



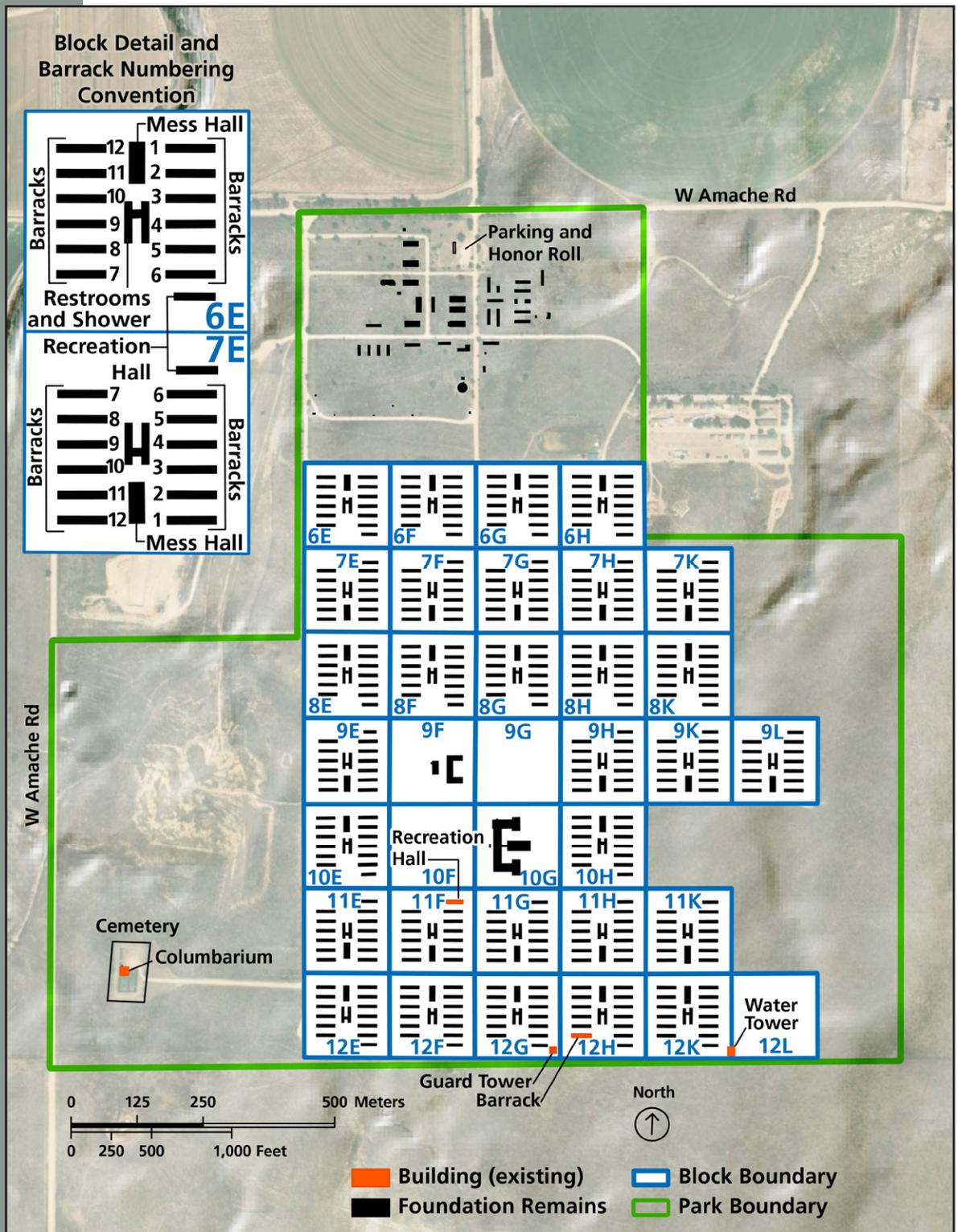
# Foundation Document

## Amache National Historic Site

Colorado

January 2024





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Planted near their barrack by an incarcerated around 80 years ago, the Amache rose continues to bloom in the harsh and dry conditions at the park. A contributing resource to the cultural landscape of the site, the rose is also a symbol of the strength and resilience of the Amachean survivors. Courtesy of Amache survivor Carlene Tanigoshi Tinker.

## A Note about Terminology Used in This Document

Terminology continues to be one of the most relevant and often-discussed topics associated with the history of World War II (WWII) Japanese American incarceration. It is important to accurately describe the history of the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II without perpetuating the euphemistic terms that the US government and others employed at the time or incorrect terms later substituted that do not adequately describe the injustices experienced by more than 120,000 people. However, there is not universal consensus about terms used to describe the US government's wartime policies towards Japanese Americans. Highly charged debates over words and terminology continue to reflect intense feelings and diverse perspectives about what occurred during World War II and what those events mean today. To fulfill its responsibilities to the public, the National Park Service (NPS) acknowledges the diversity of perspectives and opinions about the meaning and significance of this varied terminology and encourages education, reflection, and discussion about this aspect of American history.

Words used to describe the forced removal of people from their homes and communities and their subsequent imprisonment include exclusion, evacuation, relocation, detention, confinement, incarceration, and internment. The people themselves have been referred to as evacuees, detainees, inmates, internees, nonaliens, prisoners, and incarcerated. The people have also been described as Japanese, Japanese Americans, Japanese legal resident aliens, Nikkei, and by their generation in the United States—Issei (first generation), Nisei (second generation), and Sansei (third generation). Finally, the facilities used to implement the government's policies have been called assembly centers, camps, concentration camps, incarceration camps, internment camps, prisons, relocation centers, and War Relocation Authority centers.

Although these terms exist today, it is now widely accepted that the US government purposefully used euphemistic terminology to mislead the American public about the severity of its actions and to justify its actions during World War II. The term "internment" is commonly used to describe this history, though "internment" is incorrect in this context. "Internment" refers to the legally permissible detention of enemy aliens in wartime. When the United States entered World War II, the Department of Justice picked up and interned thousands of Japanese, German, and Italian immigrants who were not US citizens. That process was separate from the wholesale forced removal of all people of Japanese ancestry living in California and parts of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. Two-thirds of those incarcerated under Executive Order 9066 were US citizens by birth, and the remaining one-third were Japanese nationals ineligible for citizenship because of a discriminatory law that prevented their naturalization. For these reasons, there has been support for using terms with less legal or criminal connotations, such as incarceration and detention.

This document employs historically used terms, depending on the specific context and the sources used and cited. This document also uses the term "Japanese Americans" to describe the entire community of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States who were incarcerated during World War II.

Park Service staff recognize that those who were incarcerated may use whatever words they choose to describe their experiences. The National Park Service acknowledges that readers may not always agree with the use of certain words in specific contexts. The National Park Service will continue to have open discussions about the power, meaning, and significance of terminology.

Please visit the NPS website (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/terminology-and-the-mass-incarceration-of-japanese-americans-during-world-war-ii.htm>) for more information on this topic.

## Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Integrity:** We deal honestly, ethically, and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Stewardship:** We provide and inspire exceptional care of the places entrusted to us by the American people.
- **Respect:** We embrace our differences and treat each person with dignity.
- **Engagement:** We each participate fully, extend genuine invitations, and remove barriers to inclusion.
- **Collaboration:** We succeed by engaging beyond our silos, tapping new ideas, and expanding our community.
- **Accountability:** We earn the public's trust each day by competently and transparently fulfilling our responsibilities.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 420 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.*

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundation document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park<sup>1</sup> as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Amache National Historic Site can be accessed online at [https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a59d55695752442cbc164d52e1d88c02/page/Search/?data\\_id=dataSource\\_5-17cdd7f9eb9-layer-2%3A407&views=Map-View](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a59d55695752442cbc164d52e1d88c02/page/Search/?data_id=dataSource_5-17cdd7f9eb9-layer-2%3A407&views=Map-View).

Amache National Historic Site consults with and maintains government-to-government Tribal relations with thirteen federally recognized Tribes. The national historic site resides on the ancestral lands of these sovereign nations. The National Park Service respectfully acknowledges the Indigenous stewards of these lands, past, present, and future:

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma
- Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
- Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana (Gros Ventre/Assiniboine)
- Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
- Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico
- Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
- Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
- San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado

1. Park, national park, and park unit are all umbrella terms used to describe any area managed as part of the national park system, including national historic sites like Amache.

## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Park

Amache National Historic Site was designated by Congress on March 18, 2022 (Public Law [PL] 117-106) to preserve, protect, and interpret resources associated with the incarceration and military service of civilians of Japanese ancestry during World War II at the Granada Relocation Center—more commonly known as Amache. The act also directs the National Park Service (NPS) to interpret the public reaction to the incarceration of Japanese Americans in Colorado and the transition and resettlement of incarcerated and their descendants after the closure of the camp. Amache is also included in the Japanese American World War II History Network established on December 29, 2022 (PL 117-328, Division DD—Public Land Management, Section 645).

Before World War II, Granada, Colorado, was a small farming community on the high plains of Colorado with a population of 342 in 1940. Incorporated in 1887 in territory historically associated with the Ute, Cheyenne, Apache, and Arapaho peoples, Granada served as a stop on the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and, for a short time, was one of the largest towns of the Colorado High Plains. Railroad reroutes and two major fires in the early 1890s decimated the population and business community, but by the 1930s, Granada was one of many rural, agricultural towns along the Colorado section of US Highway 50's transcontinental transportation corridor.

After Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, political leaders and the media urged government action against Japanese Americans, stoking long-standing racism and prejudicial policies against Asian Americans on the West Coast. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the military to forcibly exclude "any or all persons" deemed a threat to national defense from "military areas" within the United States.

Under the direction of Lieutenant General John L. Dewitt, the US Army divided the West Coast into military zones and applied the order to everyone of Japanese ancestry in California and Alaska and portions of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, including more than 70,000 US citizens. One-third were under the age of 18. Ultimately, the US government deprived more than 125,000 people of their freedom and civil liberties through unjust incarceration during World War II.



Incarcerees began coming to Amache at the end of August 1942. By the end of October 1942, 7,567 Japanese Americans had arrived at Amache. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.

On June 3, 1942, US Army Colonel Karl Bendetsen informed Colorado Governor Ralph L. Carr that a site in southeastern Colorado had been selected for one of the 10 War Relocation Authority (WRA) incarceration camps designed to forcibly hold people removed from the West Coast. The lands covered approximately 10,500 acres south of the Arkansas River and extended 3 miles west and 4 miles east of Granada. While the other nine WRA camps were placed on federal, Tribal, or publicly owned land, Amache was the only incarceration site to be primarily built on private ranch and farmland that the government purchased by condemnation.

Although Amache was the smallest of the 10 incarceration sites, with a capacity of 8,000 residents, the camp became the largest community in southeastern Colorado and the 10th largest “city” in the state based on 1940 population counts. Given its size, a separate postal designation was required to reduce confusion between the incarceration site and the Town of Granada. The name “Amache” was suggested by Mayor R. L. Christy of Lamar, Colorado, in honor of Amache Ochinee Prowers, a Southern Cheyenne woman who married the county’s namesake John Prowers. Her name in Cheyenne is Ameohtse’e, which means Walking Woman.

Ameohtse’e (Walking Woman/Amache) was also the daughter of O’kenehe (Ochinee/One-Eye), a prominent Cheyenne Chief who was murdered during the Sand Creek Massacre. The connection between the incarceration site and the Cheyenne goes beyond a name; the land on which the camp was situated is part of ceded treaty lands of the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche. These lands were also used for trade and traditional gatherings by other Tribes and are still significant to Indigenous traditions. Incarcerated individuals embraced the camp’s unofficial name, often referring to themselves as Amacheans.

