to be located within the Pioneer Square Historic District. Within this area, the Secretary is free to relocate this unit upon publication of an appropriate notice in the Federal Register. The Secretary may also revise the boundaries of the park when necessary, after notifying the appropriate Committees of the Congress, although a maximum limitation of 13,300 acres is placed on the park.

The Secretary may acquire lands and interests for the park without restriction, except that lands owned by the State or any political subdivision are to be acquired only by donation. The Secretary may also accept land transfers from other Federal agencies without cost.

The Secretary is also given full authority to acquire up to fifteen acres of land outside the park, but in or near Skagway, in order to establish the administrative site. He may also acquire up to ten historic structures in the town located outside the Skagway unit. These buildings can then be relocated within the unit for preservation and interpretation.

This section also states that lands required for the park are to be purchased subject to all valid existing rights previously granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. So long as significant adverse impacts to the park resources will not result, the Secretary may grant additional rights-of-way and related benefits through the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline and railroad purposes in accordance with existing laws.

The Secretary may also grant a road right-of-way to the State across the Chilkoot Trail Unit in order to link the towns of Skagway and Haines. He may grant this right-of-way only if he determines that there is no prudent and feasible alternative, that the road is planned

in such a way as to minimize any adverse effects, and that granting the right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects either on the features of the park, or on the administration, protection, and management of the area.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary is to establish the park by publishing a notice in the Federal Register when he has acquired sufficient lands to begin administration of the area. Both before and after the date of establishment, the area is to be managed in accordance with the appropriate statutes relating to the National Park System and historic properties.

The Secretary may also cooperate with various agencies and interests relating to the park in furthering the purposes of the area. All of these agreements are to provide for the preservation of historic and scenic areas, and for visitor recreation and enjoyment to the fullest practicable extent.

The Secretary is also specifically authorized to restore and rehabilitate property within the park in accordance with various cooperative agreements regardless of whether or not the property is owned by the United States.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretary of State in consulting and cooperating with Canadian officials regarding the planning and development of both this park and an international historical park. When appropriate protection of the related Canadian resources has been accomplished, including enactment of a similar provision for recognition by the Government of Canada, the President may proclaim the park as a part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

For the continuing purposes of the Act, the portion of the International Historical Park within the United States will continue to be known as the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

Section 4 places specified limits of \$2,655,000 on those funds which may be appropriated for land acquisition for the park, and \$5,885,000 for development purposes.

COST

H.R. 1194 authorizes not more than \$2,655,000 to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. Most of the proposed park area is already in public ownership and will be acquired without further cost. The \$5,885,000 authorized for development purposes will permit implementation of the construction and restoration measures proposed as a result of extensive planning activities by the National Park Service.

BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

Land acquisition funds will be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and will probably occur over the space of several fiscal years.

Development appropriations are also expected to be expended over a period of several years. Such appropriations for development purposes have customarily been a small part of the National Park Service budgets. No significant impact on the budget is expected from enactment of this legislation.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT

A small portion of the funds authorized by H.R. 1194 would be expended in the Seattle, Washington, area, and would be an insignificant addition to the economy of that area.

The great majority of the staffing, land acquisition, and development expenditures will be in and around the town of Skagway, Alaska. There may be some localized economic adjustments in the immediate area as a result of these expenditures. Even in this case, however, land acquisition and development obligations will occur relatively slowly, and even the local inflationary impact on the Skagway area is anticipated to be slight.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

As H.R. 1194 is a legislative initiative to authorize the establishment of a new unit of the National Park System, the nature of the hearings was to gather information on the proposal rather than to review existing operations. No recommendations were submitted to the Committee pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2(b)2.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The Committee adopted a substitute text containing all the alterations to the original bill as previously discussed.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On April 7, 1976, after adopting the substitute text as discussed, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, meeting in open session, reported H.R. 1194, as amended, by unanimous vote. The Committee recommends that the bill, as reported, be approved.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior, dated November 12, 1975, is here printed in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 12, 1975.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 1194, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes." There is also pending before your Committee S. 98, a similar bill which passed the Senate on June 4, 1975.

We recommend the enactment of S. 98 if amended as suggested herein.

These bills would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of four units, the Seattle unit of Seattle, Washington, and the Skagway,

Chilkoot Trail, and White Pass Trail units of Alaska. Total areas within all four units are limited to 13,300 acres by S. 98 and to 12,000 acres by H.R. 1194. The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park, and with respect to Skagway unit he is authorized to acquire up to 10 historic structures in the city of Skagway outside of the park for relocation within the Skagway unit. The bills further authorize the Secretary to cooperate and enter into agreements with Federal, State, and local public bodies and private interests relating to property within, adjacent to or otherwise affecting the park, in order to contribute to the development and management of such property in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. They authorize the President to proclaim the park as part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park at such time as planning, development, and protection of adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished. H.R. 1194 authorizes the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its purposes. As passed, S. 98 would authorize a land acquisition ceiling of \$2,655,000.

S. 98 proposes an exciting and important theme of the Nation's history which is not now represented in the National Park System. With the cries of "Gold in the Klondike", there unfolded in the Yukon and Alaska an incredible historic adventure. This facet of our American folk memory, known as the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98, can still be traced in a ribbon of historic zone from Seattle, Washington, to Skagway, Alaska, through Dawson, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, and beyond. Preservation of these historic resources which still remain, and their comprehensive and imaginative interpretation for future generations, can be assured through the establishment of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

The four units of the proposed park are as follows:

Seattle unit.—Seattle will be the beginning of the interpretative tour in the lower 48 States. Many structures from the gold-rush era remain intact in Seattle's Pioneer Square historic district. A city ordinance has zoned the approximately 15 square block area as a historic district, within which the historic character of the structures cannot be altered. The district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Within the Pioneer Square Historic District, we proposed to lease space in the historic Pioneer Building for Development of a central interpretive center.

