INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to section 102 (2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190 (as amended), and the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality at 40 CFR 1505.2, the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared the following "Record of Decision" on the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan (FEIS) for Manzanar National Historic Site.

This "Record of Decision" is a concise statement of what decisions were made, what alternatives were considered, the basis for the decision, and the mitigating measures developed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

DECISION

The National Park Service will adopt a general management plan for Manzanar National Historic Site as outlined in the proposed action contained in the general management plan/final environmental impact statement dated August, 1996. The selected action is described below.

SELECTED ACTION

The proposed action would provide staffing and resource management to protect the site's historic and prehistoric features in perpetuity. Features of significance include those associated with the World War II relocation center, centuries of occupation by American Indian cultures, and pioneer ranching and farming activities.

The site would be managed as a cultural landscape based on the World War II relocation center period. Management as such would require rehabilitation of the gridwork of the camp road system, thinning and clearing of some areas of dense tree growth, reconstruction of the camp's perimeter fence, and rehabilitation of some of the rock gardens and ponds constructed by the internees. Historically significant orchards and ornamental plants from both the farming and relocation eras would be retained and managed as landscape features.

Reconstruction of sample barracks and a watchtower would be undertaken to enhance interpretation and visitor understanding of the camp experience.

The plan's proposed boundary is consistent with recently-passed legislation which expanded the authorized boundary to include approximately 800 acres.

Visitors would be served by converting the historic auditorium into an interpretive center, providing an initial point of contact to inform the visitor about the site through a series of displays and presentations. Barracks blocks and significant structures throughout the camp would be marked to demonstrate the camp layout to the visitor.

Outlying areas of the camp would be available to visitors through the improvement of historic roadway alignments to accommodate one-way auto traffic. Interior portions of the camp would be accessible only by foot. A shuttle system would provide visitor access and interpretive tours during periods of substantial use. All visitor use planning would be done to meet current mandates for handicapped access and multilingual interpretation.

NPS support would be provided for the annual Manzanar pilgrimage, which would continue to occur in the vicinity of the cemetery. The parking and circulation plan for the site would minimize the impacts of this major annual (late April) event on the site's resources.
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The selected action has been discussed in the above section. The following alternatives were considered but were not selected.

The no-action alternative would continue the existing minimal Park Service capability at the site, consisting of one staff person working with the landowner and other groups to promote resource protection and visitor service on a voluntary basis. Cultural resource quality would continue to decline through natural forces of erosion and weathering and through vandalism. Visitors to the site would continue to stop at the site out of curiosity but would not be provided much information on the site and its prehistory and significant national history.

The minimum requirements alternative would be similar to the proposed action in providing resource management and protection, and in steps aimed at restoring the essentials of the cultural landscape. The auditorium would be converted to an interpretive center and a network of wayside exhibits would be provided at outlying areas. This alternative would not include a shuttle system, and there would be no reconstruction of the barracks and watchtower structures. It assumes retention of a boundary of 550 acres.

BASIS FOR DECISION

The selected action improves visitor and park support facilities while providing increased protection for the park’s significant cultural resources. The visitor appreciation of the park’s resources as well as the management and protection capabilities of the park would be significantly improved.

The selected action is the environmentally preferred alternative because the expanded boundary protects additional historic and archeological resources, and the shuttle system contributes to air quality and visitor experience quality.

No significant adverse environmental impacts would be expected as a result of the proposal. Major beneficial impacts would accrue in the area of cultural resource protection and visitor use. Minor adverse impacts would result from the added structures’ visual disruption of the natural scene, and to wildlife through the thinning and clearing of existing vegetation. The mitigation measures outlined in the following section are being adopted as part of the decision to minimize any adverse impacts of the selected action.

A number of written comments were received during the final GMP/EIS 60-day period of availability. However, no significant concerns or issues related to features of the plan were raised. Comments were focused on the still-to-be-determined content of the interpretive program, with a particular concern for terminology and factual presentation. Additional public involvement will be sought in the development of this program to ensure that it is historically accurate.

MEASURES TO MINIMIZE HARM

Any development projects, water management projects, or vegetation management projects would be preceded by archeological surveys, surveys for threatened and endangered plant species, and consideration of cultural landscape implications

CONCLUSION

The above factors and considerations justify selection of the alternative identified as the proposed action in the final environmental impact statement.

Approved: Patricia L. Neubacher Date: January 3, 1997
Patricia L. Neubacher
Acting Field Director, Pacific West Area
Draft
General Management Plan
and
Environmental Impact Statement

Manzanar National Historic Site
Inyo County, California

The draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement presents a proposal and two alternatives for the management, use, and development of Manzanar National Historic Site (NHS). The proposed plan, Alternative C: Enhanced Visitor Experience, provides for acquisition of the camp from the current owner and protection of historic and prehistoric resources through a program of resource management and law enforcement. Features include conversion of the historic camp auditorium to an interpretive center and the creation of a network of wayside exhibits throughout the mile-square camp, accessible to visitors by a tour route around the periphery of the camp. A shuttle system would be operated during heavy use periods. Minor boundary additions, encompassing historic resources, would be proposed over and above the legislatively authorized boundary. Reconstruction of a limited number of representative structures would provide additional interpretive features. National Park Service (NPS) support for the annual spring Manzanar Pilgrimage, organized by the Manzanar Committee, would continue.

Alternative A: No Action, would continue the current situation at Manzanar. Lands would not be acquired, resources would not be protected, and no additional steps would be taken to accommodate visitor interest and use. NPS support for the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage would continue.

Alternative B: Minimum Requirements, would be similar to Alternative C in terms of resource management and protection, but would provide fewer visitor services. There would be no reconstruction and the boundary would not be enlarged from that authorized. There would be no shuttle service.

The environmental consequences of the alternatives are fully documented. No significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

The public review period for this document will end 60 days after the publication of a notice of availability by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register. All review comments must be received by that time and should be addressed to the Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site, P.O. Box 426, Independence, Ca. 93526.

Questions regarding the plan and review process should be addressed to the Superintendent at the above address or by telephone at (619) 878-2932.
SUMMARY

This document includes a draft general management plan and a draft environmental impact statement. Three alternatives, including No Action, Minimum Requirements, and Enhanced Visitor Experience (Proposed Action) are evaluated.

**Alternative C: Enhanced Visitor Experience**, is the proposed action. This plan would provide staffing and resource management to protect the site's historic and prehistoric features in perpetuity. Features of significance include those associated with centuries of occupation by American Indian cultures, a period of 19th-20th century agriculture, and the World War II period.

The site would be managed as a cultural landscape based on the World War II relocation center period. Management as such would require rehabilitation of the gridwork of the camp road system, thinning and clearing of some areas of dense tree growth, reconstruction of the camp's perimeter fence, and rehabilitation of some of the rock gardens and ponds constructed by the internees. Historically significant orchards and ornamental plants from both the farming and relocation eras would be retained and managed as landscape features.

Reconstruction of a barracks and watchtower would be undertaken to enhance interpretation and visitor understanding of the camp experience.

The proposed action calls for expanding the boundary by approximately 30 acres over the boundary referenced in the legislation. Authority for this boundary change is included in the legislation. The expanded boundary would encompass additional historic resources associated with the relocation center.

Visitors would be served by converting the historic auditorium into an interpretive center, providing an initial point of contact to inform the visitor about the site through a series of displays and presentations. Barracks blocks and significant structures throughout the camp would be marked to demonstrate the camp layout to the visitor.

Outlying areas of the camp would be available to visitors through the improvement of historic roadway alignments to accommodate one-way auto traffic. Interior portions of the camp would be accessible only by foot. A shuttle system would provide visitor access and interpretive tours during periods of substantial use. All visitor use planning would be done to meet current mandates for handicapped access and multilingual interpretation.

NPS support would be provided for the annual Manzanar pilgrimage, which would continue to occur in the vicinity of the cemetery. The parking and circulation plan for the site would minimize the impacts of this major annual (late April) event on the
No significant adverse environmental impacts would be expected as a result of the proposal. Major beneficial impacts would accrue in the area of cultural resource protection and visitor use. Minor adverse impacts would result from the added structures' visual disruption of the scene, and to wildlife through the thinning and clearing of existing vegetation.

The no-action alternative would continue the existing minimal Park Service capability at the site, consisting of one staff person working with the landowner and other groups to promote resource protection and visitor service on a voluntary basis. Cultural resource quality would continue to decline through natural forces of erosion and weathering and through vandalism. Visitors to the site would continue to stop at the site out of curiosity but would not be provided much information on the site and its prehistory and significant national history.

The minimum requirements alternative would be similar to the proposed action in providing resource management and protection, and in steps aimed at restoring the essentials of the cultural landscape. The auditorium would be converted to an interpretive center and a network of wayside exhibits would be provided at outlying areas. This alternative would not include boundary expansion, there would be no shuttle system, and there would be no reconstruction of the barracks and watchtower structures.

As in the case of the proposed action, minor adverse environmental impacts would accrue to visual quality and wildlife and beneficial impacts in the area of cultural resource protection would be significant.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING ISSUES</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVES</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE (THE PROPOSED ACTION)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISITOR USE ANALYSIS</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY ANALYSIS</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE (THE PROPOSED ACTION)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Manzanar National Historic Site was established by PL 102-248, in March, 1992. The legislation states that the Historic Site is intended to "provide for the protection and interpretation of historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II...."

The regional map below shows the location of the unit.

![Regional Map of Manzanar National Historic Site](image)

Manzanar is intended to preserve and interpret a representative War Relocation Center as an aspect of the nation's Pacific Campaign of World War II. There were 10 such centers established in western states to confine persons of Japanese descent residing on the west coast. These centers were established pursuant to Executive Order
9066, which authorized the Secretary of War to exclude citizens and aliens from certain designated areas as a security measure against sabotage and espionage. Over 120,000 persons were interned. All ten centers were assessed by an NPS historian in the mid-1980's, and Manzanar was determined to be the best preserved and have the greatest potential as a national park unit.

The authorized historic site includes the area occupied by the 10,000 internees, the administrative area, the camp cemetery, and certain support facilities such as a hospital, camouflage factory, and experimental plantation. The area of the site is approximately 555 acres.* The historic site occupies only a small portion of the land included in the six thousand acre Manzanar War Relocation Area. The boundary of this area is shown on Map 2. The outlying acreage was used for agricultural activities and water management facilities.