Some of the first incarcerated arrived from the West Coast in August 1942. Those sent to Amache came primarily from three areas of California: the northern San Francisco Bay area, primarily Sonoma County; Central California, namely the San Joaquin Valley; and southwestern Los Angeles. Colorado was outside the designated West Coast military exclusion zone; Japanese and Japanese Americans living in the state, or who moved there during the “voluntary evacuation period,” were not subject to the executive order and subsequent incarceration, though they were still impacted by these wartime orders. Although the population at Amache was a mix of families from both urban and rural areas, farming communities were slightly more numerous, and Amache developed one of the most productive agricultural programs of the incarceration sites. Japanese Americans at Amache attempted to build a new community behind barbed wire.

A few of the key places developed by incarcerated included the Amache co-op and silk screen shop. Started as a temporary soda pop stand in late August 1942, the co-op grew into a highly organized and structured business made up of a large sales section and numerous service departments housed in multiple buildings that included a warehouse, a security building, and an office. The Amache silk screen shop was created at the request of the US Navy to fulfill large orders of silk screen posters but expanded to produce materials for Amache organizations, groups, clubs, and even the camp administration. By the time the silk screen shop closed, it had printed over 250,000 posters for the US Navy and countless prints for use within Amache.



Portrait of Ameohtse'e (1846–1905), daughter of Southern Cheyenne chief O'kenehe and wife of John Wesley Prowers, circa 1860. Courtesy of History Colorado's Stephen H. Hart Research Center.



The Amache silk screen shop. Courtesy of the George Ochikubo Collection, Denshō: The Japanese American Legacy Project.



The Newman Drug Company in Granada was a popular spot for incarcerated people to shop when in town. Edward Newman, who owned the store, employed Japanese Americans from Amache and frequently bought advertisement space in the Amache High School yearbook. Courtesy of the George Ochikubo Collection, Denshō: The Japanese American Legacy Project.

The nearest town to Amache was within walking distance; it was less than 2 miles from Amache’s entrance gates to the community of Granada. This proximity allowed the two communities to rely on each other and eventually develop a unique relationship, despite moments of friction. Although some businesses and locals were not welcoming to their Japanese American neighbors, most were glad for the business and began to cater to the needs of their customers. Granada did not have a movie theater, but Amache screened movies in recreation halls almost daily. Local townspeople visited the camp to view movies with the incarcerated people. Visitation to Amache also extended to communities beyond Granada. Amache’s agricultural fairs and art shows drew hundreds of attendees from around the region.

In January 1945, the government rescinded mass exclusion orders and announced that the camps would close later in the year. When it officially closed on October 15, 1945, Amache had been in operation just over three years (1,146 days); a total of 10,331 Japanese Americans passed through the site. Those formerly incarcerated at Amache were given train tickets to destinations

of their choice and \$25. Most people returned to their cities and communities in California, although not always immediately. Some families found work in Colorado, staying until they had saved money and arranged another place to live in California. Others decided to make Colorado their new home. The state of Colorado was second only to Illinois as a destination for resettlement by the end of the war. Of the 6,108 Japanese Americans resettling in Colorado after the mass exclusion was lifted, more than half settled in Denver, doubling the city’s Japanese American population.

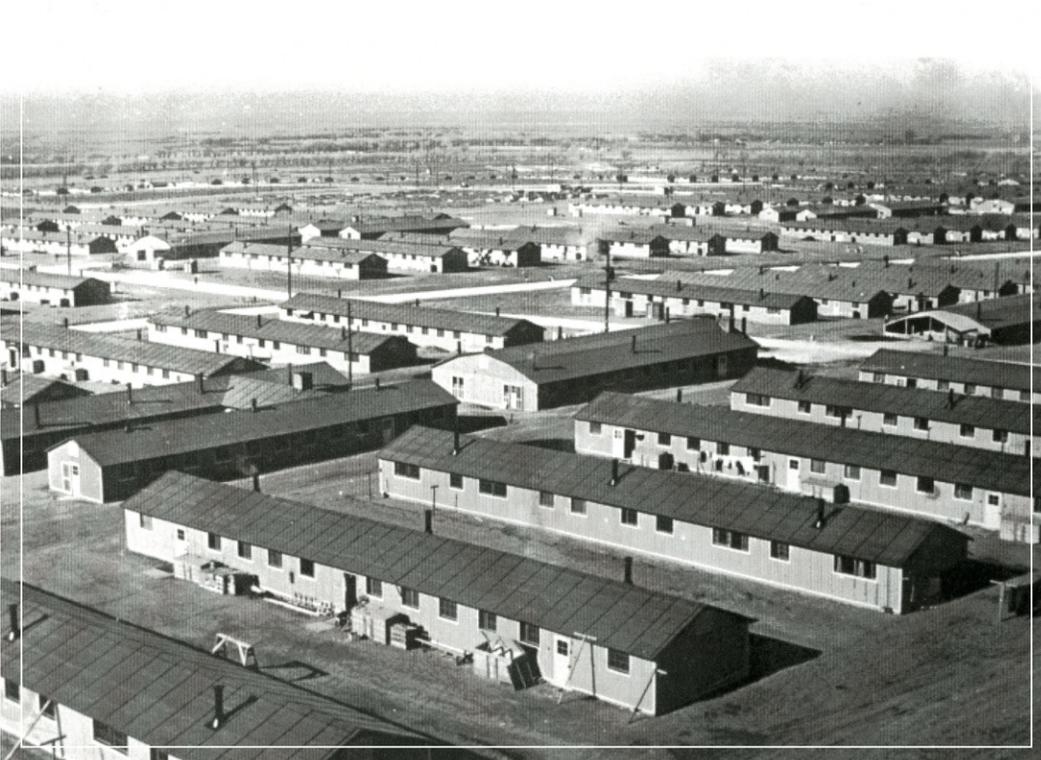
After Amache’s closure, the core residential area was sold to the Town of Granada, and the surrounding agricultural land was leased—and later sold—to local farmers. The buildings associated with the incarceration camp were either sold and removed from the site or demolished. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Japanese American community members from Denver initiated preservation efforts and began annual pilgrimages back to Amache. These local efforts were part of the larger, nationwide movement within the Japanese American community to demand formal recognition of the US government’s wartime actions and to seek redress. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988, signed by President Ronald Reagan more than four decades after the close of World War II, acknowledged the violation of Japanese Americans’ civil liberties and rights due to “race prejudice, war hysteria, and the failure of political leadership” and offered a formal apology and reparations to those who had been forcibly held at the WRA sites.

In the early 1990s, then-Granada High School social studies teacher John Hopper gave his class an assignment to investigate the history of the abandoned site just down the road. This research and interest grew and expanded and eventually led to the establishment of the Amache Preservation Society. The society’s projects, supported by a variety of organizations, institutions, and state and federal preservation grants, spurred broader public interest in learning about this period of US history and preserving the site. Amache was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006. In the last decade, several WWII-era buildings have been reconstructed or located and returned to the site, and extensive archeological documentation of the site has occurred. Visitors to the site can view the rebuilt structures, navigate the historic roads and building blocks, and learn from interpretive waysides. The site is one of several unique NPS units established to tell the story of Japanese American incarceration during World War II that also include Manzanar National Historic Site, California (1992); Minidoka National Historic Site, Idaho (2001); Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, Washington (2008); Tule Lake National Monument, California (2008); and Honouliuli National Historic Site, Hawaii (2015).

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Amache National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The Amache National Historic Site Act designated the national historic site on March 18, 2022 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park:

*Located near Granada, Colorado, AMACHE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE preserves, protects, and interprets the history, resources, and landscape where Japanese American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were unjustly incarcerated by the US government during World War II. The historic site honors the experiences of incarcerated, educates the public about the lasting impacts of incarceration on survivors and descendants, and encourages reflection and conversations about systemic racism, civil liberties, and the importance of maintaining national values in times of crisis.*



Amache in December 1942. Courtesy of Robert Y. Fuchigami and the North Bay Ethnic Digital Collection, Sonoma State University.

## Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Amache National Historic Site and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Amache National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Amache National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site of Granada Relocation Center (Amache) where more than 10,000 people were denied their civil liberties by the federal government during World War II. The site offers a unique setting to examine the history of unjust incarceration during World War II, and its enduring lessons for upholding constitutional and human rights.
2. Amache is one of the most visibly intact examples of a WRA incarceration site of World War II. The concrete foundations of barracks and communal buildings, original gravel roads and infrastructure, and reconstructed buildings help convey the regimentation, crowding, and lack of privacy that was experienced at Amache.
3. Community archeology and oral histories have revealed the degree to which incarcerated transformed the landscape of a WRA incarceration site. Archeological remains of gardens, sports fields, and other examples of material culture illustrate how individuals lived inside the camp. Ongoing research at the site continues to provide avenues for deeper understanding, reflection, and education.
4. Colorado’s less hostile political environment and an existing Japanese American community encouraged more Japanese Americans to move to Colorado than any other state during the “voluntary evacuation” of 1942. Governor Ralph S. Carr emerged as an important ally, first welcoming Japanese American citizens to move to the state and then defending and protecting those incarcerated at Amache.
5. Amacheans developed one of the most productive agricultural programs of the 10 WRA incarceration sites. Japanese American farmers at Amache introduced new agricultural products and innovative farming techniques that continue to influence Colorado’s agricultural industry.



During the years they were held at Amache, over 3,000 incarcerated were employed by the War Relocation Authority in the agricultural and farming programs. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.

6. Amache was the only incarceration site where the entirety of land was privately owned and acquired by the US government through eminent domain. The condemnation represents a recurring pattern of government displacement in this region that includes the contested taking of Mexican territory and the removal of the Southern Cheyenne from established treaty lands.
7. Amacheans created unique opportunities for entrepreneurial endeavors and creative expression within the regimented incarceration camp, including the silk screen shop and Amache Consumers Enterprises, Inc. (the Amache co-op).
8. Amache had the highest percentage of incarcerated voluntarily entering military service of any incarceration site created by the War Relocation Authority. More than 950 men and women from Amache served in the military. Amacheans were part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 100 Infantry Battalion, Military Intelligence Service, Navy Japanese Language School at University Colorado-Boulder, Women's Army Corps, and the Nursing Corps.
9. Amache was closer to an existing town than any other WRA site. The geographic proximity to Granada created an opportunity for regular interactions between Amacheans, Granada residents, and local businesses—a complex connection that continues to evolve.
10. The forced removal and resettlement during World War II effectively dispersed the Japanese American community across the United States. Thousands of former Amacheans remained in Colorado. Some moved to Denver, one of the designated “resettlement locations” established by the US government, to continue the systemic dispersal of Japanese Americans away from the West Coast. There, Japanese Americans helped grow the city's Japantown.
11. A long history of preservation and memorialization exists at Amache. Many organizations and individuals in the Japanese American, academic, and preservation communities have been involved in preservation, research, and programs of remembrance at the site. Locally, the Amache Preservation Society, a unique school-sponsored program organized in the 1990s, has allowed generations of young people to be involved with the preservation of the former WRA incarceration site and its interpretation to the wider public.



**John Hopper (right) was instrumental in starting the Amache Preservation Society. He and the society's student members from Granada High School have long cared for and interpreted Amache for the public. NPS photo.**

## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- Archeological and Cultural Landscape.** Amache is an outstanding example of a World War II WRA incarceration site that retains its sense of place, landscape features, and archeological integrity. Because most of the concrete foundations remain, along with an intact road system, the historic layout of Amache is evident and allows survivors of the incarceration camp, descendants, and other community members to navigate the site and find the remains of specific buildings or locations. Amache’s extraordinary physical integrity also applies to its archeological remains—including the historic dumpsite, sumo rings, sports fields, gardens and other landscaping created by those incarcerated at the site, and artifacts from those who lived at the site, all of which reveal important details about everyday life at Amache. Historic views and viewsheds support the cultural landscape and provide additional connections to life at Amache during World War II. The view of the landmark water tower and guard tower looming over the barrack are powerful visuals that allow visitors to step back in time and provides them with a sense of how the camp was laid out during World War II. The water tower is visible from far beyond the barbed wire; the view of the tower from Highway 50 is nearly identical today as during the war. The physical landscape of southeastern Colorado remains remote, sparsely settled, and rural in character, with sweeping daytime vistas and dark night skies. These aspects of the environment provided a sharp contrast to the California landscape, shaped the experience of living at Amache, and contributed to the sense of isolation and separation associated with incarceration sites.



