



Appendix A:
*Minidoka
Internment National
Monument
Proclamation
January 17, 2001*



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58 (0120)

APR 6 2001

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific West Region

From: Acting Director 

Subject: Activation: Presidential Proclamation 7395 to establish the Minidoka Internment National Monument.

On January 17, 2001, President Clinton established by proclamation the Minidoka Internment National Monument in the State of Idaho, consisting of approximately 72.75 acres of Federal lands currently administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The proclamation directed the Secretary to transfer administration of the monument to the National Park Service. Upon completion of the transfer, the monument will become a unit of the National Park System. In order to carry out the purposes of the proclamation and to interpret the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, the National Park Service must prepare a management plan by January 17, 2004.

The President's proclamation cites the monument's unique and irreplaceable historical resources. It recognizes valid existing rights within the monument and states that nothing in the proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.

On March 28, 2001, Secretary Gail Norton sent letters to the Governors in each state where a new monument was established by presidential proclamation during the last two years of the previous Administration. Letters were also sent to the congressional delegation, and state and local officials, asking them to work with the Secretary in determining the future of the monument. In particular, the Secretary asked for any recommended boundary adjustments, special uses that should be allowed, and unique environmental or historical characteristics to be protected within the monument. She also asked for their participation in the general management planning process for each monument.

A copy of the proclamation and a copy of a letter the Secretary sent to one of the county commissioners are attached.

Responsibility: Regional Director, Pacific West Region

*"Planting celery" on
the Minidoka
project farms. Circa
1943. National
Archives.*

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001

Establishment of the Minidoka Internment National Monument

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Minidoka Internment National Monument is a unique and irreplaceable historical resource which protects historic structures and objects that provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history—the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which “any or all persons may be excluded” and to “provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary.”

Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities.

To provide more permanent accommodations for the evacuees, President Roosevelt established the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in March 1942. The WRA oversaw the construction of ten relocation centers on Federally owned lands in remote areas of six western States and Arkansas, including the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. Alaskan Native residents of the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and members of other ethnic and religious groups were also relocated or interned during the course of the war.

Established in August 1942, the Minidoka Relocation Center, also known as the Hunt Site, was located on Federal lands in Jerome County, in south central Idaho. During its operation from August 1942 to October 1945, the population reached a peak of 9,397 Japanese Americans from Washington State, Oregon, and Alaska. The Center included over 33,000 acres of land with administrative and residential facilities located on approximately 950 acres. The Center had more than 600 buildings including administrative, religious, residential, educational, mess, medical, manufacturing, warehouse, security, and other structures.

Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh. Internees were housed in crude barracks and cramped quarters, and they shared communal facilities. Internees engaged in irrigated agriculture, livestock production, and light manufacturing to produce food and garments for the camp. Approximately 1,000 internees from Minidoka served in the U.S. military. Fifty-four Japanese American servicemen from Minidoka were killed in action.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic

landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of lands, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Minidoka Internment National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Minidoka Internment National Monument for the purpose of protecting the historic structures and objects of historic interest contained therein, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled “Minidoka Internment National Monument” attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal lands and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 72.75 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the structures and objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land or other Federal laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to legal authorities, shall manage the monument and shall transfer administration of the monument to the National Park Service to implement the purposes of this proclamation.

To carry out the purposes of this proclamation and to interpret the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, shall prepare a management plan for the monument within 3 years of this date.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government existing on this date. The Secretary shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that any water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, provided that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the

Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

William Clinton

Billing code 2955-01-P

Appendix B:

Analysis of Boundary Adjustment and Land Protection Criteria

As one of the provisions of Public Law 95-625, the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Congress directed that the NPS consider, as part of a planning process, what modifications of external boundaries might be necessary to carry out park purposes. Subsequent to this act, Congress also passed Public Law 101-628, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act. Section 1216 of this act directs the secretary of the interior to develop criteria to evaluate any proposed changes to the existing boundaries of individual park units. Section 1217 of the act calls for the National Park Service (NPS) to consult with affected agencies and others regarding a proposed boundary change, and to provide a cost estimate of acquisition cost, if any, related to the boundary adjustment.