Based on History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program, 1987, the site provides a major contribution to National Park System representation in Theme VIII, World War II, Subtheme B, War in the Pacific, 1941-45. Because of the site's long history of occupation and use by Native American peoples, and its history as an early ranching area and agricultural subdivision, the site also makes contributions toward system representation in Theme I, Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations, and Theme XXX, American Ways of Life.

The land within the authorized NHS area is owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), which acquired the land in the 1920's for the water rights. There are three intact buildings on the site remaining from the center's operation: two small rock sentry posts and a large auditorium, the latter being currently used by the county as a maintenance facility. In addition to the standing buildings, there are many foundations, the remaining gridwork of the center's road system, numerous landscape plantings, and the remains of many of the rock gardens built by the internees.

The legislative history indicates that, in addition to the internment era, the Site would also interpret earlier historic eras, including Native American use, and the early twentieth century agricultural village of Manzanar.

Special provisions of the legislation include:

1. Lands owned by the state or a political subdivision may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

* The legislation's reference to 500 acres was based on a rough, pre-survey estimate of the area contained in the proposed boundary map referenced in the legislation. Accurate surveys by LADWP have shown the authorized area to be 555 acres.
2. Lands may not be acquired until an agreement for water supply has been consummated with the City of Los Angeles.

3. Movement of livestock across contiguous Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land is authorized in lieu of such movement across the historic site.

4. Contribution of up to $1.1 million for the relocation of Inyo County's maintenance facility from the camp gymnasium to a new facility is authorized.

5. Creation of an 11-member advisory commission for the site is authorized, to consist of internees, local residents, Native Americans, and the general public. (The Advisory Commission has been established and held its first meeting on April 28, 1995.)

6. Cooperative agreements with public and private entities for management and interpretation at the site are authorized.

7. Cooperative agreements with the state or political subdivisions for rescue, fire fighting, and law enforcement services on a reimbursable basis are authorized.
PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

There is no existing plan for the Manzanar National Historic Site. A general management plan is needed for the site to outline long-term strategies for dealing with resource protection and visitor use. Public Law 95-625 requires that general management plans be completed for each unit of the National Park System, and a general management plan is specifically mandated for Manzanar NHS by the authorizing legislation.

PLANNING ISSUES

The following are the primary issues to be addressed in the general management plan:

Cultural Resource Management

The site is very rich in historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, with fabric and artifacts located on virtually every square foot of the site. The site is already visited by thousands of people each year, and the resources are subject to collection, vandalism, and accidental damage from other uses. Priorities for active preservation need to be considered and strategies developed for preservation.

There is the prospect of NPS acquiring, or being offered the chance to acquire, substantial collections of museum objects related to Manzanar. The Eastern California Museum (ECM), located in nearby Independence, already has a substantial collection of Manzanar objects. Other museums have collections as well. Consideration needs to be given to the role of collections in the overall operations at Manzanar NHS and options for cooperative efforts with other organizations in lieu of extensive NPS curation.

The site is a historic landscape, and basic principles for managing the area as a landscape need to be determined.

The role of restoration and reconstruction at the site needs to be considered, considering the availability of information to allow accurate restoration/reconstruction and the need for such features to support the interpretive program. The scoping process revealed significant public interest in reconstruction of barracks and watch towers on the site. NPS policy on reconstruction (or relocation of historic structures) is generally restrictive, requiring a demonstration that reconstruction (or relocation) is essential for public understanding, that sufficient data exist for accurate replication, and that archeological resources on the site would not be adversely affected.

Natural Resource Management

Decisions are needed regarding overall natural resource management goals and actions
for the site particularly addressing surface water management, vegetation, and wildlife.

**Interpretation**

Appropriate interpretive themes need to be determined and general presentation strategies for those themes need to be formulated.

**Visitor Facilities**

Visitor contact facilities and areas for interpretive exhibits and displays would be needed. Options for walking trails and vehicle routes with wayside exhibits need to be considered. Restrooms and potable water need to be provided for visitors.

An overall vehicle circulation plan for the site is needed, considering options for use of shuttle systems as an alternative or in addition to private vehicle access. Requirements for handicapped access and multilingual text and signage must be met.

**Boundary and Land Protection**

The boundary included in the authorizing legislation includes only a portion of the lands included in the War Relocation Area, which encompassed approximately six thousand acres. The legislation authorizes minor changes to the boundary. Opportunities to adjust the boundary to better encompass important resources and enhance site management need to be explored.

Options for land protection need to be explored. Alternatives to be considered include cooperative agreements, leases, less-than-fee acquisition, and fee acquisition.

**Cooperative Management and Partnerships**

Opportunities may exist for site management efficiencies and economies through cooperative arrangements with other organizations, particularly Inyo County. These opportunities, potentially extending to law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire control, maintenance, and museum object curation, need to be explored and evaluated.

Cooperation with adjacent land managers would also be important at Manzanar. The historic site is bounded by BLM lands, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) lands, and California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) lands. Historic resources related to Manzanar are located on these lands. In addition, an LADWP grazing lease is currently in effect for the site. There is a need for coordination with these land managers and users to minimize conflicts.
RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

BLM has recently completed a Resource Management Plan for lands in the vicinity of Manzanar NHS. The plan recognizes Manzanar as an important historical resource and its provisions support the site’s values. BLM planners have assisted in preparation of the general management plan.

The California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) is engaged in a long-term process of upgrading U.S. 395 from a two-lane road to a four-lane divided highway. The section bypassing Manzanar is scheduled for completion in 1999/2000. Coordination on the project would ensure that safe and effective access is provided without adverse effects on historic resources or the visitor experience.
ALTERNATIVES

Alternative plans use different approaches and different levels of staffing and financial resource commitments to achieve the legislated objectives of the unit and to deal with the various issues. These plans incorporate the range of feasible and acceptable proposals and suggestions surfaced during the scoping process. The plans discussed below were developed by an interdisciplinary team of landscape architects, planners, historians, park managers, and interpretive specialists.

Assistance in planning for Manzanar was provided by a seven-member volunteer team of Japanese-American landscape architects. The team, consisting of some of the country’s foremost landscape architects, was organized under the auspices of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) and was chaired by the Society’s current president, Dennis Otsuji. The team participated extensively in scoping and plan formulation activities, and provided followup review on planning documents.
ALTERNATIVE A: NO-ACTION

The no-action plan would continue the current very limited range of activities at Manzanar provided by NPS. One full-time staff person is assigned to the site, who is responsible for working with the landowner and various organizations to protect resources and provide a minimal level of visitor information and service at the site. Since the Park Service has no legal authority on the site, law enforcement is limited to that provided by the Inyo County Sheriff and all resource management and visitor service functions are subject to agreement with the landowner.

Vandalism, theft of artifacts, and resource damage due to uncontrolled natural processes would continue, and visitors would be left to their own resources in visiting the site.

This alternative does not achieve the purposes of the legislation, but it does provide a baseline against which other alternatives can be compared.

Map 3 shows the legislatively authorized boundary and extant features.
**ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

The Minimum Requirements Alternative is intended to provide for protection of park resources and provide the visitor with opportunities to experience the primary interpretive themes relevant to the unit. The emphasis in this alternative is on low cost development and operations, the protection of those areas specifically identified by the legislation, and very basic visitor services.

Map 4 displays major features of this alternative.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The site would be managed primarily as a cultural landscape relating to the internment camp era.

*Structures*- The three intact buildings on the site, the auditorium and rock sentry posts, would be preserved through regular scheduled maintenance after initial historic preservation and rehabilitation work projects are completed. *Historic Structure Reports* would be prepared to guide these activities.

As discussed further below, the auditorium would be adaptively used as an interpretive center. This in general terms would entail the restoration of the exterior of the structure to its camp area appearance, including replacement of the missing south wing, and the restoration of the interior to the greatest extent practicable. Sensitive and non-destructive adaptive use would be made of the original portions of the interior for visitor service and administrative functions. An adaptive use study of the structure would be completed to plan for the careful integration of preservation, restoration, and adaptation for contemporary uses.

There are a number of other intact structures on the site, including stone barbecues, stone planters, rock garden structures, etc., and many structural remnants such as walls, steps, etc. A number of these structures and structural remnants, especially those located at interpretive sites throughout the camp area, would be preserved through regular maintenance. Other structural remnants would be protected from theft and vandalism but would be allowed to weather and deteriorate.

A complete listing of structures entered on the List of Classified Structures along with the recommended level of treatment is included in the appendix.

There would be no reconstruction of camp structures such as barracks or watch towers.

*Landscape Features*- Historic plant specimens at interpretive sites and major extant orchards, dating from pre-camp days, would be preserved and perpetuated through
cuttings or seed propagation. Irrigation would be provided as needed. The orchards are recognized as major landscape features linking two principal stages in the site’s history. One or more rock gardens identified as interpretive sites would be rehabilitated. Selection of gardens for rehabilitation would be based on the availability of accurate historic documentation and the recommendations of a committee to include former Manzanar internees, landscape design professionals, and cultural resource specialists.

The camp area would be fenced in its entirety, employing the fence design used during the camp period.

The camp’s road system, still apparent throughout much of the area, would be rehabilitated to the extent required to retain this network as a major visual element of the cultural landscape, and to allow for foot and emergency vehicle traffic. Roads, except as noted below, would not be paved and rehabilitation would not extend to making all the roads usable for motor vehicles.

Selective thinning or clearing of plant growth and tree cover would be undertaken for the purpose of revealing the defining road gridwork, and the conspicuous "firebreaks" strategically located in the camp.

Existing facilities and structures incompatible with the historic scene, including non-historic outbuildings located near the auditorium and non-historic fences, would be removed. The historic status of the powerline crossing the site from north to south would be researched and, if the line is found to be non-historic, options for relocation, undergrounding, or identification as non-historic would be considered.

A Cultural Landscape Management Plan would be prepared to provide detailed guidance for the preservation and maintenance of the historic scene, including management of representative gardens, orchards, and other vegetation.

Historic Objects- Collection of historic objects would be minimized as a function of the unit. Only a small collection of artifacts would be in NPS ownership to provide for permanent exhibits in the interpretive center. The NPS would accept only limited donation of artifacts, but would instead encourage donations to the Eastern California Museum (ECM). A cooperative agreement between NPS and ECM would provide for the display of Museum-owned artifacts in rotating exhibits in the interpretive center. A Scope of Collections Statement would be prepared to guide curatorial activities at the site.

