



# Foundation Document Minidoka National Historic Site

Idaho and Washington

May 2016





View from the mess hall to the barrack building. Both buildings are original to Minidoka and were returned to the site to re-establish portions of Block 22. Photo: NPS.

Cover Photo: Two children walk through a barrack block at Minidoka. Photo: Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience.

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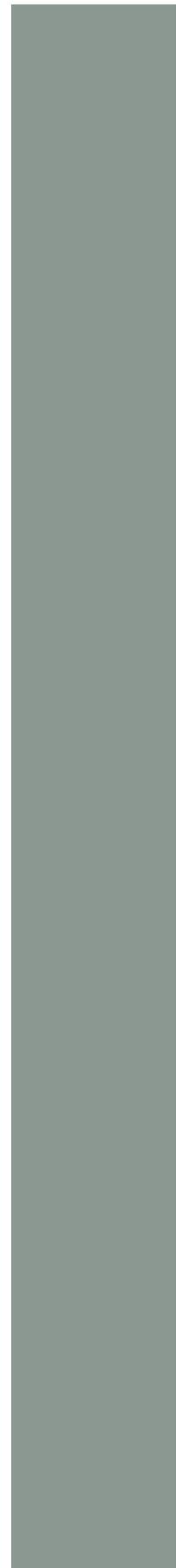
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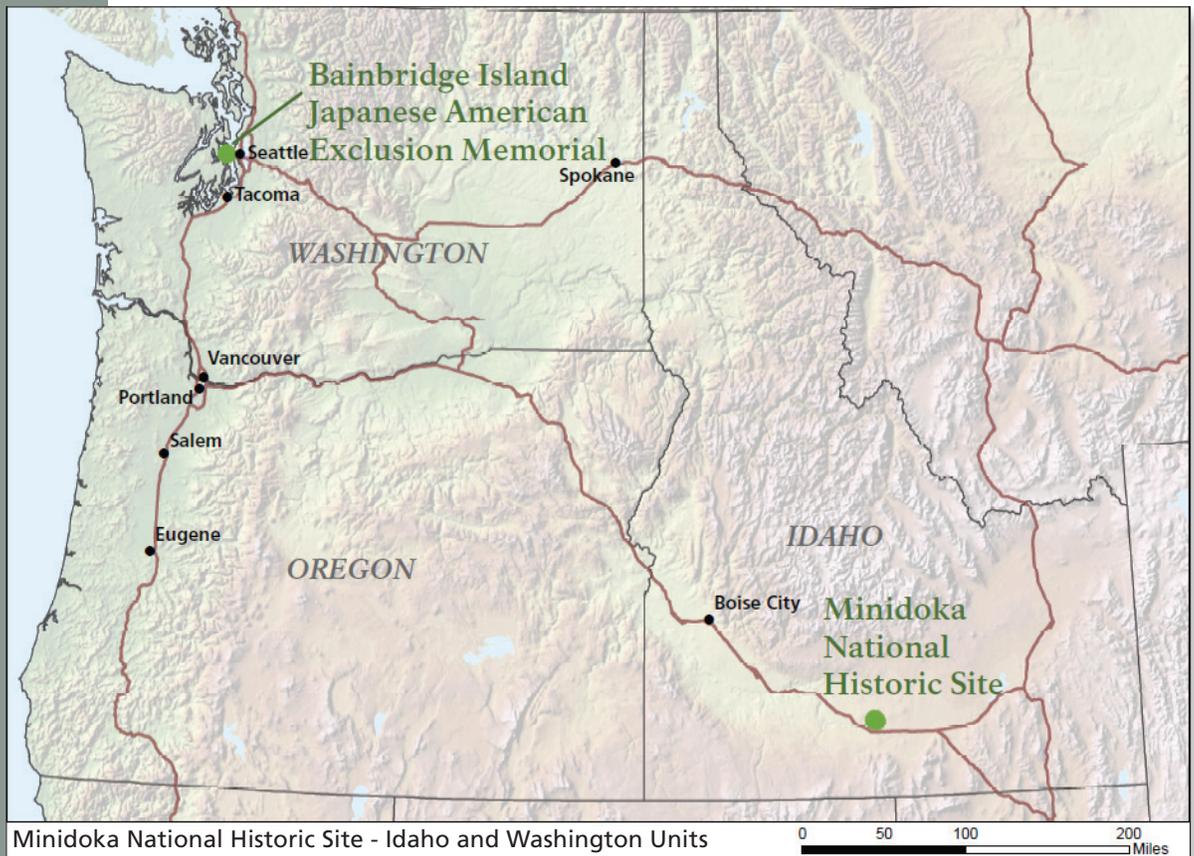
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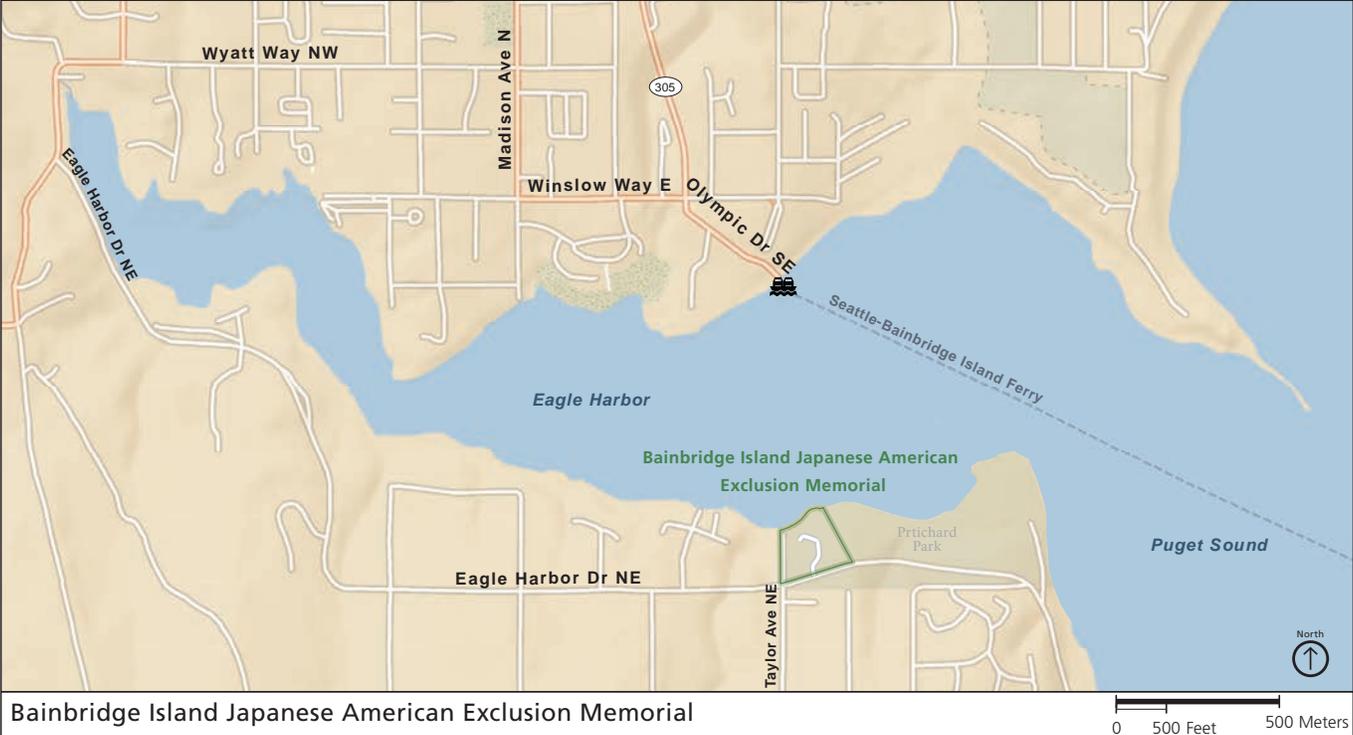
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Throughout this document, the site of the Minidoka War Relocation Center in Idaho may be referred to as Minidoka-Idaho, and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial in Washington State may be referred to as the Bainbridge Island Memorial. Both Minidoka and the Bainbridge Island Memorial are collectively referred to as Minidoka National Historic Site, per the unit's official national park designation authorized by Congress.





Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial

0 500 Feet 500 Meters

## 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:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

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 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, 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 foundational 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 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 Minidoka National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Japanese American family forcibly removed from their home on Bainbridge Island. Soldiers removed their dog from the truck because families were not allowed to take pets with them. Photo: Museum of History & Industry, Seattle Post Intelligencer Collection.

## 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

On January 17, 2001, Minidoka Internment National Monument was established through a presidential proclamation as the 385th unit of the national park system, preserving and protecting 72.75 acres of the original 33,000-acre Minidoka War Relocation Center in Jerome County, Idaho. The U.S. Congress later passed Public Law 110-229 on May 8, 2008, expanding the national monument to 388 acres, changing the name to Minidoka National Historic Site, and adding the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Washington State to the national park unit. In 2014, Congress passed Public Law 113-171, renaming the memorial Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. Collectively, these two locations, 700 miles apart, make up the Minidoka National Historic Site. They offer the opportunity to interpret the historic events and lives impacted by the exclusion, forced removal, and unjust incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

#### Relocated Residents or Prisoners?

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, which allowed the government to incarcerate more than 120,000 Nikkei during World War II.

***Nikkei:*** *This term is used in this document to refer to U.S. citizens of Japanese descent and resident immigrants of Japanese ancestry ineligible for American citizenship during World War II*

Nikkei were “rounded up,” removed, and imprisoned in remote areas under primitive and overcrowded conditions. In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act was passed in which the U.S. government formally apologized to each individual incarcerated during World War II based on the determination that the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the result of “race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership” (Personal Justice Denied 1983, p. 18).

What words accurately describe the experience of persons of Japanese descent during World War II? Were Japanese Americans evacuated and relocated and housed in protective custody, or forcibly removed from their homes and stripped of their freedom as prisoners in American-style gulags? To inform site visitors and promote understanding of the way language has been used to represent, or misrepresent, the wartime experience of Japanese Americans, we invite you to visit our website on the topic.

[www.nps.gov/miin/learn/historyculture/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/miin/learn/historyculture/index.htm)



Aerial photograph of Minidoka, circa 1943. Photo: College of Southern Idaho.

### **Minidoka – Idaho**

In the high desert of south-central Idaho, Minidoka National Historic Site manages 388 acres of the original Minidoka War Relocation Center site. The surrounding landscape is characterized by rolling hills of sagebrush, farms, and fields used for agricultural production and a network of irrigation canals and ditches. Minidoka is northeast of Twin Falls, a population center of approximately 100,000 people.

During World War II, Minidoka War Relocation Center was one of 10 camps operated by the War Relocation Authority. Construction of Minidoka began on June 5, 1942, and the first incarcerated Nikkei arrived on August 10, 1942, while the camp was still under construction. Minidoka contained more than 600 buildings, which included administrative and warehouse buildings, 36 residential blocks, schools, fire stations, and a hospital. Each residential block contained 15 buildings: 12 barracks, a recreational hall, a mess hall, and a lavatory-laundry building. Minidoka's population peaked at 9,500, with more than 13,000 Nikkei from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California passing through its gates until it officially closed on October 28, 1945. Throughout the late 1940s and early 1950s, plots of land, buildings, and even furniture that once made up Minidoka were given away in lotteries by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to returning World War II veterans as homesteads and farms. The irrigated fields and agricultural landscape remain as an enduring legacy of the Nikkei communities once incarcerated at Minidoka.

Minidoka was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 18, 1979. With designation as a unit of the national park system in 2001, the historic site of Minidoka was protected for future generations and interprets its important civil rights lessons and the stories and lives of the individuals incarcerated there from 1942 to 1945.

As a unit of the national park system, Minidoka – Idaho is co-managed with Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, with administrative offices located in Hagerman, Idaho.



Japanese American families wait at the Eagledale Ferry Dock on Bainbridge Island on March 30, 1942. Photo: Museum of History & Industry, Seattle Post Intelligencer Collection.

### Bainbridge Island Memorial – Washington

On the shore of the Puget Sound, the Bainbridge Island Memorial recognizes and honors the first Nikkei to be excluded and forcibly removed from their homes in 1942 under the authority of Executive Order 9066. Grassroots efforts to remember the legacy of the exclusion of the Nikkei community from the West Coast resulted in creation of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, entitled *Nidoto Nai Yoni* (Let It Not Happen Again). The memorial is on Taylor Avenue at the original site of the former Eagledale Ferry Dock on Bainbridge Island, where on March 30, 1942, 227 men, women, and children (two-thirds of them American citizens) were forcibly removed from the island. They were sent to Manzanar War Relocation Center in the Owens Valley of California. In 1943, 177 individuals would later be transferred to Minidoka War Relocation Center.

With the passage of Public Law 110-229 the Bainbridge Island Memorial became part of Minidoka National Historic Site. The memorial is collaboratively managed by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association, Bainbridge Island Historical Museum, City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District, and the National Park Service. With its location on the West Coast near the large urban population of Seattle, the Bainbridge Island Memorial is ideally located to share and interpret the exclusion and forced removal of Nikkei communities during World War II. Although the Bainbridge Island Memorial is part of the Minidoka National Historic Site, NPS administration is through Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Seattle.

## Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Minidoka National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling proclamation legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by presidential proclamation on January 17, 2001 (see appendix A for the presidential proclamation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

*The purpose of MINIDOKA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the exclusion and unjust incarceration of Nikkei—Japanese American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry—in the United States during World War II. Minidoka National Historic Site protects and collaboratively manages resources related to the Minidoka War Relocation Center in Idaho and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial in Washington State.*



Artist Kenjiro Nomura created many paintings of Minidoka. Photo: Tacoma Art Museum.