Intact building foundations can be found throughout Amache’s cultural landscape. NPS photo.

- Restored, Reconstructed, and Relocated Buildings.** Along the southern end of the site stands a cluster of reconstructed, restored, and relocated structures. The 72-foot-high Amache water tower, which stands in its original location on the east side of Block 12K, was reconstructed using original historic materials associated with the tank. To the west of the water tower, along the southern edge of the camp, is a historically accurate reconstruction of a guard tower, octagonal in shape and a design unique to Amache. Sitting under the looming guard tower is a reconstructed residential barrack in Block 12H. West of the barrack is a restored historic recreation hall, which was removed from Amache when the camp closed and was recently relocated to its original position.
- Amache Cemetery.** The camp's historic cemetery sits at the southwest corner of the site. According to WRA records, 106 deaths occurred at Amache, although many remains were voluntarily removed after Amache's closure in 1945. The brick columbarium, a structure designed for storing cremated remains, holds a granite memorial marker dated September 1945. In the past several decades, the Amache Preservation Society and other preservation partners have transformed the cemetery landscape into a memorial to honor veterans from Amache who were killed in service during World War II and those who died at the site. Nine grave markers, benches, sod, and a border of trees were installed between 1998 and 2003. The cemetery is the site of ongoing community commemoration and remembrance. A religious ceremony is held at the cemetery every year during the annual Amache pilgrimage. The cemetery is an important part of the landscape of memory, reflection, and reverence at Amache.

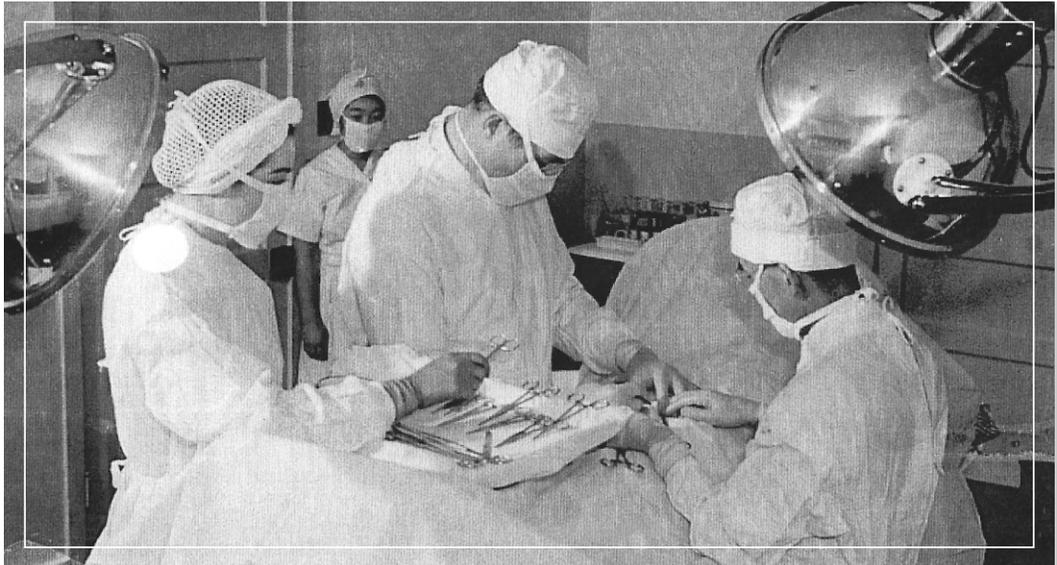


The 72-foot water tower at Amache was reconstructed using some original materials. NPS photo.



The first formal pilgrimage to Amache was part of Colorado's state centennial commemoration in 1975–1976. Since then, survivors, descendants, members of the Japanese American community, and others have taken part in the annual memorial service to honor those who died while incarcerated at Amache or while serving in the US military. NPS photo.

- **Collections, Archives, and Personal Stories.** Personal stories, captured as oral histories, interviews, letters, diaries, autobiographies, memoirs, print and broadcast media, artwork, and photos, relay the experiences of those who were incarcerated, Granada residents, and camp personnel. Archeological artifacts collected from the site after Amache transfers to NPS management will become part of the future NPS archeological collection. These resources help convey the complex social relationships that surrounded Amache, capture contemporary accounts and perspectives related to the unjust incarceration of Japanese Americans, and provide insight into the realities of incarceration and the lasting impacts on families who lived and worked at the site.



Incarcees with medical backgrounds worked in the Amache hospital and clinics. Chief resident Japanese physician Dr. S. Yamada and resident physician Dr. Gerald A. Duffy perform an emergency appendectomy at Amache Hospital. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.



Many of the incarcees at Amache were children. The first childhood memories of many WWII incarceration survivors come from behind the barbed wire of the camps. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.



Art was an important part of life for Amacheans, as shown in this 1942 photo of an artist working on a watercolor of the Amache landscape. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.

- Community and Cultural Connections.** The Japanese American community conveys the strong connections that still exist between survivors and descendants to the site. The archeological landscape is largely intact today due to preservation efforts over the years by former incarcerated and their descendants, the Town of Granada, the Amache Preservation Society, institutions like the University of Denver, and other organizations and individuals dedicated to enhancing the public's understanding of Amache's significance. Inspired by the remembrance of people who were incarcerated during World War II and other efforts to recognize the unjust incarceration at WRA sites, the Denver Central Optimist Club (formed in 1968) became heavily involved in the preservation of the Amache site. The first pilgrimage to the site occurred in 1975 and was included as part of the official Colorado centennial events; pilgrimages were reinvigorated in the 1980s and continue to this day. Since its establishment in 1993, the Amache Preservation Society has created generations of Granada High School student stewards who manage and maintain the site as a publicly accessible historic site with the support of organizations led by the Amache survivor and descendent community. Besides preserving and protecting the physical remains of the site, Amache National Historic Site provides opportunities for visitors to be inspired by the power of grassroots preservation efforts—efforts that, in the case of Amache, have opened the difficult history of national injustices and the US government's incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II to new audiences.

Native American Tribes still hold significant traditional and historic connections with the lands of southeastern Colorado that predate the arrival of European Americans and creation of Amache. The forced displacement of Native Americans and the massacre of Cheyenne and Arapaho at Sand Creek in 1864—only 45 miles north of Amache—highlights how injustices rooted in fear, hysteria, and stereotyping dehumanizes people of different cultures. Similar themes of injustice are also explored at Amache National Historic Site.

- Partnerships.** The role of Amache in educating the local, regional, and national audiences about the incarceration and lessons about civil liberties is demonstrated through the work of John Hopper, various educational institutions, and other community partners. The Amache Preservation Society has acted as the caretaker, steward, and advocate of the site's preservation and history since the organization was created in the 1990s and continues to support the site and preserve historic documents and artifacts at the nearby Amache Museum in Granada. The University of Denver's long-standing archeological field schools and community archeology programs have enhanced the understanding of life at Amache and inspired stewardship of the resource. The 21st-century reconstruction and restoration efforts of Colorado Preservation Inc. and national preservation organizations, as well as the work of Amache-focused organizations, including the Amache Historical Society, Friends of Amache, Amache Club (formerly the Denver Central Optimist Club), Nikkeijin Kai of Colorado, the Japan-America Society of Southern Colorado, and the Amache Alliance, have recognized the potential of the historic site, improved conditions at the site, increased public awareness of Japanese American World War II incarceration history, provided technical expertise, and shaped the understanding and interpretation of Amache. Continuing these professional relationships and cultivating new opportunities for collaboration is central to managing the park.



Archeological investigations underway at Amache. Courtesy of the DU Amache Project.

## Related Resources

Related resources are typically not owned by the National Park Service. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that enhances the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and an opportunity for collaboration between the park and owner or manager of the related resource.

The following related resources have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- **Museum Collection and Archives Held by the Amache Preservation Society and the University of Denver (DU) Amache Project.** Managed by the Amache Preservation Society, the Amache Museum collection in Granada contains over 1,400 cataloged items. Most of the collection was donated by Amache survivors and their family members and includes individually cataloged items and archives of photographs and letters. In addition to the collection at the Amache Museum in Granada, approximately 10,000 archeological artifacts from Amache are stored at the University of Denver. These artifacts are cataloged and have been collected through archeological field schools since 2008. While these items are stored at University of Denver for the duration of the DU Amache Project, they are owned by the State of Colorado through the Town of Granada.
- **Buildings Relocated from Amache and/or Constructed from Brick Originating at Amache.** Upon its closure in 1945, the Amache incarceration site had 556 buildings. While the vast majority of these were demolished, 98 buildings were sold by the War Asset Department to be relocated or disassembled and used as building materials. A building stock inventory completed in 2010 documented a total of 21 buildings in southeast Colorado and western Kansas that can be traced back to the Granada Relocation Center (Amache). While most barracks at other WRA sites had wood or concrete floors, most barracks buildings at Amache featured unmortared brick floors. After Amache closed, much of the brick was reused to construct buildings in Granada, including the building that houses the Amache Museum and other buildings in the town center.
- **World War II-Era Buildings in Granada.** Several buildings in the Granada commercial district that would have been familiar to those incarcerated at Amache still stand. Those include the buildings on the northwest corner of Main Street and Goff Avenue/US Highway 385 that housed Newman's Drug Store and the Granada Fish Market during the 1940s and the old Granada High School gym that was used by the Amache basketball team before the construction of Amache High School.



The Amache Museum in Granada is operated by the Amache Preservation Society. It houses a collection of over 1,400 historic objects associated with Amache. NPS photo.

## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Amache National Historic Site:

- The forced removal of people of Japanese descent to incarceration sites like Amache lays bare the fragility of civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution, when hate, fear, racism, and war hysteria are allowed to go unchecked.
- Balancing hope and despair daily, those incarcerated at Amache found many ways to move forward with their lives, striving to create a sense of normalcy and community despite ongoing uncertainty and harsh living conditions.
- Amache’s geographic location near the existing town of Granada, Colorado, resulted in complex connections between different individuals and groups in the area. Complicated interactions developed among individuals living in Amache and Granada; incarcerated families new to Colorado and the environmental conditions of the high plains; Japanese, Indigenous, and European American cultures and groups; and connected communities whose evolution has been, and continues to be, integral to shaping Amache’s lasting impact and meaning.
- The struggle to overcome the lasting injustices of incarceration caused by the US government’s deliberate fracturing of the Japanese American community continues to impact Amache survivors and descendants as they wrestle with intergenerational trauma—the ongoing effects of traumatic events passed through generations of families and communities, cultural disruption, physical dispersal, and challenged identities.
- Amache provides an opportunity for civic engagement around the violation of US constitutional rights and the survivor redress movement, which resulted in an apology from the US government. Despite the government’s apology and reparations to survivors, opinions about the injustices faced during World War II have never been static.
- Amache National Historic Site serves as a powerful place to gather, honor, and heal from the mass trauma and lasting impacts of the incarceration and, through acknowledgment and remembrance, inspire continuing dialogue about how to create a more just society.

## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Amache National Historic Site.

The new park currently has no current administrative commitments, but Amache's enabling legislation includes a special mandate associated with water rights and the Town of Granada's continued access to and maintenance of water wells in the park. For more information, see appendix B and the park's enabling legislation (appendix A).