The 2001 NPS *Management Policies* state that the NPS will conduct studies of potential boundary adjustments and may make boundary revisions:

- to include significant resources or opportunities for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park
- to address operational and management issues such as boundary identification by topographic or other natural features
- to protect park resources critical to fulfilling park purposes

NPS policies instruct that any recommendation to expand park boundaries be preceded by determinations that the added lands will be feasible to administer considering size, configuration, ownership, cost and other factors, and that other alternatives for management and resource protection have been considered and are not adequate.

The following is a review of the criteria for boundary adjustments as applied to the Minidoka Internment National Monument. This analysis is included as supporting documentation for alternative C (preferred alternative) of the GMP, which includes recommendations for boundary changes to the national monument. Elements of the other alternatives also call for some boundary modification as well and are noted where applicable.

Alternative C, the preferred alternative, calls for a boundary addition to the national monument encompassing four parcels of land totaling 166-180 acres. The four parcels involve three federally owned parcels and one private property.

Two of the federally owned parcels involve a 3-acre site within the national monument and a 9-acre site directly adjacent to the monument to the north along the North Side Canal. Both of these parcels are currently managed by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 has been using the 3-acre site as operations facilities. These facilities will be relocated to a site outside the national monument boundary. These 3 and 9-acres parcels are proposed for administrative transfer by the secretary of the interior from BOR to NPS management; this transfer which would require congressional legislation. The 3-acre site was formerly part of the warehouse and administrative area of the camp. The 9-acre site is adjacent to the North Side Canal and was within the boundary of the Minidoka WRA Center. The 9-acre site was open and unimproved land during the camp period and remains so today. The addition of these two BOR tracts is common to all alternatives and would be added to the national monument boundary under any management alternative. See map on page 77 for the BOR

3-acre and 9-acre sites.

Another area proposed for either secretarial transfer to NPS management and subsequent addition to the national monument boundary or withdrawal by the BLM is the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill. A secretarial transfer would require congressional legislation. The estimated size of the landfill is approximately 26 acres contained within a 40-acre parcel. This noncontiguous site is currently managed by the BLM, Shoshone District Office. This site contains important cultural resources directly related to Minidoka's occupation during World War II. This addition to the national monument is proposed in both alternatives C (preferred alternative) and D. The NPS would work with the BLM to determine the appropriate acreage for transfer to NPS management. The exact acreage involved is contingent upon making sure the entire landfill site is included in the transfer, and that the configuration of the land area involved meets the operational and management objectives of both the BLM and the NPS. 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 acres; however other cultural and natural resource values may warrant additional contiguous lands being considered and proposed for inclusion in the national monument. See map on page 69 for Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

The final parcel proposed for inclusion in the boundary of the national Monument is a privately owned parcel of 128 acres in size (See page 181). This parcel, like the others being proposed for inclusion into the national monument boundary, was part of the original camp area. This parcel includes all of camp residential blocks 21 and 22, portions of several other residential blocks, and the northern half of the camp's root cellar. The parcel also includes portions of the administrative area, the foundation piers of the main water tower, the fire station, and other features. Additionally, this parcel includes the original building from the "Farm-In-A-Day" program that was established after World War II to assist returning veterans. The "Farm-In-A-Day" program placed public lands under agricultural production, and demonstrated 'modern' agriculture technology and farming methods. This parcel is in a single ownership and the landowner is receptive to a sale of the property if a fair

price for the land and improvements can be agreed upon. 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 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 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. This addition to the national monument boundary is only recommended in alternative C, the preferred alternative. See map on page ___ for the 128 acre site.

1. Significant Resources or Opportunities for Public Enjoyment Related to the Purpose of Minidoka Internment National Monument

Each site proposed for addition to the national monument has distinct advantages for resource protection and management or public understanding and appreciation.

The 3-acre site, historically used as a warehouse and administrative area would be adaptively rehabilitated for a small visitor contact facility and the existing residence could be used for NPS administrative purposes. These actions will help preserve a significant historic structure that dates from the camp period, provide an historic and central accessible location for the public to be orientated and introduced to the national monument, and will assist the monument staff in addressing safety and security concerns by establishing an NPS on-site presence.

The 9-acre site, since it did not contain any historic uses or structures from the camp, has the opportunity to provide space for various visitor and operational needs. For example, the site can serve as overflow parking space for special events at the national monument, tour bus parking, and overflow visitor parking during peak periods. Under alternative D, this space would be extensively used for visitor education and interpretation and contain the site of the visitor center facility.