## 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 Minidoka 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 Minidoka National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

### Human, Civil, and Constitutional Rights

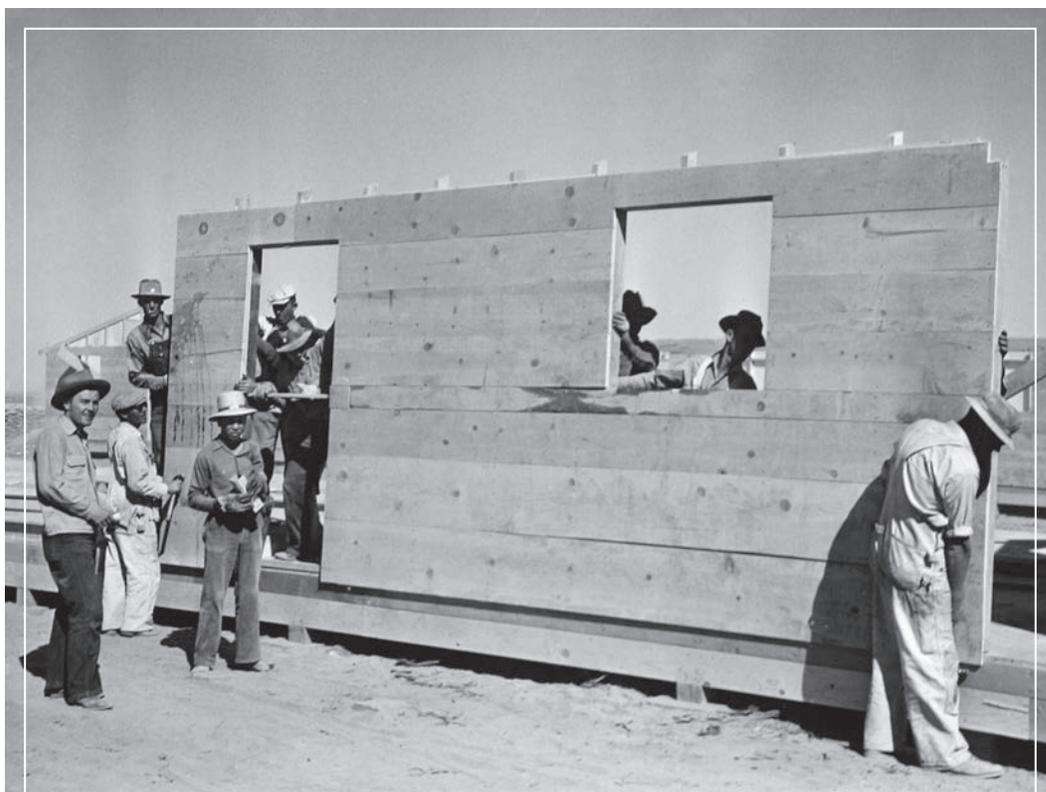
- **Fragility of democracy in times of crisis:** Minidoka National Historic Site is a compelling venue for engaging in a dialogue concerning the violation of civil and constitutional rights, the injustice of exclusion, forced removal and incarceration of the Nikkei community, the history of racism and discrimination in the United States, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.
- **Relevancy:** Minidoka National Historic Site encompasses sites in both rural Idaho and near Seattle, Washington, that offer a unique setting to reflect on the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration experience of the Nikkei community and its relationship to contemporary and future political and social events.
- **Patriotism, citizenship, and choices:** Minidoka National Historic Site provides a forum for understanding how Nikkei demonstrated citizenship and patriotism through individual choices, which affected families and communities. Choices reflected a range of responses including serving valiantly in the military, supporting the war effort on the home front, and protesting the civil injustice.

### People

- **Nikkei legacy:** Minidoka dramatically changed the lives of those incarcerated, had a profound and enduring impact on the Nikkei community, and continues to be a place of significance in American history.
- **Impacts on western agriculture and local communities:** The establishment of Minidoka War Relocation Center during World War II had a major and continuing effect on the social and economic fabric of southern Idaho communities.
- **Bainbridge Island community:** Bainbridge Island was, and remains, an example of an integrated and resilient community where many local ties to the excluded Japanese American neighbors remained strong during the war years and beyond. This bond was supported by the efforts of the *Bainbridge Review*, which was one of the few media sources to be outspoken about the injustice of the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration.



Upon their return to Seattle, a Japanese American family was confronted with racist graffiti and vandalism of their home. Photo: Museum of History & Science, Seattle Post-Intelligencer Collection.



Morrison-Knudsen construction workers began building the camp in June 1942.  
Photo: Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

## Place

- **Minidoka War Relocation Center:** Minidoka War Relocation Center was a hastily constructed, densely populated, large-scale facility in an isolated and unforgiving landscape. Within 10 years Minidoka was transformed from sagebrush steppe to the seventh-largest city in Idaho during the incarceration period and then to a rural homesteading community after the camp closed.
- **Exclusion Order Number 1:** With only six days' notice, 227 Nikkei residents from Bainbridge Island, Washington, were the first of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry in the United States to be excluded and forcibly removed from their homes under the authority derived from Executive Order 9066.

## National and Global Stage

- **World War II:** Minidoka National Historic Site offers a tangible and personal connection to important historic events of World War II on American soil and provides opportunities to understand the profound impacts of this global conflict on life in the United States.
- **Redress:** In 1988, the U.S. government formally determined that the exclusion and mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the product of war hysteria, a long history of racism, and a failure of political leadership. Living survivors received presidential apologies and reparations on behalf of the nation. The creation of the Bainbridge Island Memorial and its inclusion within the boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site are significant steps in the redress process to promote public education about civil liberties, freedom, human rights, and justice.

## 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 Minidoka National Historic Site:

- Historic Structures, Cultural Landscapes, and Archeological Resources:** Minidoka contains several historic structures and features, cultural landscapes and viewsheds, and archeological resources on the site of the former Minidoka War Relocation Center in southern Idaho. These fundamental resources are associated with the period of incarceration (1942–1945) and include fire station No. 1, the warehouse area, swimming hole, root cellar, and the camp dump.
- Environmental Setting:** Minidoka's remote location in the high desert of Idaho provides an immersive setting that is fundamental to the visitor experience. Views of open fields and distant mountains create a sense of isolation on a vast landscape where Minidoka once stood. Built in 1909, the North Side Canal was constructed as a main irrigation canal from the Snake River, bringing water for agricultural production to the region and influencing the layout of Minidoka. The smell of high desert sagebrush contributes to this environmental setting. Extreme changes in temperature, the arid environment, and high winds that the people at Minidoka experienced are part of the environmental setting that are felt today. Experiencing this environmental setting allows visitors to better understand and connect to the daily lives at Minidoka.
- Museum Collections:** The museum collections at Minidoka National Historic Site provide insights into the complexity of the exclusion, unjust incarceration, and its effects on individuals and society. The museum collection contains excavated archeological collections, manuscripts, oral history, gifts of artifacts that survivors and families have donated to the park, and associated records related to Minidoka. The Bainbridge Island Historical Museum currently holds many objects in trust and serves as an archive.
- Cultural Traditions:** Nikkei cultural traditions, values, and attitudes are essential to understanding how Nikkei experienced and reacted to incarceration and life within the camp. These include concepts of *gaman* (perseverance), *shikata ga nai* (it cannot be helped), *giri* (duty), honor, family, loyalty, and nationalism.
- Commemoration and Healing:** Minidoka and the Bainbridge Island Memorial provide places for engagement, reflection, and healing. These sites provoke connections to individuals affected by the World War II exclusion, forced removal, and unjust incarceration, and serves to commemorate those who survived this difficult chapter of American history.

- **Public Understanding, Education, and Involvement:** Educating and engaging the public in understanding the history of the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II, the fragile nature of civil rights, and the need to protect civil and constitutional rights in the United States is essential to both Minidoka and the Bainbridge Island Memorial. Working with partner groups, including the Friends of Minidoka, Bainbridge Island Historical Museum, and Denshō Project, is important to achieving goals of fostering public awareness and support for Minidoka National Historic Site. At Minidoka, special events such as the pilgrimage and the civil liberties symposium connect the public to the history that occurred here and its significance today. The Bainbridge Island Memorial is adjacent to a large urban population, providing an ideal location to promote greater public understanding, education, and involvement.
- **Memorial at Bainbridge Island:** The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial honors all of the 276 Japanese Americans who called Bainbridge Island home at the start of World War II. This includes individuals forcibly removed on and prior to March 30, 1942, and those who left before the implementation of Executive Order 9066. Built of old-growth cedar, granite, and basalt, the memorial wall bears their names, as well as five large terra-cotta friezes along the wall depicting scenes of removal, incarceration, and returning home after the war. The memorial also includes a pavilion area, a temporary ranger station, and a short walking path that provides opportunities for reflection.
- **Cultural Landscape at Bainbridge Island:** The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial is on Taylor Avenue, which once led to the Eagledale Ferry Dock. Visitors to the memorial walk in the footsteps of those Bainbridge Islanders who were removed from their homes on March 30, 1942, and taken to the ferry for transport to the Manzanar War Relocation Center. A massive cedar tree that bore witness that day still stands, providing a powerful link to the past. The sights, sounds, and smells of the island environment provide an immersive experience for visitors in this cultural landscape.



The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial was dedicated on August 6, 2011. Photo: NPS.

## Other Important Resources and Values

Minidoka National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Minidoka National Historic Site:

- **Natural Resources:** Minidoka is set on a rolling plain of high desert sagebrush steppe that is geologically dominated by basalt lava flows. The arid landscape supports approximately 250 plant species and dozens of animal species. Additionally, the North Side Canal along the site’s southern boundary provides seasonal riparian refuge for migratory birds. Although not a naturally occurring habitat, the North Side Canal provides the only significant source of surface water in the area.
- **Post-World War II Homesteading:** Minidoka contains historic structures and the cultural landscape associated with the post-World War II era homesteading period, including the “Farm-in-a-Day” property, and agricultural uses that continue in southern Idaho to this day.



An original mess hall and barrack building have been returned to Block 22. Photo: NPS.

## 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 Minidoka National Historic Site:

### Human, Civil, and Constitutional Rights

- The exclusion, forced removal, and unjust incarceration of American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry were the product of a long history of race prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership.
- During incarceration, the government forced Nikkei to respond to issues of loyalty, resulting in individual, family, and community dissension, turmoil, and division that still persist today.
- Although Nikkei were denied their constitutional rights, individuals chose to express their own sense of patriotism and civic responsibilities through a range of activities from participating in national defense in support of the war effort to draft resistance and protesting the injustice of incarceration.
- Minidoka National Historic Site provides a forum for discussing the violation of U.S. constitutional rights and the redress movement, which resulted in an apology from the U.S. government. The site also provides an opportunity for understanding the need to protect civil rights and liberties for all regardless of gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or national origin.

### People

- People incarcerated at Minidoka were confronted with injustice, the loss of freedom, and profound emotional, psychological, physical, and economic hardship, and they responded and adapted in various ways with distinctive combinations of Japanese and American cultural practices, values, and perseverance.
- Minidoka National Historic Site is a complex mosaic that pieces together the experiences of thousands of Nikkei and their extensive social, cultural, and economic interactions with communities and organizations throughout the United States before, during, and after incarceration.
- Minidoka National Historic Site provides an opportunity for understanding how Nikkei rebuilt their lives and communities throughout the United States after World War II.
- Bainbridge Islanders created bonds of friendship and a spirit of community combined with a strong sense of human rights and justice that helped them transcend perceptions of race before, during, and after World War II.



Local community leaders joined center staff and residents in dedicating a flagpole on April 20, 1942. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration.

## Place

- The setting and location of Minidoka, with its isolation, stark openness, and distance from the Pacific Coast, are characteristic of the War Relocation Authority's site selection criteria.
- The Nikkei were forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and communities in the lush environment of the Pacific Coast. Despite uncertainty for the future, they created a community in an unfamiliar desert environment characterized by extreme temperatures and harsh living conditions.
- The Nikkei transformed the arid landscape into irrigated agricultural fields in and around the Minidoka War Relocation Center. The present-day agricultural character of the Jerome area is the legacy of their labor during World War II.
- Although the War Relocation Authority was a civilian organization, the design and operation of the camps, Minidoka included, were similar to a military installation. Minidoka was hastily constructed; the large-scale temporary facility became densely populated with more than 9,000 people at one time.
- Postwar settlement and agricultural development by World War II veterans and others is reflected in present-day land use patterns in and around Minidoka.
- *Nidoto Nai Yoni* (Let It Not Happen Again), The Bainbridge Island Memorial, is on the site of the former Egleddale Ferry Dock to honor the memory and sacrifices of the first Nikkei to be excluded from the West Coast.
- Minidoka National Historic Site bears witness for those who were excluded, forcibly removed, and unjustly imprisoned under the authority of Executive Order 9066 and serves as a place of reflection and remembrance so this chapter in American history will never be forgotten or repeated.

## National and Global Stage

- Minidoka War Relocation Center was set within a world at war, characterized by national and personal sacrifice and hardship experienced by all Americans.

## 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 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 Minidoka National Historic Site.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Minidoka National Historic Site, please see appendix C. There are no special mandates for Minidoka National Historic Site at this time.

### 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 (see appendix B)
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 table 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. Please see appendix B for the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

## 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 Minidoka National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

### Minidoka –Idaho

- **Management Shift:** Implementation of the general management plan since 2006 has resulted in new on-site facilities and services and calls for more projects. The facilities and infrastructure at Minidoka have grown since the establishment of the park and the completion of the general management plan. The Herrmann House will soon serve as a temporary visitor contact station and administrative office space, and the historic warehouse is scheduled for rehabilitation and adaptive use as the primary visitor facility. There is also continued interest in landscape projects such as a memorial and the restoration of the baseball field. These ongoing changes are expected to substantially increase visitation and the site's critical workload. Strategic planning for the continuing implementation of the general management plan, including site and program development, is needed to prioritize related projects, continue to implement the general management plan, identify what is operationally feasible, and address park and stakeholder concerns.

Minidoka is currently managed in the town of Hagerman, Idaho, 40 miles from the site. Minidoka temporarily shares the administrative headquarters for Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. The current long-distance management configuration poses myriad challenges regarding commute time for staff, security of Minidoka's on-site resources, and maintenance needs. Additionally, there is a small exhibit for Minidoka at the Hagerman visitor center that provides an introduction to Minidoka's history, though the distance between Hagerman and Minidoka is an impediment to visitors traveling to the site.

