



Photograph No. 210-G-D108. A panorama view of the Minidoka War Relocation Authority Center. Photograph by Francis Stewart. August 18, 1942. Photograph No. 210-G-G242. Minidoka Relocation Center Main Administration Building. June 1943. Central Photographic File of the War Relocation Authority, 1942-1945. National Archives at College Park, MD.

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Chapter 1

Corrections and Revisions

After conducting the public comment period on the Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, the planning team concluded that changes to the draft GMP/EIS were minor and confined primarily to factual corrections which did not modify the original analysis. Therefore, an abbreviated format to the final GMP has been used. Use of this abbreviated format complies with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1503.4[c]). This abbreviated format requires that the material in this document be integrated with the draft GMP/EIS to describe the final plan, significant environmental impacts, and public comments that have been received and evaluated. To review this final GMP/EIS, it is necessary to reference the draft GMP/EIS. Additional copies of the draft GMP/EIS can be obtained by contacting the Minidoka Internment National Monument office or the Seattle National Park Service office.

General Edits

The changes have been handled in the following way:

- Chapter titles relating to the draft GMP/EIS are identified first for ease of reference.
- Page numbers refer to the page numbers in the *Minidoka Internment National Monument Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*.
- Paragraphs cited are counted beginning with the first full paragraph on the page or are counted after the specific section cited.
- Recommended text to be removed from the draft document appears as ~~remove~~.
- Text to be added appears underlined.
- Updated maps are included in this document.

All references to "3 acre" and "9 acre" parcels are changed in the final GMP/EIS. These parcels are owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and, per legislative authorization currently under consideration by the 109th Congress (S.2129), would be transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the National Park Service to be included within the boundaries of Minidoka Internment National Monument. All references to "3-acre" are changed to "visitor services area" and "9-acre" are changed to "east end site" throughout the document. In Appendix B, all references to "3-acre" are changed to "2.31-acre" and "9-acre" are changed to "7.87-acre."

Chapter numbers are added to all chapter titles, according to the Table of Contents.

All references to the Minidoka Relocation Center or Minidoka WRA Center landfill or dumpsite are changed to historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

All references to the “monument” are changed to the “national monument.”

All references to the “preferred alternative” are changed to the “proposed action.”

Preliminary Pages

How to use this Document

This ~~Draft~~ final general management plan/environmental impact statement is presented in 6 chapters and appendices. The Summary at the beginning of the document provides a condensed version of this document. Chapter 1 sets the stage for the ~~Draft~~ final GMP/EIS by describing the history of the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. It also provides the national monument’s purpose, significance, interpretive themes and desired future conditions that were developed with public involvement during the ~~three~~ four year planning process. Chapter 2 describes the purpose and need for this GMP/EIS. Chapter 3 outlines the environment, which could be affected by the decisions contained in the individual management alternatives. Chapter 4 describes four management alternatives including the NPS’s preferred alternative. The alternatives represent reasonable sets of management decision that are considered and evaluated in the EIS. Chapter 5 describes the impacts of each alternative on resources.

Chapter 6 summarizes public involvement and the consultation process that was an integral part to the creation of this ~~Draft~~ final GMP/EIS. Chapter 6 also includes summaries of public comments received by the NPS and NPS responses to the public comments received during the public review of the draft GMP/EIS. The appendices provide more detailed information, including a glossary, which some readers may find helpful when reviewing the main text of the document.

Delete “How to Comment on this Document” section.

Diverse Terminology and Perspectives on the Treatment of Nikkei in the U.S. during WWII

This section, located on page 2 of the draft GMP/EIS, is moved to its own stand alone section before the Summary.

Summary

Page i, *Introductory paragraph, line five:*

...and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) from Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska during World War...

Page i, *Column one, paragraph one, line twenty:*

Americans Indians

Page ii, *Column one, paragraph one, line one:*

This document presents a ~~draft~~ final general management plan and environmental impact statement (GMP/EIS) for Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Page ii, *Column two, paragraph one, line one:*

The formal planning process began in the spring of 2002 with “a notice of intent” to prepare a ~~Draft GMP/EIS~~ general man-

agement plan and environmental impact statement for the national monument. The NPS organized an interdisciplinary planning team of NPS professionals and subject matter experts to guide the development of this ~~Draft~~ GMP/EIS throughout the ~~three~~ four-year planning process.

Page iii, *Column one, paragraph two:*

The NPS invited the public to provide comments during ~~two~~ three formal public planning stages.

Page iii, *Column one, paragraph two, add after last sentence:*

The third stage, called Public Review of the Draft GMP/EIS, was intended to present the public with the Draft GMP/EIS for formal review and comment. Ten public workshops were held in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California and July and August of 2005. 213 people attended the workshops, and another 159 letters were received by the NPS during the comment period.

Page iii, *Column two, first four lines:*

The public's comments and recommendations are the foundation of this ~~Draft~~ final GMP/EIS, represented in the national monument's purpose, significance, interpretive themes, alternatives, and preferred alternative.

Page iii, *Column two, paragraph one:*

The major issues identified during the scoping process are addressed in this ~~Draft~~ final GMP/EIS.

Page iii, *Figure caption:*

~~Irene~~ Ayleen and Hiroshi ~~to~~ walking along a path in Block 44 at Minidoka. Circa 1944. National Archives.

Page vi, *Column one, bullet one, sentence two:*

(Since 2001, the NPS has conducted a ~~preliminary~~ cultural landscape inventory, and archeological studies including a survey of the site, and an archeological excavation and survey of the entrance area, and a survey of. ~~In 2004, the NPS will map the~~ historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.)

Page vi, *Column one, bullet two under "Cultural Resources" section:*

Identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of ~~the former~~ internees, their families, and people associated with Minidoka. (The NPS and the Densho Project entered into a cooperative agreement for the collection of oral histories in 2003. Through this agreement, the Densho Project has conducted ~~eight~~ six oral interviews ~~as of July 2004~~ with plans for additional oral interviews forthcoming.)

Page vii, *Column one, bullet one under "Boundaries and Adjacent Lands" section:*

Recommend that legislation authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the visitor services area (2.31 acres) ~~3-acre~~ and the east end site (7.87 acres) ~~9-acre sites~~ from the Bureau of Reclamation to the NPS. (See Appendix B: Analysis of Boundary Adjustment and Land Protection Criteria.)

Page vii, *Column two, line two:*

(The NPS and BOR ~~have~~ entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 operations to a new site, located outside the national monument's boundary. The NPS ~~has~~ obligated \$250,000 in relocation costs to the BOR to effect the relocation. The Reservoir Irrigation District relocated their employee housing in 2005, however they continue to use the site for some necessary operations.)

Page viii, *Column one, last sentence:*

The reestablishment~~location~~ of a ~~one-complete~~ residential block in ~~an~~ its original ~~barracks block~~ location and configuration would be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument.

Page viii, *Column one, last sentence:*

The preferred alternative would require congressional legislation to authorize a boundary expansion to reestablish~~locate~~ a complete residential block in ~~an~~ its original location.