The 26-acre camp dumpsite would be a satellite site just north of the

monument. Its significance adds value to resource protection and preservation, and may provide important information to interpret the daily lives of the internees. The national monument staff, assisted by resource stewardship partners such as archeologists from area colleges and universities, other agencies, and other partners can learn much about camp life from the dump-site. As with any cultural setting, we can often learn much about people and places from what people throw away. An example at Minidoka is the thousands of Pond's cold cream jars that fill the dump-site. The people incarcerated at Minidoka mostly came from the more humid and moist climates of the Puget Sound region and Portland. The dry climate and cold winters of south-central Idaho presented a different climate condition than what people were used to, and the extent of the empty cold cream jars help to tell that story.

The 128-acre privately owned site adjacent to the north of the monument boundary is critical and essential to the implementation of the preferred alternative. It is on this tract of land that two residential barracks blocks (21 and 22) were located, along with portions of other blocks. The preferred alternative (alternative C), proposes to reestablish residential Block 22 in its original location and original building foundations. This could not be implemented without the addition of this property to the national monument. Additionally, the parcel contains the original camp fire station, and foundations of the main camp water tower. Finally, the parcel contains the "Farm-In-A-Day" property, which was a program to assist returning veterans with a sort of community "barn-raising" whereby a complete farmstead was built by hundreds of volunteers in a single day. This effort was undertaken by the local, state, and federal agencies to help demonstrate then state-of-the-art agricultural equipment and new farming techniques. This post-camp historic feature is also part of the parcel proposed for addition to the national monument and would be protected and provide an important connection to the post-camp story and agricultural economy and life of the surrounding area. The parcel owners contacted the NPS and requested consideration for being included in the national monument boundary in order to preserve the property for its historic values, both in connection to Minidoka and the pioneer agricultural aspects, as well as

the long-term incompatibility of the property due its close proximity to the national monument. Thus, a willing seller situation exists with the owners, and if added to the national monument boundary, a fair market price would be established. It is the desire of NPS that much of the irrigated cropland on the parcel should be retained as open space through continued agricultural production. This goal could be achieved through some sort of creative approach such as a life or term estate, or a sellback or leaseback with accompanying conservation easements retained by the NPS.

2. Operational and Management Issues related to Access and Boundary Identification by Topographic or other Natural Features

A formal and legal land survey of the national monument and the BOR's 3-acre and 9-acre parcels was performed by BLM. The addition of the 128-acre contiguous parcel would be easy to add to this documentation and survey, and the expanded monument boundary would be rather easy to document and potentially fence.

Coordination will be required with the managers of the North Side Canal, and their continued access to the canal has been ensured for operations and maintenance. The roadway immediately north of the canal is outside the national monument boundary and thus part and parcel to their property.

The camp dumpsite proposed for addition as a satellite site to the monument is already being managed by BLM. It may be prudent to fence off the parcel to assist property management, identification, and to separate the protection of the site from adjoining cattle grazing and other uses on adjacent BLM lands.

Regarding the 128-acre privately owned parcel proposed for addition to the national monument, the acquisition of conservation easements or other protective measures on these lands would present minimal management or operational issues to the NPS. There would be some staff time needed to monitor any easements that may be acquired in the future. However, the time and cost of easement management of these

additional parcels taken in context to the entire Reserve area would be expected to be nominal.

3. Protection of Park Resources and Fulfillment of Park Purpose

The protection of historic, scenic, open space, agricultural lands, natural habitat, and the protection of other areas represented by the proposed additions to the national monument boundary under alternative C, the referred alternative, help to fulfill the purposes of the Minidoka National Internment Monument. The future protection of the areas also assists the NPS in meeting the resource protection goals of the GMP. If these areas are added and protection of these areas is achieved, the national monument will enhance its ability to secure more of the valued historic and cultural landscape of the Minidoka site for future generations.

4. Feasibility to Administer the Lands Added through Boundary Adjustment

It is very feasible for the NPS to administer the land parcels being proposed for addition to the national monument. The total size of all three parcels is relatively small (166-180 acres). Three of the four parcels are directly adjacent to the existing monument boundary, and the remaining parcel is approximately 1 mile north. Three of the four parcels are already in federal ownership. No extensive operational commitment would be required by NPS staff to administer and manage these lands.

