

Chapter 3

General Management Plan

The general management planning process was finalized for Minidoka Internment National Monument in September 2006 with a Record of Decision approved by the Pacific West Regional Director and published in the Federal Register. The following general management plan is the formal document which will guide park management and development over the next 15 to 20 years.

General Description

The general management plan emphasizes on-site education and interpretation and the extensive treatment and use of cultural resources in telling the Minidoka story. On-site education and interpretation will be accomplished through a wide range of visitor experiences, including immersion into the historic scene, interaction with a variety of educational and interpretive media and personal services, and participation in creative and self-directed activities. Off-site visitor education and interpretation will be conducted through diverse programs developed in cooperation with partners, including school districts, museums, and educational and legacy organizations and institutions.

The national monument will use various preservation techniques to protect and enhance historic resources, such as delineation, stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. These historic resources will be used for interpretive purposes to accurately and authentically convey the history and significance of the national monument. The reestablishment of a residential block in an original location and configuration will be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument, essential for understanding and appreciation of the incarceration experi-

ence and the significance of the national monument. A visitor contact facility and maintenance area will be developed at the national monument by adaptively rehabilitating existing historic buildings. There will be minimal new construction.

Implementation of the general management plan requires congressional legislation to authorize a boundary expansion to include areas where barracks historically stood in order to reestablish a complete residential block. Additionally, the NPS will require congressional legislation to transfer the camp's historic landfill, located 1 mile north of the national monument, from the Bureau of Land Management to the NPS, and two parcels of the historic camp from the Bureau of Reclamation to the NPS.

The GMP will require congressional legislation to change the name to *Minidoka National Historic Site*, to be more reflective of its historic value.

Artist's view of reestablished Block 22. Block 22 would be the cornerstone of interpretive services and facilities at the national monument. Sketch by Seth Seablom.

Management Zones

Management zones assist in determining levels of appropriate resource preservation, visitor use, and visitor facilities in each part of the national monu-