NPS would retain ownership of all archeological objects recovered from the site. However, these objects would be retained onsite only if needed for interpretive purposes; otherwise they would be stored in an off-site NPS repository or under agreement with a non-NPS repository.
Ethnography. Groups traditionally associated with the Manzanar site include Japanese-Americans and Native Americans, including Shoshone and Paiute people. Both Japanese-American and Native American persons participated in scoping activities at the initiation of the planning process, are being further consulted during review of the draft general management plan, and will remain active in overseeing the site’s operation through Manzanar Advisory Commission membership and other avenues.

Formal Native American consultations have been undertaken, with the completion of a substantial number of completed interviews. An Ethnographic Assessment and Ethnohistory for the site are nearing completion. No specific, detailed information about sacred sites at Manzanar was revealed in the interviews or literature search. The area apparently was a traditional-use area in the sense that permanent camps or villages were located in the vicinity. An oral history tradition indicates the presence of human burials, and one was found in the fall of 1993 in the course of an archeological survey.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The riparian area along Bairs Creek, which flows through the southwest corner of the site, and adjacent desert areas between the creek and the road would be retained as a natural area. These areas present an opportunity for some limited interpretation of high desert natural resources phenomena and processes related to the desert’s reclamation of the camp area. No construction or development would occur in this area.

As discussed above, selective thinning of natural vegetation at other sites within the boundary would be undertaken as needed to display the historic landscape. Such clearing would be preceded by biological surveys to ensure that neither sensitive plant nor animal species would be affected by such work. In general, low native vegetative cover would be retained throughout the camp to prevent excessive blowing dust.

Surface runoff would be directed to natural channels in accordance with an overall water resource management plan to be prepared for the site in cooperation with LADWP. Runoff through the site in years of above-normal precipitation causes widespread erosion in the camp area and extensive damage to cultural resources. Some grading and diversion both onsite and off may be necessary to correct the past channeling and diversion activities which were aimed at increasing groundwater recharge in the camp area. Additional environmental and cultural resource compliance would be required to complete and implement this plan.
INTERPRETATION

The interpretive program would be aimed at providing visitors with an understanding and appreciation of the broad range of human history at Manzanar over time, including the War Relocation Center period, Native American habitation and uses, and early Anglo-American settlement and use. The specific themes to be addressed at the site would be further refined during the preparation of an Interpretive Prospectus, but would be expected to include the following:

I. War Relocation Center

- The background, scale, and broad outlines of the relocation program, including reference to the other camps and assembly areas.

- Japanese-American history prior to World War II.

- The political, constitutional, and legal issues of relocation, and resolution over time, including legal decisions and political actions.

- The relocation experience
  - Personal impacts
  - Social issues
  - Loyalty Issues
  - Day-to-day camp life, including work, recreation, and schools.
  - Adaptations to life at Manzanar, barracks improvements, landscaping, etc.

- Significant persons in the camp history of Manzanar, e.g. Toyo Miyataki, Ralph Merritt, Ansel Adams, Sadao Munemori.

II. Native American Habitation and Use

- The role of the site in Native American life

- Disruption and dislocation from Anglo-American settlement

- Owens Valley Native Americans today
III. Early Anglo-American Settlement and Use

- The Homestead Era & the Shepherd Ranch
- The Town of Manzanar
  - The town as a planned farming community
  - Day-to-day life at Manzanar-stores, farms, schools
  - Valley Water Wars and the Demise of the Town

Interpretive Center. The auditorium would be adaptively used as an interpretive center, designed in such a way that the integrity of the building’s original spatial configuration and historic fabric would not be compromised. A staffed information desk would provide visitors with answers to questions regarding the site and the internment program. Books relating to Manzanar and the internment program would be available. (Information supplied at this center would focus on Manzanar and the other relocation camps. The information function would complement the Eastern California Museum in Independence, and the Interagency Visitor Center in Lone Pine in providing visitor information for the region.)

Exhibits would include photos, documents, artifacts, videos, and interactive media relating to the identified themes. Consideration would be given to restoring some suitable interior spaces in the auditorium to camp era appearance as interpretive niches.

The interpretive center is extremely important to the visitor experience. Except for returning internees, few visitors would be able to grasp the impact of Manzanar without a good orientation to this historic chapter and the site. To quickly orient visitors to the many complex elements of this story would require a major A/V production to tell the broad story of early Japanese immigration, restrictive immigration policy, Pearl Harbor, the relocation orders, the camp experience, Japanese-American military contributions during the war, and finally the aftermath of the camp experience.

With this grounding in the basics of the story, the visitor would be ready to learn about the Manzanar experience from the internees themselves. For maximum appreciation of the internment camp experience, the communication needs to be personal, involving one-on-one communication with shared experience between those who lived in the camps and the park visitors. This can be accomplished by extensive use of oral history and personal photographs. Whenever an image, quote, or voice is used in an exhibit, the person in the image making the quote or speaking would be identified. The experience then becomes not one of a certain group- Japanese-
Americans- but one of individuals whose names you know and what they experienced and how they felt about the evacuation and internment.

**Wayside Exhibits**- An interpretive publication, containing a camp map, would explain the overall layout and mechanics of the camp. Wayside exhibits would be provided at points of interest in the camp, accessible by trails or one-way roads. Their overall purpose would be to expand on the themes presented in the visitor center, and make them more vivid and more specific to the Manzanar site itself. These exhibits would be low profile and, where feasible, make use of historic photographs of the particular point of interest on the actual site.

All residential block areas and the location of significant structures would be identified by suitable low profile signage to facilitate location of specific buildings and areas by visitors and staff.

Block 13, located immediately north of the auditorium, would be designated as a "demonstration" block. The corners of all structures in this block would be marked, and waysides would explain the design, function, and family-living implications of each of the structures, including barracks, mess halls, latrines, laundry rooms, etc. The location of each watch tower would be identified with a marker visible to visitors within the camp area.

All memorial plaques placed at the historic camp entrance, including the National Landmark Plaque, the State historical marker, and the Blue Star Memorial Highway marker, would be relocated for better display and protection to the vicinity of the interpretive center.

**Personal Services**- Guided walks of the site by NPS interpreters would be provided as staffing permits. A Volunteer-In-Parks (VIP) program, enlisting former internees and others as available, would be instituted as an important part of the interpretive program. These personal services programs would be directed both toward the general visitor, and also provide special assistance to former internees in locating features such as specific barracks within the camp.

**Interpretive Prospectus**- An interpretive prospectus would be completed to provide more detailed guidance in exhibits and programs.

**CIRCULATION AND PARKING**

**Site Entrance**- The entrance to the site would, at least initially, continue to be located at the stone sentry posts, which is the historic entrance. Low barriers would be placed in the area to prevent vehicles coming in contact with historic fabric, which includes the sentry posts and related rock alignments in the area. Experience with future park operations may indicate the need for personnel to control vehicle flow in
this area during peak use periods.

As discussed above, the memorial plaques currently located in this area would be relocated to the vicinity of the interpretive center. This relocation is necessary to restore the historic scene and to assist in limiting vehicle parking duration in the area and reducing the consequent congestion.

While the historic entrance provides by far the best entrance option from the standpoint of interpretation, the planning analysis revealed some potentially significant visitor and resource protection problems associated with its use. These include the potential for vehicles colliding with and damaging the stone sentry posts and other rock alignments in the area. The potential volume and concentration of vehicles and foot traffic in the area is also a matter of concern, both from a safety and traffic control standpoint and also in terms of impact on the historic scene. The unusual structures, combined with the scenic backdrop of the Sierra Nevada, make this a natural stopping and photography point for many visitors. While CALTRANS has completed new turn lanes on U.S. 395 at the historic entrance, the very high traffic volume (more than 2 million vehicles passing the site annually), presents significant traffic safety problems.

The workability of this entrance would be reviewed during the first five years of park operation. The feasibility of retaining it as the primary park visitor entrance would depend on the volume of traffic at the site, the success in protecting extant historic resources from damage, and whether visitor use at this location can be accommodated in a safe and orderly manner providing for a quality visitor experience. If these goals cannot be achieved, an alternate entrance would need to be provided. The NPS will work cooperatively with CALTRANS to develop such an alternative prior to the planned four-lane upgrading of U.S. 395.

In view of its possible future need as a primary park entrance, the existing non-historic road connecting Highway 395 and the auditorium would be retained during this five-year trial period, but access would be blocked. This road would be removed at such time as a decision is made to continue the use of the historic entrance permanently.

An auxiliary entrance, for park staff administrative use and to provide access during the annual pilgrimage, would be established in the vicinity of the camp cemetery. The existing unpaved road adjacent to the west boundary would be gated at the site boundary, and the limited traffic using this road outside the park would be rerouted on existing unpaved roads to the west of the site.

**Highway 395 Widening.** CALTRANS plans to upgrade Highway 395 to a 4-lane divided road by the end of the century. While the current plan involves addition of two northbound lanes to the east, and continued use of the existing roadway for southbound traffic, the realignment of the entire 4-lane system further to the east
would better serve resource protection, safety, and visitor use objectives at the site. With this arrangement, the existing highway could serve as a frontage road. NPS would explore this concept further with CALTRANS as the highway planning and design process continues.

**Internal Circulation** - All roads improved for vehicle use would follow historic routes, and would conform to the historic width of approximately 15’. A one-way paved system would be developed to carry traffic between the historic entrance and the auditorium, and would be improved with turning radii suitable for most vehicles, including buses and towed vehicles. Other one-way roads accessing the camp area would either be paved or would be treated with a dust palliative. Due to the narrowness of these historic roadways, and the limited turning radii, buses, large RV’s, and vehicles towing trailers would not be permitted on these roads.

Parking areas would be located in five locations as indicated on Map 4. The primary visitor parking area would be located immediately east of the auditorium. This area would necessarily be large enough to accommodate a variety of vehicles (autos, RV’s, buses) for periods of one to two hours. The four parking areas in the camp area are intended to accommodate a smaller number of vehicles for a shorter period of time, and can accordingly be considerably smaller. Final location of these parking areas would be made based on natural and cultural resource protection needs, and the need to limit intrusion on the historic scene. The parking area located at the cemetery area would be designed with an overflow area to accommodate the large number of cars and buses at the annual pilgrimage. Only the main parking area at the auditorium would be paved; other areas would be compacted earth, treated with a dust palliative. Layout, design, and location of the parking areas would recognize the potential need for current overflow parking, as well as the possible need for future expansion.