The combined management of two very different park units —Minidoka National Historic Site, a World War II incarceration camp, and Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, a paleontological research center —poses substantially diverse management and visitor use issues. Staff has difficulty in splitting their time between both units, because of the geographic distance as well as the differences in resource and management needs.

#### *Associated Planning Needs:*

- Strategic operations plan
- Park and partners strategy
- Land protection plan
- Business plan

#### *Associated Data Needs:*

- Law enforcement needs assessment
- Agricultural use lease appraisal (value analysis)



Hiro Nishimura, a World War II veteran, stands next to his name on the replica Honor Roll. The historic Honor Roll listed nearly 1,000 Japanese Americans from Minidoka who served in the U.S. military during the war. Photo: Minidoka Pilgrimage Planning Committee 2011.

- Historic Buildings, Structures, and Cultural Landscape:** Stabilizing, preserving, and rehabilitating buildings and the cultural landscape is critical to interpreting the history of Minidoka and fulfilling the vision of the general management plan. Important structures include the root cellar, mess hall, barracks, water tower, fire station, and the Herrmann House with its associated outbuildings. Staff have gone to great lengths to stabilize these structures, but the uncertainty of their future functions makes it nearly impossible to plan and complete their preservation. The potential future uses of these structures range from simple, nonentry visitor interpretation as exterior exhibits to curatorial facilities that have specific building and operational requirements. Different uses require different historic preservation treatments and incur different costs. Regardless of future function, the preservation of these structures will require greater attention and maintenance as visitor use increases on the site. The remote views and agricultural sounds of the agricultural and natural landscapes contribute to the sites' context.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibits plan
- Historic structure reports
- Cultural resource management plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Homesteaders and lands data

- Visitor Use and Experience:** On-site visitor opportunities have grown markedly over the past decade and continue to be developed and expanded. A visitor contact station will soon be established at the Herrmann House, and a visitor center in the warehouse will follow shortly thereafter. The multitude of changes has brought with it the need for a more comprehensive review of visitor facilities, interpretive media, safety considerations, circulation to and within the site, and staffing. The increasing diversity of audiences and greater numbers of visitors pose new challenges to the park in providing positive visitor experiences and meeting the mission of educating the public while honoring those who were incarcerated.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Wayfinding plan
- Visitor use plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Visitor use study
- Visitor spending effects report

- **External Threats:** Non-NPS activities in the local area and adjacent to Minidoka have the potential to greatly impact resources and visitor experience at Minidoka. A great deal of staff time is spent protecting the integrity of Minidoka and responding to these outside activities. The primary development activity that has the potential to greatly impact Minidoka is a proposed concentrated animal feeding operation along Hunt Road leading to Minidoka and just over one mile away. This feeding operation and associated changes to agriculture infrastructure, would directly impact the site's water quality and supply, runoff, air quality, viewscales, soundscapes, lightscales, night skies, local traffic, and many other aspects of the site. If these developments occur without consideration of the site, the historic character of the area could be jeopardized. Increased traffic and noise pollution, unpleasant smells, and the degraded scenic character brought by a feeding operation would greatly detract from the visitor experience at Minidoka. Impacts on the night sky from light pollution, new demands on limited water resources, and localized air quality impacts are all serious concerns. Also, increase in mean annual temperature, changes in precipitation, and increases in extreme heat events (> 95° F) projected for the region due to climate change could impact the cultural landscape.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Visual resource management plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Visual resource inventory
- Soundscape data
- Night sky monitoring

- **Oral Histories, Capturing Firsthand Experience:** Most individuals with firsthand life experience and stories from the events of World War II, the incarceration system, and the postwar period are already deceased. Those remaining will be lost within the next one to two decades, and the time to capture their oral histories is extremely limited. There is a need to develop or strengthen relationships with Japanese American communities, Idaho communities, and associated individuals who lived during the historic period (including people who were incarcerated, War Relocation Center staff, and local individuals). In addition, current and future staff would benefit from understanding why past NPS management decisions were made and to support an administrative history of the park. Past and present park staffs at Minidoka have knowledge that should be captured and added to the oral history collection and to provide information for the administrative history of the unit. Appropriate training, equipment, and time are needed to capture and preserve oral histories and appropriate facilities in which to store and archive the materials.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Oral history plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories
- Administrative history

## Bainbridge Island Memorial

- **Partnership Formalization:** There are five cooperating partners involved with the management of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, as defined in the enabling legislation. They include:
  - Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association
  - National Park Service
  - Bainbridge Island Historical Museum
  - City of Bainbridge Island
  - Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District

The unit was designated in 2008 and still does not have a formal management agreement among the five partners. Such an agreement would define each entity's role and responsibilities in supporting and operating the Bainbridge Island Memorial. While the agreement has been a priority for the partners for many years, anticipated land ownership changes and a related court case have prevented the entities from agreeing to a formal management structure. There has been some confusion about each partner's roles, responsibilities, and commitments among partners and within the National Park Service. In the past, this has led to some misunderstandings about current and future management and development at the site. Additionally, there has been questions and uncertainty about liability, maintenance responsibilities, site support, and programs.

A key related concern is the long-term role of the National Park Service in coordinating with the partners as well as the role of the National Park Service in the development of educational programs, interpretive materials, site development, and operations. Clarification on these roles would give the partners, the National Park Service, and the public a clearer understanding of the various aspects of management. Clearly defined roles and understood relationships would also benefit branding, site messaging, and fundraising.

There are also questions about the future of the memorial in regard to visitor facilities and additional infrastructure. In the past, it has been unclear who sets the vision for the memorial and the role of each entity in making decisions and managing toward specific goals. Developing a clear vision for the memorial would also help identify and outline the need for appropriate buildings, landscaping, and other infrastructural improvements needed in order to engage and educate visitors, while supporting staff functions. A shared vision for the memorial among cooperating partners would need to consider both on-site and off-site resources, as well as implementation strategies, given potential funding constraints.

Any future development at the memorial must carefully consider the effort and resources required, and must be justified by the impact on visitors as well as the alignment with the shared vision and goals of the cooperating partners. Different cooperating partners have expressed interest in the possible development of an interpretive center, as well as symbolic elements such as a representation of the departure pier. If these types of development were pursued in the future, a capital campaign would be required. Water, electricity, and security are also important infrastructural considerations in the development of the site. Any proposed facility improvements must also take into account the impacts of sea level rise, and other effects of climate change as important considerations in the development of the site.

### *Associated Planning Needs:*

- Strategic operations plan
- Cooperative management agreement
- Park and partners strategy
- Maintenance continuity / succession planning

*Associated Data Needs:* (None identified)

- **External Factors:** A great deal of uncertainty and concern exists regarding the potential impacts to the viewshed and soundscape by a neighboring marina property west of the memorial site. The on-site boat repair, construction activities, and associated noise on the property directly impact the tranquil nature of the memorial. Also, increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation and the associated effects of sea level rise, erosion, and inundation pose a threat to the Bainbridge Island Memorial's natural and cultural resources as well as infrastructure.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Climate change interpretive plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Visual resource inventory
- Soundscape data

- **Connecting Visitors to the Memorial and Outreach:** The memorial has a compelling story to tell that can draw potential visitors and audiences who are in the Bainbridge Island and Seattle area. Because the site is next to a major metropolitan area and Bainbridge Island hosts thousands of visitors, there are opportunities to raise awareness about the memorial, where it is located, and how to get there. Bainbridge Island is a popular destination for many visitors, and the memorial can attract diverse audiences from nearby Seattle and beyond. The memorial could reach a larger audience through additional outreach and marketing. The five collaborating partners could benefit from increased marketing and outreach as well. Furthermore, there may be additional individuals or organizations/entities with overlapping missions, goals, and interests that can be leveraged for mutual benefit.

The memorial is currently engaged in the development of a wayfinding signage planning effort in order to improve navigation to the site as well as visibility within the community. There is also a need for a greater diversity of interpretive media products, and the park is working to address this with the development of additional interpretive media. Key stories include the full narrative of Japanese American history during WWII, the reaction and support of the Bainbridge Island community to the exclusion, and the context of larger issues, and ongoing national dialogue, of civil rights and human rights.

The desired level of interpretive services at the memorial must also be determined, and to what degree each of the cooperating partners will be responsible for providing those services. Examples of potential services include scheduled programs, programming on request, roving informal interpretation, and educational and youth programming.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Update long-range interpretive plan
- Transportation plan
- Accessibility plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Visitor use study



The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial contains 276 names of those forcibly removed from their homes on Bainbridge Island. Paper cranes are left in their honor. Photo: NPS.

- **Time Sensitivity:** There are few individuals still alive who experienced the Bainbridge Island exclusion during World War II. As time passes the “touchstones” are being lost. There are more oral histories to gather, and over time new individuals have expressed a willingness to share their stories. Survivors as well as successive generations of Japanese Americans have begun sharing stories from their parents and grandparents. It is a race against the clock to preserve the collective memory of the survivors and community.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Oral history plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories
- Community history

- **Staffing:** An enduring challenge for the memorial is securing staff, both volunteer and paid, and managing staffing to greatest effect. Aspects of this issue include board membership, other volunteer support, and using paid support as appropriate. This issue dovetails with all other issues, and is tied to the formalization of roles among the key partners. At a minimum, recommendations have been made for an on-site ranger during the summer to help relay the interpretive messages, work with local docents, and increase on-site visibility.

*Associated Planning Needs:*

- Strategic operations plan

*Associated Data Needs:*

- Law enforcement needs assessment

## **Other Important Issues**

In addition to the key issues described above, several other important park issues were identified:

### **Minidoka -Idaho**

- **Relevancy, Outreach, and Partnerships:** There are many opportunities for Minidoka to increase the awareness, understanding, and engagement of its existing and prospective audiences despite the remoteness of its location and the small regional population base. A key element will be the development and strengthening of partnerships locally, regionally, and nationally. Providing new opportunities for area schools, improving outreach tools and media products for young audiences, building advocacy and support through formal and informal partnerships, and promoting volunteerism are all ways to increase visibility and visitation. Minidoka can increase credibility locally by expanding its role in the community and bolstering local tourism, regionally by engaging schools and interest groups, and nationally by improving outreach materials and drawing the support of important national partners. Partnerships are key to the success of Minidoka as a new national park unit.

- **Collections Management:** There is an ongoing opportunity to gather historic documents and artifacts associated with Minidoka to preserve the park's material culture for future generations. Individuals have expressed interest in donating items; however, the storage capacity is insufficient to first accept and process these items, then maintain and store them over the long term. One small curatorial facility associated with Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument is charged with meeting the ever-expanding needs of three park units, including Minidoka National Historic Site and City of Rocks National Reserve. The scale of this facility is inadequate for this to be a long-term solution to the three park units' needs. Some Minidoka collections are being housed in buildings that are not appropriate for this task and do not meet basic environmental conditions.

### Bainbridge Island Memorial

- **Administration:** Although the Bainbridge Island Memorial is part of the Minidoka National Historic Site, it is administered and managed by staff at the Seattle unit of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. This overlapping jurisdiction creates a high level of administrative complexity that impacts park operations including staffing and budgeting as well as the park website and social media presence.



In 2004 at the annual pilgrimage, pilgrims attach paper cranes to the parasol in memory of loved ones. Photo: NPS.

### 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. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

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 projects.

### Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization

The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Implement actions in the general management plan.
- Address multiple interrelated issues.
- Establish urgency of the issue.
- Protect fundamental resources and values or prevent resource degradation.
- Enhance visitor experience.
- Explore opportunities, including interagency partnership or other assistance.

## High Priority Planning Needs

### Minidoka – Idaho

#### Comprehensive Facilities and Interpretive Exhibits Plan.

*Rationale* — Minidoka has six historic buildings and additional outbuildings that were part of the historic Minidoka War Relocation Center. They are in varying conditions, and the park needs direction on how to manage them for the long term. A comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibits plan is needed to identify the future uses, treatments, and interpretive functions of the historic buildings and structures at Minidoka. It would also help establish priorities for improvements to facilities and interpretive infrastructure, providing the scope of work and project cost estimates. Historic structure reports meet specific management needs, but this plan would provide a comprehensive review of the site’s historic buildings and functions. Combining visitor use and interpretation with the facilities plan would improve the integration of facility-specific interpretation and lead to an overall site design that would more effectively relay Minidoka’s history to visitors.

*Scope* — This plan would include a comprehensive assessment of existing facilities and interpretive exhibits, then explore the range of options to sustain and improve the buildings, and identify functions that are necessary and appropriate for the individual buildings. This plan would ideally be sequenced before undertaking historic structure reports so that appropriate facility uses are approached holistically across the site. Once completed, historic structure reports would detail the specific treatments to be taken for each building. The plan would also benefit the overall interpretation of the site and visitor experience.

#### Historic Structure Reports.

*Rationale* — Historic structure reports are the primary guide to treatment and use of a historic structure. Historic structure reports would detail the historic significance of structures and outline recommended treatments for their preservation. They would be part of effective preservation planning, also addressing management intentions for structure use. If historic structures are not monitored and maintained their condition can deteriorate over time and their value can be lost. Their condition is easily overlooked and can have impacts on safety, the visitor experience, relationships with partners, and funding. These reports would also support other plans and management information, such as the park asset management plan, asset priority index, and the cost scoping validation plan. The historic structure reports for the buildings at Minidoka-Idaho would provide guidance on historic preservation treatments in order to ensure original fabric is not lost, and that these structures do not pose a threat to visitors or staff.

*Scope* — Historic structure reports are needed for the Robeson House, mess hall, barracks, fire station, root cellar, and Herrmann House and its outbuildings. Reports for these structures would compile documentary, graphic, and physical information about the history and existing condition of structures. They would also provide a thoughtful recommendation for treatment and outline the scope of this work. They would guide and document changes made during repair, rehabilitation, and/or restoration for future reference. Finally, they would provide maintenance procedures and information.



The Military Police Building and Waiting Room at Minidoka, then and now. Top Photo: National Archives and Records Administration. Bottom Photo: NPS.