Page x, *Column one, paragraph three:*

Under all alternatives, a recommendation would be made for congressional legislation to ~~transfer the 3-acre and 9-acre Bureau of Reclamation sites to the NPS and to authorize an exchange or purchase of land exchange to acquire the remainder of the extant root cellar. The American Falls Irrigation District No. 2 operational facilities would be relocated to a new off-site location.~~

Page x, *Column one, paragraph three:*

The NPS would also identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of the former internees, their families, and people associated with the Minidoka.

Page xii, *Column two, paragraph one, sentence one:*

The reestablishment of a historic residential block in an its original location and configuration would accurately depict the internees living conditions, convey the significance of the internees’ experiences, and provide a unique and authentic setting for educational programs.

Page xiii, *Inset:*

In 2002, the NPS was directed by Congress to conduct a study of alternatives for the long-term management and public use of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site. The law directed that a special resource study be conducted to examine the national significance of the site at the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Bainbridge Island, Washington, and the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System. The final study report, delivered to Congress on May 1, 2006, recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island site to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. The study is available at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/Search> under Pacific West Regional Office and select Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study of Alternatives and Environmental Assessment. Any action taken by Congress as a result of the study findings that would affect Minidoka Internment National Monument might require an amendment to Minidoka’s general management plan.

Table of Contents

Potential Boundary <u>Modifications</u> Changes	183
Glossary, Abbreviations and Acronyms	324
Abbreviations and Acronyms	332
Table 01: <u>Federally Designated Sites Related to the Internment and Incarceration</u> of Nikkei during World War II	100

Chapter 1: Background of the National Monument

Page 1, *Leading paragraph, line two:*

From 1942 to 1945, the site was a War Relocation Authority (WRA) facility, which incarcerated nearly 13,000 Nikkei (Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) from Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska.

Page 1, *Column two, last sentence, add:*

During this period, Issei contributed to establishing important infrastructure, industries and settling of the American West.

Page 4, *Photo caption:*

Japan Day celebration at the Shattuck School in Portland, Oregon featuring Nisei students with parents and teachers.

Page 6, *Column one, last line:*

From their homes in March 1942 after ~~EØ~~ Executive Order 9066.

Page 9, *Column one, paragraph one, last sentence:*

Minidoka housed residents from ~~three~~ four states: ~~Alaska,~~ Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska. Washington state counties included: King, Pierce, and Kitsap. Oregon counties included: Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia. When 1,500 people arrived from Tule Lake in 1943, their home of origins were other counties in Washington ~~and~~, Oregon, and California.

Page 12, *Figure two caption:*

Baggage, belonging to internees who have just arrived from the assembly center at Puyallup, Washington, is sorted and trucked to barracks ~~apartments~~.

Page 15, *Column one, line two:*

...Eden train stop. Beginning on August 16...

Page 15, *Column two, paragraph two, sentence seven:*

Located in the center of the camp, near water tower ~~#1~~ #2, it included a pumphouse...

Page 16, *Column one, paragraph one, sentence four:*

There were outright protests, especially when the fence was electrified by the building contractor for a few hours on November 12.

Page 19, *Column two, paragraph one, sentence two:*

There were 13 softball/baseball fields, ~~and numerous~~ basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts, swimming holes, and an ice-skating rink.

Page 25, *Column one, paragraph two, first sentence:*

Tensions between the Issei and Nisei were ~~exasperated~~ exacerbated in the centers as a result of the WRA policies, emphasis on American culture, and breakdown of the traditional family structure.

Page 26, *Figure one caption:*

WRA suggestion box. Circa 1944. National Archives. (~~Bot-~~
~~tom~~)

Page 28, *Column one, paragraph one, line five, add:*

Those that answered “yes, yes” could transfer to other camps. However, approximately four thousand Tule Lake internees who answered “yes, yes” chose to stay at Tule Lake rather than transfer; these internees were often called the “Old Tuleans.

Page 28, *Column two, paragraph one, line five, add:*

Several Nisei resisted the draft in order to protest the internment and incarceration. They believed that the injustice of being incarcerated outweighed their duty to serve in the U.S. military. These “no no boys” would eventually be sent to federal prisons for as much as two years for this choice. Minidoka had less than 7 percent of the male population of all the centers, yet it provided 25 percent of the volunteers. The Nisei at Minidoka distinguished themselves as loyal citizens, and eventually 1,000 names were listed on Minidoka’s honor roll as having served in the American armed forces. Minidoka had less than 7 percent of the male population of all the centers, yet it provided 25 percent of the volunteers. Nisei from Minidoka served in the 442nd, Military Intelligence Service and Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps.

Page 32, *Column two, last sentence:*

Generally, Nikkei were then barred from staying in the area and were not allowed to participate in the future land drawings of former camp lands.

Page 36, *Column one, paragraph one, last line:*

The homesteaders established their ~~ranchets~~ ranchettes, and many homesteaders lived in the barrack buildings until as late as the 1970s (Shrontz 1994).

Page 37, *Figure caption, sentence two:*

The Herrmann farm is located on the site of the former water tower ~~#1~~ #2, fire station, sewage treatment plant...

Page 42, *Column two, paragraph one, sentence two:*

The visitor services area (2.31 acres) ~~3-acre parcel~~ is located in the historic warehouse area within the national monument. It contains three buildings from the historic period as well as numerous warehouse foundations. The area ~~is~~ was used by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 as its operational facilities for administration, maintenance, and staff housing. The east end site (7.87 acres) ~~9-acre parcel on the east end of the national monument~~ is considered undeveloped land. Since establishment of the national monument, the NPS and BOR ~~have~~ entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District operations to a site outside the national monument’s boundary. The NPS ~~has~~ obligated \$250,000 to the BOR for relocation costs. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 vacated the BOR site in 2005.

Chapter 2: Purpose and Need

Page 57, *Column two, line two:*

A variety of interpretive methods and media that enable visitors to understand and appreciate the size and environmental conditions of the original site should be explored.

Page 60, *Column two, paragraph one:*

The American Falls Irrigation District No. 2 ~~currently uses~~ for-

~~merly used~~ the BOR's ~~3-acre~~ 2.31 parcel for staff housing and operations for the Irrigation District. At this time, the Reservoir Irrigation District has relocated their employee housing, however they continue to use the site for some necessary operations. At the specific direction of Congress, NPS and BOR are in the process of relocating these facilities outside the national monument. Under the GMP, the NPS would request a transfer of the ~~3-acre~~ 2.31 parcel and its historic buildings and structures and the adjacent ~~9-acre~~ 7.87-acre parcel to the NPS.

Chapter 3: Affected Environment

Page 69, *Figure caption*:

Frank Tsuboi, a former Minidoka internee, visiting Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. ~~NPS Photo.~~ Photo courtesy of Jane Davenport.

Page 79

The updated map located on page 8 of this document replaces the Minidoka Internment NM map.