**VISITOR USE**

**Park Uses** - The primary visitor use at the site would be historic appreciation. Only those visitor amenities essential to an interpretive visit to the site would be provided. No overnight camping facilities would be provided nor would recreational picnicking be encouraged or facilitated. The site is not intended to serve as a highway rest stop or general information facility.

The annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, or similar annual event, would continue at Manzanar, and would continue to be conducted in the cemetery vicinity. NPS would cooperate with the event organizers in conducting this event.

**Facilities** - All visitor facilities would be designed to be accessible to people with physical disabilities.

Public restrooms would be provided in the interpretive center. Vault-type restrooms
would be provided at the three outlying parking areas in the camp. Potable water
would not be provided in outlying areas. The restrooms at the cemetery area would
be supplemented by portable chemical toilets during the annual pilgrimage.

Benches would be provided at strategic locations along the interpretive routes.

Carrying Capacity—No formal studies of either physical or sociological carrying
capacity for the Manzanar site have been completed. However, it is not anticipated
that the levels of visitor use anticipated at the site would result in resource
degradation. In general, visitor use pressures would be matched by management
activity as needed to provide resource protection. Visitor management strategies for
protecting resources would be periodically evaluated for effectiveness, and periodic
visitor satisfaction surveys would ensure that the quality of the visitor experience
remains high.

STAFFING

The site would be operated as a subunit of Death Valley National Park. Death Valley
NP would provide most administrative and personnel services for the site. Staffing
would be as follows:

- Park Superintendent
- Administrative Technician
- Supervisory Park Ranger
  - Park Rangers- PFT- 2
  - Park Rangers-Seasonal-2
- Maintenance Mechanic Supervisor-
  - Maintenance Worker/Motor Vehicle Operator-2
  - Laborers- PFT- 2
  - Laborers- Seasonal- 4

The park would seek to supplement its workforce with an active volunteer recruitment
program in both interpretive and resource management activities. Cooperative
agreements would be negotiated as feasible with Inyo County and other government
agencies to supplement staff capability in law enforcement, curation, and
maintenance.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Office space for the park staff would be provided in the auditorium.

NPS would acquire maintenance services by contract to the extent possible. Most
major maintenance projects, e.g. road and utility work, and those requiring skilled
labor such as plumbers and electricians, would be contracted.
Provision would be made in the reconstructed south wing of the auditorium for minimal maintenance storage and workspace to support routine onsite maintenance activities. No flammables or gasoline powered tools would be stored in this space.

Rental space would be obtained in local communities as needed to provide a modest workspace for shop activities, storage for supplies and materials, and storage for park vehicles. Consideration would be given to acquisition of a "shop" vehicle, e.g. a van, truck, or trailer outfitted with tools to perform a wide range of routine maintenance functions throughout the site. This vehicle would be parked at the offsite maintenance facility.

No park housing would be provided on site.

UTILITIES

Water rights to the Manzanar site would be retained by the City of Los Angeles and water for the park would be provided pursuant to an agreement with LADWP.

Water supply for the interpretive center would be provided by groundwater, with sufficient storage capacity developed to meet peak load demands and emergency firefighting needs. Water tanks would be located so as to minimize adverse impacts on the scene. Options for water supply for camp area irrigation would be investigated in conjunction with LADWP.

Sewage treatment requirements would continue to be provided by septic tanks and leach fields. The existing system would be expanded as required.

Commercial electrical and telephone services are available at the site.

BOUNDARY

The boundary would consist of the area identified in the legislation. No boundary changes would be made. A sufficient real property interest would be acquired to allow surface management and protection of the site. Surveys of hazardous wastes and dump sites within the boundary would be completed and action taken as provided in Interior Department guidelines.

The park would work cooperatively with LADWP and BLM toward continued protection of the historic scene and continued data collection, protection, and interpretation of historic resources on the several thousand acres of adjacent lands that were part of the Manzanar Relocation Area. Attention in this effort would be particularly focused on resources of known interest and significance such as the camp reservoir and water distribution system, hog ranch, chicken ranch, Military Police compound, the historic camp dumps, and other prehistoric and historic resources.
known to be located in adjacent areas.

The effectiveness of these cooperative efforts in protecting important resources would be monitored over time and, if found not to be successful, consideration would be given to further expansion of the authorized boundary through either administrative or legislative action.

PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships with other government agencies and with private organizations can contribute significantly to providing successful resources protection and quality visitor experiences at Manzanar NHS. Some of the potential partners with whom NPS would seek cooperative relationships include the following:

- Eastern California Museum
- American Society of Landscape Architects
- Manzanar Committee
- California Department of Transportation
- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Independence Fire District
- Bureau of Land Management
- Inyo National Forest
- Inyo County
- Eastern Sierra Interagency Visitor Center
- Independence Civic Club
- Lone Pine Chamber of Commerce
- California Department of Forestry
- Paiute-Shoshone Cultural Center
- Laws Railroad Museum
- California Department of Fish and Game
- California Highway Patrol
- Death Valley Natural History Association
- Boy Scouts of America
- Owens Valley Interagency Committee on Lands and Wildlife

MANAGEMENT ZONING

Management zoning prescribes the primary management emphasis for given areas and limits the actions that can be taken in that area. All of the lands within the boundary would be zoned as historic with the exception of minor areas for parking, which would be classified as development zone, and the riparian corridor of Bairs Creek, which would be zoned as natural.
COST ESTIMATES

Annual operation and maintenance costs for this alternative are estimated at $780,000. Cost estimates for major plan features are shown in Appendix 4.
ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE (PROPOSED ACTION)

This alternative would expand on the Minimum Requirements Alternative by providing an increased range of interpretive opportunities, and by offering additional facilities and services to provide a more meaningful and educational experience for visitors. This alternative would also expand the boundary and consequently provide NPS protection to a broader array of resources.

In order to more readily identify the incremental features of this alternative, changes from the minimum requirements alternative are highlighted.

Map 5 displays the major features of this alternative.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The site would be managed primarily as a cultural landscape relating to the internment camp era.

Structures- The three intact buildings on the site, the auditorium and rock sentry posts, would be preserved through regular scheduled maintenance after initial historic preservation and rehabilitation work projects are completed. Historic Structure Reports would be prepared to guide these activities.

As discussed further below, the auditorium would be adaptively used as an interpretive center. This in general terms would entail the restoration of the exterior of the structure to its camp area appearance, including replacement of the missing south wing, and the restoration of the interior to the greatest extent practicable. Sensitive and non-destructive adaptive use would be made of the original portions of the interior for visitor service and administrative functions. An adaptive use study of the structure would be completed to plan for the careful integration of preservation, restoration, and adaptation for contemporary uses.

There are a number of other intact structures on the site, including stone barbecues, stone planters, rock garden structures, etc., and many structural remnants such as walls, steps, etc.. A number of these structures and structural remnants, especially those located at interpretive sites throughout the camp area, would be preserved through regular maintenance. Other structural remnants would be protected from theft and vandalism but would be allowed to weather and deteriorate.

A complete listing of structures entered on the List of Classified Structures along with the recommended level of treatment is included in the appendix.

One or more barracks would be placed in a demonstration block as further discussed
below under interpretation. The barrack(s) would either be original structures relocated to the site, or reconstructions based on the original construction drawings. Support structures such as a latrine, mess hall, and laundry building might also be added.

A single watchtower would be reconstructed based on original construction drawings (or other data as available), and placed at the historic location for such a structure at the midpoint of the camp’s south boundary, or at another historic watchtower site on the camp perimeter easily seen by visitors.

Landscape Features. Historic plant specimens at interpretive sites and major extant orchards, dating from pre-camp days, would be preserved and perpetuated through cuttings or seed propagation. Irrigation would be provided as needed. The orchards are recognized as major landscape features linking two principal stages in the site’s history. One or more rock gardens identified as interpretive sites would be rehabilitated. Selection of gardens for rehabilitation would be based on the availability of accurate historic documentation and the recommendations of a committee to include former Manzanar internees, landscape design professionals, and cultural resource specialists.

The camp area would be fenced in its entirety, employing the fence design used during the camp period.

The camp’s road system, still apparent throughout much of the area, would be rehabilitated to the extent required to retain this network as a major visual element of the cultural landscape, and to allow for foot and emergency vehicle traffic. Roads, except as noted below, would not be paved and rehabilitation would not extend to making all the roads usable for motor vehicles.

Selective thinning or clearing of plant growth and tree cover would be undertaken for the purpose of revealing the defining road gridwork, and the conspicuous "firebreaks" strategically located in the camp.

Existing facilities and structures incompatible with the historic scene, including non-historic outbuildings located near the auditorium and non-historic fences, would be removed. The historic status of the powerline crossing the site from north to south would be researched and, if the line is found to be non-historic, options for relocation, undergrounding, or identification as non-historic would be considered.

A Cultural Landscape Management Plan would be prepared to provide detailed guidance for the preservation and maintenance of the historic scene, including management of representative gardens, orchards, and other vegetation.

Historic Objects. The NPS would provide substantial support to the Eastern California
Museum (ECM) in the collection of historic objects related to Manzanar. Legislative authority and appropriated funds would be sought to assist in the development of additional space and facilities at the ECM to house a Manzanar collection. Only a small collection of artifacts would be in NPS ownership to provide for permanent exhibits in the interpretive center. The NPS would accept only limited donation of artifacts, but would instead encourage donations to the Eastern California Museum (ECM). A cooperative agreement between NPS and ECM would provide for the display of Museum-owned artifacts in rotating exhibits in the interpretive center.

A Scope of Collections Statement would be prepared to guide curatorial activities at the site.

NPS would retain ownership of all archeological objects recovered from the site. However, these objects would be retained onsite only if needed for interpretive purposes; otherwise they would be stored in an off-site NPS repository or under agreement with a non-NPS repository.

Ethnography: Groups traditionally associated with the Manzanar site include Japanese-Americans and Native Americans, including Shoshone and Paiute people. Both Japanese-American and Native American persons participated in scoping activities at the initiation of the planning process, are being further consulted during review of the draft general management plan, and will remain active in overseeing the site’s operation through Manzanar Advisory Commission membership and other avenues.

Formal Native American consultations have been undertaken, with the completion of a substantial number of completed interviews. An Ethnographic Assessment and Ethnohistory for the site are nearing completion. No specific, detailed information about sacred sites at Manzanar was revealed in the interviews or literature search. The area apparently was a traditional-use area in the sense that permanent camps or villages were located in the vicinity. An oral history tradition indicates the presence of human burials, and one was found in the fall of 1993 in the course of an archeological survey.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The riparian area along Bair's Creek, which flows through the southwest corner of the site, and adjacent desert areas between the creek and the road would be retained as a natural area. These areas would present an opportunity for some limited interpretation of high desert natural resources phenomena and processes related to the desert’s reclamation of the camp area. No construction or development would occur in this area.