Management Zones

Minidoka Internment NM GMP

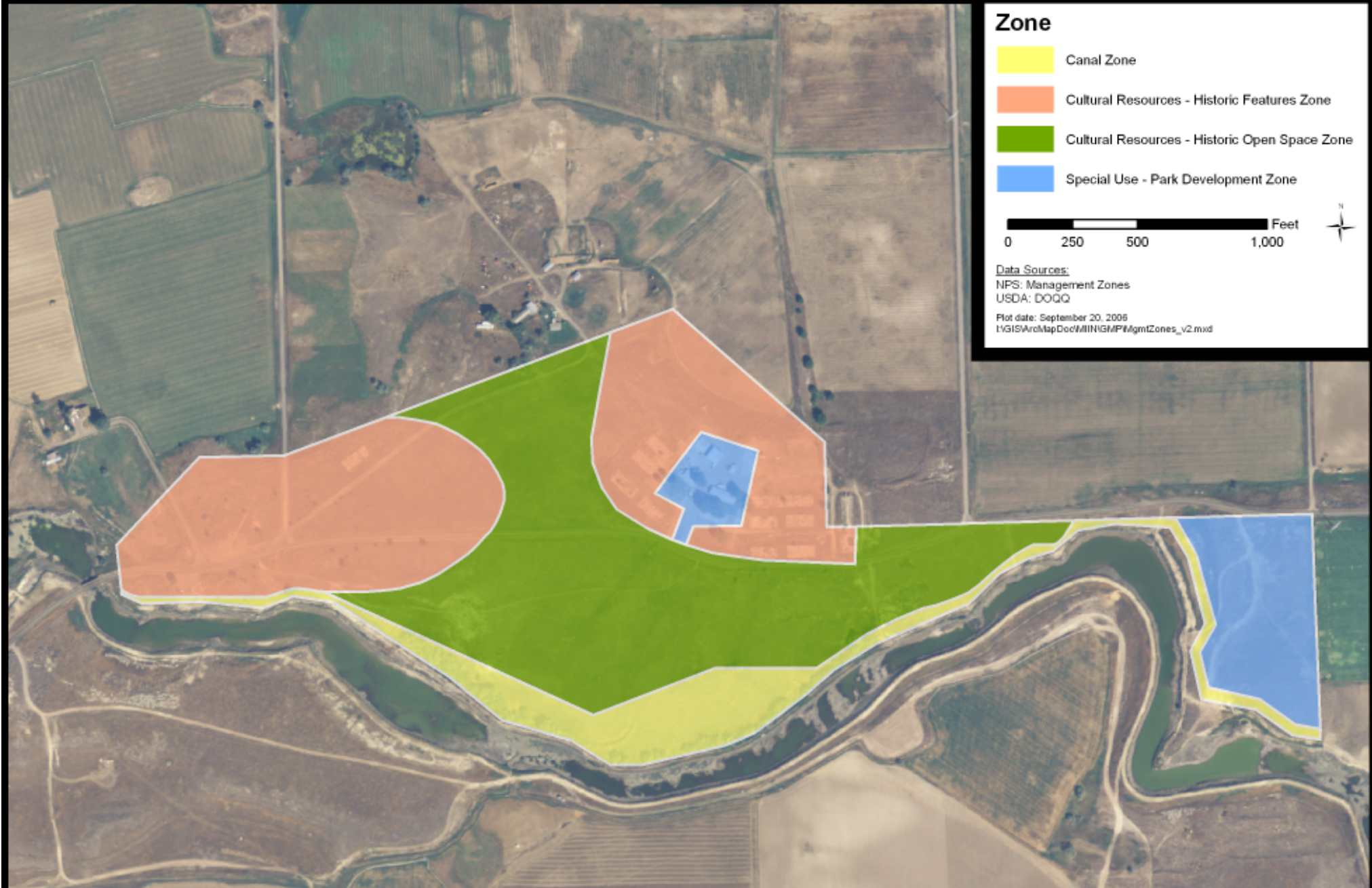


Table 1: Management Zones

Management Zone	(1) Cultural Resources-Historic Features Zone	(2) Cultural Resources-Historic Open Space Zone	(3) Special Use-Park Development Zone	(4) Canal Zone
Zone Description	This management zone contains the largest concentration of extant physical features on the historically developed areas of the site within the national monument. Features in this zone include building remnants and cultural landscape features in the entry area, the warehouse area, and the administrative and staff housing area. Six acres in the entry area, including the remnants of the military police building, reception building, entry parking lot, and entrance garden, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS will apply the historic features zone to areas recommended for transfer or acquisition, including the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill and portions of the 128-acre parcel.	Historically, the open space zone was mostly undeveloped land without buildings. Landscape features in this zone included the historic swimming hole, refuse piles, fencelines, and footpaths. Today, these landscape features remain as remnants of the historic period. Additionally, there are historic artifacts littered throughout the site. This zone is characterized by sagebrush and native grasses. Ground disturbances have occurred in this zone as a result of cattle grazing and the North Side Canal Company operations that maintain the canal. Many new fencelines traverse the area and limit circulation within the zone. The NPS will apply the historic open space zone to portions of the 128-acre parcel, which is recommended for acquisition.	This management zone includes the visitor services area and east end sites, both of which are recommended for transfer from the BOR to the NPS. Historic buildings within the visitor services area include half of a historic warehouse and two adaptively reused staff housing buildings. The NPS will recommend congressional legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the parcels from the BOR to NPS management. Facilities to support visitor needs will be developed in this zone. Additionally, this zone will include Hunt Road and all road corridors within the national monument.	This management zone encompasses the portion of the national monument that is bounded by the historic line of the perimeter fence and the boundary line with the North Side Canal Company. The canal was an important feature during the historic period for recreational activities. Former internees describe the area with mixed emotions, telling stories of fishing, swimming, and walking along the canal, as well as drownings and suicides. The canal is a significant visual and physical feature and serves as the southern boundary of the national monument.
Future Resource Conditions	The management focus in this zone will be on protecting historic structures, objects, and the cultural landscape. Treatments that can be considered in this zone are delineation, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or reconstruction as appropriate. The NPS will allow continued public use and/or adaptive reuse of historic roads, parking, and trails.	The management focus in this zone will be to protect the historic landscape, including the open character and feeling that existed during the historic period. Delineation, preservation maintenance, and limited rehabilitation will be compatible cultural landscape treatments in this zone.	The NPS will protect the historic structures and explore adaptive reuse alternatives for the three historic structures within the visitor services areas. The NPS will explore the potential for developing the east end site.	The NPS will preserve and maintain the character of the cultural landscape along the North Side Canal to the extent possible. Vegetation will be managed within the canal's zone of influence. The NPS can explore the reconstruction of the historic perimeter fence along the canal.
Education and Interpretation	The emphasis will be on self-guided and low-key interpretation with some interpretive activities and programs. Historic areas and features will be clearly identified and interpreted for their historical significance. In the entrance area, interpretation will discuss the historic features as symbols of the internment and incarceration. The loss of freedom and civil liberties will be illustrated by the military police building, reception building, sense of remoteness, and historic locations of the fence and guard tower. The contradiction of loyal citizens being imprisoned will be embodied in the honor roll. The spirit and cultural traditions of the internees will be evident in the Japanese style garden area.	Self-guided interpretation will be the approach in this area.	In this zone, the NPS will provide a place where the broader story is interpreted. Education and interpretation can be concentrated, interactive, and aimed at a diverse audience. The NPS can provide a forum for a diversity of expressions related to the camp, the broader story, and the relevance of these stories to today.	This zone will focus on interpretive themes related to the canal, such as the historic perimeter fence, sense of confinement, as well as a connection to the rich agricultural history of the area.
Visitor Experience	The NPS will provide opportunities to see and experience the historic elements of this portion of the camp. In the historic entrance area, visitors will experience a strong sense of arrival and transition experience. Opportunities for ranger-led programs and self-guided activities will be provided, as well as places for individual contemplation and reflection. Interpretive media will be carefully designed to be compatible with the historic setting.	Opportunities and places for individual contemplation and personal reflection will be offered in this area.	This zone will provide a place for intensive visitor contact and on-site interpretation. Additionally, the NPS can provide a place to observe and interpret the full viewshed of the camp, including the extents of the historic residential housing blocks and the outlying open and expansive high desert environment.	Visitors will experience a visual and/or physical connection to the North Side Canal. The North Side Canal's flowing water can provide a connection to the natural environment and a sense of solitude.
Appropriate Types of Facilities	Interpretive waysides, historic trails, and portions of the historic circulation system for contemporary use will be appropriate in this zone. Commemorative features can be included but will have to be carefully designed to minimize intrusion on the historic scene.	Only minimal development will be acceptable in this zone. Facilities that will be appropriate include interpretive waysides, seating, and new and rehabilitated historic trails.	A range of visitor and administrative facilities can be appropriate in this zone; either by adaptively reusing historic buildings or new construction. Visitor facilities can include an orientation station, interpretive and educational exhibits, research facilities, library, book sales, classrooms, commemorative features, theater and/or studios. Administrative facilities can include offices, housing, maintenance, and curatorial storage. Additionally, roads, parking, and trails can be developed in this zone.	Facilities in this zone can include new trails along the historic perimeter fence, wayside exhibits, and viewing areas.

ment. Management zones vary according to the resources and conditions that exist within the park and the type of visitor experiences that are desired in each area. Management objectives can differ from zone to zone, depending on the types and condition of resources that exist there.

The general management plan includes the following four management zones: (1) historic features zone, (2) historic open space zone, (3) park development zone, and (4) canal zone. Collectively, these management zones provide the basic framework for the plan's actions.

In addition, the NPS will apply management zones to any lands that will be added to the national monument, contingent upon a willing seller and authorizing legislation. Properties that adjacent to the national monument, which were part of the historic camp, will be zoned historic features zone and historic open space zone. The camp's historic landfill, recommended for transfer from the BLM to the NPS, will be zoned historic features zone for its archeological value.



A walking tour of the national monument during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

Cultural Resource Management

NPS will manage the national monument as a cultural landscape related to the WWII internment and incarceration of Nikkei between 1942 and 1945. Comprehensive cultural resource management practices will include the stewardship, protection, and preservation of historic elements such as landscape features, structures, buildings, and remnants of the historic circulation system. Research will continue to identify, evaluate, and document information related to Minidoka. Appropriate treatments for the cultural landscape are based on broad public support for the accurate depiction of living conditions in the camp, and more importantly, historic features that demonstrated confinement and loss of freedom, as well as features that reveal the Nikkei's responses to confinement. Under the general management plan, the NPS will acquire and return original historic residential buildings to the site to reestablish a representative historic residential block for resource protection and visitor understanding and appreciation.

The NPS will protect and preserve cultural resources through a variety of cultural resource strategies, including rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive rehabilitation. (Since 2001, the NPS has conducted a cultural landscape inventory, archeological studies including a survey of the site, an excavation and survey of the entrance area, a survey of the his-

Cultural Resource Treatments:

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 on 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.

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

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 that 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 removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing 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.

toric Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, and a historic resource study.)

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

Cultural Landscape

Cultural landscape treatments will vary depending on the condition and significance of historic features; treatments can include stabilization, delineation,



Tour of the garden area during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

tion, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Additional research of historic features will be necessary.

Historically, the entry area acted as a threshold between freedom and confinement. The guard tower, flagpole, barbed wire fence, small signs, stone military police building, stone reception building, entry gate, honor roll, pathways, and garden will be depicted through specific treatments, such as delineation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. This will be done to establish their former physical presence and to contribute to the public's understanding, knowledge, and experience of the site. Together, these features are of extraordinary importance to the public as symbols of confinement, patriotism, and cultural responses to the incarceration of Nikkei at Minidoka. These features are directly tied to the significance statements and interpretive themes for the national monument. The public has been outspoken about the need for cultural resource treatments of these features, as interpretation alone cannot convey the physical fabric, feeling, and meaning of these features to the visiting public.

Only four features will 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. Historical information about their locations, materials, and design has been initially obtained through archeological investigations and historic photo-



This artist's conceptual sketch depicts a special commemorative event, that might be held in the future, after park development, and following yet to be determined management actions designed to address conflicts between park visitors and vehicular through traffic. Such special events would be conducted only with the close coordination and cooperation of the community, to ensure that local residents will have minimal inconvenience and interruptions to their daily life patterns. This plan does not propose to close or alter Hunt Road. Any proposal to alter the traffic patterns on Hunt Road will be considered and analyzed during a formal transportation study that will be conducted through an open public planning process in future years, yet to be scheduled. The purpose of this sketch is to illustrate various cultural resource treatments of significant historic features and potential visitor experiences of the entrance area. Sketch by Seth Seablom.

graphs. Historical information is most complete for the honor roll; and the honor roll has been identified by the unanimous public as a feature that merits reconstruction.

More research will be necessary to provide sufficient data for reconstruction or rehabilitation of any historic feature. The recommended additional studies will assist the national monument in identi-

fying the most appropriate treatment for each individual feature, while also considering that each feature is important to the cultural landscape as a whole. These studies include a Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Structures Report, Historic Resource Study, and Resource Stewardship Plan.