Page 80, *Column one, paragraph one, line ten*:

The 2001 survey was divided into camp use zones and included the entrance, north administration area, central administration and staff housing area, south staff housing area, warehouse and motor pool, swimming ~~pool~~ hole, and perimeter security fence.

Page 83, *Column two, paragraph one, line four*:

In the land parcels surveyed outside the national monument,

there were ~~40~~ 12 features recorded. These include a basalt and concrete pond that was situated near Barracks 2 of Block 34, the concrete footings of water tower #1 and #2, the foundation slab of the farm mess hall, the foundation of guard tower #7, the original fire station, the camp's landfill, the railroad siding and warehouse, ~~and~~ the canal constructed by the internees, the historic wildlife preserve near Blocks 13, 15, and 17, Hunt Bridge, and barrack buildings, structures, and associated features throughout the area located on private property.

Page 83, *Column two, paragraph two, last sentence*:

The NPS determined that, while historically significant, the physical cemetery itself does not retain historical significance or integrity.

Page 87, *Column one, paragraph two, last sentence*:

One homestead is on the former military police area; another one is situated in the former fire station ~~#1~~/water tower ~~#1~~ 2 and sewage treatment plant area.

Page 87, *Column one, last line*:

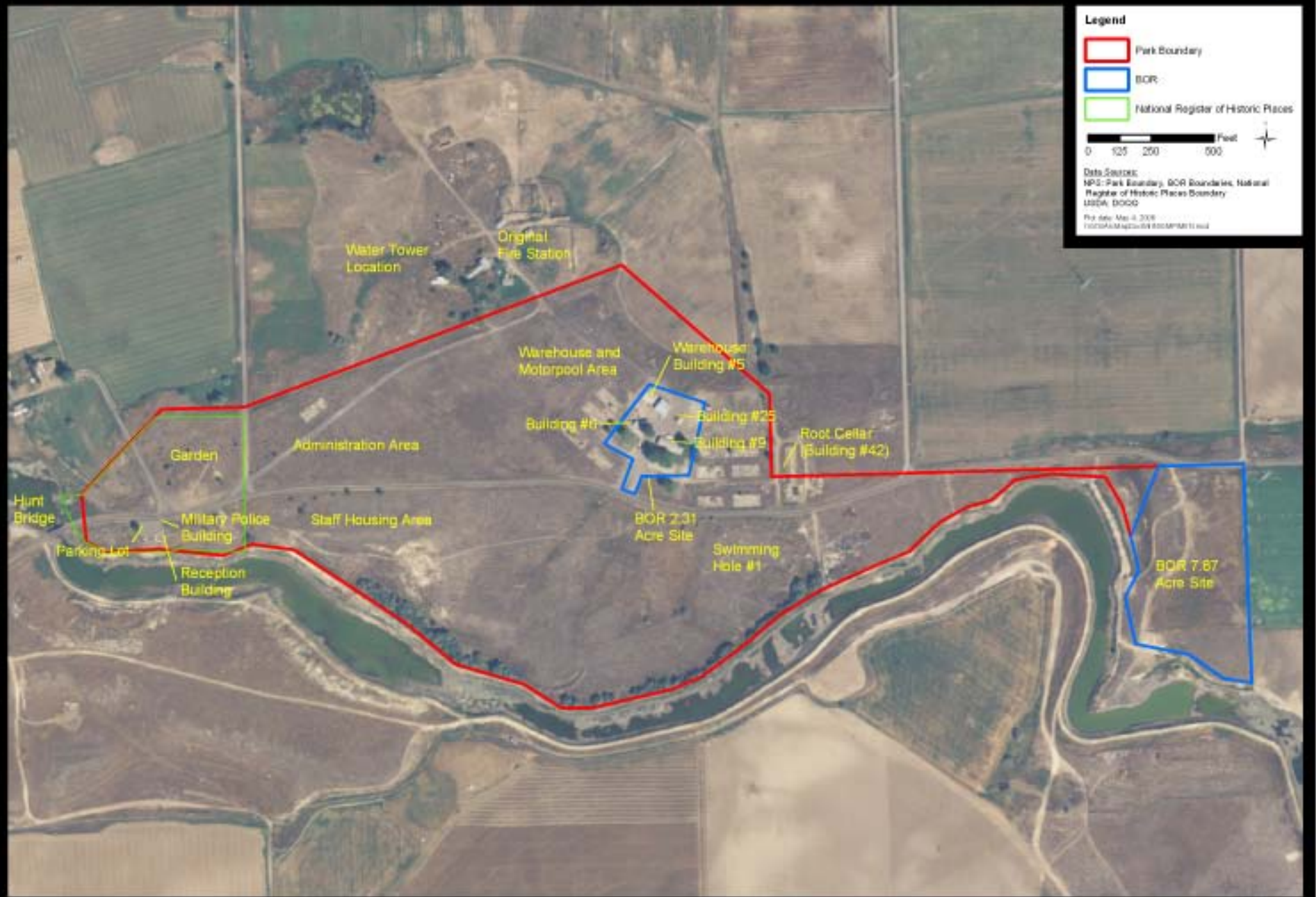
The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 offices and residences ~~are~~ were located on historic foundations in the former warehouse area. Additional cultural landscape features are associated with the archeological features outside the national monument's boundary listed on page 83.

Page 92, *Column two, paragraph one, sentence two*:

As of June ~~2004~~ 2006, this collection consisted of ~~eight~~ eight acquisitions. ~~Most of these acquisitions are~~ that include original furniture made by internees at Minidoka, an original WRA-issued cot, personal items of internees from Minidoka, and paper

Minidoka Internment NM

Minidoka Internment NM GMP/EIS



items that have been donated to the national monument.

Page 93, *Column two, paragraph one, last sentence:*

The train stop at Shoshone was the departing location for most internees leaving Minidoka to relocate outside the Exclusion Zone during World War II and those returning to Washington, ~~and Oregon, California, and Alaska~~ after the war.

Page 94, *Column two, paragraph one:*

In 2002, the NPS was directed by Congress to conduct a study of alternatives for the long-term management and public use of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site. The law directed that a special resource study be conducted to examine the national significance of the site at the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Bainbridge Island, Washington, and the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System. The final study report, delivered to Congress on May 1, 2006, recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island site to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. The study is available at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/Search> under Pacific West Regional Office and select Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study of Alternatives and Environmental Assessment. Any action taken by Congress as a result of the study findings that would affect Minidoka Internment National Monument might require an amendment to Minidoka's general management plan.

Page 95, *Column two, paragraph two, line seven:*

Kichio Allen Arai, along with his family members, was incarcerated at Minidoka.

Page 97, *Column two, paragraph two, line five:*

In the pre-war period, Nikkei used the Merchant Hotel for a variety of businesses, including ~~contained the Teikoku Japanese Merchandise Company, a publisher, laundry, bathhouse, and barbershop. , and various businesses run by Nikkei. Preceding World War II, Nikkei used the building for a variety of businesses.~~

Page 100, *Table 1, title:*

Federally Designated Sites Related to the Internment and Incarceration of Nikkei during World War II

Page 104, *paragraph one, line four:*

They have a comprehensive website about Minidoka at ~~www.friendsofminidoka.org~~ www.minidoka.org

Page 108, *Figure caption three, replace existing photo of Malad Gorge with photo of Craters of the Moon:*

~~Malad Gorge. Tuttle, Idaho. Photo courtesy of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.~~ Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. NPS Photo.