## Strategic Operations Plan.

*Rationale* — Based on guidance from the park’s general management plan, many changes are currently underway at Minidoka National Historic Site. The overarching need for the strategic operations plan is the expected opening of a temporary and then permanent visitor facility and staff offices at the Minidoka-Idaho site. This will be the first time that staff are on-site on a daily schedule and offering personal services to visitors from staffed facilities. As a result, visitation is expected to increase dramatically.

Additionally, the Minidoka-Idaho unit is managed together with Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. The park staff have responsibilities for both parks. A strategic operations plan was identified as a high priority need in the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument foundation document. The plans could be completed in tandem or as one comprehensive document. The plan is intended to improve operational efficiency, resilience, and sustainability by setting the framework for an interdivisional and collaborative approach to park management and setting clear priorities across limited funds and staff time.

*Scope* — The strategic operations plan would include the following elements:

- A vision, goals, and clear parkwide operational priorities to address major operational, organizational, administrative, and resource issues. The process involves identifying the greatest challenges and opportunities facing the park, establishing a clear vision and goals for the future, setting priorities, and establishing an implementation timeline. This will promote agreement among staff, keep efforts from drifting over time, and provide guidance over the short and long term.
- A comprehensive staffing plan would assess current and projected operational needs and recommend staffing levels. It would outline roles and responsibilities, knowledge, and skills required by employees, and could identify gaps in the existing staffing model. A part of the staffing component would include paid and unpaid NPS/non-NPS individuals (volunteers, interns, partners) and their possible roles and responsibilities.
- An operations plan providing information regarding day-to-day operations, tasks, and activities involved in running the park unit. The need is particularly relevant as the new visitor facilities open to the public.
- Environmental management system (Director’s Order 13A: *Environmental Management Systems*) to help achieve environmental compliance obligations by properly managing operations and activities. The environmental management system ensures existing or new programs closely link the operational environmental and energy footprint with legal and other requirements.

## Park and Partners Strategy.

*Rationale* — Populations of Japanese Americans from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California were incarcerated at Minidoka, and there are partner entities and stakeholders throughout these West Coast states. In addition, quite a few other Americans have become interested in this history. Local Idaho partners are also involved and very interested in the opportunities to partner with the National Park Service. The Park and Partners Strategy would be a facilitated process to improve the engagement and effectiveness of current and potential partnerships associated with the Minidoka – Idaho unit and would result in prioritized actions to meet partnership needs and goals and achieve desired futures. It would articulate goals, objectives, and actions for the partners. Time frames and responsible authorities would be identified for each action throughout implementation. This document would help to identify partner resources and build on the strengths of each entity.

*Scope* — All identified partners would be involved in the creation of a common vision, set of goals, and actions to be implemented over a period of 3 to 7 years.

## Bainbridge Island Memorial

### Cooperative Management Agreement.

*Rationale* — A cooperative management agreement would be the foundation on which all other actions depend. The partners have a great deal of passion and enthusiasm, but are unsure how to direct their work relative to the broader partnership. A management agreement would be crucial to formalizing partnerships and commencing planning activities. The document would help set ground rules, manage expectations, clarify responsibilities, reduce redundancy of efforts, identify strengths, determine common goals, increase the efficiency of task delegation, reduce confusion that can lead to conflict, leverage the fullest extent of partner resources, and provide a measure of continuity. This would be the first step toward additional programming and site development.

*Scope* — The cooperative management agreement would identify the collaborative partners involved with the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial including, but not limited to, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association, the National Park Service, Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District, and Bainbridge Island Historical Museum.

It would establish roles and responsibilities among the collaborators for liability, maintenance, operations, programs, and other site support.

### Strategic Operations Plan.

*Rationale* — Management and operational responsibilities for the Bainbridge Island Memorial have shifted from the Minidoka-Idaho unit staff to the staff at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park – Seattle. Based on this fundamental change, a strategic operations plan is needed to integrate NPS responsibilities for the Bainbridge Island Memorial into the numerous functions and responsibilities of this park. Additionally, the Bainbridge Island Memorial is managed through a collaborative partnership, and a strategic operations plan will help clarify the operational role and day-to-day activities provided by the partners.

The foundation document for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park – Seattle has also identified a strategic plan and operations and position management plan as high priority planning needs. The strategic operations plan for the Bainbridge Island Memorial could be completed in tandem with the Seattle area national parks' similar plans or as one comprehensive document.

*Scope* — In the context of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park – Seattle and the Bainbridge Island Memorial partnership, it will include a vision, goals, and clear operational priorities for the NPS's role in supporting the Bainbridge Island Memorial. It will also include a staffing component, with identified roles and responsibilities, guidance for day-to-day operations, and an environmental management system component (Director's Order 13A: Environmental Management Systems) to help achieve environmental compliance obligations by properly managing operations and activities. The environmental management system ensures existing or new programs closely link the operational environmental and energy footprint with legal and other requirements.

## Park and Partners Strategy.

*Rationale* — Following the development of the cooperative management agreement, the park and partners strategy would initiate the dialogue for a common vision between the five cooperating partners and many additional partners. These additional partners have provided invaluable support to the Bainbridge Island Memorial in the past. Development of the strategy would be a facilitated process to improve the effectiveness of the partnership and would result in prioritized actions to meet partnership goals and achieve a desired future. It would build on the mission statement, develop necessary procedures and operating principles, and articulate goals, objectives, and actions. A key element of this strategy would be to develop a shared vision for educational programming in order to develop interpretive services and outreach activities that reach diverse audiences. Time frames and responsible authorities would be identified for each action throughout implementation. This document would help to identify partner resources and build on the strengths of each entity.

*Scope* — All partners identified in the cooperative management agreement and additional partners would be involved in the creation of a common vision, set of goals, and actions to be implemented over a period of 3 to 7 years.



The names of Minidoka servicemen who lost their lives in combat during World War II are inscribed on this plaque dedicated in 1990. Photo: NPS.

## High Priority Data Needs

### Minidoka-Idaho and Bainbridge Island Memorial

#### Boundary Survey and Assessment.

*Rationale* — Boundary survey, assessment, and mapping for both Minidoka and Bainbridge Island would help clarify the nature of relationships to adjacent properties. Boundary issues consume staff time, and formal study and survey of the properties associated with each of the two sites would reduce future complications and support important relationships with neighbors.

*Scope* — This task would include a thorough survey and assessment of property boundaries, including a review of easements, rights-of-way, and surface rights. Park staff would coordinate closely with the regional office, including Pacific Land Resources Program and the Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor.

#### Law Enforcement Needs Assessment.

*Rationale* — It is critical to support and protect both resources and visitors at the Minidoka and Bainbridge Island sites. The natural, cultural, and historical resources at both sites presently have minimal surveillance, leaving them vulnerable. The lack of on-site park staff also limits the ability to respond to the health and safety needs of visitors.

A key element of law enforcement at any park unit is strong partnerships with local and state law enforcement and fire response units. Though these relationships exist, some are not yet formalized, and doing so would help ensure the maintenance of law and order, the protection of person, property, and resources, and the investigation and prosecution of crimes.

*Scope* — The intent of this assessment is to gain a better understanding of law enforcement needs at the two sites, and to identify ways to meet those needs using park staff, partner support, and the development of mutual aid agreements. It would help identify significant values for protective management, maintain consistency with resource management objectives, and meet the requirements set forth by the National Park Service, the park enabling proclamation and legislation, and all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

#### Inventory of Existing Oral Histories.

*Rationale* — The number of remaining individuals with firsthand life experience and stories from the events during and immediately after World War II is dwindling rapidly. Opportunities to gather these oral histories will soon be lost. Organizing, documenting, and supplementing the collection of oral histories is a very time-sensitive responsibility and cannot be delayed.

*Scope* — This task would involve inventorying existing oral histories, improving the system for capturing and preserving these resources, and continuing to add to the collection. Appropriate training, adequate equipment, appropriate storage facilities for the materials collected, and dedicated time would be necessary.



A fallen U.S. soldier was honored in a Buddhist funeral service. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration.

**Community History.**

*Rationale* — This is the most time-sensitive data need because it involves collecting personal stories for the development of the Bainbridge Island Memorial. Time is limited to capture the memories of those who played a role in the World War II events and the establishment of the Bainbridge Island Memorial. It is critical that the survivor stories not be lost and that the next generations are empowered to continue the narrative. History is created and preserved by those who document the story. Trust is a key factor in the successful preservation and the authenticity of these stories. Individuals with firsthand knowledge must be invited and empowered to share their experiences. In addition, subsequent generations must be encouraged to see themselves as a part of the story, share what they have learned from the previous generations, and become advocates for all people who identify with this narrative.

*Scope* — Gather and organize information and history associated with the Bainbridge Island community before, during, and after World War II. This history would include the people associated with the island, the events that occurred there, the impact of the exclusion period, and the relationship of this community history to contemporary themes. The dates of relevance are intentionally broad and may include the preceding and succeeding generations of those individuals with firsthand experience. It is envisioned that this effort would be led by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association, Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, Bainbridge Island Historical Museum, EduCulture, and the Bainbridge Island School District.

Minidoka-Idaho Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs
<b>Planning Need</b>
Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibits plan
Historic structure reports
Strategic operations plan
Park and partners strategy
<b>Data Need</b>
Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories
Boundary survey and assessment
Law enforcement needs assessment

Bainbridge Island Memorial Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs
<b>Planning Need</b>
Cooperative management agreement
Strategic operations plan
Park and partners strategy
<b>Data Need</b>
Boundary survey and assessment
Law enforcement needs assessment
Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories
Community history

### Minidoka National Historic Site Planning Needs and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
<b>Plans</b>		
Visual resource management plan	L	Minidoka-Idaho
Invasive plant management plan	L	Bainbridge Island Memorial
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>		
Visual resource inventory	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Survey of natural resources	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Inventory and monitoring assessments	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Soundscape data	L	Minidoka-Idaho
	L	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Night sky monitoring	L	Minidoka-Idaho
<b>Cultural Resources</b>		
<b>Plans</b>		
Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibits plan	H	Minidoka-Idaho
Historic structure reports	H	Minidoka-Idaho
Oral history plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Cultural resources management plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Museum storage plan	L	Minidoka-Idaho
Collections management plan	L	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Update scope of collections statement	L	Minidoka-Idaho
Update museum management plan for southern Idaho parks	L	Minidoka-Idaho
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>		
Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories	H	Minidoka-Idaho Bainbridge Island Memorial
Community history	H	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Administrative history	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Archeological survey for neighboring lands	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Homesteaders and lands data	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Survey/excavation of dump site	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Visitor spending effects report	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Historic resources study (update)	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Historic furnishings report	L	Minidoka-Idaho

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
<b>Facilities, Operations, and Coordination</b>		
<b>Plans</b>		
Strategic operations plan	H H	Minidoka-Idaho Bainbridge Island Memorial
Cooperative management agreement	H	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Park and partners strategy	H H	Bainbridge Island Memorial Minidoka-Idaho
Land protection plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Bainbridge Island unit management plan	M	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Maintenance continuity/succession planning	M	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Business plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Site protection plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Safety plan	M L	Bainbridge Island Memorial Minidoka-Idaho
Fire management plan	L	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Communication strategy	L	Minidoka-Idaho
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>		
Boundary survey and assessment	H H	Minidoka-Idaho Bainbridge Island Memorial
Law enforcement needs assessment	H H	Minidoka-Idaho Bainbridge Island Memorial
Agricultural use lease appraisal (value analysis)	M	Minidoka-Idaho
<b>Visitor Experience, Interpretation, and Education</b>		
<b>Plans</b>		
Update long-range interpretive plan	M	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Wayfinding plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Transportation plan	M	Bainbridge Island Memorial
Visitor use plan	M	Minidoka-Idaho
Accessibility plan	L	Bainbridge Island Memorial
<b>Data Needs and Studies</b>		
Visitor use study	M M	Minidoka-Idaho Bainbridge Island Memorial

## Part 3: Contributors

### Minidoka National Historic Site

#### Minidoka

Carol Ash, Chief of Interpretation  
JoAnn Blalack, Resource Manager  
Richard Cox, Chief of Maintenance  
Judy Geniac, Superintendent  
Jennifer Hamilton, Park Guide  
Patricia Reinsch, Administrative Assistant  
Annette Rousseau, Education Specialist  
Leland Russell, Administrative Officer

#### Bainbridge Island Memorial

Jacqueline Ashwell, Former Superintendent  
Charles Beall, Superintendent  
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# Appendixes

## Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation and Legislative Acts for Minidoka National Historic Site