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 Reserve boundary would be feasible to administer.

5. Protection Alternatives Considered

Zoning and subdivision regulations of the county provide for some protection of the single private parcel proposed for addition to the national monument boundary. This land is in a general agricultural use zone that has a broad range of permitted uses. The 128-acre parcel could be subject to a wide range of possible future uses, not all necessarily compatible with the national monument. Subdivision regulations would also permit some residential building lots on the land, and would potentially result in a major change in character from the current agricultural and rural setting the area now enjoys. These local land use protections, taken alone, would not provide for the protection of agricultural and the historic lands. Also, since these lands are not now within the boundary of the national monument, that would preclude local property owners of having the option of conveying a conservation easement interest to the NPS.

6. Proposed Additions to the Park Boundary and Other Adjustments

Under alternative C (preferred alternative), approximately 166-180 acres four parcels of land, three federal and one private, would be added to the boundary of the national monument. Regarding property tax revenue implications to Jerome County, three of the parcels are already in federal ownership and are not subject to property tax. There would be some modest property tax implication to Jerome County if the 128-acre private parcel was acquired in public ownership. However, for the first five years after purchase, the federal government would compensate Jerome County under the payment in lieu of taxes provision. If a life or term estate, or lease or sellback with conservation easements is accomplished as proposed, much of the useable agricultural land on the private parcel would remain productive agricultural land and continue to contribute to the local agricultural economy. The anticipated increased visitation to the national monument would provide economic benefit to Jerome County and surrounding communities from increased sales tax revenues and benefits to the area businesses that cater to tourists.

Appendix C:

Letters for Section 7 Compliance



REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
Minidoka Internment National Monument
221 North State Street
P.O. Box 570
Hagerman, Idaho 83332-0570

February 4, 2004

Ms. Allison Beck Haas
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, ID 83709

Dear Ms. Haas:

The National Park Service is undertaking a conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process for the first General Management Plan (GMP) for the Minidoka Internment National Monument. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared concurrently with the GMP. The GMP is intended to set forth the basic management philosophy for this new unit of the National Park System and provide strategies for addressing issues and achieving identified management objectives for that unit, thus serving as a "blueprint" to guide management of natural and cultural resources and visitor use during the next 15–20 years.

This letter is to solicit input from the Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the rules for interagency cooperation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. In particular, we would like to request a list of any federally proposed or listed, threatened or endangered plant and animal species that may be present in the area affected by the proposed action.

The Monument, located in Jerome County, Idaho, consists of approximately 85 acres. Monument lands occupy portions of the following four sections: T. 8 S., R. 19 E. Sections 32 and 33, and T. 9 S., R. 19 E. Sections 4 and 5. An approximate outline of the Monument is shown on the enclosed map.

The National Park Service will continue to involve the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the project and would welcome input from your agency regarding any potential project impacts to the environment and any recommendations to mitigate those impacts.

If you require additional information about the project, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Wissenbach
Natural Resource Specialist

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho 83709



FEB 18 2004

Mike Wissenbach
Natural Resource Specialist
Minidoka Internment National Monument
221 North State Street
P.O. Box 570
Hagerman, Idaho 83332-0570

Subject: Minidoka Internment National Monument – Species List
File #970.2800, #1035.0125 SP #1-4-04-SP-223

Dear Mr. Wissenbach:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is writing in response to your request for information about the potential impacts to endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate species, or proposed critical habitat from the proposed Minidoka Internment National Monument. The Service has not identified any issues that indicate that consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, is needed for this project. This finding is based on our understanding of the nature of the project, local conditions, and/or current information indicating that no listed species are present. If you determine otherwise or require further assistance, please contact Kendra Womack of this office at (208) 685-6955. Thank you for your interest in endangered species conservation.

Sincerely,


Jeffery L. Foss, Supervisor
Snake River Fish and Wildlife Office

Glossary

Accessibility – the provision of NPS programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or makes available to those individuals the same benefits available to person without disabilities.

Acquisition — the act or process of acquiring fee title or interest other than fee title of real property (including acquisition of development rights or remainder interest).

Adaptive rehabilitation — a use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.

Archeological resource - any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Alternatives – a vision that contains a package of actions assembled to provide reasonable options for solutions to problems. Alternatives are proposed in EISs to provide the public with a variety of ways a site can be managed and developed.