Page 109, *Column one, after City of Rocks section, add:*

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve — Cooperatively managed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, Craters of the Moon preserves more than 740,000 acres including vast lava flows that erupted as recently as 2,000 years ago. Recreational activities include backpacking, biking, camping, caving, cross country skiing, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing.

Page 127, *Column two, line last sentence:*

Historically, a large portion of the area between Hunt Road and the North Side Canal was maintained as open space, and no structures were in this portion of camp. ~~Few developments historically occurred in this area,~~ except for a kidney-shaped swimming hole used by internees and the perimeter fence.

Page 129, *Column two, second to last sentence:*

Other cooperative efforts would be established with schools, universities, and local, state and other federal agencies, as well as other civil and constitutional rights organizations.

Page 130, *Column one, paragraph three, last line:*

Many former internees still have memories of their experiences along the canal.

Page 136, *Column one, paragraph one, line six:*

Most ~~p~~Public lands managed by federal and state land management agencies ~~all~~ have open-door policies and are available for hiking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking, and other activities.

Page 141, *Column one, last sentence of Tribal Interests section, add:*

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes did not provide comment on any interests relative to the presence of Minidoka Internment National Monument.

Page 144, *Column one, paragraph one, last sentence:*

A draft study ~~is expected~~ was completed in 2005.

Page 144, *Column one, paragraph two:*

The National Park Service ~~is conducting~~ conducted a study of

alternatives for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Washington State. In 2002, Congress authorized the NPS to develop the long-term management options for the site. Thematically, Eagledale Ferry Dock is closely related to Minidoka Internment National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site. The Bainbridge Island Nikkei were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes under Executive Order 9066. They were sent to Manzanar in March 1942 and transferred to Minidoka in 1943. The final study was delivered to Congress on May 1, 2006 and recommends the addition of the Bainbridge Island site to Minidoka Internment National Monument as a satellite site, rather than as a separate new unit of the National Park System. Congress may or may not make a final decision about any federal designation of the site.

Chapter 4: Alternatives

Page 147, *paragraph one:*

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that alternative management schemes be developed in a ~~draft~~ general management plan to fully explore a range of ideas, methods, and concepts for managing a park unit. All alternatives should be feasible for implementation. Also, regulations require that the ~~draft~~ plan identify a "~~preferred alternative~~ proposed action" ~~before in~~ the Environmental Impact Statement ~~is released for public review~~. The ~~preferred alternative~~ proposed action is that alternative the National Park Service believes would best accomplish its goals, based on the analyses completed to date.

Page 147, *Column one, paragraph one, last sentence:*

The alternatives were developed by a comprehensive interdisciplinary planning team in April 2003 and have since been refined by comments received during the draft alternatives public comment period in July and August of 2003, ~~and a~~ planning team workshop in November 2003, and the draft GMP/EIS public review period from June to September of 2005.

Page 147, *Column one, line two:*

(Since 2001, the NPS has conducted a ~~preliminary~~ cultural landscape inventory, and archeological studies including a survey of the site, ~~and an archeological excavation and survey of the entrance area, and a survey of.~~ In 2004, the NPS will map the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.)

Page 147, *Column two, bullet one:*

Identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of ~~the former~~ internees, their families, and people associated with Minidoka. (The NPS and the Densho Project entered into a cooperative agreement for the collection of oral histories in 2003. Through this agreement, the Densho Project has conducted ~~eight six~~ oral interviews ~~as of July 2004~~ with plans for additional oral interviews forthcoming.)

Page 147, *Column two, bullet two:*

Develop a historic resource study. (In 2003~~5~~, the NPS ~~began~~ completed a historic resource study for the national monument.)

Page 147, *Figure caption:*

The honor roll listed approximately 1,000 names of those

serving in the military from Minidoka or whose families were incarcerated at Minidoka.

Page 148, *Column one, bullet one, sentence two:*

Promote the care, collection, ~~and curation,~~ and access to ~~of a~~ wide range of artifacts and memorabilia.

Page 149, *Column two, after last bullet under "Visitor Facilities" section, add:*

Incorporate the principles of sustainable and universal design into all facilities and operations.

Page 150, *Column one, last line, Common to All Alternatives, Land Protection and Boundaries, add:*

Collaborate with Jerome County to initiate a request for the inclusion of Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.

Page 150, *Column two, bullet one, sentence three:*

(The NPS and BOR ~~have~~ entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 operations to a new site, located outside the national monument's boundary. The NPS ~~has~~ obligated \$250,000 in relocation costs to the BOR to effect the relocation. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 vacated the BOR site in 2005.)

Page 150, *Column two, last bullet:*

Seek out a variety of funding sources for capital development costs.

Page 151, *Column one, first paragraph, second sentence:*

Management zones vary according to the ~~kind of~~ resources and conditions that exist...

Page 152

This updated map on page 13 of this document replaces the Management Zones map.

Page 153

Change colors of columns to correspond with colors of zones on the "Management Zones" map on page 152.

Page 165, *Column two, line four, add:*

A searchable database of those who were incarcerated or affiliated with Minidoka would be developed.

Page 174, *Column two, before "Cultural Landscape" section, add:*

The National Register boundary would be expanded to correspond with the boundary of the national monument and new additions to the national monument that would be located within the historic camp lands.

Page 173, *Column two, line four:*

The ~~reestablishment of one a complete~~ residential block in its an original location and configuration would be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument, essential for understanding and appreciation of the incarceration experience and the significance of the national monument.

Page 173, *Column two, paragraph two, sentence one:*

The preferred alternative would require congressional legislation to authorize a boundary expansion to include areas where barracks historically stood in order to reestablish ~~relocate~~ a complete residential block.

Page 174, *Column two, last sentence before "Cultural Landscape":*

Under the preferred alternative, the NPS would acquire and return original historic residential buildings to the site to ~~reestablish~~ locate a representative historic residential block for resource protection and visitor understanding and appreciation.

Page 175, *Column one, paragraph one, line one:*

Only ~~three~~ four features would be considered for reconstruction as interpretive exhibits in the entrance area. These features are the honor roll, guard tower, flagpole and perimeter barbed wire fence, as they are the most evocative, symbolic, and identifiable features associated with the Minidoka story.

Page 175, *Column two, paragraph one, line one:*

~~Following the completion of~~ These studies would assist, the NPS ~~would~~ to develop a proposal for reconstruction of these features (honor roll, guard tower, flagpole, and fence) as interpretive exhibits that addresses the requirements of NPS Management Policies...