7347

Federal Register

Vol. 66, No. 14

Monday, January 22, 2001

### Presidential Documents

**Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001**

#### **Establishment of the Minidoka Internment National Monument**

**By the President of the United States of America**

##### **A Proclamation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

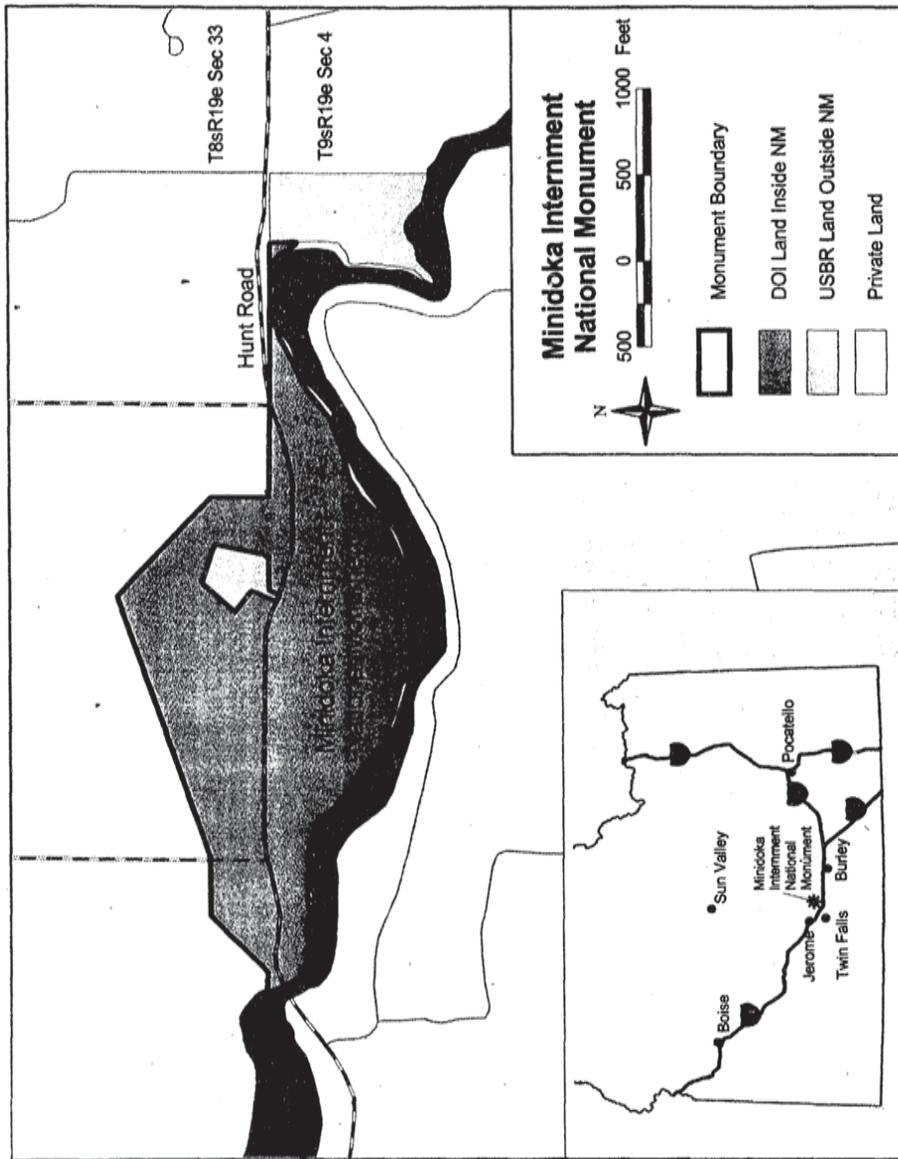
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

*William J. Clinton*



[FR Doc. 01-2100  
Filed 1-19-01; 8:45 am]  
Billing code 3195-01-C

- “(i) 91 Pevey Street.
- “(ii) The portion of 607 Middlesex Place.
- “(iii) Eagle Court.
- “(iv) The portion of 50 Payne Street.
- “(v) 726 Broadway.”

Idaho.  
Washington.  
16 USC 431 note,  
461 note.

**SEC. 313. MINIDOKA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Idaho.

(b) **BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL.**—

(1) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The boundary of the Minidoka Internment National Monument, located in the State and established by Presidential Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001, is adjusted to include the Nidoto Nai Yoni (“Let it not happen again”) memorial (referred to in this subsection as the “memorial”), which—

(i) commemorates the Japanese Americans of Bainbridge Island, Washington, who were the first to be forcibly removed from their homes and relocated to internment camps during World War II under Executive Order No. 9066; and

(ii) consists of approximately 8 acres of land owned by the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, as depicted on the map entitled “Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial”, numbered 194/80,003, and dated September, 2006.

(B) **MAP.**—The map referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION OF MEMORIAL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The memorial shall be administered as part of the Minidoka Internment National Monument.

(B) **AGREEMENTS.**—To carry out this subsection, the Secretary may enter into agreements with—

(i) the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington;

(ii) the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreational District;

(iii) the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community Memorial Committee;

(iv) the Bainbridge Island Historical Society; and

(v) other appropriate individuals or entities.

(C) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—To implement an agreement entered into under this paragraph, the Secretary may—

(i) enter into a cooperative management agreement relating to the operation and maintenance of the memorial with the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, in accordance with section 3(l) of Public law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-2(l)); and

(ii) enter into cooperative agreements with, or make grants to, the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, and other non-Federal entities for the development of facilities, infrastructure, and interpretive media at the memorial, if any Federal funds provided

by a grant or through a cooperative agreement are matched with non-Federal funds.

(D) ADMINISTRATION AND VISITOR USE SITE.—The Secretary may operate and maintain a site in the State of Washington for administrative and visitor use purposes associated with the Minidoka Internment National Monument.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIDOKA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “Historic Site” means the Minidoka National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A).

(B) MINIDOKA MAP.—The term “Minidoka Map” means the map entitled “Minidoka National Historic Site, Proposed Boundary Map”, numbered 194/80,004, and dated December 2006.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—In order to protect, preserve, and interpret the resources associated with the former Minidoka Relocation Center where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II, there is established the Minidoka National Historic Site.

(B) MINIDOKA INTERNMENT NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Minidoka Internment National Monument (referred to in this subsection as the “Monument”), as described in Presidential Proclamation 7395 of January 17, 2001, is abolished. Abolished.

(ii) INCORPORATION.—The land and any interests in the land at the Monument are incorporated within, and made part of, the Historic Site.

(iii) FUNDS.—Any funds available for purposes of the Monument shall be available for the Historic Site.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than in this title), map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the “Minidoka Internment National Monument” shall be considered to be a reference to the “Minidoka National Historic Site”.

(3) BOUNDARY OF HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Historic Site shall include—

(i) approximately 292 acres of land, as depicted on the Minidoka Map; and

(ii) approximately 8 acres of land, as described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii).

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Minidoka Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(4) LAND TRANSFERS AND ACQUISITION.—

(A) TRANSFER FROM BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the Minidoka Map as “BOR parcel 1” and “BOR parcel 2”, including any improvements on, and appurtenances to, the parcels, is transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Historic Site.

(B) TRANSFER FROM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the

Minidoka Map as “Public Domain Lands” is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Historic Site, and the portions of any prior Secretarial orders withdrawing the land are revoked.

(C) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Historic Site, as depicted on the Minidoka Map, by—

- (i) donation;
- (ii) purchase with donated or appropriated funds from a willing seller; or
- (iii) exchange.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Historic Site shall be administered in accordance with—

- (i) this Act; and
- (ii) laws (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(I) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(II) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(B) INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall interpret—

(I) the story of the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II to the Minidoka Relocation Center and other centers across the United States;

(II) the living conditions of the relocation centers;

(III) the work performed by the internees at the relocation centers; and

(IV) the contributions to the United States military made by Japanese Americans who had been interned.

(ii) ORAL HISTORIES.—To the extent feasible, the collection of oral histories and testimonials from Japanese Americans who were confined shall be a part of the interpretive program at the Historic Site.

(iii) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the development of interpretive and educational materials and programs for the Historic Site with the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California.

(C) BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL.—The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial shall be administered in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(D) CONTINUED AGRICULTURAL USE.—In keeping with the historical use of the land following the decommission of the Minidoka Relocation Center, the Secretary may issue a special use permit or enter into a lease to allow agricultural uses within the Historic Site under appropriate terms and conditions, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) DISCLAIMER OF INTEREST IN LAND.—

PUBLIC LAW 110-229—MAY 8, 2008

122 STAT. 773

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may issue to Jerome County, Idaho, a document of disclaimer of interest in land for the parcel identified as “Tract No. 2”—

(i) in the final order of condemnation, for the case numbered 2479, filed on January 31, 1947, in the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Idaho, Southern Division; and

(ii) on the Minidoka Map.

(B) PROCESS.—The Secretary shall issue the document of disclaimer of interest in land under subsection (a) in accordance with section 315(b) of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1745(b)).

(C) EFFECT.—The issuance by the Secretary of the document of disclaimer of interest in land under subsection (a) shall have the same effect as a quit-claim deed issued by the United States.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR DISTRICT NUMBER 2.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means Agreement No. 5-07-10-L1688 between the United States and the District, entitled “Agreement Between the United States and the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2 to Transfer Title to the Federally Owned Milner-Gooding Canal and Certain Property Rights, Title and Interest to the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2”.

(B) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, located in Jerome, Lincoln, and Gooding Counties, of the State.

(2) AUTHORITY TO CONVEY TITLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with all applicable law and the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement, the Secretary may convey—

(i) to the District all right, title, and interest in and to the land and improvements described in Appendix A of the Agreement, subject to valid existing rights;

(ii) to the city of Gooding, located in Gooding County, of the State, all right, title, and interest in and to the 5.0 acres of land and improvements described in Appendix D of the Agreement; and

(iii) to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game all right, title, and interest in and to the 39.72 acres of land and improvements described in Appendix D of the Agreement.

(B) COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENT.—All parties to the conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall comply with the terms and conditions of the Agreement, to the extent consistent with this section.

(3) COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On conveyance of the land and improvements under paragraph (2)(A)(i), the District shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) in the operation of each facility transferred.

(B) APPLICABLE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection modifies or otherwise affects the applicability of

Federal reclamation law (the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.)) to project water provided to the District.

(4) REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The portions of the Secretarial Orders dated March 18, 1908, October 7, 1908, September 29, 1919, October 22, 1925, March 29, 1927, July 23, 1927, and May 7, 1963, withdrawing the approximately 6,900 acres described in Appendix E of the Agreement for the purpose of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Project, are revoked.

(B) MANAGEMENT OF WITHDRAWN LAND.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall manage the withdrawn land described in subparagraph (A) subject to valid existing rights.

(5) LIABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), upon completion of a conveyance under paragraph (2), the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind for any injury arising out of an act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land (including any improvements to the land) conveyed under the conveyance.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to liability for damages resulting from an injury caused by any act of negligence committed by the United States (or by any officer, employee, or agent of the United States) before the date of completion of the conveyance.

(C) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT.—Nothing in this paragraph increases the liability of the United States beyond that provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(6) FUTURE BENEFITS.—

(A) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DISTRICT.—After completion of the conveyance of land and improvements to the District under paragraph (2)(A)(i), and consistent with the Agreement, the District shall assume responsibility for all duties and costs associated with the operation, replacement, maintenance, enhancement, and betterment of the transferred land (including any improvements to the land).

(B) ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL FUNDING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the District shall not be eligible to receive Federal funding to assist in any activity described in subparagraph (A) relating to land and improvements transferred under paragraph (2)(A)(i).

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to any funding that would be available to a similarly situated nonreclamation district, as determined by the Secretary.

(7) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.—Before completing any conveyance under this subsection, the Secretary shall complete all actions required under—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

PUBLIC LAW 110-229—MAY 8, 2008

122 STAT. 775

(C) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); and

(D) all other applicable laws (including regulations).

(8) PAYMENT.—

(A) FAIR MARKET VALUE REQUIREMENT.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (2)(A)(i), the District shall pay the fair market value for the withdrawn lands to be acquired by the District, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

(B) GRANT FOR BUILDING REPLACEMENT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and in full satisfaction of the Federal obligation to the District for the replacement of the structure in existence on that date of enactment that is to be transferred to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Minidoka National Historic Site, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall provide to the District a grant in the amount of \$52,996, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

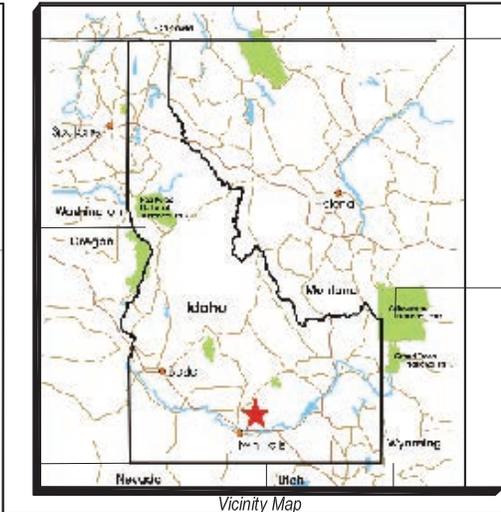
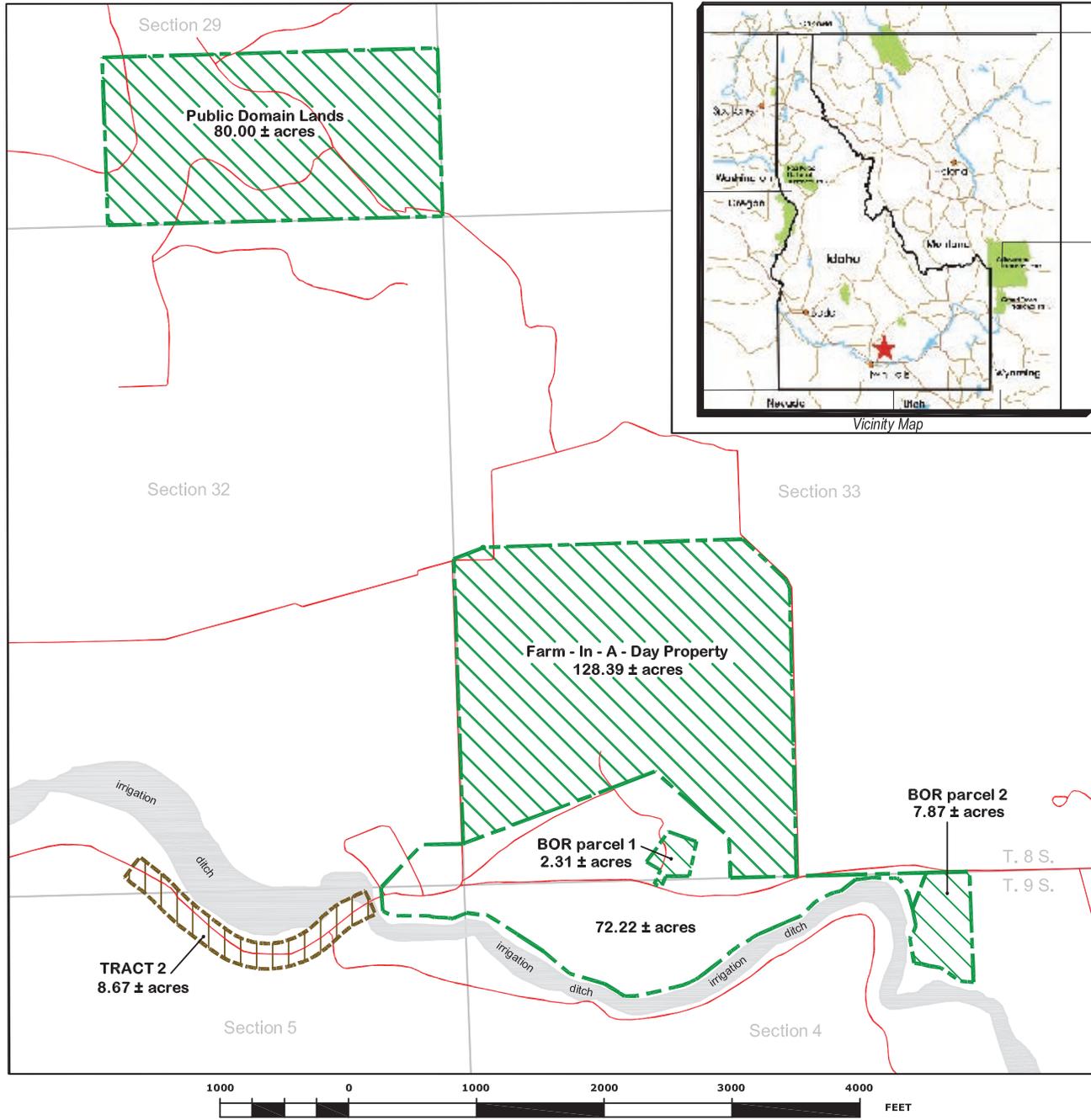
# Minidoka National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Map