These studies will assist the NPS to develop a proposal for reconstruction of these features (honor



Marge Nishikawa, a former Minidoka internee, visiting the site during the Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

roll, guard tower, flagpole, and fence) as interpretive exhibits that addresses the requirements of NPS Management Policies 5.3.5.2.4 “Reconstruction of Obliterated Landscapes” and 5.3.5.4.4 “Reconstruction of Missing Structures.” The NPS will submit the proposal to the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for comment per Section 106 of NHPA, and to the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, for review and approval by the Director of the NPS. The sentiments expressed by former Minidoka internees echo those heard in the planning for Manzanar National Historic Site that led to the Director of the NPS’s approval for reconstruction of the perimeter fence and guard tower.

Building footprints, foundation piers, and concrete pads in the historic features zone will be marked and delineated for visitor understanding and cultural resource protection. The swimming hole will be delineated to illustrate recreational activities as well as some of the tragedies within the camp. All or portions of the historic perimeter barbed wire fence will be reconstructed along the North Side Canal in its original location.

Vegetation will be managed and restored to the historic character of the open spaces throughout the site. Interpretation and selective restoration will highlight the open, stark, barren landscape first encountered by the internees, as well as the internees’ responses to this landscape.

Historic roads will be maintained and selectively rehabilitated for national monument use. The historic parking area at the entry will be maintained. Historic pathways will be excavated and rehabilitated for adaptive rehabilitation and/or integration into a pedestrian circulation system, as feasible.

Large and small historic structures and features that were part of the day-to-day experiences within the camp will be reestablished and rehabilitated.

Historic Buildings and Structures

The NPS will rehabilitate and adaptively rehabilitate historic buildings in the park development zone, including half of a remaining warehouse and two former staff housing buildings in the visitor services area. The warehouse will be adaptively rehabilitated as a visitor orientation facility with interpretive and educational media. The national monument’s use of these buildings will establish a permanent year-round presence at the site.

The root cellar will be partially restored. It will be interpreted as a significant historic structure related to agricultural and land development work performed by internees, food consumption in the camp’s mess halls, and as part of the agricultural legacy of the camp era.



Restoring a rock feature in the entrance area. June 2002. NPS Photo.

Barracks Block

A complete barracks block will be reestablished in an original barracks block location utilizing historic residential buildings returned to the site. Reestablishment 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 the planning process have repeatedly identified barracks as the most important buildings to accurately convey the Minidoka story. Historically, the camp experiences of some 13,000 internees were situated in the residential areas where families lived in cramped quarters and shared communal facilities. Barracks were not only homes for the internees but were also physical reminders of war-time, the injustice of their incarceration, and the emotionally and physically dif-



IFARM volunteer welcoming visitors to the IFARM during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2003. NPS Photo.

ficult living conditions in which the internees resided. As such, the NPS has determined that barrack buildings are “essential to public understanding of the park’s cultural associations.” The NPS has responded to these strong public sentiments by calling for the reestablishment of an historic barracks block to an original historic site.

The barracks block will provide a wide variety of visitor experiences. These visitor experiences will include immersion into the historic scene, seeing and experiencing the internees’ living conditions and historic landscape firsthand, and learning about the interpretive themes through a variety of interactive media. The reestablished barracks block will recapture the sense of residential life, evoke the day-to-day experiences of the internees, and will educate the public about the internees’ mass removal and incarceration at Minidoka. Additionally, it will provide a unique and authentic setting for interactive and comprehensive educational programs related to the national monument’s primary interpretive themes. Within one of the barracks, some rooms can be sparingly furnished with army cots, just as the internees first encountered their new homes. Other rooms can accurately depict how internees modified their rooms into livable spaces. One barrack can be adaptively rehabilitated to house interpretive programs, interactive exhibits and a theater. Another barrack can include classroom space for ranger-led educational programs



Mrs. Eizo Nishi in her improved barrack room. December 9, 1942. Photographer: Francis Stewart. Permission of University of Washington.



Historic cots inside the restored Minidoka barrack at the IFARM. June 2004. NPS Photo.

based on the primary interpretive themes. Another barrack can be adaptively rehabilitated for other park functions, such as curatorial and research space. It is projected that approximately 4 of the 12 barrack buildings will be utilized by the national monument in one form or another. The remaining 8 structures are intended to have exterior preservation only and will serve as outdoor exhibits or facades to complete the historic spatial configuration of the barracks block. In the event that all 12 barracks and associated buildings can not be acquired

and brought to the site, their locations will be delineated or partial restoration will be considered. 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.

Today, historic barrack buildings are used by local farmers and are found throughout the local landscape. It must be noted that all of the barracks



Internees line up for food in the mess hall. Circa 1944. National Archives.

buildings were moved off their original locations after the closure of the camp to farmsteads and various institutions. Barracks, in their current locations on private farmsteads, retain various states of historical integrity. These buildings have been used as sheds, horse stalls, storage units, and houses by area farmers. In their current locations, deterioration from the elements and use will only continue in the future.

It is anticipated that these barracks will be either donated to the national monument or purchased by the NPS for nominal fees. Only those barracks that are in fair to excellent condition will be considered for relocation back to their authentic historical locations. Several local landowners have already contacted the national monument about donating their historic barrack buildings; however the national monument cannot proceed with the donation process without additional cultural resources studies, and the land acquisition recommended under the general management plan. The national monument will initiate the process of identifying, inventorying, and assessing barracks buildings for donation or purchase.

The reestablishment 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). The 600 barracks buildings at Minidoka were constructed from the same set of blueprints and built at the same time; and it is not practical or necessary to investigate each building's exact location within the 950 acre historic camp. The place-

ment of barracks in an original block location and configuration will be directed by an analysis of historic maps, photographs, and archeological evidence. Reestablishing a historic barracks block in an original block location will ensure the long-term preservation of these buildings for visitor education and interpretation. Management Policy 5.3.5.4.5 states that "a nationally significant historic structure may be moved only if: it cannot practically be preserved on its present site, or the move constitutes a return to a previous historic location, and the previous move and present location are not important to the structure's significance...." This plan meets these conditions.

Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization for a boundary change. This additional land will be managed according to the historic features zone and historic open space zone prescriptions.

Off-site Historic Features

Where feasible, the NPS will develop cooperative strategies to protect off-site historic structures and features.

Archeology

Archeological projects, such as surveys and excavations, will be conducted to learn more about the site. Archeological projects will assist in the identification and long-term protection of archeological features. Artifacts and archeological features will



Barracks located on the 128-acre parcel north of the monument. June 2002. NPS Photo.



Artifacts saved by former Minidoka internees. June 2004. NPS Photo.



A doll that accompanied an internee to Minidoka during World War II returns to Minidoka during the Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.

be protected and used for educational and interpretive purposes.

Oral Histories

The NPS will 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. Oral histories of former internees and individuals associated with Minidoka will be conducted and collected in an expeditious manner through partnerships with legacy and historical organizations, such as the Denso Project in Seattle, Washington. Oral histories will be a vital component to both on-site and off-site interpretive and educational programs. (The NPS and the Denso Project entered into a cooperative agreement for the collection of oral histories in 2003. Through this agreement, the Denso Project has conducted six oral interviews with plans for additional oral interviews forthcoming.)

Collections

The NPS will develop a scope of collections statement for the national monument in coordination with partner institutions and NPS units. The NPS will promote the care, collection, curation, and access to a wide range of artifacts and memorabilia. Collections entrusted in NPS care will meet NPS professional standards. (An interim scope of collections plan was approved in 2004.)

The NPS will complete a collaborative museum management plan for collections management with

other southern Idaho NPS units to develop and operate a joint museum management program. The development of the national monument collections strategy will also take into consideration the collections and curatorial needs of the other NPS units in southern Idaho, ensuring the proper care and management of several valued park collections.

Partnership efforts will be explored for off-site storage of collections, while limited on-site storage and exhibit space will house artifacts for rotating exhibits. The NPS may consider options for collections and family items to be on loan to NPS in order for former internee families and communities to maintain connections and accessibility to collection items. All storage will need to fulfill curatorial requirements outlined in NPS standards.