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

### Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis tables includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	Related to significance statements 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological research and surveys conducted by the University of Denver (DU) Amache Research Project have identified a substantial and diverse assemblage of artifacts and features.</li> <li>• The original graded roadways are clearly visible and drivable except for a few segments near the location of the main gate. Some of these historic alignments are maintained and graded for modern use, while others are overgrown but discernable. Both vehicle and visitor foot traffic occur on these roads.</li> <li>• Historically, the block numbering system at Amache was different from all other War Relocation Authority (WRA) camps in that it consisted of a row number and a column letter, the rows going from 6 to 12 moving to the south and the columns going from E to L moving to the east. Thus, 6E was the northwestern-most block and 12K the southeastern-most. Blocks in all other camps were simply numbered. Currently the blocks are unmarked, making it difficult to identify the location of specific barracks and buildings while at the site.</li> <li>• After the site closed in 1945 and the buildings were removed (1946–1947), the Town of Granada purchased the formerly built-up area of the camp in 1948 and continues to use wells constructed during Amache’s establishment as the town’s water supply.</li> <li>• A municipal landfill was established in the northwestern corner of the (now) national historic landmark boundary by the Town of Granada in the 1970s. The landfill consists of unlined, trench-fill pits and remains in use by the town until today. The landfill is not part of the national historic site.</li> <li>• In 1968, the site’s hospital was cleared of historic building foundations and sold to a developer to build a housing complex that is now used as private farm labor housing.</li> <li>• In 1999, the Town of Granada constructed a small rodeo arena in the northern part of the site. Near the rodeo is a large modern water storage tank constructed in 2001 as part of a project to upgrade Granada’s water system.</li> <li>• The historic sewage treatment pools and leach field is part of the national historic landmark but located outside the NPS boundary, west of Granada’s active landfill.</li> <li>• A concrete water reservoir is original to the camp but was used until recently as part of Granada’s water system. The reservoir was decommissioned and has a reconstructed roof in disrepair.</li> <li>• Almost all the concrete foundations in the housing and administrative areas remain and are highly visible, sometimes rising 2 or more feet above the ground.</li> <li>• The foundations are concrete; vegetation is present on and around the foundations, which accelerates deterioration.</li> <li>• Original water distribution lines and sewer lines may be made of asbestos cement.</li> <li>• In addition to archeological components, the landscape includes living vegetation that Japanese Americans planted during World War II (WWII).</li> <li>• The dump used during the incarceration period is now an archeologically rich resource. The dump is publicly accessible but unmarked.</li> <li>• In the 1960s, a cylindrical, metal water tank was installed in the southeast portion of the site to support the Town of Granada’s water system; it has since been decommissioned.</li> <li>• Visitors to the site can follow the self-guided driving tour brochure to navigate the site. At the time of the foundation document, an augmented reality tour app is in development.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Cultural Landscape
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental factors at the site, such as increasingly overgrown vegetation on foundations, are causing deterioration, while also contributing to wildfire dangers and the presence of rattlesnakes and pests.</li> <li>• Climate change impacts include drought and the increased intensity of precipitation.</li> <li>• Development proposals on lands adjacent to the park could impact viewsheds, as could population increases in southeastern Colorado.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased site visitation may lead to trampling, vandalism, and the removal of artifacts and historic materials.</li> <li>• The local and descendant community may disagree on the value of changes in visitor access that may occur under NPS management.</li> <li>• Climate change and severe weather events, such as tornados, windstorms, hail, or flash flooding, could wash out roads and/or damage foundations, historic plantings, and other landscape features.</li> <li>• Rodent activity may impact archeological sites and destroy resources.</li> <li>• Vegetation on concrete foundations can damage the historic building material through root growth and freeze-thaw cycles.</li> <li>• Wildfire fueled by dead trees and overgrowth could destroy buildings/structures and damage historic foundations.</li> <li>• The modern landfill impacts the visitor experience, viewshed, and smellscape and could contribute to environmental concerns.</li> <li>• Intrusions into the landscape from additional development (e.g., powerlines, housing, commercial or agricultural installations, wind farms, oil and gas installations) could damage the viewscape, increase noise and odors, and adversely impact the site’s sense of place as an isolated, remote, and sparsely developed landscape.</li> <li>• Any additions, maintenance, or changes to the Town of Granada’s water infrastructure could impact the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Getty Conservation Institute for future preservation work, technical assistance, and/or future publications related to preservation techniques used at the site.</li> <li>• Add signage identifying cell blocks and barrack locations to help survivors, descendants, and visitors locate where individuals lived during their time at Amache.</li> <li>• Remove the decommissioned, noncontributing 1960s water tank and the 1999 rodeo arena to help restore aspects of the WWII landscape.</li> <li>• Facilitate public archeology and continued research/survey to provide additional understanding of the site, including information that could support site preservation and interpretation.</li> <li>• Partner with the Amache Preservation Society (APS) to ensure that institutional knowledge is not lost. A partnership would help facilitate resource management, interpretation, and operations experiences for residents and a new generation of site stewards.</li> <li>• Locate existing water distribution lines and any other underground infrastructure to help the National Park Service understand, preserve, and manage the site.</li> <li>• Add maps or visual aids that show graphic comparisons of Amache to other WRA sites, in terms of size and population, to help visitors better contextualize the site.</li> <li>• Provide guided site tours or additional virtual/augmented reality interpretive offerings to give visitors more ways to connect with the site and its history.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Cultural Landscape
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Granada Relocation Center National Historic Landmark nomination</li> <li>• Building stock research and inventory report</li> <li>• Bureau of Land Management's <i>Eastern Colorado Oil and Gas Management Plan</i></li> <li>• Archeological surveys, field school reports, and publications</li> <li>• Phase I environmental site assessment</li> <li>• Witness tree identification – part of cultural landscape inventory</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) Documentation</li> <li>• Cultural landscape inventory – before management plan</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory</li> <li>• Soundscape analysis</li> <li>• Wildlife inventory</li> <li>• Vegetation inventory</li> <li>• Facility condition assessment and historic building material analysis (concrete foundations, paint, wood)</li> <li>• Ground penetrating radar survey</li> <li>• Photogrammetry</li> <li>• Section 110 inventory</li> <li>• Determinations of eligibility (for the reconstructed, restored, and relocated buildings on the Amache landscape)</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation management plan</li> <li>• Cultural landscape report</li> <li>• Archeological management plan</li> <li>• Cemetery operations plan</li> <li>• Fire management plan</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan</li> <li>• Long-range interpretive plan</li> <li>• Facility investment plan – includes infrastructure (roads, utilities)</li> <li>• Inadvertent discovery plan</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological and Cultural Landscape
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225)</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996 and 1996a, PL 95-341. 92 Stat. 469)</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001)</li> <li>• Paleontological Resource Protection Act of 2009</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites"</li> <li>• "Gathering of Certain Plants or Plant Parts by Federally Recognized Tribes for Traditional Purposes" (36 CFR 2.6)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers</i> (2008)</li> </ul>



The barracks, water tower, and guard tower were reconstructed at their original locations during the 2010s and stand as visual landmarks in the national historic site. NPS photo.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Restored, Reconstructed, and Relocated Buildings
Related Significance Statements	Related to significance statements 1, 2, and 11
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The buildings at Amache National Historic Site are a combination of both structures and materials that were used and relocated back to the site. These built environments were reconstructed and rehabilitated by using original blueprints, photo archives, and historic structures research.</li> <li>• The 2007 comprehensive interpretive plan/conceptual development plan, produced by Friends of Amache (the Amache Historical Society, the Amache Club, the Amache Preservation Society, and the Town of Granada) in collaboration with the National Park Service’s Heritage Partnerships grant program, identified returning iconic structures and representative buildings to the site to aid interpretation and education efforts.</li> <li>• Colorado Preservation, Inc. completed a building stock survey in 2010 that identified the locations of residential, administrative, institutional, and civic buildings that were removed from the site in 1947 and relocated throughout southeastern Colorado and western Kansas.</li> <li>• In 2010, Granada high school students located the original wood tower water tank from Amache on a ranch approximately 20 miles south of Granada and worked to have it donated to the Amache Preservation Society. Nearly all the water tower’s parts—including the wood legs, more than 300 fastener bolts and plates, and the original water tower platform—were also discovered on the property, but only the tank was returned to the site. The water tower restoration/reconstruction was completed in the spring of 2012. An interpretive panel design and fabrication was also included in the project.</li> <li>• The reconstruction of the guard tower using historically accurate plans based on the original blueprints and supported by historical research and photographic evidence was completed in the spring of 2012.</li> <li>• The reconstruction of a barrack on its original foundation was finished in the fall of 2017. The interior of the barrack is furnished to recreate how the living area would have looked when displaced families first arrived at Amache in 1942. The building was restored to support the visitor experience and interpretation of the site. The building is not an exact replica of a WWII barrack building; for example, the original barracks would not have had a ceiling and would instead have had exposed rafters.</li> <li>• In 2018, the 11-F Rec. building was relocated from the Town of Granada back to its original foundation location and restored. The current building consists of 40% original material and was intended to be used for interpretation. The recreation hall is currently surrounded by a retaining wall, and the site experiences poor drainage issues.</li> <li>• Some survivors have commented the restored/reconstructed buildings do not accurately reflect living conditions at the hastily built site that memorably included uneven brick foundations, thin plywood walls, and exposed rafters. Some of these features reflect the temporary construction associated with WRA sites; other characteristics were not replicated due to potential safety concerns.</li> <li>• The reconstructed, restored, and relocated buildings are currently in good condition. Because the preservation efforts were partially funded by the NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites grant program, NPS staff were directly involved in reviewing preservation plans associated with the recent projects.</li> <li>• Colorado Preservation, Inc. has received grants for interpretation in the barracks and recreation hall.</li> <li>• The brick columbarium, constructed by incarcerated during the incarceration site’s operation, needs masonry repointing and painting.</li> <li>• None of the buildings in the national historic site have utilities, and they were not designed to meet physical accessibility standards.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Restored, Reconstructed, and Relocated Buildings
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the site maintenance is related to the reconstructed/restored/restored buildings, the front entrance signs, and the walking path near the interpretive panels. For example, the barrack building is repainted every other year.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All building relocations, restorations, reconstructions have occurred since Friends of Amache completed the conceptual development plan in 2007.</li> <li>• The 2010 building stock survey jumpstarted building identification that originated at Amache.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood rot and deterioration of built environments could, over time, threaten structural stability, historical integrity, and safety.</li> <li>• People climb the reconstructed guard tower, the restored water tower, and the contemporary Town of Granada water treatment buildings, which creates safety concerns and could lead to human injuries and resource damage.</li> <li>• Severe weather may damage the buildings. In 2019, hailstorms broke windows in the recently reconstructed barracks. Windstorms, sustained high winds, tornados, flash flooding, and erosion could also damage the buildings on-site.</li> <li>• High temperatures affected the barracks roof installation.</li> <li>• Wildland fire puts all buildings at the national historic site at risk.</li> <li>• Increased visitation could bring more vandalism or additional visitor safety concerns related to inappropriate behavior.</li> <li>• Tension, compression, and stress on buildings from daily park usage and natural wear of building materials can lead to damage that will impact structural integrity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the building, constructed in 1999 as part of the End of the Line Rodeo Complex, as an initial support structure or facility for the national historic site.</li> <li>• Create a sustainable approach to reusing existing structures and/or adding facilities to support park administration, maintenance, and visitor services with strategic facilities planning.</li> <li>• Consider solar technologies for electrification.</li> <li>• Support the restoration of World War II-era structures in Granada to strengthen the visual connection between the town and Amache and expand visitor experiences into the downtown area.</li> <li>• Provide guided tours or staffed interpretive stations to allow visitors to ask questions and better understand the landscape.</li> <li>• Add interpretive displays showing the difference between the Amache landscape in 1942 and the Amache of 1945 to convey how jarring and sparse the site was when families first arrived and to highlight the initiative Amacheans took to shape their environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Granada Relocation Center National Historic Landmark nomination</li> <li>• Documentation from the NPS JACS grant program related to reconstructions</li> <li>• Building stock research and inventory report (CPI, 2010)</li> <li>• Parametric condition assessment for structures</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Documentation</li> <li>• Facility condition assessment and historic building material analysis</li> <li>• Building monitoring program</li> <li>• Determinations of eligibility for restored/reconstructed/relocated buildings</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Restored, Reconstructed, and Relocated Buildings
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General management plan – to include decisions about preservation of built environments and complete related compliance</li> <li>• Facility investment plan – includes infrastructure (roads, utilities)</li> <li>• Historic structures reports</li> <li>• Furnishing plan</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan</li> <li>• Intrusion detection and prevention system plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12101 et seq.)</li> <li>• Architectural Barriers Act of 1968</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i></li> <li>• <i>Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)</i></li> </ul>