Page 176, *Column two, paragraph two, sentence one:*

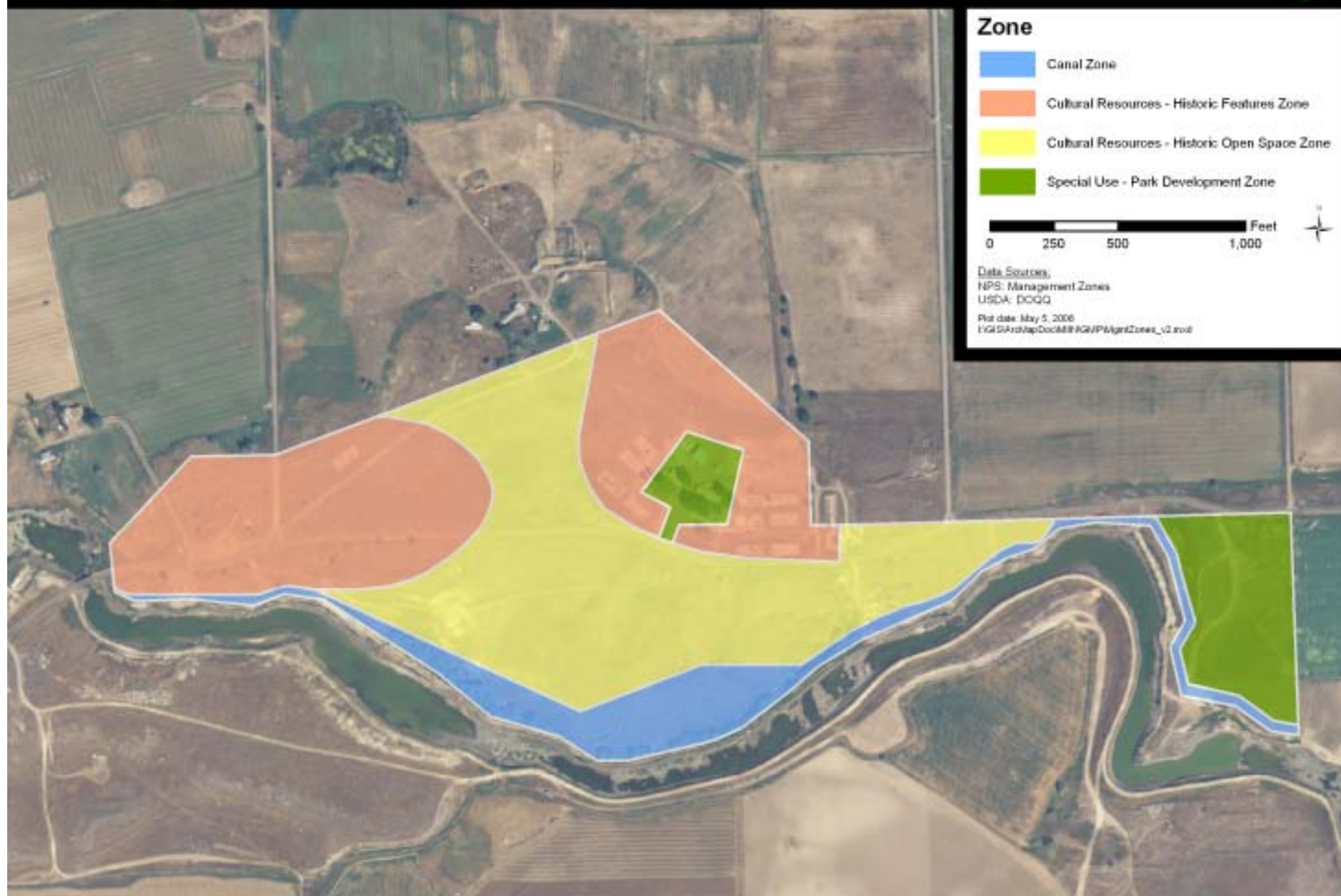
The root cellar would be ~~maintained in its stabilized condition~~ partially restored.

Page 176, *Column two, paragraph three, sentence one:*

A complete barracks block would be ~~reestablished~~ located in ~~to~~ an original barracks block location utilizing historic residential buildings returned to the site. ~~Reestablishment~~ location of a representative residential block responds to broad public opinions about the need to accurately depict the experiences of some 13,000 internees who were incarcerated at Minidoka. Public comments during ~~over~~ the ~~three-year~~ planning process...

Management Zones

Minidoka Internment NM GMP/EIS



Map Prepared by: Pacific West Region - GIS Group

Page 177, *Column one, line six:*

The NPS has responded to these strong public sentiments by proposing the ~~reestablishment location~~ of a historic barracks block to an original historic site.

Page 177, *Column one, paragraph one, line seven:*

The ~~reestablished located~~ barracks block would recapture the sense of residential life, evoke the day-to-day experiences of the internees, and would educate the public about the internees' mass removal and incarceration at Minidoka.

Page 177, *Column two, line one:*

rack could be ~~could be~~ adaptively rehabilitated for...

Page 177, *Column two, last sentence before paragraph beginning "Today, historic barrack buildings..." add:*

Landscape features may be rehabilitated, restored, and reconstructed as appropriate to provide visitors with an understanding of the historic landscape conditions in and around the barracks block.

Page 178, *Column one, paragraph one, sentence one:*

The ~~reestablishment location~~ of a historic barracks block meets all of the criteria outlined in the NPS management policies (5.3.5.4.5 Movement of Historic Structures).

Page 178, *Column two, line two:*

~~Reestablishing located~~ a historic barracks block to an ~~its~~ original block location will ensure the long-term preservation of these buildings for visitor education and interpretation.

Page 180, *Column one, paragraph one, before last sentence:*

A searchable database of those who were incarcerated or affiliated with Minidoka would be developed.

Page 180, *Column two, line three:*

The NPS, ~~through and~~ partnerships, will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei memorial on the east end site. ~~would explore the suitability and feasibility of establishing a new memorial in the park development zone.~~

Page 182, *Column one, first sentence under "Off-site Facilities" section:*

Directional signage along Interstate ~~94~~ 84 and ...

Page 182, *Column two, paragraph one under "Scenic Resource Management" section, sentence two:*

Scenic viewing areas and interpretive overlooks along the northern boundary of the site and ~~interpretive overlooks~~ within the ~~3-acre and 9-acre parcels~~ east end site would be developed to provide panoramic views of the physical extent of the historic residential areas.