Education and Interpretation

The NPS will increase awareness of the national monument's existence and significance and will connect the national monument site and its history to related sites and programs through education and outreach.

Stories of Minidoka will be told through the voices of former internees, their families, and others who shared the experience. The NPS will work in coalition with former internees and their families to understand the impacts of and place emphasis on the people who were interned and incarcerated as well as affected communities. A primary goal of the na-

tional monument will be to promote public understanding of the legacy and relevance of Minidoka to dynamic contemporary and future civil and constitutional rights issues.

The NPS will provide diverse on-site educational, interpretive, and research opportunities that focus on the primary interpretive themes of the national monument. Off-site opportunities will be developed in partnership with others. The breadth and depth of education and outreach programs will be responsive to the overwhelming public expectations that the primary purpose of the national monument is education. (The NPS and the Wing Luke Asian Museum entered into a cooperative agreement for outreach and education in 2002. The Wing Luke Asian Museum assisted with outreach during the general management planning process. NPS staff has begun conducting educational programs about Minidoka at the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument visitor center.)

The NPS also acknowledges there is a body of controversial thought and information that is often in direct conflict with much of what recognized scholars accept as historically accurate in the depiction of the internment and incarceration story. While those materials remain contentious and can be divisive, they will not be ignored. NPS will encourage visitors to conduct their own research for the facts.

On-site Programs

Visitors will be provided with opportunities to participate in ranger-led and self-guided exploratory

experiences associated with exhibits, collections, research, interpretive and educational programs, and activities. Education and interpretation will be accomplished through immersion into the historic scene. The focal points at the site will be the entry area, open space adjacent to the North Side Canal, historic buildings, and the reestablished residential block.

The entry area will provide a strong sense of arrival, where visitors can begin to recognize and understand the loss of freedom experience by the Nikkei when they entered Minidoka. The area will serve as a threshold between freedom and justice on the outside to internment and incarceration on the inside, just as it did during the historic period. The delineated and or reconstructed features at the entry, such as the guard tower, fence, entry gate, and military police building, will be interpreted as symbols of confinement. The garden area and honor roll will acknowledge and convey how internees used Nikkei culture to express their loyalty and commitment as American citizens. Visitors can begin to understand the diversity of impacts experienced by the internees as well as the diversity of internees' responses to the internment and incarceration. Visitors will also begin to understand the significance of the historic features in the entry area and relate these features to the violation of Constitutional rights.

The use of historically accurate buildings, features, and their site context will provide visitors with an opportunity to experience a high level of interest in

living conditions associated with the historic period. The reestablished residential block will be the core educational and interpretive area, complete with interactive exhibits and educational programs. Visitors will be encouraged to participate in creative activities such as writing, creating exhibits, theater, and other forms of self-expression related to the site. A searchable database of those who were incarcerated or affiliated with Minidoka will be developed. The residential block will also

provide an interpretive link to understanding the physical extent of the camp.

The historic open space will provide a contemplative setting with restored historic pathways and the historic perimeter fence, along with interpretive trails and waysides that will allow for self-guided exploration. The historic open space will provide a sense of openness that was apparent during the historic period.



Buddhist funeral ceremony for fallen Minidoka soldiers. Circa 1944. National Archives.

The national monument will maintain existing commemorative waysides at the entry, including the National Register of Historic Places and Idaho Centennial commemorative area. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei memorial on the east end site.

Off-site Programs

The NPS will develop strong off-site educational, interpretive, and outreach programs through partnerships. Off-site education will allow the interpretive themes to be taught and learned in diverse geographic locations and demographic settings. Also, off-site education can encourage higher visitation to the national monument.

Collaboration with local and regional, organizations, institutions, universities, and other NPS sites will be integral to the success of off-site educational and interpretive programs. The NPS will develop educational materials, including web-based programs, on the internment and incarceration story for implementation in to the curriculum of various educational institutions. The educational curriculum will use personal accounts and oral histories as integral components to educational programs. Teacher training will promote these programs to a wide audience of students.

Off-site locations will be selected to assist with outreach and education in areas directly related to Minidoka, such as at Manzanar National Historic Site and in Seattle, Portland, and along the routes to Minidoka. Exhibits can be in designated muse-

ums or partnering locations. The NPS will use a wide range of advanced technology media for interpretation, which can include presenting the story through virtual learning, interactive exhibits, and databases of internees and their descendents. The NPS can develop a real time media program at an off-site location, featuring a webcam on the Minidoka site.

Building coalitions with former internees and their descendents will assist in accurate interpretation about the culture of the internees. Similarly, the NPS will seek to build coalitions with communities and individuals that were associated with Minidoka but not incarcerated.

Visitor Facilities

The NPS will provide visitor facilities and educational opportunities for year-round visitation to the national monument. A comprehensive range of educational opportunities for on-site self-exploration and programmed interpretive activities will be provided at Minidoka. Passive recreation will be allowed within the national monument, such as walking, biking, picnicking, and photography. Off-site visitor educational facilities within the region and nationally will complement efforts at the national monument. Both on-site and off-site services and facilities will be developed in cooperation with partners. The NPS will provide new directional signage for pedestrian orientation and way-finding on-site.



Commemorative area with plaques at Minidoka. June 2004. NPS Photo.

On-site Facilities

The interiors of historic buildings will be adaptively rehabilitated in the park development zone for visitor contact and orientation as well as education and interpretation. Restroom facilities will be provided to accommodate year-round visitation. The warehouse building will be restored as feasible. The NPS will incorporate the principles of sustainable and universal design into all facilities and operations.

On NPS property adjacent to the North Side Canal, the NPS will provide views to the canal, develop strategies to provide limited public access to the canal property, and interpret the canal's historical significance.

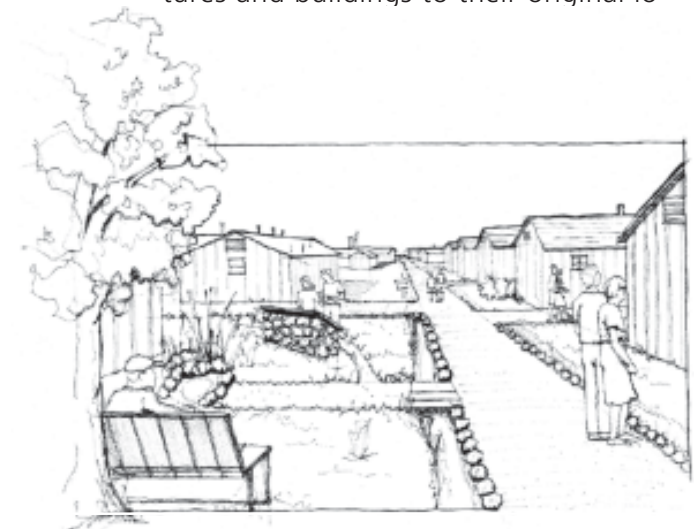
On the east end site to be acquired, an interpre-

tive overlook of the North Side Canal will be established, and overflow parking for buses and special events will be accommodated. The NPS will hold the east end site for a variety of potential future administrative, interpretive and park uses, including working with partners to establish a new memorial.

Off-site Facilities

Directional signage along Interstate 84 and U.S. 93, boundary markers along the national monument's perimeter, and interpretive waysides will be constructed to inform visitors about the location, extent, history, and significance of the national monument. Waysides on non-NPS land will need cooperation and coordination by public and private landowners.

The NPS will acquire and repatriate historic structures and buildings to their original lo-



Schematic drawing of the demonstration block. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

cation where feasible. Pending a boundary expansion, a residential block will be reestablished and used as an integral component to the national monument's interpretive and educational programs. Buildings within the reestablished residential block can also be used for other park uses. Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization of a boundary change for the national monument. If a boundary change is not authorized, then the NPS will acquire and relocate historic structures and buildings to the east end site.