The restored historic recreation hall was removed from Amache when the camp closed. It was returned to its original position in May 2018. NPS photo.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Amache Cemetery
Related Significance Statements	Related to significance statements 1, 2, 3, 8, and 11
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reverend Masahiko Wada, an Amache incarcerated, designed a three-piece memorial to Amacheans who passed away during World War II, including the 31 Japanese American soldiers from the camp who died serving their country. A granite memorial stone for all those held at Amache, wood planks with the names of those who died at Amache, and a plaque with the names of the Nisei soldiers killed in action were initially installed in the columbarium adjacent to the cemetery in 1945.</li> <li>• The brick columbarium, which was constructed by incarcerated during World War II, lacks documentation and treatment recommendations.</li> <li>• These wood plaques, inscribed with the names of individuals who died while incarcerated at Amache, were removed from the columbarium and are now part of the Japanese American National Museum collection in Los Angeles.</li> <li>• The columbarium houses a polished granite memorial marker with a Japanese inscription that translates to “Memorial tower established in Showa 20 (1945) by the Japanese at Amache Relocation Center.” The marker has signs of previous vandalism that predates the Amache Preservation Society’s involvement at the site. The Japanese-style roof was added to the columbarium in the early 2000s under the supervision of the Denver Central Optimist Club.</li> <li>• The 10-foot-tall white stone <i>ireito</i> (consoling spirits tower) monument was dedicated in September 1983.</li> <li>• In 2001, the Amache Preservation Society constructed an 8-foot by 12-foot wooden shed for site maintenance needs. The shed sits adjacent to the columbarium.</li> <li>• The trees and sod, planted by the Amache Preservation Society in the late 1990s, are maintained by a hand-irrigation system that was installed at the same time as the plantings.</li> <li>• Current community involvement includes cemetery maintenance and commemoration events.</li> <li>• Although there are only 9 grave markers in the cemetery, all 11 burial locations and remains in the cemetery are believed to have been identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cemetery’s current appearance and condition is the result of more than 20 years of stewardship by the Amache Preservation Society and additional commemoration at the site by the Denver Central Optimist Club and other groups. The cemetery’s current appearance and condition do not reflect how the cemetery would have appeared during the years the site was active, 1942–1945.</li> <li>• Annual pilgrimage events include ongoing memorialization and ceremonies.</li> <li>• Requests for events at the site have increased, both during the pilgrimage weekend and throughout the year.</li> <li>• The Amache Preservation Society has taken the lead in maintenance activities at the cemetery.</li> <li>• Mowing the cemetery sod and watering the vegetation has become one of the most time- and resource-intensive maintenance activities at the historic site.</li> <li>• Decorative trees planted during the late 1990s are dying from prolonged drought conditions.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grave markers, columbarium, and monument are at a risk for vandalism due to increasing attention to the site and increasing visitation.</li> <li>• Noise for overflights originating or landing at nearby military bases could interrupt on-site events or affect the solemnity of the site.</li> <li>• Ongoing drought conditions can affect trees and lawn and require additional irrigation.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Amache Cemetery
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground disturbances related to maintenance at the site or infrastructure projects have the potential to locate additional remains or disturb unmarked burials.</li> <li>• Lack of cultural education or respect from visitors may impact the solemnity of the cemetery.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transition watering from the hand irrigation to an automatic system (would need electric service to accomplish; the irrigation controller could go in the existing shed).</li> <li>• Develop and install replicas of the wood plaques that originally hung in the columbarium to the site. This decision would require conversations and collaboration with the Japanese American National Museum.</li> <li>• Work with survivors and the descendant community to ensure that access to the site allows for remembrance and general visitation.</li> <li>• Engage survivor and descendent communities in any future decision-making on cemetery landscaping/layout and monument managements, particularly descendants of those involved in the original cemetery design.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Granada Relocation Center National Historic Landmark nomination</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Columbarium documentation and treatment recommendations (via a historic structure report or a cultural landscape report)</li> <li>• Ground penetrating radar survey</li> <li>• Oral histories</li> <li>• Administrative history</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monument maintenance plan</li> <li>• Cemetery operations plan</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• "Audio Disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 8.6.10 "Cemeteries"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 9.6 "Commemorative Works and Plaques"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers</i> (2008)</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections, Archives, and Personal Stories
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	Related to significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Amache Preservation Society and the DU Amache Project, acting for the State of Colorado, own and manage extensive, existing Amache-associated collections (see the “Related Resources” section for brief descriptions).</li> <li>• Many families who donated personal items to the Amache Preservation Society donated them with the understanding that the items would remain geographically connected to Amache and remain in Granada.</li> <li>• Additional universities and museums have oral histories and items associated with Amache.</li> <li>• Approximately 25 hours of oral histories have been collected from survivors and Granada residents.</li> <li>• The National Park Service will also create an archeological collection and archive after it assumes ownership and management of the former incarceration site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals with ties to Amache have expressed interest in donating artifacts and documents to the National Park Service.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The passing of time and loss of individuals makes it increasingly difficult to collect stories and first-hand accounts of life at Amache.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a focused scope of collection statement to help guide the National Park Service with intentional museum acquisitions and collections.</li> <li>• Gather oral histories from individuals central to Amache’s preservation, building location, and preservation projects, and the push to have the site designated as a park unit to provide historic background related to resource management decisions and context that can inform an administrative history.</li> <li>• Make additional material available digitally to allow more people to access the collection.</li> <li>• Create a list of all 442nd Regimental Combat team volunteers.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scope of collection statement</li> <li>• Collection condition assessment</li> <li>• Oral histories</li> <li>• Administrative history</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections management plan</li> <li>• Integrated pest management plan</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections, Archives, and Personal Stories
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Park Service Organic Act of 1916</li> <li>• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended</li> <li>• "Disposition of Federal Records" (36 CFR 1228)</li> <li>• "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.)</li> <li>• "Federal Records: General" (36 CFR 1220)</li> <li>• Federal Records Act of 1950</li> <li>• "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>• Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, as amended</li> <li>• National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998</li> <li>• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001)</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 4.2 "Studies and Collections"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> 8.10 "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities"</li> <li>• Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i></li> <li>• "NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III</li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



The kitchen staff at Amache is shown in this photograph from the Nakano family album. Courtesy of the Japanese American Archival Collection, Donald & Beverly Gerth Special Collections & University Archives, California State University, Sacramento.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community and Cultural Connections
Related Significance Statements	Related to significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survivors and descendants of Amache have strong, enduring connections to site.</li> <li>Granada high school students and the site have long-standing connections through decades of APS stewardship and management activities.</li> <li>The annual pilgrimage organized by the Japanese American community in Denver typically takes place the Saturday before Memorial Day weekend. This event usually includes religious ceremonies at the Amache cemetery, potlucks, or other opportunities to share a meal as a community, and visits to the Amache site and the Amache Museum.</li> <li>The DU Amache archeology program hosts open houses for the Amache community and the public to share recent findings.</li> <li>The NPS High Plains Group has 20 associated Native American Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos that consult and partner with the NPS sites (see appendix E); this relationship will be extended to include Amache National Historic Site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each year, more first-hand information is lost with the passing of Amache survivors and the older generation of descendants and preservation advocates.</li> <li>The general public and Japanese Americans are increasingly aware of and interested in Japanese American WWII history and associated incarceration sites.</li> <li>Amache visitation increased following the announcement of its addition to the national park system.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deteriorating wayfinding and interpretive panels can hinder visitors' ability to connect to the site.</li> <li>The National Park Service and partners are losing the opportunity to collect oral histories and knowledge from the aging survivor population.</li> <li>Research and knowledge from survivors and previous academic research are not widely accessible to the public.</li> <li>Large increases in visitation could disrupt pilgrimage activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include the descendant community in compliance processes at the park.</li> <li>Inventory and digitize existing oral histories and other personal accounts to help locate existing records and guide future interviews.</li> <li>Expand support and activities associated with pilgrimage events to connect others to the site and provide opportunities to share additional knowledge.</li> <li>Add commemorations and events to increase interest and activities at the historic site.</li> <li>Ensure that survivors and the descendant community are involved with interpretation to help preserve personal stories and continue their connections with the site.</li> <li>Collaborate with the NPS JACS advisory group to connect Amache to other preservation efforts and strengthen the network of incarceration sites.</li> <li>Explore the designation of the Amache community as a traditionally associated people and the site as a traditional cultural property.</li> <li>Explore the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience designation to connect the site to the broader, continuing struggle for human and civil rights.</li> <li>Gather oral histories about the road to NPS designation to inform a future site administrative history and formally document the current and past connections between the local community and the Amache site.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Community and Cultural Connections
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include stories about the broader Granada community's relationship to the site during the war and after the closing of Amache to represent the town's continued connection.</li> <li>• Gather information about visitors to help the National Park Service better understand current visitor demographics and reach out to other groups that may not be visiting the site.</li> <li>• Build the relationships between NPS staff and local schools through outreach programs or field trips to continue the connection between Amache and the surrounding communities.</li> <li>• Collaborate with Native American Tribal partners to interpret the Indigenous perspective of Amache National Historic Site and its surrounding landscape.</li> <li>• Bring together descendants of Sand Creek and Amache to share knowledge, experiences, and traditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erin M. Hanes, <i>Opening Pandora's Box: A Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation of Amache World War II Japanese Internment Camp, Granada, Colorado</i> (2012), Cultural Resource Management Program, Sonoma State University</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral histories (administrative)</li> <li>• Scope of collections statement</li> <li>• Administrative history</li> <li>• Ethnographic overview and assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections management plan</li> <li>• General management plan</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1971</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996 and 1996a, PL 95-341, 92 Stat. 469)</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"</li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 23: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• <i>The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers</i> (2008)</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
Related Significance Statements	Related to significance statements 2, 8, 9, 10, and 11
Current Conditions and Trends	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current interpretation at the site and in the Amache Museum is provided by local high school students associated with Amache Preservation Society and other volunteers.</li> <li>• Friends of Amache served as an umbrella organization for site preservation, interpretation, and management and consisted of four main partner groups: the Amache Preservation Society, the Amache Club, the Amache Historical Society, and the Town of Granada.</li> <li>• The Amache Preservation Society comprises current and former Granada high school students. The group provides site maintenance, leads tours, and manages the Amache Museum and its collections.</li> <li>• The National Park Service is leasing space from the Granada Public Schools in the Granada Amache Museum for administrative use.</li> <li>• The Amache Historical Society was a group of surviving Amache incarcerated based in California. The group provides fundraising support and acts as a resource for site interpretation and planning.</li> <li>• The Amache Alliance was established to continue the work of the Amache Historical Society. As of 2021, the group is a 501(c)3 nonprofit.</li> <li>• Leading up to the designation of Amache as a national historic site, the Town of Granada signed a 99-year lease with the Amache Preservation Society to manage Amache as a publicly accessible historic site. The town’s water infrastructure is located in the historic site.</li> <li>• The Town of Granada, Granada High School, and the Amache Preservation Society have shared equipment in the past to help maintain Amache.</li> <li>• The existing fences around the national historic site are privately owned and maintained.</li> <li>• Existing museum collections are owned and managed by the Amache Preservation Society and the State of Colorado.</li> <li>• The NPS JACS advisory group is a resource for sharing information on the preservation and interpretation of WWII Japanese American incarceration sites and collaborating on their planning/management.</li> <li>• Nikkeijin Kai of Colorado hold an annual pilgrimage at Amache.</li> <li>• Space in Granada High School is used to accommodate large events and programming during the annual pilgrimage.</li> <li>• The University of Denver Amache Project hosts biennial summer archeological field schools and provides collections management support.</li> <li>• The NPS High Plains Group consults with 20 Native American Tribes; Amache National Historic Site has 13 Tribal partners within the HPG.</li> <li>• A residential area (Hilcrest Homes) is immediately adjacent to the park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Park Service has been planning for future site operations and maintenance since the March 2022 national historic site designation.</li> <li>• Stakeholders are eager to understand how they can continue to support Amache following the NPS designation.</li> <li>• Public expectations for enhanced management, interpretation, and access related to the national historic site designation and its transition to NPS management are increasing.</li> <li>• The typical time frames related to NPS management decisions, transfer of site ownership and maintenance responsibilities, and the availability of federal funding for NPS-led projects often move slower than partner expectations.</li> </ul>
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retirements and shifting leadership could drastically impact how organizations work together or the level of support they can provide.</li> </ul>