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Township 8 South, Township 9 South, Range 19 East, Boise Meridian

MINIDOKA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
JEROME COUNTY, IDAHO



- EXISTING MINIDOKA INTERNMENT NATIONAL MONUMENT
- PROPOSED ADDITION LANDS
- "DISCLAIMER OF INTEREST" LANDS
- ROAD

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER  
PACIFIC WEST REGION

**Minidoka National Historic Site**  
DATE DRAWN: December 2006  
MAP NUMBER: 194 / 80,004



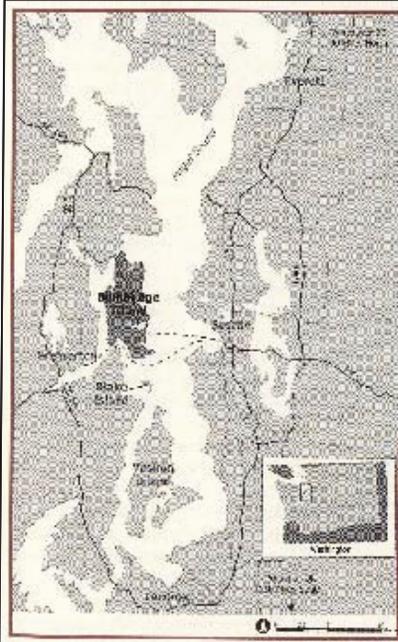
# Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



### Vicinity

Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington



# Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial

**Nidoto Nai Yoni**  
"Let it not happen again"

(Section 35, Township 25 North, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian)



- Proposed Memorial Site
- Joel Pritchard City Park Boundary

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER  
PACIFIC WEST REGION

### Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial

DATE DRAWN: September 2006  
MAP NUMBER: 194 / 80,003



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Minor Boundary Revision at Minidoka National Historic Site**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notification of boundary revision.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)(1), the boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site is modified to include an additional nine acres of land identified as Tract 01-106, tax parcel number RP08S19E329980A. The land is located in Jerome County, Idaho, immediately adjacent to the current western boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site. The boundary revision is depicted on Map No. 914/80,006 dated June 2010. The map is available for inspection at the following locations: National Park Service, Columbia Cascades Land Resources Program Center, 168 South Jackson Street, Seattle, WA 98104 and National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** National Park Service, Chief, Columbia Cascades Land Resources Program Center, 168 South Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington 98104, (206) 220-4100.

**DATES:** The effective date of this boundary revision is October 22, 2010.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)(1) provides that, after notifying the House Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make this boundary revision upon publication of notice in the **Federal Register**. The Committees have been notified of this boundary revision. Inclusion of these lands within the park boundary will enable the landowner to sell the subject land to the National Park Service. The inclusion and acquisition of this property will enable the Service to relocate the original barracks onto the property and thereby more accurately interpret the events that took place during the Japanese-American internment from 1942 to 1945. Additionally, the boundary revision will provide protection of historic physical features and remnants of buildings located on the property.

Dated: October 5, 2010.

**Cynthia L. Ip,**

*Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.*

[FR Doc. 2010-26730 Filed 10-21-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-DC-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-PWR-MIIN-11234; 9360-726]

**Minor Boundary Revision at Minidoka National Historic Site****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notification of boundary revision.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 460l-9(c)(1)(ii), the boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site is modified to include 88.51 acres of land identified as Tract 01-107, tax parcels numbered RP08S19E2300A and RP08S19E329001A. A conservation easement interest in the land will be donated to the United States. The land is located in Jerome County, Idaho, immediately adjacent to the current western boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site. The boundary revision is depicted on Map No. 194/114484 dated May 2012. The map is available for inspection at the following locations: National Park Service, Columbia Cascades Land Resources Program Center, 168 South Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington 98104, and National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** National Park Service, Chief, Columbia Cascades Land Resources Program Center, 168 South Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington 98104, telephone (206) 220-4100.

**DATES:** The effective date of this boundary revision is October 31, 2012.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 16 U.S.C. 460l-9(c)(1)(ii) provides that, after notifying the House Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make this boundary revision upon publication of notice in the **Federal Register**. The Committees have been notified of this boundary revision. The inclusion and acquisition of a conservation easement interest in this property will enable the National Park Service to preserve the open space and viewsheds of the general area and thereby more accurately interpret the events that took place during the Japanese-American internment here from 1942 to 1945.

Dated: September 25, 2012.

**Patricia L. Neubacher,**  
*Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.*

[FR Doc. 2012-26810 Filed 10-30-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-DC-P**

Public Law 113-171  
113th Congress

An Act

To make technical corrections to Public Law 110-229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes.

Sept. 26, 2014  
[H.R. 4751]

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

**SECTION 1. BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL.**

Section 313 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229) is amended as follows:

16 USC 431 and  
461 notes.

(1) In the heading of subsection (b), by striking “JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL” and inserting “JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL”.

(2) In the heading of subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking “JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL” and inserting “JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL”.

(3) In subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking “Japanese American Memorial” and inserting “Japanese American Exclusion Memorial”.

Approved September 26, 2014.

## Appendix B: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures, Cultural Landscapes, and Archeological Resources
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minidoka National Historic Site encompasses sites in both rural Idaho and near Seattle, Washington, that offer a unique setting to reflect on the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration experience of the Nikkei community and its relationship to contemporary and future political and social events.</li> <li>Minidoka War Relocation Center was a hastily constructed, densely populated, large-scale facility in an isolated and unforgiving landscape. Within 10 years Minidoka was transformed from sagebrush steppe to the seventh-largest city in Idaho during the incarceration period and then to a rural homesteading community after the camp closed.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park retains some original structures from the WW II era.</li> <li>Historic buildings have been stabilized and the overall condition is fair.</li> <li>There is a lack of official guidance on structural stabilization and potential use for historic structures.</li> <li>Some cultural landscape features, including trees on the Herrmann House property, were cut down or lost.</li> <li>The mess hall and barrack building were hastily constructed structures intended for temporary use. These structures are now more than 70 years old and visitor access is dependent on their stability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is ongoing regional air quality monitoring for visibility that can provide valuable data in the stewardship of historic structures and their preservation.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With sites relating to civil rights and contentious history, there is potential for racially motivated vandalism.</li> <li>The root cellar structure could be determined to be a total loss depending on the fund source used for its repair. Park staff would like to use Repair Rehab funds, but the total cost of stabilization might push the project into Line Item Construction, in which case the total cost of the project could be determined to be too expensive to be maintained in the long term.</li> <li>Structural and wildfires threaten wooden structures.</li> <li>While the barracks and mess hall are currently stabilized, high winds or flash floods could threaten the stability of the wooden structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because this is a relatively new site, many historic structures are sparsely planned, developed, or furnished. As a result, future programming and interpretation can go in many different directions. There is a need to define use of historic structures at the park.</li> <li>Partnership projects could improve structures and the landscape.</li> <li>The mess hall could be used for future education and interpretive programs on-site.</li> <li>The site has only a handful of the hundreds of structures that once existed in the Minidoka War Relocation Center. To better interpret the scale and context of the camp, the park could develop a virtual experience.</li> <li>Building law enforcement and emergency services relationships with local communities in Eden, Jerome, and Twin Falls could better protect historic structures.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey/excavation of dump site.</li> <li>Law enforcement needs assessment.</li> <li>Historic furnishings report.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Structures, Cultural Landscapes, and Archeological Resources
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Cultural resources management plan.</li> <li>• Strategic operations plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use plan.</li> <li>• Site protection plan.</li> <li>• Safety plan.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>• Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</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</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</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" and chapter 4, "Natural Resource Management")</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 and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>



Fire Station # 1 is original to the camp. It was staffed by Japanese American incarcerated, both men and women. Photo: NPS.



The military police at roll call. Photo: Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Environmental Setting
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of Minidoka War Relocation Center during World War II had a major and continuing effect on the social and economic fabric of southern Idaho communities.</li> <li>• Minidoka War Relocation Center was a hastily constructed, densely populated, large-scale facility in an isolated and unforgiving landscape. Within 10 years Minidoka was transformed from sagebrush steppe to the seventh-largest city in Idaho during the incarceration period and then to a rural homesteading community after the camp closed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The environmental setting has not changed much since the time the area was used as a war relocation center.</li> <li>• The openness and isolation of the area helps people to connect to and empathize with the story.</li> <li>• The environmental setting is in fair to good condition.</li> <li>• Hunt Road is used as a throughway for agricultural and commuter transport.</li> <li>• Historic views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. At night, air pollution scatters artificial light, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial agricultural practices are increasing in Jerome County.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proposed confined animal feeding operation adjacent to the site could potentially degrade air, water, and soundscape quality.</li> <li>• Gateway West or similar transmission line projects will modify the viewshed and could affect natural systems and processes.</li> <li>• Hunt Road bisecting the park creates noise and is a safety concern for visitors.</li> <li>• Any new development, including transmission lines, wind turbines, cell towers, roads, and urban development, could potentially impair the historic environmental setting by introducing new sights, smells, and sounds.</li> <li>• Water quality and quantity is threatened by drought conditions which are exacerbated by climate change and agricultural drawdowns.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of native plants and historic gardens.</li> <li>• Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts in the park from sources of air pollution. Partnering with nearby planners or developers could similarly help increase awareness about the importance of park historic views, air and water quality, soundscape, and night sky.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to develop guidance for outdoor lighting at the Minidoka-Idaho unit in order to protect night skies at the park.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Environmental Setting
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soundscape data.</li> <li>• Visual resource inventory.</li> <li>• Night sky monitoring.</li> <li>• Survey of natural resources.</li> <li>• Inventory and monitoring assessments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land protection plan.</li> <li>• Visual resource management plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>• Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</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 (sections 1.4, 1.6, 3.1, 4.4, and 4.7 call for the National Park Service to conserve and protect scenery, scenic vistas, and air quality)</li> <li>• NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</li> </ul>



More than 600 structures were spread out among 36 barrack blocks. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minidoka National Historic Site is a compelling venue for engaging in a dialogue concerning the violation of civil and constitutional rights, the injustice of exclusion, forced removal and incarceration of the Nikkei community, the history of racism and discrimination in the United States, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.</li> <li>• Minidoka dramatically changed the lives of those incarcerated, had a profound and enduring impact on the Nikkei community, and continues to be a place of significance in American history.</li> <li>• Bainbridge Island was, and remains, an example of an integrated and resilient community where many local ties to the excluded Japanese American neighbors remained strong during the war years and beyond. This bond was supported by the efforts of the Bainbridge Review, which was one of the few media sources to be outspoken about the injustice of the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration.</li> <li>• Minidoka National Historic Site offers a tangible and personal connection to important historic events of World War II on American soil, and provides opportunities to understand the profound impacts of this global conflict on life in the United States.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minidoka’s museum collections are currently housed at Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Hagerman, Idaho.</li> <li>• Museum collections are in excellent to fair condition depending on the object. Most objects are in excellent condition.</li> <li>• There is a backlog of objects to be accessioned.</li> <li>• Museum collections data are currently stored in multiple locations.</li> <li>• Collections are stored in a state-of-the-art facility; however, there is a need for additional space for large objects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park does not have space to store large pieces.</li> <li>• The park is working to get collections documents, photographs, and objects digitized.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum objects deteriorate over time.</li> <li>• Museum collection storage space is not large enough to accommodate additional large objects, such as furniture.</li> <li>• Persons who were young adults or adults during World War II and experienced this history firsthand are now very elderly. There is an urgency to collect local oral histories, particularly from local community members, before individuals die.</li> <li>• A lack of staff inhibits following up on leads for collecting histories and artifacts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional outreach to the Japanese American and local community to obtain collections objects and oral histories.</li> <li>• Consolidation of relevant archives could improve ease of access to information.</li> <li>• Idaho State University has a program for 3D digitization. The park has an opportunity to work with the university to print and/or put digitized documents and objects on the park’s website.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative history.</li> <li>• Archeological survey for neighboring lands.</li> <li>• Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting new oral histories.</li> <li>• Historic furnishings report.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections management plan</li> <li>• Strategic operations plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>• Museum storage plan.</li> <li>• Oral history plan.</li> <li>• Update scope of collections statement.</li> <li>• Update museum management plan for southern Idaho parks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127)</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 24: NPS Museum Collections Management</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</li> <li>• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III</li> </ul>

