

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 conceptually 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 cultural 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 outlining 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 im-

pact; 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.

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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 resources 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 manage-

ment 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.

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

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 administered by the War Relocation Authority 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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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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