Natural Resource Management

Natural resource management will be designed to minimize conflicts with protection of on-site cultural resources and landscapes.



Schematic drawing of interpretive facilities in the park development zone on the 9-acre parcel. An historic residential barrack building could be used as an outdoor exhibit. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

The NPS will utilize best management practices to prevent excessive run-off and soil erosion.

The NPS will develop a program to identify potential contaminants and environmental degradation resulting from historic uses. Contaminants will be removed and affected areas will be remediated to eliminate continued degradation.

Noxious weeds will be controlled in cooperation with the Northside Tri-Counties Cooperative Weed Management Area. Vegetation will be managed to minimize or eliminate undesirable exotic plant species. In the historic open spaces, vegetation will be rehabilitated and managed to be consistent with patterns of vegetation during the historic period.

The NPS will ensure that fires are suppressed as necessary to protect cultural features of the national monument.



A NPS ranger providing information to visitors during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo.

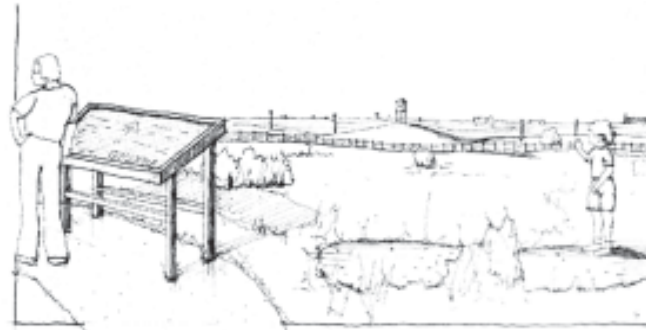


Schematic drawing of interpretive walkways in the historic open space zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

Scenic Resource Management

Historic views to the North Side Canal from within the national monument will be preserved and restored, as feasible. Scenic viewing areas and interpretive overlooks along the northern boundary of the site and within the east end site will be developed to provide panoramic views of the physical extent of the historic residential areas. An authorized boundary change will include portions of the historic residential area, providing visitors with enhanced scenic resources and the ability to understand the extent and scale of the developed camp.

The NPS will collaborate with neighboring landowners to assist in the protection of historically significant distant views to the surrounding areas.



Schematic drawing of an interpretive overlook in the historic open space zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

Partnerships and Outreach

Funding will be directed to establishing and supporting strong partnerships. Partnership activities will include the collection of oral histories and historic objects and the development of interpretive and educational programs and materials focused on the interpretive themes. The NPS will develop strategies to include the incarceration story and its significance in educational curriculums at a local, regional, and national level. Additional funding opportunities will be pursued to continue and augment research projects. The NPS will build partnerships and cooperative agreements in areas of outreach, education, and interpretation.

Partnerships can include school districts, historical societies, friends groups, tourism bureaus, museums, organizations, civil liberties organizations, international organizations, and institutions of higher education and others. There will be a special em-



Schematic drawing of interpretive exhibits that could be located in the park development zone. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

phasis on cultivating partnership with organizations related to the story of internment and incarceration of Nikkei during WWII.

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

Access, Circulation, and Parking

Parking, vehicular access, and circulation will be modified to accommodate increased visitor services; however, pedestrian use will be emphasized.

The NPS will conduct a comprehensive transportation study, in cooperation with local, regional, and state entities to identify safety and circulation issues. The NPS will work with neighboring land-



Schematic drawing of a non-historic fence used to define the boundaries of the national monument site. Drawing by Amanda Roberson. 2003.

owners and the Hillsdale Highway District to develop recommendations that will address concerns about the national monument's impacts on local traffic and concern for visitor safety. This transportation study may also consider rerouting the section of Hunt Road that traverses the national monument. A shuttle service during peak season will also be considered. Based on the findings of this study, the NPS will propose solutions to resolve pedestrian and vehicular access and circulation issues for public and private purposes.

Roads and Parking

On-site vehicular access will be directed to specific interpretive locations within the national monument.

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

Parking areas will be provided near key locations throughout the national monument. The site planning process will determine location, size, and layout of parking areas. Parking at the entry area will be limited. Alternative locations will be considered near the entry area for parking; they will be designed to minimize impacts and intrusion to the historic setting. Adequate parking will be developed to service the visitor contact/orientation facility in the adaptively rehabilitated warehouse area. This parking will service the reestablished residential block and visitor interpretive facilities.

Overflow parking for special events and a small parking area to service an interpretive and scenic overlook will be provided on the east end site.

Pedestrian Oriented Circulation

The NPS will rehabilitate and use historic pathways and develop new interpretive trails to link key resource areas and viewpoints. A pedestrian interpretive trail will be developed along the reconstructed historic fence adjacent to the North Side Canal. Interpretive waysides will be included in the trail system. The NPS will restore circulation patterns in and around the residential block, which will be included as part of a proposed boundary expansion.

Land Protection and Boundaries

The GMP recommends that legislation authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer and/or acquire the following properties: the Bureau of Reclamation's 2.31-acre visitor services area and 7.87-acre east end site, the Bureau of Land Management's 26-acre historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, the 128-acre property adjacent to the northern boundary of the national monument, and, as necessary, to exchange one-half of the extant root cellar for an existing irrigation lateral.

The NPS will work in cooperation with the BLM to preserve the historic 26-acre Minidoka landfill site.

Implementation of the GMP will require that legislation authorize the Secretary of the Interior to administratively transfer the historic Minidoka Relocation Center landfill, from the BLM to NPS, and subsequent inclusion into the national monument. The NPS will 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 historic 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 historic 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 will not exceed 80 acres, or two quarter quarter sections.

Implementation of the GMP will require congressional legislation to expand the national monument boundaries to acquire land where one or more historic barracks blocks stood during the period of significance, contingent upon a willing seller. The 128-acre area proposed for addition to the national monument is denoted on page [181](#). Resources in this addition include the physical locations of residential Blocks 21 and 22 and portions of five other blocks. 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 #2. The area also includes the "Farm-in-a-Day" project, which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and represents an important connection between

the camp, how the land parcels were treated following the decommission of the camp, and the development of agriculture in southern Idaho. Additionally, the “Farm-in-a-Day” project was a significant historical event that marked a cooperative effort between the local community, state and federal government, and the private agricultural industry to establish and demonstrate modern agricultural techniques and equipment. Furthermore, this property is immediately adjacent to the national monument, with historic buildings a few yards from the northern boundary. Because it is near the national monument, this site is an inherent attraction to visitors and this will only increase as development and visitor use increased. These physical factors constitute an innate conflict that must be addressed. Visitor trespass is a serious concern as well as the long-term preservation of these historic structures, which can be best resolved through boundary expansion. The property owners have expressed their desire to have the NPS acquire the parcel to remediate these issues and to preserve the historic values.

The addition of the 128-acre site may address through-traffic issues and concerns. As the focal point for visitor education and interpretation, most visitor traffic will be diverted to the parking lot in the visitor services area, where visitors will then explore the national monument on foot. By concentrating visitor facilities away from Hunt Road, and clearly defining visitor parking areas, vehicle congestion will be minimized and allow for continued through-traffic.

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 Relocation Center landfill is added to the national monument, it would be zoned in the historic features zone.

The NPS will clearly define all national monument boundaries to prohibit trespassing on private property. (In 2003, the NPS contracted with the BLM, Cadastral Survey, to conduct a formal lands survey to establish the legal boundaries of the national monument. Land survey monuments were placed to denote the boundary-line.)