As discussed above, selective thinning of natural vegetation at other sites within the
boundary would be undertaken as needed to display the historic landscape. Such clearing would be preceded by biological surveys to ensure that neither sensitive plant nor animal species would be affected by such work. In general, low native vegetative cover would be retained throughout the camp to prevent excessive blowing dust.

Surface runoff would be directed to natural channels in accordance with an overall water resource management plan to be prepared for the site in cooperation with LADWP. Runoff through the site in years of above-normal precipitation causes widespread erosion in the camp area and extensive damage to cultural resources. Some grading and diversion both onsite and off may be necessary to correct the past channeling and diversion activities which were aimed at increasing groundwater recharge in the camp area. Additional environmental and cultural resource compliance would be required to complete and implement this plan.

INTERPRETATION

The interpretive program would be aimed at providing visitors with an understanding and appreciation of the broad range of human history at Manzanar over time, including the War Relocation Center period, Native American habitation and uses, and early Anglo-American settlement and use. The specific themes to be addressed at the site would be further refined during the preparation of an Interpretive Prospectus, but would be expected to include the following:

I. War Relocation Center

- The background, scale, and broad outlines of the relocation program, including reference to the other camps and assembly areas.
- Japanese-American history prior to World War II.
- The political, constitutional, and legal issues of relocation, and resolution over time, including legal decisions and political actions.
- The relocation experience
  - Personal impacts
  - Social issues
  - Loyalty Issues
  - Day-to-day camp life, including work, recreation, and schools.
  - Adaptations to life at Manzanar, barracks improvements,
landscaping, etc.

- Significant persons in the camp history of Manzanar, e.g. Toyo Miyataki, Ralph Merritt, Ansel Adams, Sadao Munemori.

II. Native American Habitation and Use

- The role of the site in Native American life
- Disruption and dislocation from Anglo-American settlement
- Owens Valley Native Americans today

III. Early Anglo-American Settlement and Use

- The Homestead Era & the Shepherd Ranch
- The Town of Manzanar
  - The town as a planned farming community
  - Day-to-day life at Manzanar-stores, farms, schools
  - Valley Water Wars and the Demise of the Town

Interpretive Center. The auditorium would be adaptively used as an interpretive center, designed in such a way that the integrity of the building’s original spacial configuration and historic fabric would not be compromised. A staffed information desk would provide visitors with answers to questions regarding the site and the internment program. Books relating to Manzanar and the internment program would be available. (Information supplied at this center would focus on Manzanar and the other relocation camps. The information function would complement the Eastern California Museum in Independence, and the Interagency Visitor Center in Lone Pine in providing visitor information for the region.)

Exhibits would include photos, documents, artifacts, videos, and interactive media relating to the identified themes. Consideration would be given to restoring some suitable interior spaces in the auditorium to camp era appearance as interpretive niches.

The interpretive center is extremely important to the visitor experience. Except for returning internees, few visitors would be able to grasp the impact of Manzanar without a good orientation to this historic chapter and the site. To quickly orient
visitors to the many complex elements of this story would require a major A/V production to tell the broad story of early Japanese immigration, restrictive immigration policy, Pearl Harbor, the relocation orders, the camp experience, Japanese-American military contributions during the war, and finally the aftermath of the camp experience.

With this grounding in the basics of the story, the visitor would be ready to learn about the Manzanar experience from the internees themselves. For maximum appreciation of the internment camp experience, the communication needs to be personal, involving one-on-one communication with shared experience between those who lived in the camps and the park visitors. This can be accomplished by extensive use of oral history and personal photographs. Whenever an image, quote, or voice is used in an exhibit, the person in the image making the quote or speaking would be identified. The experience then becomes not one of a certain group- Japanese-Americans- but one of individuals whose names you know and what they experienced and how they felt about the evacuation and internment.

Wayside Exhibits- An interpretive publication, containing a camp map, would explain the overall layout and mechanics of the camp. Wayside exhibits would be provided at points of interest in the camp, accessible by trails or one-way roads. Their overall purpose would be to expand on the themes presented in the visitor center, and make them more vivid and more specific to the Manzanar site itself. These exhibits would be low profile and, where feasible, make use of historic photographs of the particular point of interest on the actual site.

All residential block areas and the location of significant structures would be identified by suitable low profile signage to facilitate location of specific buildings and areas by visitors and staff.

Blocks 8 and 14, located immediately to the west of the auditorium, would be designated as "demonstration" blocks. The corners of all structures in these blocks would be marked, and waysides would explain the design, function, and family-living implications of each of the structures, including barracks, mess halls, latrines, laundry rooms, etc. One or more barracks would be relocated or reconstructed in this area. The intervening "firebreak", or dead space, would also be interpreted and its function explained. Uses made of the firebreak, e.g. for sports activities, would be interpreted.

The location of each watchtower would be identified with a marker visible to visitors within the camp area.

A cooperative agreement would be negotiated with both BLM and LADWP to provide for wayside exhibits and interpretive tours of the reservoir area and other adjacent historic features.
All memorial plaques now placed at the historic camp entrance, including the National Landmark Plaque, the State historical marker, and the Blue Star Memorial Highway marker, would be relocated for better display and protection to the vicinity of the interpretive center.

**Personal Services:** Guided walks of the site by NPS interpreters would be provided as staffing permits. A Volunteer-In-Parks (VIP) program, enlisting former internees and others as available, would be instituted as an important part of the interpretive program. These personal services programs would be directed both toward the general visitor, and also provide special assistance to former internees in locating features such as specific barracks within the camp.

A shuttle system would be instituted to provide interpretive tours of the site on a regular basis. This service could be provided by the NPS and/or contracted depending on cost efficiencies and the level of visitor demand.

**Interpretive Prospectus:** An interpretive prospectus would be completed to provide more detailed guidance in exhibits and programs.

**CIRCULATION AND PARKING**

**Site Entrance:** The entrance to the site would, at least initially, continue to be located at the stone sentry posts, which is the historic entrance. Low barriers would be placed in the area to prevent vehicles coming in contact with historic fabric, which includes the sentry posts and related rock alignments in the area. Experience with future park operations may indicate the need for personnel to control vehicle flow in this area during peak use periods.

As discussed above, the memorial plaques currently located in this area would be relocated to the vicinity of the interpretive center. This relocation is necessary to restore the historic scene and to assist in limiting vehicle parking duration in the area and reducing the consequent congestion.

While the historic entrance provides by far the best entrance option from the standpoint of interpretation, the planning analysis revealed some potentially significant visitor and resource protection problems associated with its use. These include the potential for vehicles colliding with and damaging the stone sentry posts and other rock alignments in the area. The potential volume and concentration of vehicles and foot traffic in the area is also a matter of concern, both from a safety and traffic control standpoint and also in terms of impact on the historic scene. The unusual structures, combined with the scenic backdrop of the Sierra Nevada, make this a natural stopping and photography point for many visitors. While CALTRANS has completed new turn lanes on U.S. 395 at the historic entrance, the very high traffic
volume (more than 2 million vehicles pass the site annually), presents significant traffic safety problems.

The workability of this entrance would be reviewed during the first five years of park operation. The feasibility of retaining it as the primary park visitor entrance would depend on the volume of traffic at the site, the success in protecting extant historic resources from damage, and whether visitor use at this location can be accommodated in a safe and orderly manner providing for a quality visitor experience. If these goals cannot be achieved, an alternate entrance would need to be provided. The NPS will work cooperatively with CALTRANS to develop such an alternative prior to the planned four-lane upgrading of U.S. 395.

In view of its possible future need as a primary park entrance, the existing non-historic road connecting Highway 395 and the auditorium would be retained during this five-year trial period, but access would be blocked. This road would be removed at such time as a decision is made to continue the use of the historic entrance permanently.

An auxiliary entrance, for park staff administrative use and to provide access during the annual pilgrimage, would be established in the vicinity of the camp cemetery. The existing unpaved road adjacent to the west boundary would be gated at the site boundary, and the limited traffic using this road outside the park would be rerouted on existing unpaved roads to the west of the site.

**Highway 395 Widening** - CALTRANS plans to improve Highway 395 to a 4-lane divided road by the end of the century. While the current plan involves addition of two northbound lanes to the east, and continued use of the existing roadway for southbound traffic, the realignment of the entire 4-lane system further to the east would better serve resource protection, safety, and visitor use objectives at the site. With this arrangement, the existing highway could serve as a frontage road. NPS would explore this concept further with CALTRANS as the highway planning and design process continues.

**Internal Circulation** - A paved two-lane road would be provided from the historic camp entrance area to the auditorium on the historic alignment. All other vehicle roads constructed on the site, as indicated on Map 4, would follow historic routes, and would conform to the historic width of approximately 15’. These one-way roads would either be paved or would be treated with a dust palliative. Due to the narrowness of the historic roadways, and the limited turning radii, buses, large RV’s, and vehicles towing trailers would not be permitted on the one-way road system.

Parking areas would be located in five locations as indicated on Map 4. The primary visitor parking area would be located immediately east of the auditorium. This area would necessarily be large enough to accommodate a variety of vehicles (autos, RV’s, buses) for periods of one to two hours. The four parking areas in the camp area are
intended to accommodate a smaller number of vehicles for a shorter period of time, and can accordingly be considerably smaller. Final location of these parking areas would be made based on natural and cultural resource protection needs, and the need to limit intrusion on the historic scene. The parking area located at the cemetery area would be designed with an overflow area to accommodate the large number of cars and buses at the annual pilgrimage. Only the main parking area at the auditorium would be paved; other areas would be compacted earth, treated with a dust palliative. Layout, design, and location of the parking areas would recognize the potential need for current overflow parking, as well as the possible need for future permanent expansion.

A shuttle system would be instituted to serve not only the interpretive purposes as discussed above, but to provide visitor transportation to the various points of attraction on the site. During heavy use periods, the one-way road system would be closed to private vehicles, and visitors would be required to either use the shuttle or walk to access the camp. The shuttle would roughly circle the outer perimeter of the camp, directly access a number of interpretive sites, and take visitors to within easy walking distance of most of the camp.