Page 183

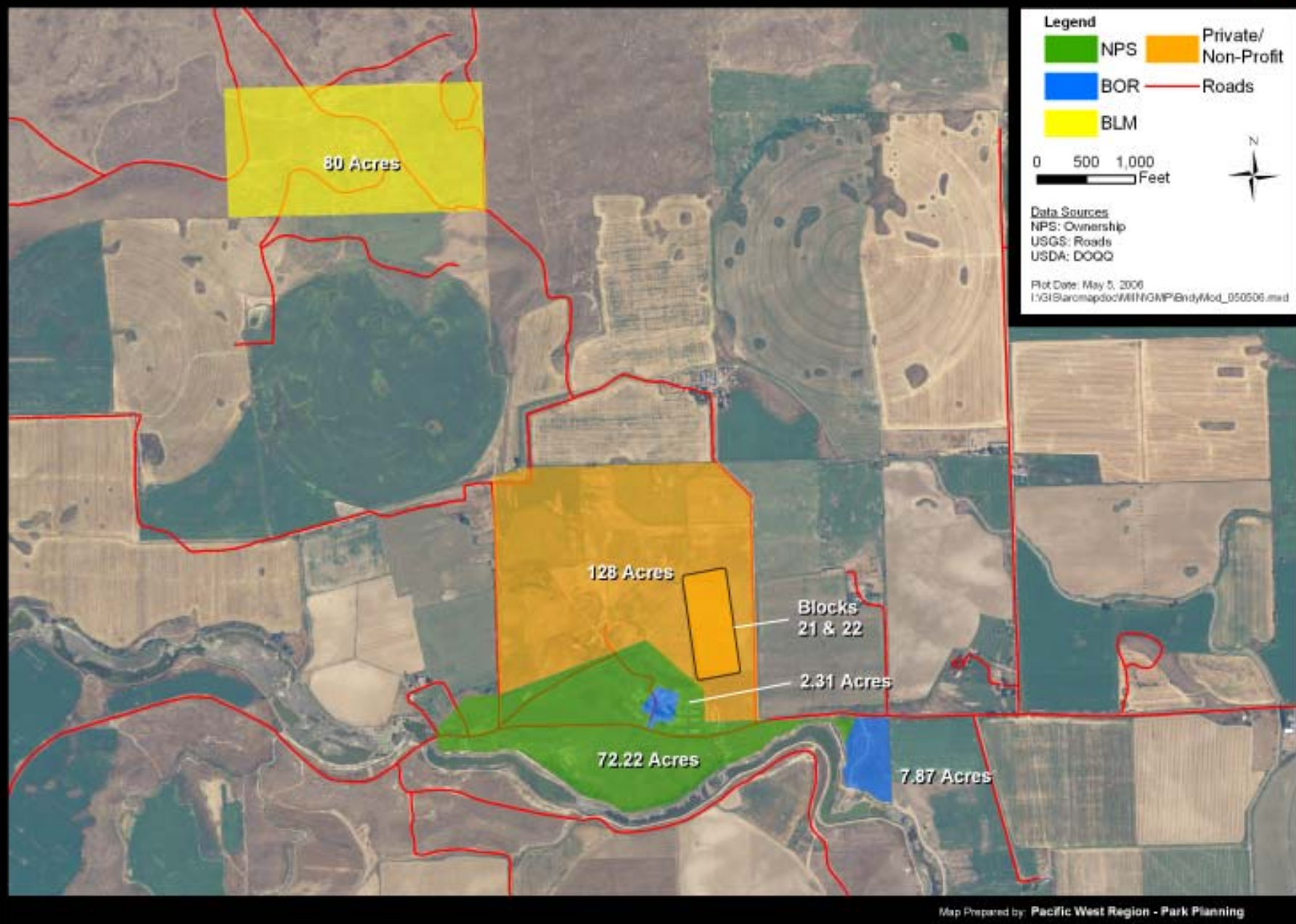
This updated map , Boundary Modifications, on page 15 of this document replaces the Potential Boundary Changes map.

Page 184, *figure caption:*

Farm-in-a-day property, located on the site of the camp's water tower ~~#1~~ #2, firehouse, and sewage treatment facility. 2001. NPS Photo.

Boundary Modifications

Minidoka Internment NM GMP/EIS



Page 184, *Column one, last paragraph under “Partnerships and Outreach” section, add:*

The vast majority of the public has indicated that partnerships and outreach are an integral component to the national monument. Therefore, the preferred alternative would provide outreach/off-site activities, and on-site interpretative and educational programs, using available funds to maximize opportunities to establish and maintain partnerships and cooperative efforts.

Page 184, *Column two, paragraph two, line five:*

This transportation study would analyze existing roads, access, and safety issues related to the national monument and propose alternative management strategies for transportation and circulation. It may also include consideration related to possible rerouting of the section of Hunt Road that traverses the national monument. The study would also analyze existing roads, access, and safety issues related to the national monument.

If and when Hunt Road could be relocated, the NPS would consider restoring the historic circulation patterns on the site and rehabilitating the historic road from the entrance to the warehouse area.

Page 185, *Column two, line three:*

The 128-acre area proposed for addition to the national monument is denoted on page 184~~3~~...The area includes the camps intact fire station, portions of two historic barracks buildings that were moved to the site, and foundation piers of water tower ~~#1~~ #2.

Page 186, *Column one, after paragraph one, add:*

In the event that the 128-acre area is added to the national monument, the historic features and historic open space zones would be applied to this area. Additionally, if the historic Minidoka landfill is added to the national monument, it would be zoned in the historic features zone.

Page 186, *Column two, line five:*

With the actual landfill site determined to be approximately 26 acres in size, it is anticipated that the total amount of land to be transferred to the NPS would not exceed ~~40~~ 80 acres, or two quarter quarter sections.

Page 186, *Column two, paragraph before “Carrying Capacity” section:*

~~The vast majority of the public has indicated that partnerships and outreach are an integral component to the national monument. Therefore, the preferred alternative would balance outreach efforts and related funding with on-site interpretative and educational programming needs.~~

Page 187, *Column one, paragraph two, line one:*

Under the preferred alternative, 128 acres of the historic landscape would be added to the national monument and would be zoned in the historic features and historic open space zone.

Page 188, *Column two, paragraph two, line one:*

~~More v~~ Visitor services would be provided, primarily on-site.

Page 189, *Column one, line three:*

The following positions would be included in this alternative: ~~site manager~~ superintendent...

Page 189, *Column one, paragraph two, last sentence:*

Park staff facilities would be located in adaptively rehabilitated historic buildings on the acquired visitor services area 3-acre parcel, after the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 operations were relocated off-site.

Page 189, *Figure caption:*

Visitors at the IFARM during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. Courtesy of Jane Devenport. NPS Photo.

Page 190, *Column one, bullet two:*

Long-Range Interpretive Plan/Wayside Exhibit Plan

Page 201, *Column two, paragraph four:*

Assessment of wildlife populations specific to Minidoka Internment National Monument will be conducted as part of any future NPS management of the site. As more detailed information becomes available, it will be used in future environmental analyses conducted as part of implementation level planning and project development, subordinate to the general management plan.

Page 203, *Column one, paragraph one, line five:*

Reestablishment ~~storation~~ of a residential block would fulfill broad public opinions about the need to accurately depict the experiences of some 13,000 internees who were incarcerated at Minidoka.

Page 204, *Delete boxes around text*

Page 204, *Column two, paragraph two, sentence six:*

However, compared with alternative C, alternative D does not propose to add historic lands nor does it reestablish ~~locate~~ a

historic block, thereby limiting the extent of cultural resource preservation and educational and interpretive opportunities in an authentic setting.