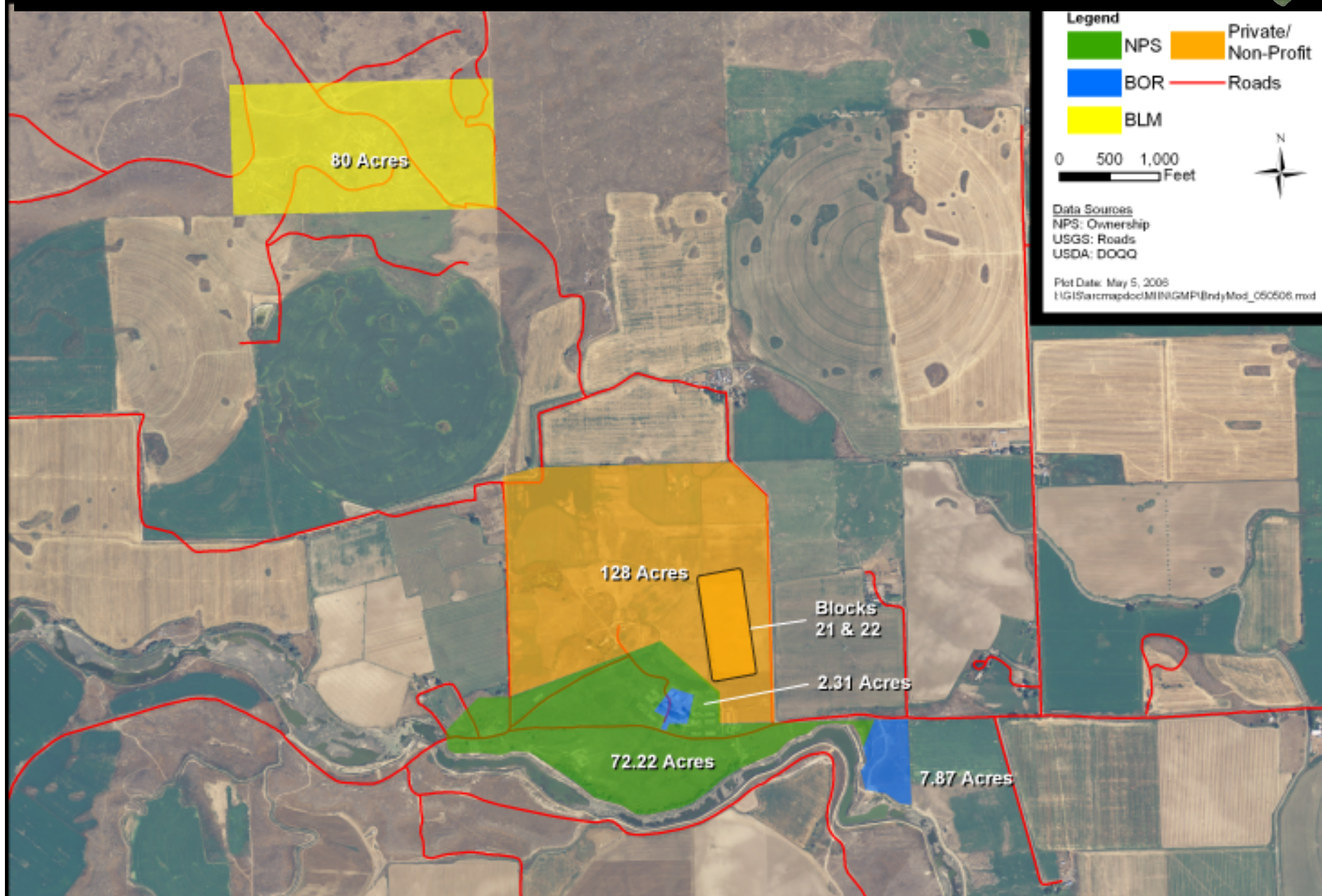
The NPS will work cooperatively with national monument neighbors and local government about boundary and land protection issues and will encourage the protection of historic open space and agricultural character of the area surrounding the national monument. The NPS will also work in cooperation with the North Side Canal Company to address safety issues along the canal. A request will be initiated in collaboration with Jerome County for the inclusion of Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.



“Farm-in-a-Day” property, located on the site of the camp’s water tower #2, firehouse, and sewage treatment facility. 2001. NPS Photo.

Boundary Modifications

Minidoka Internment NM General Management Plan



Map Prepared by: Pacific West Region - Park Planning

Carrying Capacity

As the number of visitors to parks within the national park system has increased over the years, so to, has concern that too many visitors may have a negative impact on both the visitor experience and the resources of a specific site. The NPS recognized that there was a conflict between their efforts to encourage people to use the parks and efforts to protect park resources while providing a quality experience for visitors. This concern led the NPS to focus on the concept of carrying capacity, which is the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource protection and visitor experience conditions in the park. To make sure that visitation does not impair resources and compromise visitor experience, NPS is required by law to determine carrying capacity. This determination is based on the purpose, significance, and desired future conditions unique to the national monument.

There are three major components of carrying capacity: physical capacity (e.g. parking spaces, facility space, road capacity); visitor experience (such as congestion at visitor facilities, opportunities for solitude); and resources (including cultural and natural resources). The carrying capacity in a given area can be exceeded for any of these components, which will trigger management action.

It is important to recognize that the national monument is a newly established unit of the national park system, and therefore does not have

historical visitor use data. The completion of a Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) study for the national monument, once some implementation has proceeded (approximately 3-5 years) should provide the guidance needed to make informed management decisions about the future allocation of resources. It is intended that the identification of desired resource conditions and indicators for each management zone included in this plan will assist the VERP process. If the time frame for making decisions is insufficient to allow the application of a carrying capacity planning process, then the superintendent must make decisions based on the best available scientific and other information. In either case, such planning must be accompanied by appropriate environmental impact analysis, in accordance with Director's Order #12.

The general management plan for Minidoka Internment National Monument determines the desired resource and visitor experience conditions that are the foundation for carrying capacity analysis and decision-making. Additionally, it sets initial physical capacities, expressed in ranges. At this level of planning, carrying capacity is defined by the alternative prescriptions for levels of development and desired visitor experiences for that particular alternative or management zone. A VERP study will develop capacities for visitor experience, resources, and more refined physical capacities.

Under the GMP, the national monument will be able to accommodate a substantially greater num-



Hero Shiosaki, a Nisei veteran, volunteering at the I-FARM. 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©



Visitors at the IFARM. 2004. Courtesy of Cliff and Jean Dickey ©

Visitors in the entrance garden during the Minidoka Pilgrimage. June 2004. NPS Photo. (Opposite Page)

ber of visitors to the site because of an increase in facilities, services, and on-site staffing. Visitors are projected to be involved in a wide range of activities on-site. The NPS will establish a monitoring system and conduct a Visitor Experience Resource Protection (VERP) study to understand and develop carrying capacities for visitor experience and resource protection. It is estimated that 80,000 people could visit the national monument per year under the full implementation of the GMP or an average of approximately 225 people per day with higher numbers expected during peak season.

Carrying Capacity by Management Zone

Historic Features Zone

The number of parking spaces (8-12) in the entrance area will effectively limit the number of visitors. However, the concentration of enhanced cultural features in this area, such as the honor roll and garden, will encourage visitation.

Under the GMP, 128 acres of the historic landscape will be added to the national monument and will be zoned in the historic features and open space zone. A reestablished block will be the cornerstone of interpretation at the national monument and will encompass approximately 4,000-5,000 square feet for visitor facilities. The physical size of the visitor facilities will assist in determining carrying capacity along with monitoring and analyzing visitor experience and resource protection capacities in a VERP framework.

Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include the observation of crowding at key historic features and early evidence of resource degradation at one or more sites. Key historic features include the entrance area resources, the relocated historic barracks block, and the farm-in-a-day historic buildings. One specific indicator will be the observation of crowding and evidence of wear to interpretive exhibits and other media at the barracks block, which will serve as the primary interpretive area.