Carrying capacity — the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park without degradation. Management prescriptions in the general management plan con-

ceptually describe carrying capacity.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – a publication that codifies the general and permanent rules or regulations published in the *Federal Register* by the Executive branch departments and agencies of the federal government, and which carry the force of law. The citation 36 CFR 1.1 refers to part 1, section 1, of title 36.

Constitution — the fundamental law of the United States.

Consultation – a discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis.

Cultural landscape – a geographic area, including both the cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with an historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting culture or aesthetic values. A way of seeing landscapes that emphasizes the interaction between human beings and nature over time. There are four nonmutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural resource – an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cul-

tural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places, and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

Cumulative impacts – the incremental effects of an individual project reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects in order to ascertain the overall effect on the environment. A cumulative impact assessment is a required of NEPA.

Developed area – an area managed to provide and maintain facilities (e. g., roads, campgrounds, housing) serving park managers and visitors. Includes areas where park development or intensive use may have substantially altered the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) – a draft version of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The draft is available to the public for comment for a minimum of 60 days.

Environmental Impact Statement – a detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared when a proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

Effect – the result of actions on natural and cultural resources, aesthetics, economic, social or human health and safety. Effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Used interchangeably with “impact.”

Endangered species – a species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospect for survival and production are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service makes this designation.

Executive Orders, Memoranda, or Proclamations – regulations having the force of law issued by the President of the United States

to the Executive branch of the federal government.

Federal Register – a daily publication of the National Archives and Records Administration that updates the Code of Federal Regulations, in which the public may review the regulations and legal notices issued by federal agencies. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the *Federal Register* and the date of publication (e.g., 65 FR 2984, January 19, 2000).

Final environmental impact statement (FEIS) – the document that responds to public comments on the draft environmental impact statement and may include corrections and revisions as a result of public comment.

Fire management plan – an implementation plan that details how the natural fire regimes and prescribed fires will be managed in the parks.

General Management Plan (GMP) – a plan that clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park, and serves as the basic foundation for decision making. GMPs are developed with broad public involvement and usually guide parks for 15-20 years. GMPs are accompanied by a draft and final environmental impact statement.

Historic Context – a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic property – a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in the history of American archeology, architecture, culture, engineering, or politics at the national, state, or local level.

Impact – see effect.

Impact topic – a specific category of analysis for impacts, such as

wildlife, vegetation, or historic structures. Impact topics are identified through public scoping and a determination of what aspects of the human environment would be affected in an action was implemented. An analysis of impacts for a specific topic may be required as a result of a public law or an executive order.

Impairment – an impact so severe that, in the professional judgment of a responsible NPS manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

Implementation plan – a plan that tiers off the general management plan and that specifies how one or more of the desired resources conditions, visitor experiences, or proposed action will be accomplished. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity.

Infrastructure – a general term describing public and quasi-public utilities and facilities such as roads, bridges, sewers, and sewer plants, water lines, storm drainage, powerlines, parks and recreation, public libraries, and fire stations. Can also be considered a permanent installation such as lighting, sidewalks, buildings, and water systems.

Integrity – the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Management prescriptions – a planning term referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development for each park area.

Management zone – the geographic location for implementing a management prescription.

Memorandum of Understanding – a short written statement out-

lining the terms of an agreement, transaction or contract between two or more parties.

Mission critical – something that is essential to the accomplishment of an organization's core responsibilities.

Mitigation – modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource. Examples include alternative actions that would avoid the impact that would minimize the impact by limiting the magnitude of the action that would rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring a resource, that would reduce impacts through preservation or maintenance; or that would compensate for the impact through replacement or substitution.

National park system – the sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the secretary of the interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

National Register of Historic Places – the federal listing of nationally, regionally, and locally significant properties, sites, or landscapes. Sites listed in the national register must be considered when making management decisions if an action could affect that site. Parks are to assess properties over 50 years old to determine their eligibility for nomination to the national register.

Native Americans – includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, native peoples of the Caribbean, native Hawaiians, and other native Pacific islanders.

Native American consultation – various laws, policies, and executive orders require consultation with indigenous peoples who may have traditional or contemporary interests in the lands now occupied by parks. This compliance activity is considered government-to-government consultation.

