



*Nidoto Nai Yoni*—"Let it not happen again" in English—is the name and primary theme selected by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee for the Eagledale Ferry Dock site.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

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# MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

In order to understand the alternatives that have been developed for this study, there are management criteria that have been developed to guide the planning team during the formulation of alternatives. These elements of concern have been broken into six categories: community-based planning, partnership expectations, visitor experience, protection of the resources, operational considerations, and issues of significance, feasibility, and suitability.

## Community-based Planning

The Superintendent of Minidoka outlined the National Park Service's view of community-based planning by stating the Service's approach is to manage the process not the outcomes beyond producing a final report that articulates viable management alternatives. He then identified the roles of planning professionals to provide expertise in planning and to facilitate public involvement in order to define the scope of the project and to develop a range of viable management options.

## Partnerships

It must be understood that partnerships are a collaborative approach to accomplishing mutual objectives through sharing and commitment as outlined in the Vision Statement. It is hoped that partnerships expand expertise and capacity, broaden involvement, generate new funding and project options, and build momentum. Partnerships require formal agreements and written work plans to be effective. A "Memorandum of Understanding" (MOU) should be developed between the various partners that describes:

- What each partner expects and what they will contribute
- An accountability and assessment process
- Problem-resolution procedures
- A life-cycle span that would be renewed periodically to recognize changes, both internal and external, that could be expected over the years of operation

Each one of the alternatives is based on partnerships, whether the partnership is inter-local in nature or includes the federal government. Partnering is the key to the successful long-term management, operation, and interpretive presentation at the memorial site.

### *Visitor Experience*

The visitor experience covers the expected emotional and interpretive impact the memorial will have on visitors relative to the interpretive themes presented:

- “Let it not happen again”
- The actual internment
- The reaction of the community who supported Japanese Americans during the war
- The meaning of diversity
- The impact of exile, exclusion, and the forced removal of Nikkei families living on Bainbridge Island at the beginning of World War II

The visitor will identify with the Nikkei experience. The alternatives must address “who does what” in terms of a partnership needed to develop interpretive programs and media. The memorial site could cover all the chapters of the history of Bainbridge Island Nikkei and what happened on this small island.

### *Resource Protection*

The protection of the cultural and natural resources is another management criteria and covers the area that encompasses the historic setting of the memorial site. Any proposal made for this study needs to address the resource protection side of the proposal. Keeping the “feeling and association” of the site is important to telling the story of the site. It is recognized that the development of the memorial will impact a relatively small area of the project site.

### ***Operational Considerations***

The operational considerations that the planning team addressed covers the use and access to the public, transportation, and parking. Because of the unique setting of the memorial site, the plan must fully integrate into the City of Bainbridge Island's long-range planning and other planning concerns of the City and the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District.

### ***Relevance, Cooperation, and Public Access***

The last considerations are the significance, feasibility, and suitability issues. With the consideration and interrelationship with nearby sites on the mainland and multi-property sites on the island, the relevance of the memorial site is enhanced. Cooperation is directly related to the efforts of the Memorial Committee, the city, and the park district. The public access to remotely located Minidoka and Manzanar is limited to those visitors willing to travel great distances. The proposed Bainbridge

Island Japanese American Memorial is located in a major population center. The Bainbridge Island memorial site greatly augments the off-site educational and web-based programming of Minidoka and Manzanar.

With these six management criteria in mind, many alternatives were discussed and evaluated. The planning team then reduced the number of alternatives to the three that are described in the following section.



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## MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

### *Introduction*

**T**hree management alternatives are presented in this study, as recommended to the Secretary of the Interior, for consideration by Congress. Alternative A would not address the site under any “national” designation, but would rely entirely on local efforts and actions, while Alternative B would propose an NPS affiliated area status. Alternative C proposes that the site become a unit of an existing NPS area, adding the memorial to Minidoka Internment National Monument with a cooperative relationship with Manzanar National Historic Site.

### *Common Design*

Common to all three alternatives is the design and development of the approximately eight-acre memorial site commissioned by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee. The Memorial Committee is continuing with the memorial design and development of the eight-acre site, regardless of NPS decisions. Therefore, the memorial site design is not considered a proposed action by the NPS. The approximately eight acres upon which the memorial will be constructed is at the western

end of the Joel Pritchard Park. When developed, the Joel Pritchard Park will become a major open space and passive recreation park for Bainbridge Island. Another commonality is the manner in which the memorial will be managed—using a partnership agreement between the Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, and the Bainbridge Island Historical Society. Alternatives B and C of this study envision adding the National Park Service to the partnership agreement.





Conceptual sketch of the proposed memorial.

*Illustration courtesy Jones & Jones*

The local and state governments and the private sector are working as partners to obtain funding for the development of the memorial. The city has already identified \$4.9 million for land acquisition of the entire site and obtained \$500,000 for development of Phase I of the memorial. At the present time, the private sector is conducting a fund-raising campaign with a goal of \$5.5 million for land acquisition and development of the memorial. Recognizing financial and permitting considerations, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee has developed a two-phased approach to the creation of the memorial.

The first phase deals with the preparation of the site and includes:

- Relocating the existing well house
- Clearing and grading the site

- Restoring the surface drainage and the shoreline
- Relocating the existing road and developing a new gravel road for site access to a parking area
- Replanting the site
- Constructing the interpretive kiosk and interpretive panels

The second phase focuses on the actual construction of the memorial and includes:

- Installation of utilities for the entire site
- Construction of a portion of the recreated ferry dock
- Construction of a memorial path along the original road corridor to the ferry dock
- Construction of a storywall

- Construction of a contemplative place
- Installation of the Japanese gates
- Creation and installation of the free-standing sculptures
- Pavement for the gravel road and parking lot
- Construction of an visitor interpretive facility
- Installation of additional landscaping and completion of the required utilities

The implementation of the first phase of the memorial would not involve the use of federal funds. A variety of funding sources, both public and private, will be sought to complete the second phase of the memorial. Under Alternative C, federal money would be used on a one-time basis for development, matching local public and private funds for implementation of the second phase of the memorial project.