Historic Open Space Zone

Trail systems will navigate visitors through the historic open space zone, thereby limiting movement and maintaining the open space character. It is not anticipated that the number of visitors in this zone will have a detrimental impact on resources in this area. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include observations of trampling or damage to native and historic vegetation and establishment of social trails outside formally established trails.

Park Development Zone

Visitor and administrative facilities will be constructed in adaptively rehabilitated historic buildings in the visitor services area in the park development zone. The visitor contact function will be in the adaptively rehabilitated historic warehouse, encompassing approximately 2,000-2,500 square feet. Parking in the visitor services area will serve the adaptively rehabilitated warehouse and demon-

stration block with approximately 20-40 parking spaces. Overflow parking will be accommodated on the east end site. These physical capacities will assist in determining the number of visitors that can be accommodated at any one time. This zone is specifically sited where there are limited significant historic resources, thereby minimizing negative impacts to existing resources. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include the observation of crowding at visitor interpretive areas and adjacent parking area.

Canal Zone

Physical access to the canal may be limited due to safety concerns thereby mediating carrying capacity issues. Indicators for approaching carrying capacity limits for resources and visitor experience in this zone include observation of trampling or damage to native and historic vegetation and establishment of social trails outside formally established trails.



Park Operations and Management

Visitor services will be provided, primarily on-site. Implementation of the plan will require congressional legislation to authorize a name change and designation from *Minidoka Internment National Monument* to *Minidoka National Historic Site*.

The NPS will seek out a variety of funding sources for capital development costs.

Visitors will not be charged an entrance fee; however, some fees can be charged for special services.

The NPS will relocate the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 operational facilities in the 2.31-acre visitor services area to a new off-site location to be determined. The NPS will use this site to establish an NPS presence and provide visitor services. (The NPS and BOR entered into an agreement to move the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District operations to a new site outside the national monument's boundary. The NPS obligated

\$250,000 in relocation costs to the BOR to effect the relocation. The American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 vacated the residences on the the BOR site in 2005.)

Hunting, trapping, grazing, and mineral extraction will be prohibited within the national monument.

The NPS will establish partnerships as part of the national monument's standard operational procedures.

Staffing

Most staff will work on-site at the national monument, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds NM.

The national monument will have 12 employees (permanent, season/term positions). The following positions will be included in this alternative: superintendent, partnerships coordinator, agreements contracting specialist, administrator, park ranger (general), education specialist, interpretive specialist, park ranger (interpretation), curatorial specialist, cultural resource specialists, seasonal maintenance ranger, and seasonal interpretive ranger.

Table 2: Proposed Staffing

Administration	Maintenance	Interpretation	Resource Management	Total
4 Permanent	1 Permanent	3 Permanent	2 Permanent	10
0 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	0 Seasonal	2
4 Total	2 Total	4 Total	2 Total	12

Other positions can be added to assist the Upper Columbia Basin Network Area, as the national monument developed. The national monument will explore opportunities for additional staffing off-site to further facilitate partnerships in education, interpretation, and research. The NPS will also explore opportunities for extensive use of volunteers to complement NPS staff, both on-site and off-site.

Administrative and Maintenance Facilities

Most staff will be on-site, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds. Required maintenance facilities and functions will be provided in cooperation with southern Idaho parks. Park staff facilities will be in adaptively rehabilitated historic buildings in the visitor services area.

Park Hours and Seasons of Operation

Park hours of operation will be determined in concert with staffing and the development of visitor facilities. Approximate hours of operation can be 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Action Plans and Studies

A number of specific action plans will be developed and implemented and additional studies will be conducted to implement the plan. Some of these items will require additional special project

funding or increases to the operating base funding. Plans for actions with potential to affect the environment will require formal analysis of alternatives in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Such documents will reference and be tiered to this GMP. The following plans and studies will be required to implement the GMP.

- Implementation Plan
- Long-Range Interpretive Plan/Wayside Exhibit Plan
- Cultural Landscape Report
- Historic Structures Report
- Historic Resource Study
- Resource Stewardship Plan
- Collaborative Museum Management Plan for collections management with southern Idaho NPS units and in partnerships with other organizations.
- Contamination and environmental degradation study
- Transportation Study (road, access, and safety)
- Visitor Experience Resource Protection Study (VERP) after the national monument becomes operational (3-5 years)
- Historic furnishings plan for reestablished historic block



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

Table 3: Cost Estimates of Implementing the General Management Plan (2005 Dollars)

Capital Development

Road Improvements	\$ 500,000
Utilities	700,000
Parking	400,000
Interpretive Media and Exhibits	1,700,000
Entry Area Enhancements	381,000
Warehouse Area Enhancements	700,000
Visitor Center Complex	0
Demonstration Block	1,920,000
Farm-in-a-Day Property	200,000
Maintenance Facility in Warehouse Area	350,000
Other Cultural Landscape Enhancements	400,000
Trails and Fences	155,000
Total	\$7,250,000-7,750,000

Average Annual Life-Cycle Costs (25 years)

Total	\$75,000
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Lands

Boundary Additions	200,000-250,000
Total	\$200,000-250,000

Annual Operations

Staffing	950,000
Partnership Programs	100,000
Fixed costs/office space/vehicles/travel	75,000
Equipment/Supplies	50,000
Total	\$1,100,000-1,250,000

Actions Requiring Cooperation with Partners

Cooperation with partners will be required to develop visitor services at the national monument and at off-site locations.

Existing partnerships and cooperation with the Jerome County Historical Society and Museum and the Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum, Wing Luke Asian Museum, and the Densho Project will be maintained for education, outreach, and the collection of oral histories. Additional partnerships will be cultivated with school districts, education and legacy organizations, and museums. Off-site educational facilities will also be pursued through partnerships.

Relations with the local Hillsdale Highway District will need to be established and maintained to coordinate the maintenance of Hunt Road and the Hunt Bridge as well as potential traffic congestion during special events.

Cooperative relations for land protection, maintenance, and resource protection with the national monument's neighbors will need to be maintained with the BLM, North Side Canal Company, and the BOR.

The NPS will coordinate with Jerome County Law Enforcement and Fire Department to develop a response plan to be followed in the event of an emergency or fire.

Table 4: Summary of Actions in the General Management Plan

Cultural Resource Management	
Treatment	Protect and preserve cultural resources. Provide some rehabilitation of significant historic features. Explore adaptive re-use of historic buildings.
Historic Barracks	Acquire and relocate original historic barracks to an original block site to reestablish a representative historic residential block. Implementation of this action would require land acquisition from a willing seller and congressional authorization for a boundary change.
Historic Features	Acquire, relocate, and/or restore many of the large and small historic features that were part of the day-to-day experiences within the camp.
Historic Vegetation	Restore and maintain historic vegetation according to the historic period of significance (1942-1945). Highlight the open, stark, barren landscape first encountered by the internees, and their responses to this landscape.
Historic Pathways	Protect existing historic pathways and roads. Excavate and rehabilitate historic pathways for adaptive use where feasible. Maintain and selectively rehabilitate historic roads for park use.
Entry Area	Enhance, restore, and/or reconstruct features in the entry area. Key entrance area historic features include the guard tower, flagpole, barbed wire fence, small signs, stone guard station, waiting room, entry gate, Honor Roll, pathways, and garden. Individual features would be interpreted, delineated, rehabilitated, or reconstructed.
Administrative, Staff Housing, and Warehouse Areas	Delineate the foundation piers on all historic buildings within the administration and staff housing area. Delineate existing historic footprints for the filling station and warehouse buildings.
Root Cellar	Stabilize and partially restore the root cellar.
Perimeter Fence	Reconstruct all or part of the historic perimeter fence.
Swimming Hole	Delineate the existing swimming hole.