NEPA process – the objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Open space – land that is maintained for its intrinsic and/or open space value. Open space can be a feature in a cultural landscape, such as humanely maintained prairie or field, or it can be a natural area as opposed to a developed area.

Paleo-indian – the culture known to have moved into the new world during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (13,000 – 8,000 years Before Present).

Park – any one of the hundreds of areas of land and water administered as part of the national park system. The term is used interchangeably with “unit.”

Peak season – high-use times from Memorial Day to Labor Day, when most park visitation occurs.

Preservation – the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Reconstruction – the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving site,

landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location

Rehabilitation – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

Restoration – the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Public involvement – public input and participation sought in the planning for public lands and required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Comment is sought at the initial scoping and at the DEIS stages. The national monument sought an additional level of public involvement with the draft alternatives stage. Substantive comment on the DEIS must be responded to in the FEIS.

Reconstruction – the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Record of decision (ROD) – the document that states which alternative analyzed in an environmental impact statement has been selected for implementation and explains the basis for the decision. The decision is published in the *Federal Register*.

Regulations – rules or orders prescribed by federal agencies to regulate conduct, and published in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Rehabilitation – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

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Section 106 compliance – Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisor Council on Historic Preservation is to be given opportunity to comment on proposed actions.

Special park uses – as defined by the *Director's Order #53: Special Park Uses*, "A special park use is a short-term activity that takes place in a park area and: Provides a benefit to an individual, group, or organization, rather than the public at large; Requires written authorization and some degree of management control from the NPS in order to protect park resources and the public interest; Is not prohibited by law or regulation; and is neither initiated, sponsored, nor conducted by the NPS."

Special use permit – instrument issued by a superintendent to an individual or organization to allow the use of NPS-administered re-

sources or to authorize activities in 36 CFR Parts 1-7 that require a permit.

Socioeconomic analysis – the task of assessing the impact of a plan or project on a community's or region's social structure, on a community's fiscal health, or a region's economic basis, and similar socioeconomic considerations.

Soundscape (natural) – the aggregate of all the natural, nonhuman-caused sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds.

Stakeholder – an individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, people with an historic affiliation to the park, permittees, and concessioners. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

Stewardship – the cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

Strategic plan – a servicewide, five-year plan required by GPRA (5 USC 306) in which the NPS states (1) how it plans to accomplish its mission during that time, and (2) the value it expects to produce for the tax dollars expended. Similarly, each park, program, or central office has its own strategic plan, which considers the servicewide mission plus its own particular mission. Strategic plans serve as "performance agreements" with the American people.

Superintendent – the senior on-site NPS official in a park. Used interchangeably with "park superintendent" or "unit manager."

Traditionally associated peoples – may include park neighbors,

traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated. For purposes of these management policies, social/ cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units are “traditionally associated” with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park.

Traditional cultural property – a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community’s history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register.

Vision – a broad philosophical statement that describes what the parks should be with regard to the future resource conditions and human experiences.

Visitor – defined as anyone who uses a park’s interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via Internet access, library, etc.).

World War II home front – the civilian population, their activities, and sites of a country at war.

Glossary of words and terms related to the U.S. government’s wartime policy toward Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry

Alien land law – laws enacted by various Western states that prevented Asian immigrants from purchasing, owning and, in some cases, leasing land.

Assembly center – a term used by the U.S. government to describe a temporary camp that incarcerated Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Assembly centers were generally situated on fairgrounds in cities along the West Coast and were surrounded by fences, watchtowers, and armed guards. In many of these assembly centers, internees were forced to live in cramped, unsanitary, and degrading conditions, where livestock stalls were hastily converted to house internees. These assembly centers were holding facilities until the more permanent War Relocation Centers were ready for the internees.

Camp – a place where people are temporarily lodged or sheltered. Camp is the term many Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry use(d) to describe the WRA assembly centers and relocation centers.

Civil rights – the freedoms and rights that a person has as a member of a given state or country.

Concentration camp – a place where prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and political prisoners are placed under armed guards. On occasion, officials of the U.S. government used the term “concentration camp” to describe the places where Nikkei were incarcerated during World War II.

Constitutional rights – the freedoms and rights guaranteed each American citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (U.S. CWRIC) – a congressional commission charged with studying the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II. This commission made formal recommendations for an appropriate remedy.

Detainees – a word used to describe Japanese Americans and legal residents aliens of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II.