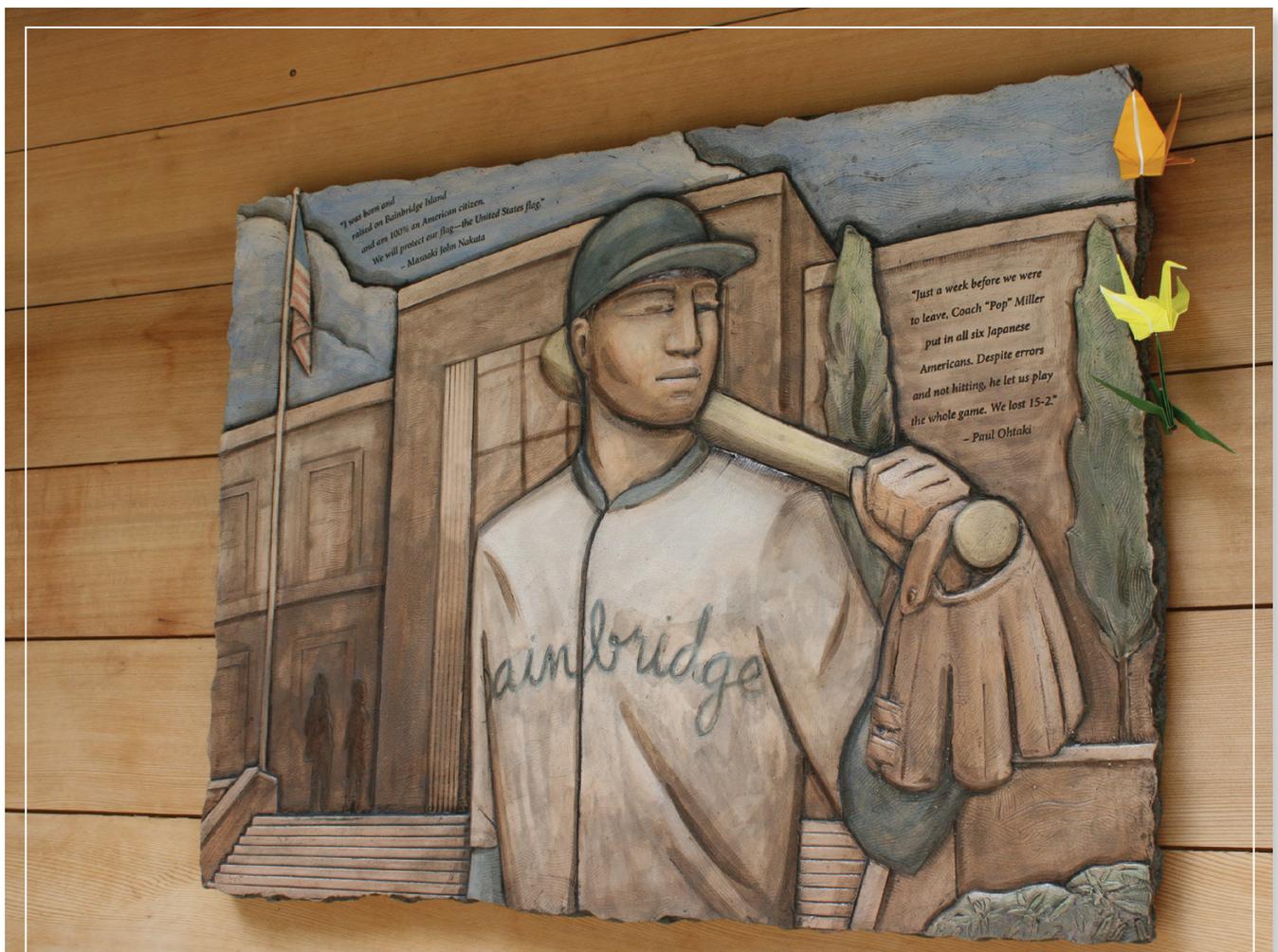


Handmade doll and a hand-carved screen from the Museum Collection at Minidoka National Historic Site. Photo: NPS.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Traditions
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minidoka National Historic Site provides a forum for understanding how Nikkei demonstrated citizenship and patriotism through individual choices, which affected families and communities. Choices reflected a range of responses including serving valiantly in the military, supporting the war effort on the home front, and protesting the civil injustice.</li> <li>Minidoka dramatically changed the lives of those incarcerated, had a profound and enduring impact on the Nikkei community, and continues to be a place of significance in American history.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only one original garden still exists on-site.</li> <li>The cultural traditions associated with Minidoka National Historic Site are linked to the survivors, who are aging and dying. Consequently, those cultural traditions are changing.</li> <li>Many people are engaged in passing on their cultural traditions.</li> <li>Japanese American individuals, communities, and organizations, such as the Japanese American National Museum and Japanese American Historical Society, continue to foster and promote Japanese American cultural traditions and activities.</li> <li>Japanese American cultural traditions during the wartime incarceration have been recognized in the last few decades as playing an integral role in how Nikkei coped with the incarceration experience during and after World War II. These traditions included cultural values, cultural activities, and arts and crafts.</li> <li>Many Nikkei have revived their interest in Japanese American cultural traditions associated with the wartime incarceration in recent decades. This has manifested itself in arts, literature, film, and general education about the Japanese American experience during World War II.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration work on the Honor Roll in the Victory Garden has strengthened connections to traditions at the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The future of the annual Minidoka Pilgrimage is threatened by the advancing age of surviving incarcerated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could create gardens to help interpret cultural traditions.</li> <li>The park could restore the theater area or baseball field for current use.</li> <li>Japanese cultural education could be conducted at the park, including tea ceremonies, native foods, etc.</li> <li>Partnerships with Japanese American individuals, communities, and organizations, will continue to foster cultural exchange and support cultural traditions.</li> <li>The park could pursue educational projects to share cultural traditions in different local areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor use study.</li> <li>Inventory existing oral histories and conduct oral histories.</li> <li>Historic resources study (update).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral history plan.</li> <li>Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>Visitor use plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</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>Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Commemoration and Healing</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1988, the U.S. government formally determined that the exclusion and mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the product of war hysteria, a long history of racism, and a failure of political leadership. Living survivors received presidential apologies and reparations on behalf of the nation. The designations of Minidoka National Historic Site and the Bainbridge Island Memorial are significant steps in the redress process to promote public education about civil liberties, freedom, human rights, and justice.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2003, the Seattle-based Minidoka Pilgrimage Planning Committee has hosted an annual pilgrimage to the Minidoka site.</li> <li>The comprehensive bibliography of personal stories is outdated (more than 10 years old) and needs to be updated.</li> <li>Several groups, such as Denshō, the Japanese American National Museum, and others, have been actively collecting oral histories from Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II. However, very little has been collected among former camp staff, administrators, or soldiers.</li> <li>Individuals and communities contact the park about personal pilgrimages.</li> <li>In 1988, the U.S. government formally apologized for mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II, which helped the healing process.</li> <li>There is continued interest and discussion on the establishment of the Issei Memorial at Minidoka in Idaho.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park staff and partners continue to engage survivors, but soon all survivors with firsthand experience will be gone and the living link will be ended.</li> <li>The number of significant historic sites that have been designated has increased.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With time there are fewer opportunities to collect oral histories from individuals with direct connections to the Minidoka story, as people pass away. The loss of these stories and direct connections to the site’s history impact commemoration and understanding of these units.</li> <li>There persists a lack of awareness and understanding of the history and impact of Japanese American exclusion and incarceration during World War II.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park could develop commemorative programs such as cultural exchanges, art exhibitions, or baseball tournaments.</li> <li>Partnerships with the Japanese American community groups continue to provide a link between personal histories and a place for ongoing commemoration and healing.</li> <li>During the development of the general management plan, an Issei Memorial at the Minidoka unit was proposed and at the time the Japanese American community as well as the National Park Service agreed that a memorial should be a high priority. Following the general management plan, a memorial design was proposed and approved. Then the park staff realized that other needs had to take priority to ensure that visitor safety and basic visitor services at the site were met first (visitor contact and restrooms). Now that the development of these visitor services is underway, there is a desire and an opportunity to complete the development of this memorial.</li> <li>Provide a clearinghouse for oral history (indexing from multiple sources).</li> <li>Minidoka National Historic Site could pursue opportunities through the NPS artist-in-residence program.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemoration and Healing
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories.</li> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Community history.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral history plan.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>• Communication strategy.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 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>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> <li>• The Superintendent's Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority (2014) provides guidance for use of the park grounds, facilities, and roadways in relation to the solemnity of the site</li> </ul>



One of five terracotta friezes by artist Steve Gardner that appear on the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial and depict the story of exclusion on Bainbridge Island. Photo: NPS.

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Public Understanding, Education, Involvement</b>
<b>Related Significance Statements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minidoka National Historic Site is a compelling venue for engaging in a dialogue concerning the violation of civil and constitutional rights, the injustice of exclusion, forced removal and incarceration of the Nikkei community, the history of racism and discrimination in the United States, and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.</li> <li>• Minidoka National Historic Site offers a tangible and personal connection to important historic events of World War II on American soil, and provides opportunities to understand the profound impacts of this global conflict on life in the United States.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New interpretive signage provides more learning opportunities on-site.</li> <li>• Some visitors are not sure how the relocation policy worked and misinformation about the forced removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans has been passed down through multiple generations.</li> <li>• West Coast education and heritage groups are actively engaging in sharing the Minidoka story.</li> <li>• There is still a lack of public knowledge about the resources and story of Minidoka in neighboring communities.</li> <li>• There are several types of visitors, including those affected, those who wish to learn, and “park collectors.” Public understanding of the site varies widely among these groups.</li> <li>• There is no infrastructure on-site to support rainy-day programs or on-site interpretive staffing at Bainbridge Island.</li> <li>• There is no permanent restroom facility at Bainbridge Island. Occasionally a port-a-john is rented for high-visitation periods, but it detracts from the otherwise pristine nature of the site.</li> <li>• The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association (BIJAEMA) board is ready to begin planning for a visitor contact area, an office for on-site staff, a restroom, and possibly some modest exhibits or a small film viewing area at Bainbridge Island. There seems to be a strong desire for any facility at the site to be modest and for it to blend aesthetically with other infrastructure.</li> <li>• Both units host temporary exhibits—for example, the exhibit Community of Courage which was installed at Klondike in Seattle for much of 2014.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been an increasing interest in the site. Park staff are networking with groups in Oregon and Alaska to expand public understanding into a larger region.</li> <li>• There has been an increasing interest in the site from local and regional school boards (K–12).</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dirt and bullet holes in waysides make interpretive panels difficult to read and maintain at the Minidoka site.</li> <li>• There is currently no staff, few structures, and modest waysides on-site. Because of this, it may be difficult for visitors to comprehend the Minidoka story.</li> <li>• There persists a lack of awareness and understanding of the history and impact of Japanese American exclusion and incarceration during World War II.</li> <li>• The symposium serves as an important role in public understanding and education. Unless it is able to reach a larger audience, the future of the civil liberties symposium is uncertain.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Public Understanding, Education, Involvement
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To better develop interpretive programming, the park could gather visitor counts and demographic information.</li> <li>• Park staff could coordinate with local and regional K–12 educators to develop a curriculum and update lesson plans to reflect common core message about Minidoka.</li> <li>• Making research documents, primary source documents, and other museum archives available digitally would increase education, understanding, and outreach. This information would also offer an opportunity for genealogy research thus increasing personal connections to the site.</li> <li>• There are a lot of educational resources and potential partner groups to work with to increase public understanding.</li> <li>• Additional staff would allow for a ranger on-site.</li> <li>• The park could develop more structured formal interpretation opportunities.</li> <li>• The park could pursue opportunities to support school field trips to the site.</li> <li>• The Minidoka story connects to other past and more current civil rights struggles. There is an opportunity to connect the history to other sites with a civil rights emphasis.</li> <li>• Achieve Climate Friendly Park certification and implement a park Environmental Management System (Director’s Order 13A) to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of existing oral histories and conduct oral histories.</li> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> <li>• Data gathering for homesteaders and lands.</li> <li>• Teacher trainings.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral history plan.</li> <li>• Communication strategy.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>• Wayfinding plan.</li> <li>• Comprehensive facilities and exhibit plan.</li> <li>• Visitor use plan.</li> <li>• Strategic operations plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</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 1, “The Foundation,” and chapter 7, “Interpretation and Education”)</li> <li>• Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 17: <i>National Park Service Tourism</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 75: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial at Bainbridge Island
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With only six days’ notice, 227 Nikkei residents from Bainbridge Island, Washington, were the first of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry in the United States to be excluded and forcibly removed from their homes under the authority derived from Executive Order 9066.</li> <li>• In 1988, the U.S. government formally determined that the exclusion and mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II was the product of war hysteria, a long history of racism, and a failure of political leadership. Living survivors received presidential apologies and reparations on behalf of the nation. The creation of the Bainbridge Island Memorial and its inclusion within the boundary of Minidoka National Historic Site are significant steps in the redress process to promote public education about civil liberties, freedom, human rights, and justice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wall is still quite new, and in excellent shape.</li> <li>• Art and plaques on the wall have proven to be durable, with no visible wear.</li> <li>• The memorial wall has yet to experience any vandalism or damage aside from weathering.</li> <li>• Grounds are generally safe and in very good shape. Maintenance and upkeep of the grounds surrounding the wall are performed by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association and the Bainbridge Island Metro Parks &amp; Recreation District.</li> <li>• The wall’s viewshed is somewhat marred by a pumphouse, which sits opposite the wall on the path used by visitors, but the pumphouse provides water to nearby homes. Currently there is no alternative that would call for the removal of the pumphouse.</li> <li>• Pritchard Park serves as important local green space and the memorial shares parking with Pritchard Park.</li> <li>• The Bainbridge Island Memorial is supported by a committed group of partners including community members and public officials.</li> <li>• There is deep political support and community pride for the Minidoka story at Bainbridge Island.</li> <li>• There are limited public and administrative facilities on-site. There is currently a temporary ranger station, but no bathrooms or water fountains, and seating areas are limited.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bainbridge Island is a tourist destination and visitation to the memorial is increasing.</li> <li>• There is ongoing awareness of universal human rights and civil liberties throughout the county.</li> <li>• Community support is increasing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The challenges of long-term cyclical maintenance at the memorial are a significant challenge for all cooperating partners.</li> <li>• While community and volunteer support is strong, there is a limited volunteer capacity.</li> <li>• Unleashed dogs can be a nuisance for the memorial.</li> <li>• Adjacent activities can disturb the contemplative nature of the memorial.</li> <li>• Those with firsthand experiences of the forced removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II are now very elderly and rapidly diminishing and the living link to these stories will be lost.</li> <li>• Lack of transportation and wayfinding to the site can be barriers to visitation.</li> <li>• Activity at the marina increases active use and traffic noise.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial at Bainbridge Island
Threats and Opportunities	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The park could increase visitor services at the memorial by providing a visitor contact facility.</li> <li>• Developing additional interpretive exhibits both on-site and online could help increase public understanding.</li> <li>• Setting up designated cleanup events with partners and volunteers would help to maintain the integrity of the memorial and surrounding areas.</li> <li>• Collect oral histories and interview those currently involved with planning process and development of the memorial.</li> <li>• The park could work collaboratively with the Kitsap Transit transportation program to continue pilot projects to provide public transportation from Seattle to the memorial.</li> <li>• Pursue opportunities through the NPS artist-in-residence program.</li> <li>• Lighting and security systems for structures at the memorial could be improved to provide better protection from vandalism and improve visitor safety.</li> <li>• Succession planning could help ensure the original intent of the memorial carries forward and continuity and care of the built environment continues.</li> <li>• The park can work collaboratively with planners and developers to help increase awareness about the importance of historic views and soundscape from the memorial.</li> </ul>
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement needs assessment.</li> <li>• Soundscape data.</li> <li>• Inventory of existing oral histories and conducting oral histories.</li> <li>• Community history.</li> <li>• Boundary mapping.</li> </ul>
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic operations plan.</li> <li>• Bainbridge Island unit management plan.</li> <li>• Oral history plan.</li> <li>• Cooperative management agreement.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>• Transportation plan.</li> <li>• Accessibility plan.</li> </ul>
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and 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>• “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species”</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</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> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education”</li> <li>• Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director’s Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape at Bainbridge Island
<p><b>Related Significance Statements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With only six days’ notice, 227 Nikkei residents from Bainbridge Island, Washington, were the first of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry in the United States to be excluded and forcibly removed from their homes under the authority derived from Executive Order 9066.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The path is in excellent shape, requiring light maintenance, which is generally performed by the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association and volunteers.</li> <li>• The cedar tree is of key importance and is potentially threatened by erosion as well as intrusion from a neighboring maple tree (though that maple may now be so integrated that it would be more harmful to remove it than to let it be).</li> <li>• Most adjacent property is not visible from the memorial, though the marina next door is visible and affects the viewshed and soundscape, and off-leash dogs from an adjacent park occasionally wander into the memorial.</li> <li>• Originally there was an intention to rebuild the Eagledale Ferry dock, but that has been scaled back. Instead, there is an artistic/interpretive representation of the start of the dock, one that is not usable, and fades off into nothing, inviting the visitor to consider the unknown future faced by the Bainbridge Islanders as they left their home.</li> <li>• There is deep political support and community pride for the Minidoka story at Bainbridge Island.</li> <li>• The stories of the people who are memorialized on the wall are woven through Bainbridge Island’s community and are the connections to island pioneering families.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a growing sense of urgency to preserve the natural beauty and environment at Bainbridge Island.</li> <li>• There is ongoing regional air quality monitoring for visibility, ozone, and atmospheric deposition.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of transportation to the site can be a barrier to visitation.</li> <li>• Limited funding can threaten long-term maintenance.</li> <li>• Off-leash dogs from nearby Pritchard Park can be a nuisance.</li> <li>• Noise and activities from the marina and other nearby industrial development can negatively impact the contemplative experience.</li> <li>• As more volunteers become interested in the stewardship of the memorial, channeling this enthusiasm into productive, well managed, and safe projects is a challenge due to limited staffing and capacity issues.</li> <li>• Ongoing shoreline erosion is threatening the health of the witness tree.</li> <li>• Communication gaps with the rapidly growing population of Bainbridge Island could threaten the altruism and generosity of the local community.</li> <li>• Lack of on-site interpretation can limit the park’s ability to improve public understanding.</li> <li>• Invasive weeds at the memorial threaten natural ecosystems and processes.</li> <li>• Climate change and shoreline erosion may significantly impact the witness tree on the landscape.</li> <li>• Development of McNabb property could threaten contemplative experiences.</li> <li>• There are many partners for the memorial, which makes decision making more nuanced.</li> <li>• Another tree is growing around and threatening the health of the witness tree.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape at Bainbridge Island
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and development of future leadership among younger generations could help with relevance and long-term care of the site.</li> <li>• Partnering with other sites of consciousness may raise awareness about the memorial on Bainbridge Island.</li> <li>• Increasing shared stewardship programs and events such as Weed Warriors can help mitigate the spread of invasive species.</li> <li>• The memorial can work in and strengthen partnerships with the Bainbridge Island park district.</li> <li>• Acquisition of marina or McNabb property would increase the buffer and protect the contemplative experience.</li> <li>• Opening up the view at water's edge would restore the historic viewshed and better connect visitors to the historic landscape.</li> <li>• The witness tree should be interpreted and protected.</li> <li>• The park can work collaboratively with partners to protect the viewshed from the path to the shoreline from industrial or other incompatible forms of development, and work with planners or developers to help increase awareness about the importance of historic views and soundscape from the memorial</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soundscape data.</li> <li>• Community history.</li> <li>• Boundary mapping.</li> <li>• Visitor use study.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic operations plan.</li> <li>• Bainbridge Island unit management plan.</li> <li>• Invasive plant management plan.</li> <li>• Park and partners strategy.</li> <li>• Fire management plan.</li> <li>• Safety plan.</li> <li>• Update long-range interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</li> <li>• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>• Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"</li> <li>• Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</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> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education"</li> <li>• Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 64: <i>Commemorative Works and Plaques</i></li> </ul>

## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources are largely unmanaged.</li> <li>Noxious weeds can be found throughout Minidoka.</li> <li>When water is in the canal, the park provides habitat for diverse migratory bird species and otters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resource conditions have improved. The NPS Exotic Plant Management Team is making an improvement in preventing and managing invasive species.</li> <li>Pesticide use on neighboring agricultural properties is subject to evolving pesticide development and changing agricultural practices.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonnative plant species are impacting the integrity of historic foundations.</li> <li>A proposed confined animal feeding operation adjacent to the site could potentially degrade air, water, and soundscape quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve visitor education regarding the effects of nonnative plants.</li> <li>The park could reestablish sagebrush steppe in certain areas and restore historic wildlife preserve to sections of Minidoka.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soundscape data.</li> <li>Night sky monitoring.</li> <li>Survey of natural resources.</li> <li>Inventory and monitoring assessments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land protection plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</li> <li>National Invasive Species Act of 1996</li> <li>Lacey Act, as amended</li> <li>Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-712)</li> <li>Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668)</li> <li>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)</li> <li>Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended</li> <li>Clean Water Act of 1972</li> <li>Clean Air Act of 1977</li> <li>Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species"</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources"</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> (sections 1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, and 4.7.2 provide general direction for managing park units from an ecosystem perspective)</li> <li>Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i></li> <li>NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i></li> <li>NPS <i>Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual 18</i></li> </ul>

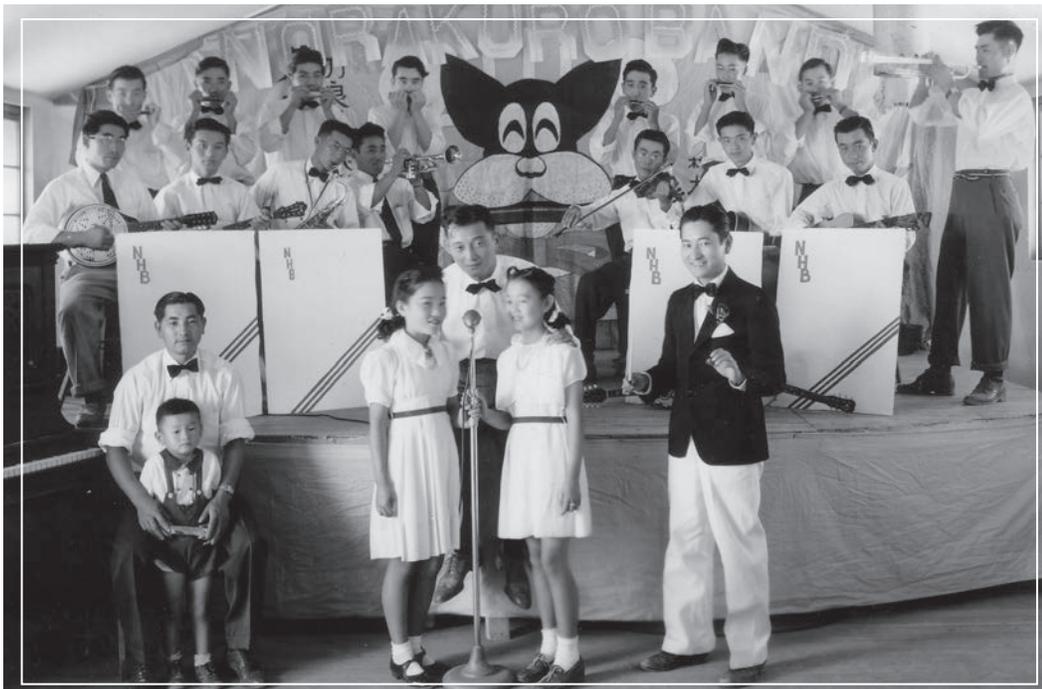
Other Important Resource or Value	Post-WWII Homesteading
<b>Short Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minidoka contains historic structures and the cultural landscape associated with the post-World War II era homesteading period, including the “Farm-in-a-Day” property, and agricultural uses that continue in southern Idaho to this day.</li> </ul>
<b>Current Conditions and Trends</b>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park currently maintains an agricultural leasing program on the Robeson and Herrmann fields that are owned by the park.</li> <li>Standing structures and stabilized buildings exist on-site from the post-WWII homesteading period.</li> <li>Herrmann House will be rehabilitated into a temporary visitor center, then offices.</li> <li>The Robeson property is proposed for a bus turnaround and parking.</li> <li>The Robeson house is proposed for demolition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The increasing trend toward more industrial agricultural practices is resulting in the loss of many historic structures that were moved from Minidoka to other farms throughout the region.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The potential for structural and wildland fire threaten post-WW II homesteading resources within the park.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through interpretation of the post-World War II homesteading, there is a direct link from the site’s history to current Idaho agricultural communities.</li> <li>Existing buildings could be used for park operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data gathering for homesteaders and lands.</li> <li>Agricultural use lease appraisal (value analysis).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic operations plan.</li> <li>Comprehensive facilities and interpretive exhibit plan.</li> <li>Visitor use plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antiquities Act of 1906</li> <li>Historic Sites Act of 1935</li> <li>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC §300101 et seq.)</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</li> <li>Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”</li> <li>“Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79)</li> <li>“Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)</li> <li>Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources”</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” and chapter 4, “Natural Resource Management”)</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 and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></li> </ul>

## Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date / Termination	Stakeholders	Purpose
Wildland fire management agreement (Idaho)	Memorandum of agreement	2015 – Signed yearly	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	The BLM is the lead federal agency in coordinating wildland fire management in the southern Idaho region.
Structural fire management / response agreement	Memorandum of understanding	June 2013 – June 2018	Eden Fire Segregation District	First responders to park for structural fires
Law enforcement agreements	Interagency agreement	Perpetuity	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve	Currently the site relies on Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. There are plans to put together an agreement with Jerome County, but this needs to be finalized (Southern Idaho Emergency Center agreement also overlaps with law enforcement).
Conservation easement on Robeson / Dean Diamond property	Easement	November 2012 – Perpetuity	Robeson property	Conservation easement on this property to protect the site of the military police area of the Minidoka War Relocation Center.
Conservation, protection and outreach	Cooperative agreement	8/13/2012 – 8/13/2017	Friends of Minidoka	Conservation, protection, outreach, and education
Education and outreach	Cooperative agreement	8/31/2012 – 8/31/2017	College of Southern Idaho	Conservation, protection, outreach, and education

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

Document	Date
This is Minidoka, An Archeological Survey of Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho	2001
Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial – Study of Alternatives / Environmental Assessment	2005
Minidoka Internment National Monument – Historic Resource Study	2005
Minidoka Internment National Monument – General Management Plan	2006
Minidoka Internment National Monument – Cultural Landscape Inventory	2007
Minidoka National Historic Site – Integrated Pest Management Plan: Museum Collections	2009
Minidoka National Historic Site – Warehouse Building #5 Condition Assessment	2009
Minidoka National Historic Site – Fire Station Condition Assessment	2010
Minidoka National Historic Site – Herrmann Residence Condition Assessment	2010
Minidoka National Historic Site – Root Cellar Condition Assessment	2010
Minidoka National Historic Site – Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2013
Minidoka National Historic Site – Visitor and Administrative Facilities Environmental Assessment	2015



The very popular Norakuro band, also known as a harmonica band, played for dances at Minidoka. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration.



The reconstructed Guard Tower stands as a symbol of incarceration. Photo: NPS.

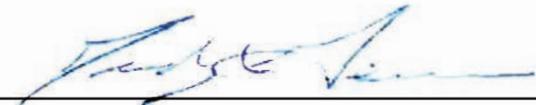
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**Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation  
Minidoka National Historic Site**

May 2016

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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 Pacific West Regional Director.

 05/24/2016

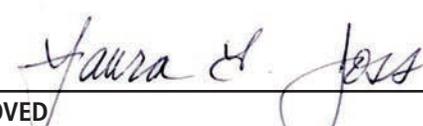
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**RECOMMENDED**  
Judy Geniac, Superintendent, Minidoka National Historic Site Date

 5/24/16

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**RECOMMENDED**  
Charles Beall, Superintendent, Seattle Area National Park Sites Date

 5/26/16

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**APPROVED**  
Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region 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.

MIIN 350/130851  
May 2016

## Foundation Document • Minidoka National Historic Site



Homecoming scene depicted on the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial illustrates the strength of the Bainbridge Island community. Photo: NPS.