Page 204, *Insert the following new section at the end of the page:*

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines for implementing NEPA require federal agencies to analyze all “reasonable” alternatives that substantially meet the purpose and need for the proposed action. The purpose of the general management plan is to articulate a vision for Minidoka Internment National Monument that will guide decision making by current and future management teams during the next 15 to 20 years. In addition to meeting the requirements of pertinent laws, regulations, and policies, the management strategies put forth in the general management plan must support the purpose and significance of the national monument while striving to achieve the identified desired future conditions. (This information is detailed in Chapter 2: Purpose and Need for the Plan.)

The National Park Service took a broad look at a wide range of ideas suggested by the public to formulate the alternatives analyzed in the GMP/EIS.

Early in this process, the planning team developed a conceptual alternative that included provisions for overnight accommodations for visitors to the national monument. This alternative was developed in response to public comments about the lack of nearby lodging or camping. Various concepts were considered including camping facilities and barracks lodging. The planning team also analyzed various train and bus transportation scenarios for visitors to the national monument. This

concept, developed in response to public comments, would be symbolic of the rail and bus transportation of internees arriving during WWII, would facilitate visitation to the remotely located national monument, and would provide an interpretive experience for visitors.

Upon further review, however, camping facilities and an elaborate transportation system were not considered to be compatible with the purpose of the national monument, which is to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during WWII. In addition, the small size of the national monument makes it impractical to properly locate such facilities on the site without disrupting cultural resources, the cultural landscape, or their interpretation. Thus, this conceptual alternative was not carried forward for detailed analysis in the EIS.

Page 206, “Oral History” under “Common to All” box:

Identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of ~~the former~~ internees, their families, and people associated with ~~the~~ Minidoka Relocation Center.

Page 206, “Collections” box:

~~Collections (cont.)~~

Page 206, “Collections” under “Common to All” box, sentence two:

Promote the care, collection, ~~and~~ curation and access to ~~of a~~ wide range of artifacts.

Page 207, “Education and Interpretation” section, “On-site” under “Alternative A” box:

Existing minimal level of on-site education and interpretation ~~is inadequate and will~~ would increase only as additional staff/

funding ~~is~~ becomes available.

Page 207, “Commemoration” under “Alternative C-Preferred” box:

Same as Alternative A PLUS the NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei memorial on the east end site. ~~explore the feasibility and suitability of establishing a new memorial in the park development zone.~~

Page 207, “Off-site” under “Alternative C – Preferred” box:

~~Same as Alternative B ALTHOUGH funding for off-site programs would be balanced with on-site programs.~~

Page 208, “Visitor Facilities on nine-acre site” under “Alternative C” box:

Establish an interpretive overlook of the North Side Canal and overflow parking area for buses and special events. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei memorial on the east end site.

Page 209, “Contaminants” box:

~~Contaminants (cont.)~~

Page 209, “Contaminants” under “Alternative A” box, following the existing sentence, add:

Remove contaminants and remediate affected areas, as required.

Page 210, “Roads” under “Alternative D” box:

~~HOWEVER no study of removal or re-routing of Hunt Road.~~

Page 210, “Parking” under “Alternative B” box:

Same as Alternative A PLUS provide adequate parking to serve the visitor contact function on in the ~~three-acre and nine-acre sites~~ visitor services area and east end site.

Page 211, “Bureau of Land Management-Minidoka Landfill” under “Alternative C-Preferred” box:

Recommend congressional legislation to transfer ~~a 40-acre~~ up to an 80-acre parcel, which includes the historic 26-acre Minidoka landfill site, from the BLM to the NPS.

Page 212, “Staffing” under “Alternative A” box:

~~Current staffing is inadequate.~~ Hire staff as funding permits.

Page 212, “Administrative and Maintenance Facilities” box:

~~Administrative and Maintenance Facilities (cont.)~~

Page 213, “Boundary Adjustments” under “Alternative C” box:

200,000-~~250,000~~ 500,000

Chapter 5: Environmental Consequences

Page 218, Column one, add new subsection entitled “Tribal Trust Resources”:

The NPS has consulted with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The tribes have not commented on any interests relative to the presence of Minidoka Internment National Monument. In addition, NPS analysis of the completed transfer of a limited number of acres of public land from management by the Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Land Management to the NPS for the purposes of the national monument finds no effect on either off-reservation treaty rights of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes or their use of this historically agricultural area for the purpose of off-reservation hunting of game animals. Thus, potential impacts to tribal trust resources will not be further analyzed in this document.

Page 222, Column two, paragraph four, first sentence:

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing on the ~~NRPA~~ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Page 233, Column two, paragraph two, last two sentences:

Over time, such mitigation would increase and improve areas on the national monument dominated by native sagebrush steppe vegetation, ~~thereby improving wildlife habitat. Depending on the amount of area treated, resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor to moderate.~~ Wildlife species that utilize or depend on such vegetation would benefit from this improved habitat. Species known to be associated with the national monument that would be beneficially affected include mule deer and, rarely, pronghorn antelope. Resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor.

Page 233, Column two, paragraph three, sentence four:

Loss of these trees would result in long-term minor adverse impacts to birds, such as Swainson’s hawks and great horned owls, and other wildlife that currently utilize this habitat.

Page 234, Column one, paragraph one, add to the end of the paragraph:

Wildlife species associated with the national monument that could be so affected include, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson’s hawks, and great horned owls.

Page 234, Column one, paragraph two, last sentence:

Under such conditions additional disturbances to wildlife or

their habitats associated with the national monument could occur, creating short-term minor adverse impacts.

Page 243, Column one, paragraph one, last two sentences:

Over time, such mitigation would increase and improve areas on the national monument dominated by native sagebrush steppe vegetation, ~~thereby improving wildlife habitat. Depending on the amount of area treated, resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor to moderate.~~ Wildlife species that utilize or depend on such vegetation would benefit from this improved habitat. Species known to be associated with the national monument that would be beneficially affected include mule deer and, rarely, pronghorn antelope. Resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor.

Page 243, Column one, paragraph two, sentence four:

Loss of these trees would result in long-term minor adverse impacts to birds, such as Swainson's hawks and great horned owls, and other wildlife that currently utilize this habitat.

Page 243, Column one, paragraph three, sentence two:

Such increases in the frequency and amount of human presence would tend to displace some wildlife species associated with ~~found in~~ the national monument, such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, and great horned owls.

Page 243, Column two, paragraph two, sentence five:

Increased human presence would tend to displace some wildlife species associated with ~~found in~~ the national monument, such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, and great horned owls. ~~and~~ Increased traffic on Hunt Road would re-

sult in an increase of road-killed animals, particularly of small or slow-moving species.

Page 247, Column two, paragraph three, sentence one:

Following successful expansion of the national monument, a complete residential block would be ~~reestablished~~located to an original location by acquiring and returning residential barracks and associated buildings to the site.

Page 250, Column two, paragraph three, sentence one:

The ~~reestablishment~~location of a historic residential block in an original location and configuration would be the cornerstone of interpretive facilities at the national monument.