Detention – the act or state of keeping in custody or confining, especially during a period of temporary custody while awaiting trial.

Enemy alien – a national living in a country at war with that person's country. In the context of the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II, all Issei were classified as enemy aliens, regardless of age, sex, or how long they had lived in the United States. Issei were prevented from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens under the Naturalization Acts of 1790 and 1922. In 1952, the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also called the McCarran-Walter Act, allowed Issei to become U.S. citizens.

Evacuees – a word used by the War Relocation Authority to describe Japanese Americans and legal residents aliens of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II.

Evacuation – the act or state of withdrawing, departing, or vacating any place or area, especially a threatened area. During World War II, the U.S. government forcibly removed Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and forbid their return until 1945; the government used the term 'evacuation' for this process. In scholarly historical analyses, the term "evacuation" and its derivative "evacuee" are considered euphemisms for the government's treatment of Nikkei during World War II.

Exclusion – the act or state of preventing or keeping from entering a place, rejecting, barring, or putting out.

Exclusion Zone – a zone established by the Western Defense Command from which Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were excluded. This zone encompassed Military Areas #1 (western halves of Washington, Oregon, California and southern half of Arizona) and Military Area #2 (the remainder of California).

Incarceration – the act or state of being confined, shut in, or put in prison.

Incarceration camp – A term used to describe the WRA Centers, where Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were forcibly confined during World War II.

Inmate – a person confined to an institution.

Internees – a person who is interned, especially during wartime. This term has been used to define Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry who were interned and incarcerated during World War II. Legally, this term refers to the imprisonment of civilian enemy aliens during wartime.

Internment – the act or state of being detained or confined. A term referring to the imprisonment of civilian enemy aliens during wartime.

Internment camp – A camp where civilian enemy aliens are confined during wartime. Camps administered by the Justice Department.

Issei – the generation of people who were born in Japan and immigrated to the United States primarily between 1885-1924. During World War II, the majority of Issei were legal resident aliens. Direct translation is "first generation."

Japanese – of pertaining to Japan, an inhabitant or citizen of Japan.

Japanese legal resident aliens- Japanese citizens living legally in the United States. Japanese legal resident aliens did not have the right to become naturalized U.S. citizens until the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952.

Japanese Americans – American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Two thirds of those incarcerated during World War II were Japanese Americans. Sometimes Issei are referred to as Japanese Americans, since they were legally forbidden from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens but called the U.S. their home before, during, and after World War II.

Kibei – a Nisei who spent a portion of his or her pre-World War II childhood in Japan.

Nikkei – people of Japanese ancestry, including first generation immigrants (Issei), their immediate descendents (Nisei), and all later generations. In the context of the World War II, Nikkei generally refers to Japanese American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during that time.

Nisei –the first generation of people who were born in the United States. Direct translation is “second generation.”

Nonaliens – The U.S. government sometimes referred to Nisei and Japanese Americans as non-aliens, as a way of evading the fact that they were U.S. citizens.

Prisoners – a person held in custody, captivity, or a condition of forcible restraint, especially while on trial or serving a prison sentence. One deprived of freedom of action or expression.

Prison –a place or condition of confinement or forcible restraint.

Relocation – the act or state of being established in a new place.

This was the term preferred by the U.S. government referring to the act or state of forcibly removing Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and incarcerating them in WRA Centers. In scholarly historical analyses, the term “relocation” and its derivative “relocation center” are considered euphemisms for the government’s treatment of Nikkei during World War II.

Relocation Center – the term used by the U.S. government to define the places where Japanese Americans and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were forcibly confined during World War II.

Redress– to remedy, rectify, or to amend for a wrong done. Redress was used to describe the process and remedy for the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

Reparations – the act or process of repairing, making amends, or compensation. Beginning in 1990, former internees received reparations as compensation for their incarceration during World War II.

Resettlement – a term used by the War Relocation Authority to refer to the migration of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from the War Relocation Centers to areas outside the Exclusion Zone.