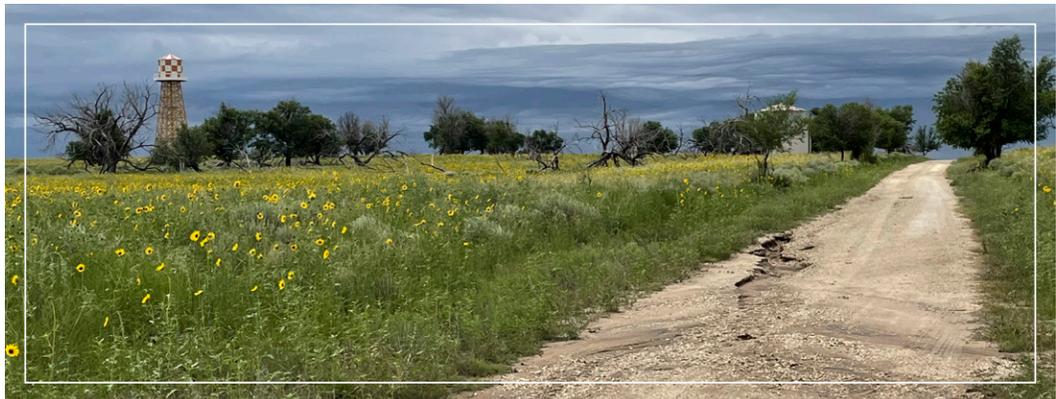
Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnerships
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock could damage cultural landscape and archeological resources if the privately owned fences surrounding the NPS site are not maintained.</li> <li>• The site's proximity to residential areas could lead to neighbor-visitor conflict.</li> <li>• The relationship between the National Park Service and partners may be strained due to the bureaucracy associated with funding and time lines for NPS decision-making and federally funded projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a philanthropic agreement to create a formalized friends group to support the National Park Service through fundraising efforts.</li> <li>• Encourage associated organizations to continue to apply for external grants for specific preservation and/or research projects.</li> <li>• Recruit volunteers to help augment NPS staff at the site.</li> <li>• Provide additional professional opportunities for Granada residents and former high school students by hiring locally and providing training.</li> <li>• Explore additional partnerships with local/state entities and federal agencies.</li> <li>• Build and strengthen relationships with local groups.</li> <li>• Develop a formal agreement between the National Park Service and the Amache Preservation Society to help guide the transition of management</li> <li>• Continue academic and public archeology at the site to allow members of the public to connect to the resources in another way.</li> <li>• Share information about the Amache Preservation Society's continued success and act as a resource for other educators looking to create high school preservation programs.</li> <li>• Provide wider partnerships and online resources to share the national story of Amache with a broader audience.</li> <li>• Increase the public's awareness of the site and its history using digital tools such as the nps.gov website and social media.</li> <li>• Promote Amache's thematic links to other area park units and state historic sites within the overarching history of the American West.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral histories (administrative)</li> <li>• Administrative history</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership strategy (and agreements)</li> <li>• General management plan</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-Level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended</li> <li>• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</li> <li>• Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1971</li> <li>• American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996 and 1996a, PL 95-341, 92 Stat. 469)</li> <li>• Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-Level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS Management Policies 2006 5.10 "Partnerships"</li> </ul>

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Amache National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Transition from the Town of Granada and the Amache Preservation Society to NPS Management.** In the decades preceding designation as a national historic site, the Town of Granada owned Amache, and the Amache Preservation Society (APS) managed the site. The Amache Preservation Society is a small and active nonprofit that engages student volunteers from Granada High School in Amache's management and stewardship. Since 1993, the nonprofit has taken the lead in maintaining the site, opening it to the public for self-directed and guided tours, establishing digital and on-site interpretive materials, accommodating special events (such as the annual Amache pilgrimage), and managing an Amache museum in the town of Granada. Now that the National Park Service has acquired the land within Amache's legislated boundary and the national historic site is officially established, it will assume management obligations from the Amache Preservation Society. However, it can take a number of years to stand up and fully staff a new park unit, and immediate transfer of all functions of management is infeasible. Furthermore, the initial acquisition of the site by the National Park Service includes only the main Amache campus (410.25 acres). An environmental assessment of the historic landfill tract (62.35 acres) is still ongoing as of October 2023, and the second tract was not included in the initial land transfer and remains under ownership of the Town of Grenada and management of the Amache Preservation Society. An interim general agreement between the National Park Service and the Amache Preservation Society for initial joint management is needed, enabling APS operations to continue as the National Park Service builds capacity to fully assume management. Initial agreements must consider growing public interest since designation and challenges the nonprofit may face in accommodating an increasing number of visitors, inquiries, and tour requests. In particular, NPS support in maintenance and upkeep of the site is a high-priority need that would help alleviate the Amache Preservation Society's workload.



Amache's historic roadways remain visible and provide visitors with paths through the national historic site, as well as geographic markers for former barracks blocks. NPS photo.

Stakeholders and the public are eagerly anticipating NPS management of Amache, and there will be a need to manage expectations while collecting necessary data and engaging in thoughtful planning to establish guidance for the park. Superintendent’s compendiums, agreements, and formal partnership strategies and agreements are needed to guide future management. Considerations include meeting statutory planning requirements, filling gaps in baseline resource documentation (e.g., cultural landscapes); establishing treatment recommendations to protect and maintain historic resources; managing vegetation, including strategies to manage invasive species and protect incarcerated-planted vegetation; improving safety and accessibility of the site and its features; and establishing a long-term management vision for the park, which balances resource preservation with visitor access, opportunities, and amenities. Partner and stakeholder engagement will be critical in management planning for Amache—including engaging with survivor and descendent communities, the Amache Preservation Society, and other preservation entities—and NPS managers will need to prioritize establishing and maintaining strong, collaborative relationships with stakeholder networks. To inform planning and management moving forward, it will also be important to document the history of the site’s management and development over time to ensure that the reasoning and rationale behind past actions is not lost through management transitions.

- *Associated planning needs:* General management plan; long-range interpretive plan; facility investment plan; waysides, wayfinding, and sign plan; accessibility assessment and self-evaluation transition plan, archeological management plan; vegetation management plan; cultural landscape report
- *Associated data needs:* Oral histories; cultural landscape inventory; archeological overview and assessment; biological inventory; administrative history

- **Partnership Coordination.** Collaborative preservation and stewardship has been a cornerstone of Amache since the 1990s. Over the years, numerous organizations, institutions, and individuals (see appendix D) have been instrumental in documenting, preserving, interpreting, and enhancing public understanding of Amache. The collective efforts of these entities contributed to recognition of the site at higher levels, including Amache’s designation as a national historic landmark in 2006, and subsequent designation as a national park unit in 2022. Considering the best mechanisms for continuing to engage with key partners and stakeholders in co-stewarding Amache and collaborating on interpretation efforts moving forward will be integral to the successful management and operation of the site.

Formalized relationships with primary partners should be established, with clear roles and responsibilities defined. Although an interim, general agreement with the Amache Preservation Society will likely be necessary as Amache transitions to NPS management, a longer-term, formal partnership with the organization should also be established to ensure that local students continue to have opportunities to be stewards of Amache. This agreement should also consider where shared administrative and visitor contact spaces might be appropriate, and how the National Park Service and the Amache Preservation Society can collaborate and share resources. Beyond the Amache Preservation Society, other partnership opportunities include establishing a “friends group” to open opportunities for fundraising/philanthropic support and developing agreements that outline how key Amache stakeholders—including survivors and descendants—will be engaged to provide input into the site’s management and operations. Finally, park staff should establish mechanisms to ensure the continuation of public archeology programs and seek new opportunities to further Amache scholarship.

- *Associated planning needs:* Partnership strategy (and agreements)
- *Associated data needs:* Oral histories; communications strategy; administrative history

- **Amache Museum Collection Disposition and Management.** In coordination with park partners at the Amache Preservation Society and the University of Denver, the National Park Service needs to determine the future disposition of existing Amache museum collections. The Amache Preservation Society owns the Amache Museum collection, which contains over 1,400 items and is stored and made available to the public and researchers at the Amache Museum in downtown Granada. Amache survivors and their family members donated most of the collections, which include individually cataloged items and archives of photographs and letters. The University of Denver stores approximately 10,000 additional archeological artifacts collected from Amache. These artifacts were collected during field schools dating back to 2008 and are owned by the State of Colorado. The National Park Service identifies these two collections (the APS collection in Granada and the archeological collection at the University of Denver) in this foundation document as “related resources” because they are not federally owned or directly managed by the National Park Service. However, future NPS collections will be made and will comprise a fundamental park resource. Many of the items in the existing Granada Museum collection were donated with an understanding that they would remain in geographical proximity to Amache. Some items in the collection may have a less direct connection with Amache and may not be appropriate in a permanent NPS collection. The National Park Service needs to complete a scope of collections statement for Amache National Historical Site, in consultation with the Amache Preservation Society and the University of Denver, to document the types of items necessary in a future park collection and ensure that NPS collection efforts do not duplicate or compete with collection priorities of the Amache Preservation Society or other Japanese American confinement site parks or organizations. Should the National Park Service and partners determine in the future that portions of the APS collections should be transferred to NPS ownership, partners should reach an agreement on their future storage needs and location.
  - *Associated planning needs:* Collections management plan; partnership strategy; general management plan
  - *Associated data needs:* Scope of collections statement

### Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs and presented in the first table below, planning needs follow in the second. Appendix C includes a list of existing planning documents and sources of data.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning and data projects.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	General management plan	H	A general management plan will provide comprehensive guidance to support the future vision for the site, including protection of park resources, types and intensities of development, visitor capacities, and any potential modification to park boundaries. In particular, a general management plan should provide guidance on the development of accessible visitor contact infrastructure and incorporate treatment recommendations for protecting and interpreting park resources.
FRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Interpretive planning is needed to develop programming and materials that convey the importance of Amache National Historic Site and address the complex issues of incarceration at Amache and elsewhere during World War II.
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape report	H	A parkwide cultural landscape report would document the historic and current conditions of the Amache cultural landscape and provide management guidance for maintaining components of the park's cultural landscape—including witness vegetation—based on historic data and the associated cultural landscape inventory.
FRV, Key Issue	Vegetation management plan	H	A parkwide vegetation management plan would provide guidance and treatment recommendations for maintaining/removing vegetation on landscape. The plan would include locations and descriptions of invasive species at Amache and would prescribe a treatment schedule for their management. The focus would be on treating vegetation damaging historic foundations and protecting extant incarceration-established plants. These treatment recommendations may be incorporated into a cultural landscape report with integrated management actions.
FRV, Key Issue	Partnership strategy	H	For park staff to effectively collaborate with stakeholders and partners, a formal partnership strategy that identifies opportunities, communication strategies, and operational procedures is needed. Partnerships may include opportunities for consultation on management decisions, interpretive message coordination, loaning or transferring museum objects and archival materials, housing partners' collections, conducting and archiving oral histories, fundraising, and building community engagement while encouraging resource stewardship. Understanding these roles and responsibilities while managing expectations is essential for effective partnerships. This strategy may also include developing individual partnership agreements between the National Park Service and the Amache Preservation Society (for management issues) and between the National Park Service and the Amache Alliance (as a friends group).
FRV, Key Issue	Collections management plan	M	This plan builds off the scope of collections statement to create guidelines for how park staff cares for and makes NPS collections available to the public.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological management plan	M	This plan builds off the archeological overview and assessment to identify sensitive areas and prioritize future research opportunities and needs. It guides priorities for future archeological field studies.
FRV	Inadvertent discovery plan	M	This plan would outline steps in the event human remains are discovered during archeological field work or other ground-disturbances activity in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Fire management plan	M	This plan would proactively protect resources from fire by creating a fire response procedure. Vegetation and landscape treatment recommendations/management actions associated with fire management may be incorporated into a cultural landscape report with integrated management actions.
FRV, Key Issue	Integrated pest management plan	M	This plan would provide guidance to effectively manage pests that can damage cultural resources throughout the park, including landscape features and plants, buildings, future museum facilities, and the cemetery.
Key Issue	Facility investment plan	M	This plan would document the condition and needs of existing facilities/infrastructure in the park and provide guidance for future investment and acquisition strategies. Ideally, this plan would follow general management planning, facility condition assessments, and the development of the park’s Facility Management Software System database.
FRV, Key Issue	Intrusion detection and prevention system plan	M	This document would identify appropriate security system requirements to improve resource conditions and management and safety.
FRV	Furnishing plan	M	This plan would provide guidance for interpreting the restored/reconstructed buildings on-site.
Key Issue	Waysides, wayfinding, and sign plan	L	This plan would build from interpretive planning efforts to provide specific guidance for the development of interpretive waysides that effectively convey interpretive themes, and park directional signage that would improve orientation throughout the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Accessibility assessment and self-evaluation transition plan	L	This plan would provide an audit of physical accessibility of the national historic site (Architectural Barriers Act standards) and identify ways to improve accessibility for visitors. Data gathered as part of the assessment would drive NPS development and upgrades of visitor amenities at the site.
FRV	Historic structure reports	L	These reports are dependent on outcomes of determinations of eligibility for the water tower, guard tower, barracks, and recreation hall. Historic structure reports for these buildings would provide individual histories and treatment recommendations for their maintenance. The historic columbarium needs treatment recommendations (which could also be included in a cultural landscape report).
FRV, Key Issue	Cemetery operations plan	L	A cemetery operations plan provides operational planning for maintaining and caring for the cemetery. The plan includes vegetation management, cyclic maintenance obligations to structures and monuments, and schedules for upkeep and removal/treatment of materials left at graves.  (This planning could also be accomplished as a part of general management planning or other related planning effort.)
FRV, Key Issue	Monument maintenance plan	L	This plan provides treatment recommendations prepared by a qualified conservator and establishes a cyclic work plan for long-term maintenance of the park’s existing monuments.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV, Key Issue	Scope of collections statement	H	Document the appropriate materials to obtain in the park's museum collection. The scope of collections statement would ensure that future NPS collections do not compete with or duplicate other repositories associated with Japanese American incarceration sites and that future NPS collections are appropriately focused on Amache.
FRV, Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment	H	Summarize existing archeological data and understanding and identify research gaps. This process includes consolidating existing information from previous research and technical reports, GIS, cataloging, and past survey data and includes transitioning existing data sets into NPS systems (Cultural Resources Information System).
FRV	Oral histories (Amache community)	H	This oral history project would seek to record histories from Amache survivors and descendants, as well as Amache camp staff and members of the local (Granada) community with links to the period of incarceration at Amache. The project would also include documenting existing oral histories that touch upon Amache experiences that are held by other repositories.
FRV, Key Issue	Oral histories (administrative)	H	This oral history project would seek to record histories from individuals who were involved in protecting and stewarding the site and were involved in the establishment of the Amache Preservation Society and the NPS designation. The histories will inform interpretation and document past management decisions to develop a park administrative history and provide context for understanding management under the Amache Preservation Society.  Primary interviewees for the project would include John Hopper and key APS members, members of the Amache Alliance and previous Amache Historical Society, and other key stakeholders at the time of monument establishment.
FRV, Key Issue	Determinations of eligibility (for the reconstructed, restored, and relocated buildings on the Amache landscape)	H	Determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places will document the historic and current conditions of reconstructed, relocated, and restored buildings. This includes the water tower (reconstructed/restored/relocated), guard tower (reconstructed), barrack (reconstructed), recreation hall (restored/relocated). These buildings were reestablished on the site before establishing the park unit, but after the national historic landmark designation. Determinations of eligibility will establish if the buildings are contributing features to the existing national historic landmark. This documentation project would also include consolidating records from the Amache Preservation Society, Colorado Preservation, Inc., and the NPS JACS grant program related to locating the water tank and recreation hall, the scope of work for returning the buildings to the site and their reconstruction, and the analysis of the former determinations of effect to the national historic landmark associated with reestablishing the buildings on-site. Outcomes of determinations of eligibility would directly impact decisions and procedures for the future management and preservation of the buildings.

<b>Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made</b>			
<b>Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?</b>	<b>Data and GIS Needs</b>	<b>Priority (H, M, L)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
FRV, Key Issue	Cultural landscape inventory	H	The cultural landscape inventory would identify landscape features that contribute to the historic significance of the site. This data would help populate the NPS cultural resource database and inform the treatment recommendations included in a cultural landscape report.
FRV, Key Issue	Visual resource inventory	M	A visual resource inventory will document and analyze the viewsheds at Amache, including views within, outside, and into the site. The analysis would serve management and protect views that contribute to the significance and feeling of the site and inform the development of a cultural landscape report.
FRV	Soundscape analysis	M	Document the Amache soundscape. The analysis would serve management and protect soundscapes that are contributing to the significance and feeling of the site.
FRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	Identify and document people and groups that are traditionally associated or connected to site.
FRV, Key Issue	Facility condition assessment and historic building material analysis	M	Identify the historic fabric on buildings (primarily concrete foundation remains). This analysis would aid in developing appropriate preservation treatments and maintenance and would inform future compliance approaches.
FRV, Key Issue	Historic American Landscapes Survey	M	Document the historic landscape through measured and interpretive drawings, large-format black-and-white/color photographs, and written/oral history. The documentation can include natural systems, visual relationships, circulation systems, vegetation, and historic structures.
FRV, Key Issue	Vegetation inventory	M	Conduct a biological inventory of vegetation, important for safety considerations, identify invasive or threatened species, and document cultural vegetation distribution for cultural landscape recommendations and vegetation management.
FRV	Ground penetrating radar survey	M/L	Conduct ground penetrating radar surveys to augment (and confirm) the existing documentation of the site's subsurface features (utilities—both historic and modern) and to confirm with specificity the burial locations in the cemetery.
FRV	Collection of existing archeological and GIS data	L	Research and compile pre-NPS studies and transfer into the NPS Cultural Resource Inventory System records.
FRV, Key Issue	Administrative history	L	Document the management trajectory and historic preservation and documentation of the Amache incarceration site before the national historic site was established. This documentation would provide future park managers with an understanding of how the camp was preserved and came to be a national park unit.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Historic American Buildings Survey	L	Depending on the outcomes of determinations of eligibility for the water tower, guard tower, barracks, and recreation hall, create highly detailed historic structure architectural documentation that includes measured drawings, historical reports, and large-format black-and-white/color photographs.
FRV, Key Issue	Building monitoring program	L	Depending on the outcomes of determinations of eligibility and facility condition assessments for the water tower, guard tower, barracks, and recreation hall, establish a program of structural monitoring—e.g., structural crack monitoring and yearly inspections. The program would be informed by treatment recommendations in historic structure reports.
FRV, Key Issue	Wildlife inventory	L	Identify wildlife species located in park and on the landscape. The inventory would inform wildlife management and integrated pest management plans.
FRV	Section 110 inventory	L	Complete a baseline archeological inventory for portions of the national historic site not already inventoried by prior archeological survey.
FRV, Key Issue	Collection condition assessment	L	Conduct a collection condition assessment of APS holdings to help the National Park Service better understand what the Amache Preservation Society-owned collection includes, identify artifacts that may need additional conservation, and plan for the future care of the existing museum collection.



Ornamental gardens became creative outlets for those living at Amache and provided connections to prewar cultural traditions and opportunities to beautify and humanize the incarceration landscape. Courtesy of the Amache Preservation Society.

## Part 3: Contributors

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# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Public Law 117-106, Amache National Historic Site Act

An Act to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Amache National Historic Site Act”.

### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

- (1) Map. – The term “Map” means the map entitled “Amache National Historical Site Proposed Boundary”, numbered 100 / 175348 and dated July 2021.
- (2) National historic site. – The term “National Historic Site” means the Amache National Historic Site established by section 3(a).
- (3) Secretary. – The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

### SEC. 3. AMACHE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

- (a) Establishment. – Subject to subsection (c), there is established the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a unit of the National Park System.
- (b) Purpose. – The purpose of the National Historic Site is to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations resources associated with –
  - (1) the incarceration of civilians of Japanese ancestry during World War II at Amache, also known as the Granada Relocation Center, and the military service of center incarcerated;
  - (2) public reaction in the State of Colorado to the incarceration of Japanese Americans, including the position of Governor Ralph Carr and the local community; and
  - (3) the transition of the incarcerated and their descendants following the closure of the center and resettlement in the State of Colorado and other States.
- (c) Determination by the Secretary. – The National Historic Site shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.
- (d) Notice. – Not later than 30 days after the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (c), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the National Historic Site.
- (e) Boundary; Map. –
  - (1) Boundary. – The boundary of the National Historic Site shall be as generally depicted on the Map.
  - (2) Availability of map. – The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
- (f) Land Acquisition Authority. – The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land located within the boundary of the Camp Amache National Historic Landmark, as generally depicted on the Map, only by donation.
- (g) Addition to Boundary. – Any lands or interests in land acquired under subsection (f) shall be included within the boundary of the National Historic Site.

(h) Administration. –

(1) In general. – The Secretary shall administer the National Historic Site in accordance with –

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(2) Management plan. –

(A) Deadline for completion. – Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to congress. – On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan prepared under that subparagraph.

(i) Administrative Facilities. – For the purposes of ensuring the preservation, protection, and proper management of the site and associated resources, the Secretary may establish facilities for administration, visitor services, and curation of personal property, outside the boundary of, and in the vicinity of, the National Historic Site.

(j) Cooperative Agreements. – The Secretary may enter into agreements with –

(1) the public or private entities for the purpose of establishing and operating facilities outside of the boundary of the National Historic Site for administration, visitor services and curation of personal property; and

(2) other public or private entities for the purposes of carrying out this Act.