Cultural Resource Management	
Archeology	Conduct archeological projects to identify and protect archaeological features. Display and use known archaeological features for educational and interpretive purposes.
Oral History	Identify and support collaborative endeavors to collect and preserve oral histories of former internees, their families, and people associated with Minidoka Relocation Center. Conduct and collect oral histories in an expeditious manner through partnerships with others. Utilize oral histories for a wide range of on-site and off-site interpretive and educational programs.
Collections	Develop a Scope of Collections Statement and Museum Management Plan in coordination with partner institutions and NPS units. Promote the care, collection, curation and access to a wide range of artifacts. Collections would meet NPS professional standards. Explore partnership efforts with others for off-site storage of collections and public access to these collections. Provide on-site storage and exhibit space to house artifacts for rotating exhibits.
Education and Interpretation	
On-site and Off-site Programs	Promote and develop both on-site and off-site educational and outreach programs, especially through partnerships. Develop a Long Range Interpretive Plan.
On-site	Provide a diversity of on-site education, research, and interpretative opportunities that focus on the interpretive themes of the national monument. Develop a Wayside Exhibit Plan.
Visitor Opportunities	Provide facilities to orient visitors. Provide visitors with opportunities to participate in self-guided exploratory experiences associated with exhibits, collections, research, interpretive and educational programs and activities, as well as historic structures and buildings. Also encourage visitors to participate in creative activities such as writing, creating exhibits, theater, and other forms of self-expression related to the site.
Entry Area	Provide self-guided interpretation utilizing the extant historic features at the entry area. Delineated, rehabilitated, and/or reconstructed entrance features will provide a meaningful understanding and appreciation of the national monument and its history.

Education and Interpretation	
Commemoration	Maintain existing commemorative waysides at the entry. The NPS and partners will select a site appropriate for the development of an Issei Memorial on the east end site.
Off-site	Develop extensive educational and outreach programs and interpretive materials through partnerships. Interpretation will utilize personal accounts and oral histories. Explore the option of utilizing the I-Farm to introduce visitors to the story. Explore partnership opportunities for education and interpretation at off-site locations. Develop a strong program that will develop materials for implementation into the curriculum of various educational institutions, provide teacher training, and utilize the Internet and distance learning technology. The educational curriculum will focus on the identified interpretive themes. Use a wide range of advanced technology media for interpretation. Funding for off-site programs will be balanced with on-site programs.
Visitor Facilities	
Restroom Facilities	Provide restroom facilities to accommodate year-round visitation.
Signage	Develop new directional signage for pedestrian wayfinding on-site. Install identification signs and boundary markers. Install directional signs that lead from Interstate 84 and U.S. 93 to the site.
Waysides	Construct waysides to interpret visible features on-site.
Visitor Facilities in the Visitor Services Area	Adaptively rehabilitate the interiors of the buildings in the historic warehouse area for visitor orientation, interpretation and education.
Visitor Facilities on the East End Site	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.
Off-site Facilities	Explore partnerships opportunities with various off-site visitor educational and interpretive facilities. Acquire and relocate historic barrack buildings to establish a demonstration block as interpretive facilities. (Implementation of this action will require land acquisition from a willing seller and Congressional authorization for a boundary change.) If a boundary change is not authorized, then acquire and relocate historic structures to the east end site.

Natural Resource Management	
Natural Resource Management Programs	Design natural resource management programs and activities to minimize conflicts with the protection of existing on-site cultural resources.
Fire	Suppress fires as necessary to protect cultural features.
Soils	Utilize best management practices to prevent excessive run-off and soil erosion.
Contaminants	Develop a program to identify potential contaminants and environmental degradation resulting from historic uses. Remove contaminants and remediate affected areas to eliminate continued degradation.
Vegetation	Control noxious weeds.
Scenic Resource Management	
Views	Protect existing views. Preserve and restore historic views as feasible. Create scenic viewing areas and interpretive overlooks. Provide more interpretation at overlooks.
Partnerships and Outreach	
Partnerships	Build partnerships and cooperative agreements in areas of outreach, education, and interpretation. Continue to develop partnerships. Focus and funding is directed to establishing and supporting strong partnerships. Develop partnerships with others for on-site and off-site interpretation, education, and collection of oral histories and historic objects.
Access, Circulation and Parking	
Access and Circulation	Conduct a comprehensive transportation study.
Roads	Improve existing auto circulation. Direct on-site vehicular access to specific locations. Consider shuttle service during peak season. Accommodate all existing access needs and utilities, as necessary.

Access, Circulation and Parking	
<i>Pedestrian Circulation</i>	Rehabilitate and utilize historic pathways. Develop new walking trails to link significant interpretive areas. Include interpretive way-sides. Develop a pedestrian trail along the reconstructed historic fence adjacent to the canal. Develop a pedestrian circulation system in the barracks block area.
<i>Parking</i>	Limit parking at the camp entrance. Provide adequate parking on the three-acre site to service the demonstration block and visitor interpretive facility. Provide a small parking area to service an interpretive and scenic overlook on the east end site.
Land Protection and Boundaries	
<i>Bureau of Reclamation Sites</i>	Recommend congressional legislation to transfer the visitor services area and east end Bureau of Reclamation sites to the NPS.
<i>Prohibited Uses</i>	Prohibit hunting, trapping, grazing, and mineral extraction within the National Monument.
<i>Define Boundaries</i>	Clearly define all national monument boundaries to prohibit trespassing on private property.
<i>North Side Canal Company</i>	Work in cooperation with the North Side Canal Company to address safety issues along the canal.
<i>Bureau of Land Management- Minidoka Landfill Site</i>	Recommend congressional legislation to transfer up to an 80-acre parcel, which includes the historic 26-acre Minidoka landfill site, from the BLM to the NPS.
<i>Boundary Modifications</i>	Recommend congressional legislation to authorize the NPS to exchange an existing irrigation lateral for one half of the extant root cellar. Cooperate with neighbors about boundary and land protection issues. Encourage the protection of historic open space and agricultural character of the area surrounding the national monument. Recommend congressional legislation to expand national monument boundaries to acquire land where one or more historic barracks blocks existed during the historic period, contingent upon a willing seller. The area proposed for addition to the national monument encompasses approximately 128 acres.
<i>County Zoning</i>	Initiate collaboration with Jerome County for inclusion of the Minidoka Internment National Monument lands into the Jerome County Preservation Zone.

Carrying Capacity	
<i>Carrying Capacity on-site and off-site</i>	Accommodate an anticipated substantial increase in the number of visitors who will visit the site. Accommodate for carrying capacity at proposed off-site facilities. Establish a monitoring system to understand visitor use and satisfaction.
Operations and Management	
<i>American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 Operations</i>	Relocate the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District No. 2 operational facilities to a new off-site location to be determined.
<i>On-Site Presence</i>	Utilize opportunities to provide an on-site presence.
<i>Volunteers</i>	Explore opportunities for extensive use of volunteers to complement NPS staff, both on-site and off-site.
<i>Fees</i>	Visitor use of the National Monument would be free of charge.
<i>Emergencies</i>	Coordinate with Jerome County Law Enforcement and Fire Department in the event of an emergency and/or fire.
<i>Partnerships</i>	Coordinate and partner with others as part of the National Monument's standard operation procedures.
<i>Staffing</i>	Ten permanent and two seasonal staff.
<i>Administrative and Maintenance Facilities</i>	Provide most staff on-site, with shared administrative functions with Hagerman Fossil Beds. Provide required maintenance facilities and functions in cooperation with southern Idaho parks.
<i>Adaptive Re-Use of Historic Buildings</i>	Adaptively rehabilitate the historic structures for park use, after the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 operational facilities are relocated off-site.
<i>Name and Designation</i>	Propose congressional legislation to authorize a name change to Minidoka National Historic Site.