Page 250, Column two, paragraph three, sentence four:

For nearly all visitors, the ability to experience and learn from a ~~reestablished~~located residential block would have an exceptionally beneficial effect on visitor understanding of the national monument's significance, resulting in long-term major beneficial impacts.

Page 255, Column one, paragraph one, last two sentences:

Over time, such mitigation would increase and improve areas on the national monument dominated by native sagebrush steppe vegetation, ~~thereby improving wildlife habitat. Depending on the amount of area treated, resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor to moderate.~~ Wildlife species that utilize or depend on such vegetation would benefit from this improved habitat. Species known to be associated with the national monument that would be beneficially affected include mule deer and, rarely, pronghorn antelope. Resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor to moderate.

Page 255, *Column one, paragraph three, sentence four:*

Loss of these trees would result in long-term minor adverse impacts to birds, such as Swainson's hawks and great horned owls, and other wildlife that currently utilize this habitat.

Page 255, *Column two, paragraph one, sentence two:*

Such increases in the frequency and amount of human presence would tend to displace some wildlife species associated with ~~found in~~ the national monument, such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, and great horned owls.

Page 256, *Column one, sentence two:*

Increased human presence would tend to displace some wildlife species associated with ~~found in~~ the national monument, such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, and great horned owls. ~~and~~ Increased traffic on Hunt Road would result in an increase of road-killed animals, particularly of small or slow-moving species.

Page 256, *Column two, line two:*

...development of new restroom facilities, and ~~reestablishing~~ relocating a historic residential block.

Page 257, *Column one, paragraph two, sentence one:*

In addition to reestablishing elements of the cultural landscape within the national monument, the ~~reestablishment~~ location of a historical residential block in an original location and configuration under this alternative could provide enhanced views of the vast area formerly occupied by the residential portion of the camp.

Page 257, *Column two, paragraph three, sentence three:*

Visitor interpretation and education within the ~~reestablished~~ located residential barracks block would be the focal point of this alternative.

Page 259, *Column two, line one:*

This parking would service the ~~reestablished~~ located residential block and visitor interpretive facilities.

Page 265, *Column one, sentence one:*

Over time, such mitigation would increase and improve areas on the national monument dominated by native sagebrush steppe vegetation, ~~thereby improving wildlife habitat and resulting in long-term moderate beneficial impacts.~~ Wildlife species that utilize or depend on such vegetation would benefit from this improved habitat. Species known to be associated with the national monument that would be beneficially affected include mule deer and, rarely, pronghorn antelope. Resulting long-term beneficial impacts would be minor to moderate.

Page 265, *Column one, paragraph two, sentence five:*

Increased human presence would tend to displace some wildlife species associated with ~~found in~~ the national monument, such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, mallards, gadwalls, cinnamon teal, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, and great horned owls. ~~and~~ Increased traffic on Hunt Road would result in an increase of road-killed animals, particularly of small or slow-moving species.

Chapter 6: Public Involvement and Consultation

Page 281, *Figure caption:*

NPS Photo.

Page 285, *Figure captions:*

Reverse captions.

Page 307, *Column one, paragraph one:*

The public is moderately concerned with operations and management, and some of the public thinks the NPS is capable of determining how the national monument should be operated and managed.

Appendices

Page 318, *Column two, paragraph one:*

Alternative C, the preferred alternative, calls for a boundary addition to the national monument encompassing four parcels of land totaling ~~166-180~~ approximately 164-218 acres.

Page 318, *Column two, last line:*

See the boundary modifications map located in this abbreviated final for the 2.31-acre and 7.87-acre sites. map on page 77 for the BOR 3-acre and 9-acre sites.

Page 319, *Column one, paragraph one, line 4:*

The estimated size of the landfill is approximately 26 acres contained within ~~a 40-acre parcel~~ two quarter quarter sections totaling approximately 80 acres.

Page 319, *Column one, paragraph one, second to last sentence:*

With the actual landfill site determined to be approximately 26 acres in size, it is anticipated that the total amount of land to be considered for transferred to the NPS would not exceed ~~40 approximately 80 acres or two quarter quarter sections;~~ however other cultural and natural resource values may warrant additional contiguous lands being considered and proposed for inclusion in the national monument. In July 2005, a NPS archeological report on the historic landfill, *The Fate of Things: Archeological Investigations at the Minidoka Relocation Center Dump, Jerome County, Idaho*, recommended the 80-acre parcel addition. See the boundary modifications map located in this abbreviated final for the location of the historic map on page 69 for Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

Page 319, *Column one, paragraph two, line three:*

See the boundary modifications map located in this abbreviated final.~~(See page 181).~~

Page 319, *Column two, line one:*

A significant portion of the parcel could be retained in agricultural use ~~either through a life or term estate, or some sort of lease back arrangement managed by the NPS or or sellback with conservation easements applied.~~ The minimum amount of lands necessary to accomplish the goals of the national monument would be used for NPS purposes. Authorization for the "fee simple" acquisition of the property would require

congressional approval, a revision to the national monument boundary, and an appropriation of funds adequate to cover the purchase price and related expenses.

Page 319, *Column two, last sentence before "1. Significant Resources or Opportunities..."*:

See the boundary modifications map located in this abbreviated final map on page ~~for the 128-acre site.~~

Page 320, *Column one, paragraph one, sentence one*:

The 128-acre privately owned site adjoining the national monument to the north ~~adjacent to the north of the monument boundary~~ is critical and essential to the implementation of the preferred alternative.

Page 320, *Column two, sentence two*:

It is the desire of NPS that much of the irrigated cropland on the parcel should be retained as open space, primarily through continued agricultural use ~~production~~. This goal could be achieved through cooperative ~~some sort of creative approaches and leases, such as a life or term estate, or a sellback or leaseback with accompanying conservation easements retained by the NPS.~~

Page 320, *Column two, paragraph four, sentence one*:

However, the time and cost of easement management of these additional parcels taken in context to the entire national monument ~~Reserve~~ area would be expected to be nominal.

Page 321, *Column one, paragraph two, sentence two*:

The total size of all three parcels is relatively small (~~166-180~~ approximately 164-218 acres).

Page 321, *Column one, paragraph three, sentence one*:

The 128-acre adjacent farm property, including a potential conservation easement, ~~life or term estate or leaseback arrangement~~ on the property that is proposed for addition to the national monument is ~~also very~~ feasible for the NPS to administer. Good neighbor relationships are maintained with the landowner. Therefore the addition of the proposed land areas to the national monument ~~Reserve~~ boundary would be feasible to administer.

Page 321, *Column two, paragraph two, sentence five*:

If a ~~life or term estate, or lease or sellback with~~ conservation easements are ~~is accomplished as~~ proposed, some of the useable agricultural land on the private parcel would remain productive agricultural land and continue to contribute to the local agricultural economy.

Glossary

Page 331, *Column one, after "Prison" definition, add*:

Racism - The belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and that a particular race is superior to others. Discrimination or prejudice based on race.

Page 331, *Column two, "Relocation Center" definition*:

Relocation Center – the ~~A~~ term used by the U.S. Government to define the places administered by the War Relocation Authority where Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were confined during World War II.

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