VISITOR USE

Park Uses- The primary visitor use at the site would be historic appreciation. Only those visitor amenities essential to an interpretive visit to the site would be provided. No overnight camping facilities would be provided nor would recreational picnicking be encouraged or facilitated. The site is not intended to serve as a highway rest stop or general information facility.

The annual Manzanar pilgrimage, or similar annual event, would continue at Manzanar, and would continue to be conducted in the cemetery vicinity. The park would cooperate with the event organizers in conducting this event.

The park staff, in cooperation with interested individuals and organizations, would also explore the potential for additional annual events or festivals to celebrate and explore the Native American, pioneer settlement, and Town of Manzanar history at the site. These annual festivals could include special displays, arts and crafts, thematic guided tours, and foods.

Facilities- All visitor facilities would be designed to be accessible to people with physical disabilities.

Public restrooms would be provided in the interpretive center and at the parking lot near the cemetery. The restrooms at the cemetery area would be supplemented by chemical toilets during the annual pilgrimage.
Benches would be provided at strategic locations along the interpretive routes.

Carrying Capacity: No formal studies of either physical or sociological carrying capacity for the Manzanar site have been completed. However, it is not anticipated that the levels of visitor use anticipated at the site would result in resource degradation. In general, visitor use pressures would be matched by management activity as needed to provide resource protection. Visitor management strategies for protecting resources would be periodically evaluated for effectiveness, and periodic visitor satisfaction surveys would ensure that the quality of the visitor experience remains high.

STAFFING

The site would be managed as an independent unit. Staffing would be as follows:

- Park Superintendent
- Clerk-Typist
- Administrative Technician
- Supervisory Park Ranger
  - Park Rangers: PFT-2
  - Park Rangers: Seasonal-4
- Maintenance Mechanic Supervisor:
  - Maintenance Worker/Motor Vehicle Operator-2
  - Laborers: PFT-2
  - Laborers: Seasonal-4

The park would seek to supplement its workforce with an active volunteer recruitment program in both interpretive and resource management activities. Cooperative agreements would be negotiated as feasible with Inyo County and other government agencies to supplement staff capability in law enforcement, curation, and maintenance.

Specialized assistance in natural and cultural resource management, environmental compliance, and museum collection management would be provided by Death Valley National Park, and other park cluster resources as available.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Office space for the park staff would be provided in the auditorium.

NPS would acquire maintenance services by contract to the extent possible. Most major maintenance projects, e.g. road and utility work, and those requiring skilled labor such as plumbers and electricians, would be contracted.

Provision would be made in the reconstructed south wing of the auditorium for
minimal maintenance storage and workspace to support routine onsite maintenance activities. No flammables or gasoline powered tools would be stored in this space.

Rental space would be obtained in local communities as needed to provide a modest workspace for shop activities, storage for supplies and materials, and storage for park vehicles. A "shop" vehicle, e.g. a van, truck, or trailer, would be acquired if needed and outfitted with tools to perform a wide range of routine maintenance functions throughout the site. This vehicle would be parked at the offsite maintenance facility.

No park housing would be provided on site.

UTILITIES

Water rights to the Manzanar site would be retained by the City of Los Angeles and water for the park would be provided pursuant to an agreement with LADWP.

Water supply for the interpretive center would be provided by groundwater, with sufficient storage capacity developed to meet peak load demands and emergency firefighting needs. Water tanks would be located so as to minimize adverse impacts on the scene. Options for water supply for camp area irrigation would be investigated in conjunction with LADWP.

Sewage treatment requirements would continue to be provided by septic tanks and leach fields. The existing system would be expanded as required.

Commercial electrical and telephone services are available at the site.

BOUNDARY

The boundary would be expanded from the area identified in the legislation to include the military police area and the chicken ranch. Additional resources include irrigation ditches, scattered historic trash, building foundations and footings, and a large number of Japanese inscriptions. A boundary change of this magnitude, approximately 30 acres, is authorized by the legislation establishing the unit. A sufficient real property interest would be acquired to allow surface management and protection of the site.

This boundary change would be consistent with NPS Criteria for Boundary Adjustments, December 1991. It meets Criterion 1, "Significant resources or opportunities for public enjoyment related to purposes of the park" because it adds features not available elsewhere within the authorized boundary which were a part of the camp operation and which can and would be interpreted for the public. The boundary proposal also satisfies Criterion 4, "The added lands would be feasible to administer considering size, configuration, ownerships, costs, and other factors."
because the addition would be managed integrally with the remainder of the unit at little additional cost, ownership is the same, costs would be relatively low, and the configuration would simplify marking and fencing of the boundary. Finally, it meets Criterion 5, "Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate" in that the plan would call for an active NPS involvement in management of the site and investment in resource protection activity and placement of interpretive media.

The park would work cooperatively with LADWP and BLM toward continued protection of the historic scene and continued data collection, protection, and interpretation of historic resources on the several thousand acres of adjacent lands that were part of the Manzanar Relocation Area. Attention in this effort would be particularly focused on resources of known interest and significance such as the camp reservoir and water distribution system, hog ranch, the historic dumps, and other prehistoric and historic resources in areas adjacent to the boundary.

The effectiveness of these cooperative efforts in protecting important resources would be monitored over time and, if found not to be successful, consideration would be given to further expansion of the authorized boundary either though administrative action or legislation.

PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships with other government agencies and with private organizations can contribute significantly to providing successful resources protection and quality visitor experiences at Manzanar NHS. Some of the potential partners with whom NPS would seek cooperative relationships include the following:

- Eastern California Museum
- American Society of Landscape Architects
- Manzanar Committee
- California Department of Transportation
- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- Independence Fire District
- Bureau of Land Management
- Inyo National Forest
- Inyo County
- Eastern Sierra Interagency Visitor Center
- Independence Civic Club
- Lone Pine Chamber of Commerce
- California Department of Forestry
- Paiute-Shoshone Cultural Center
- Laws Railroad Museum
- California Department of Fish and Game
California Highway Patrol
Death Valley Natural History Association
Boy Scouts of America
Owens Valley Interagency Committee on Lands and Wildlife

MANAGEMENT ZONING

Management zoning prescribes the primary management emphasis for given areas and limits the actions that can be taken in that area. All of the lands within the boundary would be zoned as historic with the exception of minor areas for parking, which would be classified as development zone, and the riparian corridor of Bairs Creek, which would be natural.

COST ESTIMATES

Annual operation and maintenance costs for this alternative would be approximately $850,000. Cost estimates for major plan features are shown in Appendix 4.
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

Several alternative concepts were discussed during the scoping process and during planning team deliberations. These are briefly outlined below along with the rationale for not evaluating them in detail.

The concept of making major boundary additions to encompass substantial portions of the several thousand acre reservation was considered but rejected because this would be beyond the scope of legislative intent and because public ownership of the surrounding lands may make it feasible to protect the historic scene and key extant resources through cooperative efforts.

Extensive reconstruction of camp structures was suggested during scoping but was rejected because of adverse visual impacts, high costs, and conflicts with established NPS policy on historic structures.

The use of portions of the site for recreational areas or campgrounds was suggested but such use was found to conflict with the primary purpose of the site, which is historic preservation and appreciation.

A proposal for construction of a large-scale ceramic mural, memorializing the broad sweep of Japanese-American history, was suggested during scoping but was rejected because of conflicts with the site purpose and impacts on visual quality. Much of the subject matter of the mural would, of course, be covered by exhibits in the visitor center.
THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Land Use- The Owens Valley, location of Manzanar NHS, is a lightly populated intermountain desert valley. The land in the vicinity of Manzanar is undeveloped, and is primarily used for grazing. Population centers include Lone Pine (population 1700), located 9 miles south of Manzanar, and Independence (population 600), located 5 miles north. Independence is the county seat of Inyo County. The Valley’s principal population center is Bishop (population 3700), located 46 miles north of the site.

Much of the land in the Owens Valley is publicly owned. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) has extensive land holdings in the valley as a result of its water rights acquisitions early in the century. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also manages substantial acreage on the valley floor. Both BLM and LADWP lands are leased or allotted to private parties for grazing use but are also accessible to the general public for various dispersed recreation activities such as hunting and fishing.

Lands in the mountains to the west and east are either National Forests, managed on a multiple-use basis, or National Parks, the latter including Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon. The mountains provide extensive recreation opportunities throughout the year.

Transportation- U.S. Highway 395 is the Owens Valley’s primary transportation corridor, carrying substantial tourist loads into the area from points north and south. Traffic loads on Highway 395 in the vicinity of the historic site average approximately 6000 vehicles per day, with peak loads in mid-summer but substantial traffic flow throughout the year. Highway 395 is in the process of being upgraded from a 2-lane road to a 4-lane divided highway. Portions of the route to the north and south of the Manzanar site have been upgraded over the last few years, and the section between Lone Pine and Independence will be upgraded around the turn of the century. These highway improvements can be expected to increase the safety and speed of access to Owens Valley attractions and bring more visitors in future years.

There has been considerable interest in recent years in paving the road between the town of Big Pine and the north end of Death Valley National Park. Completion of this project would facilitate tourist travel between Highway 395 and Death Valley and could stimulate additional travel in the area. This project has not as yet been programmed, however.

Air service to the Owens Valley is limited, with airports at Lone Pine and Bishop serving only private aircraft. The nearest regularly scheduled commercial service is to Inyokern, 82 miles south of the site on U.S. 395.
CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Prehistory/Ethnography - Manzanar is within the Great Basin culture area, which includes portions of California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. Prehistorically, the Great Basin culture area shows evidence of such cultural sequences over time as the Paleo-Indian (12,000-9000 B.C.), the Great Basin Desert Archaic (9000 B.C.-A.D. 500), the Fremont (A.D. 500-1300), and the Paiute and Shoshone (A.D. 1300-present). The prehistoric cultural patterns indicate, in general, that Paleo-Indians in small, mobile groups hunted large Pleistocene fauna for their primary subsistence. People of the Archaic developed a broader subsistence base, hunting and gathering a variety of animals and plants. The Fremont was characteristic of more sedentary villages supported by horticulture coupled with hunting and gathering. Between A.D. 600 and A.D. 1000 there were population increases in the Owens Valley associated with greater exploitation of regional alpine ecological niches. Just when the configuration of the different groups in the Owens Valley occurred is unclear with Paiutes north of a small incursion of Western Shoshones at the southern end around Owens Lake.