(k) Effect on Water Rights. – Except as provided for in subsection (l), nothing in this Act shall affect –

(1) the use, allocation, ownership, or control, in existence on the date of the enactment of any water, water right, or any other valid existing right;

(2) any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of the enactment;

(3) any interstate water compact in existence on the date of the enactment; or

(4) State jurisdiction over any water law.

(l) Operation and Maintenance of Water Infrastructure and Appurtenances. –

(1) Effect. – Nothing in this Act affects the authority of the town of Granada, Colorado, with respect to the operation and maintenance of all water infrastructure, systems and appurtenances located within the boundary of the National Historic Site in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including but not limited to wells, pumps, tanks, water lines, valves, and water treatment facilities.

(2) Determination. – The Secretary shall provide the town of Granada, Colorado, with access to those areas of the National Historic Site determined as necessary for the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure and appurtenances.

(3) New water infrastructure. – The Secretary may permit the town of Granada, Colorado, to construct or install new water infrastructure, systems, or appurtenances –

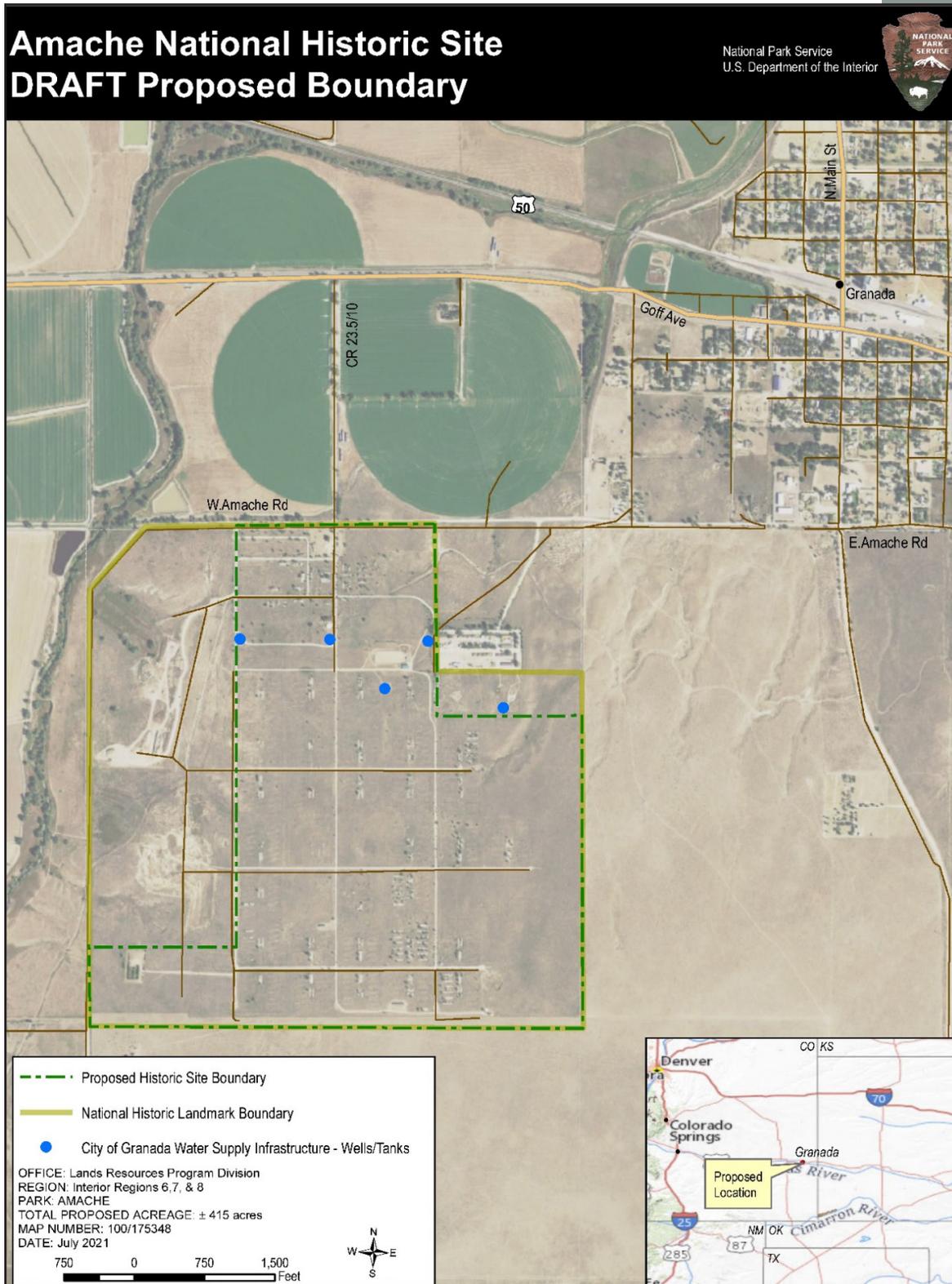
(A) consistent with applicable laws;

(B) limited to the areas determined to be necessary under paragraph (2); and

(C) in a manner that ensures the preservation, protection, and proper management of the National Historic Site.

(4) Acceptance of donated water infrastructure. – The Secretary may accept, for addition to and administration as part of the National Historic Site, the donation of water infrastructure, systems, or appurtenances within the boundary of the National Historic Site, including associated water rights, if the water infrastructure, systems, or appurtenances are no longer used by the town of Granada, Colorado.

Approved March 18, 2022.



## Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date-Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Water rights and the Town of Granada's water supply (Public Law 117-106, Amache National Historic Site Act)	Enabling legislation	03/18/2022-NA	National Park Service, Town of Granada	Amache's enabling legislation does not impact any established water rights and permits the Town of Granada to continue to operate, maintain, and update the existing water infrastructure in the national historic site.

## Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Name	Published
Amache Special Resource Study, National Park Service	2022
Letter Report on 2021 Amache Historic Dump Survey	2021
Archaeological Investigations at the Granada Relocation Center (Amache): Report on the University of Denver 2014 Field Season	2017
Archaeological Avoidance and Monitoring Plan for Granada Relocation Center (Amache) NHL – Return and Reconstruction of Barrack Building	2013
Dismantling Amache: Building Stock Research and Inventory Related to the Granada Relocation Center (Amache), CO	2011
Archaeology of Gardening at Amache Summary Report	2010
Granada Relocation Center (Amache) NHL Comprehensive Interpretive Plan and Conceptual Development Plan	2007
Granada Relocation Center National Historic Landmark Nomination	2006
Camp Amache, Prowers County, Colorado – Site Management, Preservation and Interpretive Plan	2004
Camp Amache (5PW48): Class III Cultural Resource Intensive Field Study of the Granada Relocation Center	2004
Granada Relocation Center National Register of Historic Places Form	1994

Theses and Articles (not comprehensive)	Published
Ting-chun (Regina) Huang. <i>Whose Community Museum is it? Collaboration Strategies and Identity Affirmation in the Amache Museum</i> (MA Thesis, University of Denver).	2019
April Kamp-Whittaker and Bonnie J. Clark. "Social Networks and the Development of Neighborhood Identities in Amache, a WWII Japanese American Internment Camp." In <i>Archaeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association</i> 30: 148–158.	2019
Bonnie J. Clark and Anne Amati. "Powerful objects, difficult dialogues: mobilizing archaeological exhibits for civic engagement" in <i>International Journal of Heritage Studies</i> .	2018
Bonnie J. Clark. "Digging Yesterday: The Archaeology of Living Memory at Amache" in <i>Historical Archaeology Through a Western Lens</i> (eds. Mark Warner and Margaret Purser).	2017
Bonnie Clark. "Cultivating Community: The Archaeology of Japanese American Confinement at Amache" in <i>Legacies of Space and Intangible Heritage</i> (eds. Fernando Armstrong-Fumero and Julio Hoil Gutierrez), 79–96.	2017
Jeremy Allen Haas. "Common Ground: Uniting Archaeology and Secondary Social Studies Curricula" (MA Thesis, University of Denver).	2016
Dana Ogo Shew and April Elizabeth Kamp-Whittaker. "Perseverance and Prejudice: Maintaining Community in Amache, Colorado's World War II Japanese Internment Camp." In <i>Prisoners of War: Archaeology, Memory, and Heritage of 19th- and 20th-Century Mass Internment</i> (eds. H. Mytum and G. Carr), 303–317.	2013
Erin M. Hanes. <i>Opening Pandora's Box: A Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation of the Amache World War II Japanese Internment Camp</i> (MA Thesis, Anthropology, Sonoma State University).	2012
Dana Ogo Shew. "Feminine Identity Confined: The Archaeology of Japanese Women at Amache, a WWII Internment Camp" (MA Thesis, University of Denver).	2010
Karl Lillquist. "Farming in the Desert: Agriculture in the World War II-Era Japanese American Relocation Centers" in <i>Agricultural History Society</i> 84, No.1: 74–104.	2010

## Appendix D: Amache Partner Organizations

Many organizations, past and present, have been instrumental in the preservation, research, management, and advancement of the public appreciation for the history and significance of Amache. They have improved and maintained the site and the Amache Museum and its collections in Granada. These organizations have fostered opportunities for survivors and descendants to maintain access to the site and its community of survivors worldwide. In addition, these partners and stakeholders were instrumental in the grassroots efforts that resulted in establishing the national historic site, and many will be valuable partners in co-stewarding the site into the future.

Some of these organizations include:

- Amache Alliance
- Amache Club
- Amache Historical Society
- Amache Preservation Society
- Nikkeijin Kai of Colorado
- Colorado Preservation, Inc.
- Denver Central Optimist Club
- Friends of Amache
- National Parks Conservation Association
- Town of Granada
- University of Denver Amache Research Project

## Appendix E: Government-to-Government Tribal Partnerships/Associated Tribes of the High Plains Group

### Amache National Historic Site

Tribal Name	Address
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	PO Box 1330, Anadarko, OK 73005
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	PO Box 38, Concho, OK, 73022
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma	PO Box 908, Lawton, OK, 73502
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana (Gros Ventre/Assiniboine)	RR 1, Box 66, Harlem, MT, 59526
Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico	PO Box 167 Dulce, NM 87528
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	PO Box 369, Carnegie, OK, 73015
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	PO Box 227, Mescalero, NM, 88340
Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	PO Box 396, Fort Washakie, WY, 82514
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana	PO Box 128, Lame Deer, MT, 59043
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	PO Box 470, Pawnee, OK, 74058
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona	PO Box 0, San Carlos, AZ, 85550
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	PO Box 737, Ignacio, CO, 81137
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado	PO Box JJ, Towaoc, CO, 81334-0248

### Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
- Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
- Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana
- Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
- Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
- Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
- Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado

### **Capulin Volcano National Monument**

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
- Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
- Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
- Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
- Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico
- Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah
- Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
- Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
- Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
- Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
- San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
- Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado
- White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona
- Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma

### **Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site**

- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
- Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana

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# DOI Interior Regions 6, 7, and 8 Foundation Document Recommendation Amache National Historic Site

December 2023

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This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the DOI Interior Regions 6, 7, and 8 Regional Director.



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RECOMMENDED

Eric Leonard, High Plains Group Superintendent

Date

# KATHARINE HAMMOND



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APPROVED

Kate Hammond, Regional Director, DOI Interior Regions 6, 7, and 8

Date



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 historic 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.

AMCH 100/192137

January 2024

## Foundation Document • Amache National Historic Site



Amache was scheduled for closure on October 15, 1945. Here, two young girls leave the site by truck for the Granada railroad station. When they left Amache, each incarcerated was issued a ticket to their destination and \$25 to restart their lives. Courtesy of Robert Y. Fuchigami and the North Bay Ethnic Digital Collection, Sonoma State University.