The estimated cost of a lease appropriate for the National Park Service needs would be about \$6.00 per square foot per year or 3,400 square feet totalling \$20,400 per year.

As a major tourist center, Seattle is ideally situated for pointing tourists toward the Klondike.

Skagway.—Skagway was a gateway to the fabulous Klondike, serving as the major departure for the Gold Fields. In the two years 1897-98, Skagway became a household word throughout much of the world. The National Park Service would acquire up to 3.602 acres in the city. The purchase and restoration of historic structures that are mostly vacant or used for storage will be required. We plan to emphasize keeping the historic district alive, and to encourage local citizens to keep actively involved in its preservation. No town in America offers a finer array of Gold Rush history.

Chilkoot Trail.—The National Park Service would acquire 9,907.430 acres to restore, interpret, and protect the famous Chilkoot Trail which epitomizes the hardships and high prices paid for reaching the Yukon. Interpretation along the Chilkoot will be in keeping with the remnant sites and artifact displays.

The town of Dyea was the funnel through which people poured on their way over the Chilkoot pass. It was abandoned when the railroad was completed across the White Pass. It is in essence the remnants of the ghost town and should remain so. The National Park Service would preserve, protect, and interpret the two historic cemeteries, the wharf, and the townsite. Dyea needs only a small interpretive structure and a few on site interpretive devices to be used during the visitor season.

White Pass.—The White Pass Trail was lower and easier than the Chilkoot but was frequently impassable during the rainy season. It was advertised as a trail suitable for pack animals but thousands of these animals perished in a single season from inhumane treatment and the relentless drive for the Yukon. The trail only lasted a short time; it was followed by the Brackett Road and shortly thereafter by the railroad.

The National Park Service would acquire 3,360 acres to restore, interpret, and protect a portion of this famous trail. The restoration would consist of the upper portions, with access at points along the road. Interpretative devices will be installed along the trail. Because of good access from both Skagway and the railroad, and the relative ease of the trail, this could become a very popular attraction for families and individuals who have only a few days to spend in the area.

In total, some 13,271.032 acres are proposed for acquisition. The cost of land acquisition for the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is about \$1,885,000. The cost of land acquisition includes the cost of acquiring 32 improvements, and costs attributable to the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 of \$129,500.

The acquisition and display of historic objects and documents of the Gold Rush era in Seattle will cost about \$40,000. Other development costs are: \$3,871,200 for achieving a more cohesive historical district in the city of Skagway by restoring selected buildings, both original and more recent structures which will be designed or remodeled to harmonize with the historic scene: \$366,000 to restore the Chilkoot Trail; \$359,000 to restore the White Pass Trail; and \$1,249,000 to improve roads and trails, construct an interpretive structure and generally stabilize the Dyea area. Total development costs are expected to be about \$5,885,200. We estimate operating costs to be about \$787,700 by the fifth year after enactment of the legislation. A man-year and cost data statement is enclosed.

On May 9, 1975 this Department reported favorably on S. 98 as introduced. However, as passed by the Senate on June 4, 1975, S. 98 omitted section 2(c) which would preserve the authority to authorize the construction of the Yukon-Taiya power project. We recommend that this section be reinstated in S. 98 and that this bill be enacted as introduced.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administrations' program.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS P. WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

	19CY	19CY plus 1	19CY plus 2	19CY plus 3	19CY plus 4
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personnel services.....	\$346,000	\$514,000	\$535,000	\$536,000	\$538,000
All other.....	2,321,000	729,000	744,000	755,000	936,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Estimated additional obligations:					
Land and property acquisition.....	1,885,000				
Developments.....	229,000	474,000	492,000	505,000	685,000
Operations (management, protection and maintenance, planning, development and operation of recreational facilities).....	553,000	769,000	790,000	786,000	788,000
Total.....	2,667,000	1,243,000	1,282,000	1,291,000	1,473,000
Total estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	15.7	25.0	26.4	26.4	26.4

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six*

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in the States of Alaska and Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"), consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Trail unit, and a White Pass Trail unit. The boundaries of the Skagway unit, the Chilkoot Trail unit, and the White Pass Trail unit shall be as generally depicted on a drawing consisting of two sheets entitled "Boundary Map, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park", numbered 20,013-B and dated May, 1973, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Within the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle as depicted on a drawing entitled "Pioneer Square Historic District", numbered 20,010-B and dated May 19, 1973, which shall also be on file and available as aforesaid, the Secretary may select a suitable site for the Seattle unit and publish a description of the site in the Federal Register. The Secretary may relocate the site of the Seattle unit by publication of a new description in the Federal Register, and any property acquired for purposes of the unit prior to such relocation shall be subject to disposal in accordance with the Federal surplus property laws: *Provided*, That the Seattle unit shall be within the Pioneer Square Historic District. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States, in writing, the Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time, by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register, but the total area of the park may not exceed thirteen thousand three hundred acres.

(b) (1) The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the park by donation, purchase, lease, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

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(c) All lands acquired pursuant to this Act shall be taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in, through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409): *Provided*, That significant adverse impacts to park resources will not result.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds that (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such lands, (2) the road proposal includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such road use, and (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological resources of the park and its administration, protection, and management in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 2 (a) The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreation, and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue

a proclamation designating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

(b) For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park".

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*