War Relocation Authority (WRA) – the U.S. government agency charged with administering the War Relocation Centers and their internees.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
U.S. CWRIC	U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians
EIS	Environmental impact statement
FTE	Full time equivalent
GMP	General Management Plan
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NM	National Monument
NPS	National Park Service
OSL	Oregon Short Line Railroad
POW	Prisoner of War
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WRA	War Relocation Authority

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List of Preparers

Planning Team Composition and Function

Keith Dunbar
Chief of Park Planning and Environmental Compliance, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Planning Program Oversight

Ronald James
Historian, Minidoka Internment National Monument, NPS, Hagerman, Idaho; Public Involvement and Historical Issues

Tetsuden Kashima, PhD
Professor of American Ethnic Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Neil King
Superintendent, Minidoka Internment National Monument, NPS, Hagerman, Idaho; Direct Park Management and Policy Issues

Lilly Kodama
Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Mariagnes Medrud
Retired Teacher, Boulder, Colorado; Subject Area Expert

Kazuto Mikami
Architect, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Subject

Area Expert, Architectural and Site Planning Issues

Ann Moss
Landscape Architect, Shapins Associates, Boulder, Colorado; Project Coordination, Planning Advisor, Public Involvement

Yoshitada Nakagawa
Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Lynne Nakata
Interpretive Specialist, Pacific West Region, NPS, Oakland, California; Interpretation Issues

Robert Sato
Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Rene Senos
Landscape Architect, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Project Coordination, Public Involvement, Newsletter Production, Recreation, Visual Analysis, and Site Planning Issues

Robert Sims, PhD
Professor Emeritus of History, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho; Subject Area Expert

Jim Sipes
Landscape Architect, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington;

Project Coordination, Public Involvement, Newsletter Production, Visitor Use, Socio-economic, and Site Planning Issues

Beth Takekawa

Associate Director, Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Anna Tamura

Landscape Architect, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Project Manager, Cultural Resource Issues, Lead Public Involvement, Newsletter Production, Draft GMP/EIS Writing, Layout, Design, Production, and Editing

Mike Wissenbach

Natural Resource Specialist, NPS, Hagerman, Idaho; Natural Resource Issues, Environmental Impact Statement and NEPA Compliance Coordinator

Arlene Yamada

Administrative Support Assistant, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Document Production Support

Frederick York, PhD

Regional Anthropologist, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Cultural Resource Issues, Public Involvement, Background Information on Tribal Groups

Karen Yoshitomi

Northwest Regional Director, Japanese American Citizens League, Seattle, Washington; Subject Area Expert

Consultants

Kent Bush

Curator, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Curatorial Issues

Theo K. Chargualaf

Landscape Architect, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Public Involvement Analysis, Draft GMP/EIS Layout, Design, and Production

Cassie Chinn

Program Director, Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Public Outreach

Hank Florence

Historical Architect, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Architectural Issues

Anita Hardy

IT Manager, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Graphic Design and Newsletter Production

Frank Hays

Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site, NPS, Independence, California; Park Management and Policy Issues

Deborah Kiernan

Administrative Assistant, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Public Involvement Assistance

Ints Lutens

Landscape Architect, Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Cartography

Charlene Mano

Senior Program Manager, Wing Luke Asian Museum, Seattle, Washington; Public Outreach

Allen McCoy

GIS Specialist, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Cartography

Sandy Schuster

Writer/Editor, Denver Service Center, NPS, Denver, Colorado; Editor

Cheryl Teague

Landscape Architect, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Park Planning and Compliance Issues

Stephanie Toothman, PhD

Chief of Cultural Resources, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Cultural Resource Issues

Rick Wagner

Chief, Land Resources Program, Pacific West Region, NPS, Seattle, Washington; Analysis of Lands and Boundary Modification Issues

Mark Walker

Website and Graphics Producer; Jones and Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Seattle, Washington; Web Design and Production

Bob Walsh

Landscape Architect, Shapins Associates, Boulder, Colorado; Project Assistance, Public Involvement Analysis, Cost Estimates

Other Cooperating Entities

Gail Dubrow, PhD

Professor, Urban Design and Planning, Director, Preservation Planning and Design Program, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Professor Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Planning for the Preservation of Minidoka Internment National Monument Summer Studio, Research Assistants: Liz Birkholz, Brice Maryman, Reuben McKnight, Anna O'Connell, Students: Sylvia Augustina, Amber Hadenfeldt, Josh Miller, Peter Noonan, and Amanda Roberson

Tetsuden Kashima, PhD

Professor of American Ethnic Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Internment Camps in North America: United States and Canada, Students: Cassie Ogohara, Victoria Ung, Jillian Yoshimoto

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