The Paiutes and Shoshones in the Owens Valley were dispersed in small kin groups with seasonal rounds tied to water sources and harvest cycles of mountain and valley. An aboriginal form of irrigation was practiced by the Paiutes of Owens Valley. Because ties to village and district apparently correlated with the management of resources, Owens Valley sociopolitical organization may have been more complicated than the typical extended family-band model of organization generally associated with the Great Basin. Larger groups may have existed based upon territories and cooperation as to who used them when.

In Paiute and Shoshone culture, subsistence was heavily based upon the gathering of wild plants and small land fauna with a significant but smaller percentage of subsistence based upon hunting larger animals. Fishing figures in where available but not as much as hunting. A distinctive feature is Paiute irrigation in terms of water diversion and management to promote the growth of certain plants, that is, the irrigation of plots of wild seeds. There was no reliance aboriginally on animal husbandry, raising domesticated animals, or on agriculture as we know it as the large-scale pursuit of field crops. Houses were round and varied in brush construction with the season.

Small extended families were the norm with some activities centering at times on the nuclear family, in which the father and mother with their dependent offspring behaved independently of other family members or family groups. Residence at marriage was sometimes with the wife’s kin or in their locality, but often with the husband’s. In the conventional view, communities were largely autonomous with essentially no reference to any larger or regional decision-making groups. There was a tendency to
marry out of the group, that is, to find a spouse in another community. Kinship
descent was/is bilateral, like Euro-American reckoning, in which relatives were/are
defined through both one's mother and father, not just the father as in patrilineal
kinship descent, or the mother as in matrilineal. Often sons were expected to follow
their fathers as local headmen or political leaders.

History- Settlers began to arrive at the Manzanar vicinity in the early 1860's in search
of feed for cattle and opportunities to establish farms. Many subsequently
homesteaded in the area. Indian objections to this incursion into their lands were dealt
with harshly by the Army, which forcibly removed most of the Indian inhabitants to
Fort Tejon in 1863. Many of the Indians subsequently returned to the valley, which
they were now obliged to share with the newcomers. Many Paiutes worked on the
ranch of John Shepherd, a major landowner in the vicinity whose holdings ultimately
included most of the Manzanar site.

Early in the 20th century, interests in the area began to turn toward the development
of irrigated agriculture, particularly for fruit trees. Water rights were consolidated,
distribution systems installed, lands purchased and subdivided into salable units, and
extensive marketing employed to encourage outsiders to move to the Owens Valley
and make their fortune in the fields. One such development occurred at the Manzanar
site beginning in 1910. The area was known as the Manzanar Irrigated Farms, and
it was heavily promoted by agents in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Over the next two years the basic features of a community were established as new
farmers arrived not only from San Francisco and Los Angeles but from parts of the
midwest as well. By 1912, the area had a store, two-room schoolhouse, blacksmith
shop, and community hall, as well as a number of newly constructed individual
homes. By 1920, Manzanar had 57 households and 203 residents, and attendance
at the Manzanar school was approaching 50.

In 1924, the City of Los Angeles began to actively purchase land in the Manzanar area
to secure water rights, and by 1927 had purchased most of the Manzanar properties.
Farming activities nevertheless continued under lease until 1934, when Los Angeles
terminated its irrigation in the area. By 1941 the area was completely abandoned
except for the remnants of structures and the orchard trees and landscape plantings
capable of surviving without irrigation.

But the Manzanar site was not abandoned for long. In February, 1942, President
Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War to exclude
citizens and aliens from certain areas. This order provided the legal basis for the
relocation program, which resulted in the establishment of the Manzanar War
Relocation Center and 9 other similar centers in inland locations to confine Japanese-Americans residing on the west coast until such time as they could be relocated to
inland or east coast areas.
Manzanar was the first center to become operational, with internees beginning to arrive in March, 1942. The relocation process, conducted by the Army, was largely completed by August, 1942, with a Manzanar population of about 10,000. Most of the Manzanar internees were from southern California, largely farmers, fishermen, and small business owners. A small contingent of Washington State fishermen was also relocated to Manzanar.

The area at Manzanar set aside for the relocation center and related activities amounted to about six thousand acres and included agricultural plots and water storage reservoirs in addition to the camp. A military airfield and sewage treatment plant were located on additional lands east of Highway 395. The area occupied by the internees was slightly smaller than a square mile. It was secured by barbed wire fences and watch towers at the corners and midpoints of each side. Also within the enclosed area were offices and housing for the government administration personnel and factories for the production of camouflage and other goods.

The camp was divided into some 36 residential blocks, each consisting of 14 barracks plus mess halls, laundry rooms, a recreation hall, and bathrooms. These blocks became important sociological units in the camp's social structure. Tiers of blocks were separated by open-space areas, referred to in the plot plan as firebreaks, but which were intended to serve as crowd control space if needed. (See camp layout in Map 3.)

When the internees arrived, they found their living quarters to be cheaply constructed 20' by 100' tarpaper-covered barracks, each minimally divided into four or five family living quarters. The site had been largely stripped bare of vegetation, except for the remaining fruit orchards in the firebreaks.

Facilities with camp-wide use and significance, e.g. schools, stores, work areas, parks, churches and religious centers, major recreational features, etc., were distributed at various locations throughout the camp.

The internees made significant improvements to the site, both to their own living quarters to make them more livable, and to the site itself, greatly improving the community facilities, engaging in extensive landscaping, and developing highly productive "victory gardens" wherever space was available.

As the war progressed, adverse reaction to the internment program mounted, and more and more internees received permission to leave the camp for military service, college, and work. The population of the camp declined, reaching a level of about 5000 in 1944. In 1945, the camp was closed, the barracks were sold off, and, with the exception of the auditorium, most of the salvageable materials were removed.

Between 1945 and the present, the primary use of the site has been for grazing and
low-intensity uses such as hunting, wood-gathering, and harvesting fruit from the remaining untended fruit trees. The auditorium has served various uses since the camp closure, most recently as an Inyo County vehicle maintenance shop.

**Cultural Resources** - As indicated above, there are three intact buildings within the authorized boundary, all features of the relocation camp. These include the auditorium, still in use by Inyo County, and the two rock sentry posts located near Highway 395. These latter structures are not in use but have been maintained over the years as landscape features.

An archeological survey of the camp and surrounding related area was conducted in 1993, 1994, and 1995. Extensive evidence of Indian use and occupation, pioneer homes, the Manzanar agricultural subdivision, and the wartime relocation center were found and recorded. Six primary Native American sites were located based on surface and subsurface materials. Overlapping and in some cases overlying these areas, especially in the more northerly portions of the site, are structural remnants and trash dumps associated with the town of Manzanar. Surface phenomena, including loose materials and more substantial structures, such as barbecues, planters, retaining walls, and structural remnants such as concrete slabs, pipes, and constructed landscape ponds, associated with the relocation center are found in great number throughout the camp area and in related areas outside the camp such as the chicken ranch, hog farm, military police area, and various dumps. Numerous inscriptions, in both Japanese and English, were found on structural remains throughout the camp.

The Park Service does not currently have a collection of objects associated with Manzanar. The Eastern California Museum, located in nearby Independence, has a substantial collection of such objects and a number of individuals are known to have private collections. Given the potential for donations, and the substantial amount of material on the site and in camp dumps, there is the potential for NPS to amass a very substantial collection of historic objects.

Appendix 5 contains the List of Classified Structures for the historic site. This is subject to updating as additional surveys and inventories are completed.

**Ethnography** - The Paiute and Shoshone people retain an affinity for the Manzanar area, and it is regarded by some as having significant spiritual values. It is known that some portions of the site have been inhabited for many centuries, and there is at least one known burial in the area. Paiute and Shoshone people in the area maintain an interest in activities relating to the site. However, the recent ethnographic assessment did not reveal the presence of any specific traditional cultural loci.
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Topography, Geology, and Soils- The camp area lies near the valley floor at an elevation of about 3800'. The terrain slopes gently and regularly from west to east toward the valley trough and the Owens River. To the casual observer the camp appears basically level. The only significant topographic breaks are the result of natural erosion from Bairs Creek in the southwestern corner of the camp, and more recent erosion in the northwestern portion of the camp apparently caused by LADWP channeling and water spreading.

Soils are composed of alluvial materials deposited by erosion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Materials are coarse and well-drained.

The faulting processes that created the mountains and the valley remain active. Faults are prevalent in the area, and low-intensity seismic activity occurs frequently. Severe and highly damaging earthquakes have occurred periodically in recorded history and may be expected to recur. A major fault line west of the camp allows groundwater to surface in a north-south belt, a feature which historically attracted both Native Americans and Anglo settlers to the Manzanar area.

Hydrology- The primary natural watercourse in the camp area is Bairs Creek, which crosses the camp’s southwest corner, flowing west to east toward the Owens River. This stream is intermittent, carrying substantial flows during periods of spring and summer runoff, but tapering off to minimal or no flow during fall and winter months, although some pools generally remain throughout the year. LADWP water-spreading operations have also resulted in unnatural channels in the west-central and north-central portions of the site. These channels have contributed to erosion and destruction of historic fabric on some portions of the camp. Significant damage occurred in the hospital and Childrens’ Village areas in the summer of 1995 as a result of water spreading activities.

Flood history for the area is not well documented, and regulatory floodplains have not been identified. There is anecdotal evidence of occasional sheet flooding over large portions of the site at times when periods of snowmelt runoff coincide with summer thunderstorm activity. It is not clear whether this flooding is a natural phenomenon or the result of manmade channels and diversions.

Groundwater depths are quite shallow in the area. LADWP manages runoff in the vicinity to promote groundwater recharge. Much of the basin’s water is exported by LADWP to the City of Los Angeles.

Lands in the immediate vicinity of Bairs Creek are flooded with some frequency and may ultimately be defined as wetlands, although a formal wetland survey has not yet been completed for the area.
Vegetation and Wildlife - The natural vegetation of the Manzanar vicinity is Great Basin sagebrush scrub, characterized by low shrubs such as sagebrush, saltbush, and rabbitbrush, and a variety of forbs, cacti, and grasses. While natural vegetation patterns are reasserting themselves over much of the camp, the twentieth century agricultural and residential uses have significantly affected the vegetation on the site. Numerous non-native species were planted by internees as landscaping, and remain today in areas throughout the camp. Black locust trees, in particular, have prospered in the area and spread significantly from original sites to produce dense cover and become a major landscape feature. Tamarisk, also, has grown from what were likely single plantings to large and dense clumps. A number of the fruit trees from the Manzanar town days also remain, both as single specimens and in small groves located in firebreaks.

Wildlife species occurring on the site are those characteristic of the Great Basin region, including a range of mammals, especially rodents and predators such as foxes and coyotes, reptiles including rattlesnakes, and birds. A substantial quail population in the area generates considerable hunting use in season.

Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species - The Fish and Wildlife Service has identified several threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may be found in the Manzanar vicinity. Listed species include two fish, the Owens Tui Chub and the Owens pupfish, and one bird, the Least Bell’s Vireo. A number of additional candidate species, including fish, birds, mammals, and plants, may be present in the vicinity. (See complete list with common and scientific names in Appendix 2.) None of the listed or candidate species have been documented in the study area.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Public use at the site currently consists primarily of passersby drawn to the area by the unusual stone sentry posts and the historic plaques. There are no facilities or park personnel available to serve the public at the present time. Visitors generally stay a short time.

The Manzanar Committee holds an annual reunion at Manzanar in late April. Attended by a mix of Los Angeles basin and local people, this day long event draws from 150-300 people. The reunion is centered on the area of the cemetery, and open areas in the vicinity are used for car and bus parking.

Preliminary estimates have been made of projected public use at the historic site once a visitor center and public use facilities have been developed. These estimates project from 200-250,000 visitors in 1995, increasing to from 230-290,000 by 2010. The estimates take into account the tourism trends in the area and are generally consistent with other public attractions in the area. While the projections are useful for planning purposes, it is difficult to reliably estimate future visitation figures for a newly
The use estimates predict that peak use would occur at the site in the summer period, with average daily weekend visitation ranging from 850 to 1100 in 2010. Substantial use at the site would be expected year around, however, based on winter Highway 395 traffic between ski areas to the north and the Los Angeles basin to the south. U.S. 395 is also the primary link between the Los Angeles basin and Reno.

FACILITY ANALYSIS

Roads and parking on the site are adequate to handle the existing range of site uses but would not adequately serve the projected use levels. Roads are rough and unpaved, and in many areas deep sand deposition causes vehicles to become stuck. Parking currently is provided by a large graded area in back of the auditorium, and by graded areas in the vicinity of the cemetery. These latter areas provide parking for those attending the annual pilgrimage.

The auditorium is considered to be structurally sound but is in need of routine maintenance such as exterior painting, and rehabilitation of the roof, windows, doors, and other features. An integrated past management plan is needed to control bees, birds, and rodents.

The auditorium is currently served by water, sewer, and electrical utilities. Water supply is provided by an onsite well, which produces high quality water, sufficient to meet the daily needs of the 4-person maintenance shop staff. The water system is not adequate to meet structural fire-suppression requirements. Waste treatment is provided by a septic system, which has been installed in recent years and is functioning adequately. Commercial electrical power and telephone service are available at the auditorium.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Photo: National Archives
ENVIROMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION

Regional Economic Implications- Manzanar would continue to represent a casual roadside attraction to persons traveling on Highway 395. Visitors would stop only for a few minutes. No new visitors would be attracted into the Owens Valley area.

Cultural Resources- The extant cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric, would continue to decline as a result of uncontrolled vandalism, personal collection of artifacts, erosion, and unremediated weathering.

The camp’s defining cultural landscape features, e.g. the road grid, would continue to diminish as a result of the continued spread of black locust and other alien tree species, and due to the desert reclaiming the camp and covering it with a blanket of soil and typical Great Basin desert vegetation.

Visual Quality- The appearance of the area would become more natural over time and more compatible with the surrounding area. By most standards the visual quality would improve, inasmuch as the camp itself represented a harsh and visually dissonant scar on the desert landscape.

Vegetation and Wildlife- Desert vegetation would reassert itself over time and native wildlife should be benefitted by this change.

Water Resources- The project would not result in any additional water withdrawal and use. Periodic flooding during spring runoff would continue to cause erosion in the study area.

Air Quality- No significant impacts would occur in this area. Some marginal improvement in wind-blown particulates could occur as native vegetation is further established and as the black locust groves spread and provide wind-breaks.

Visitor Use- No impacts on visitor use would occur.

Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity- This alternative permits existing activities such as grazing, vandalism and personal collecting to continue, thereby leading to losses to long term productivity since the site becomes less capable of providing a meaningful experience to future potential park visitors.

Irreversible Commitments of Resources- Irreversible and irretreivable commitments would accrue to this alternative in terms of losses of historic and prehistoric artifacts and fabric to vandalism, theft, and erosion. The choice of this alternative would sacrifice a part of a nationally significant cultural resource.
**Cumulative Impacts** - This alternative involves a decision not to take steps to protect the site's cultural resources. This action, combined with the long history of theft, intentional destruction, and deterioration through weathering, would contribute to significant cumulative adverse impacts on cultural resources.
ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Regional Economic Implications- The project would serve from 230,000-290,000 visitors per year by 2010. Some of these visitors would be drawn to the region specifically by the Manzanar NHS, while others would visit the site as part of a broader itinerary. These additional visitors, and the additional time spent in the region would result in additional spending and contributions to the regional economy.

Cultural Resources- This alternative provides protection to historic and prehistoric cultural resources by establishing a law enforcement presence to prevent theft and vandalism, by controlling erosion to prevent damage to resources, and by providing a regular program of maintenance and curation for important features and artifacts.

The cultural landscape would be enhanced by actions taken to prevent soil deposition and vegetative growth from obscuring the camp’s gridwork.

Features proposed in this alternative would have a beneficial effect on the historic scene.

Visual Quality- The natural appearance of portions of the area would decline to some extent as vegetation is removed and road widths are restored to display the camp gridwork.

Vegetation and Wildlife- Vegetation within the camp area, both natural and alien, would be slightly reduced under this alternative, leading to some loss of habitat value. Vegetation in riparian areas would not be affected by the project, and all vegetative clearing would be preceded by surveys to ensure that no threatened, endangered, or candidate species of plants or animals are affected.

Water Resources- The proposed water supply agreement with LADWP would ensure a continuous water supply of 10,000,000 gallons annually for current and anticipated park needs. Water would be pumped from wells in the area to serve the 230,000 annual visitors, and some additional water would be pumped to irrigate selected orchards and landscaped areas. Some of this water would evaporate or be transpired-most would be returned to groundwater after onsite treatment. Septic tanks and leach fields would be used to treat project wastewater. All wastewater treatment facilities and operations would be in accordance with applicable laws.

No facilities would be placed in known regulatory floodplains and there would be no impacts on areas adjacent to Bairs Creek that may eventually be classified as wetlands. The Bairs Creek corridor would be managed as a natural area.

Air Quality- The project would stimulate at least some additional motor vehicle travel to and within the Owens Valley area, leading to production of air pollution
components generated by internal combustion engines. Elimination of some vegetation in the area to expose the roadway grid could also lead to a slight increase in the windblown particulates. This impact would be mitigated by the use of dust palliatives on camp roads made available for motor vehicle use.

Visitor Use- Visitor use would be significantly expanded by this alternative. Plan features are expected to serve 230,000-290,000 visitors per year by 2010, providing a quality historic interpretation experience.

Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity- This alternative would discontinue those minor existing uses that are leading to the decline of the nationally significant cultural resources, and provide for the long term productivity of the site as a locus for historic interpretation and understanding.

Irreversible Commitments of Resources- The only irreversible commitment of resources in this alternative is the labor and capital employed in development of facilities and operation and maintenance of the site as an historic site.

Cumulative Impacts- Implementation of this alternative, with its planned cooperative and partnership arrangements, would be expected to stimulate and encourage protection of related historic resources on adjacent lands, resulting in beneficial cumulative impacts to cultural resources.
ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE (PROPOSED ACTION)

Regional Economic Implications- Regional implications would be similar to Alternative B. The greater attention in this alternative to facilitating a rewarding visitor experience should mean somewhat higher use and somewhat longer stays, but the incremental amounts cannot be realistically estimated.

Cultural Resources- Similar to Alternative B, except that an additional 30 acres would be included in the NHS and provided a higher standard of protection.

Features proposed in this alternative would have a beneficial effect on the historic scene.

Visual Quality- Similar to Alternative B. However, this alternative would further diminish the natural character of the area by adding a barracks structure and a watch tower structure in areas that are currently relatively open and natural.

Vegetation and Wildlife- Similar to Alternative B with very minor additional impacts related to the two structures.

Water Resources- Same as Alternative B.

Air Quality- Same as Alternative B.

Visitor Use- Similar to Alternative B, but would provide a somewhat higher quality visitor experience. This could lead to increased visitation over Alternative B but this difference cannot realistically be estimated.

Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity- Same as Alternative B.

Irreversible Commitments of Resources- Same as Alternative B.

Cumulative Impacts- Same as Alternative B.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE (PROPOSED ACTION)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL ECONOMY</td>
<td>No increased visitor use at site.</td>
<td>230,000-290,000 visitors to site. Increased demand for services in adjacent communities.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B, with potential minor increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURAL RESOURCES</td>
<td>Continued degradation of prehistoric and historic resources through weathering, theft, and vandalism.</td>
<td>Effective protection of historic and prehistoric resources from theft and vandalism. Reduction of effects of weathering through erosion control and scheduled maintenance.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B, except protection would be extended to resources located within an additional 30 acre area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISUAL QUALITY</td>
<td>Area’s appearance would become more natural over time and more compatible with surrounding natural landscape.</td>
<td>Visual quality would decline as visually disharmonious elements of the camp, including the road gridwork, are restored.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B, except some additional adverse impact would occur due to reconstruction of barracks and guard towers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGETATION, SOILS, AND WILDLIFE</td>
<td>Natural processes would continue to reclaim the site with increased native vegetation and likely enhanced wildlife habitat. Erosion from overland flows would continue.</td>
<td>Natural reclamation processes would be restrained and to a small extent reversed to expose the camp’s road grid. Reduction of vegetation and related wildlife habitat would be minor. Floodflows would be managed to reduce erosion on the site.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B, except for minor vegetative reductions in the chicken ranch and military police areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER RESOURCES</td>
<td>No additional local withdrawals would be made.</td>
<td>Additional groundwater would be withdrawn to serve domestic and irrigation use on the site. Annual estimated water use would not exceed 10,000,000 gallons.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR QUALITY</td>
<td>No change from present conditions due to site activity.</td>
<td>Minor increases in vehicle generated emissions due to increased tourist travel. Very minor increases in air-borne particulates due to reduction in vegetative cover.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE B: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>ALTERNATIVE C: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISITOR USE</td>
<td>No change from present. Minor inconsequential use would occur.</td>
<td>Visitor use reaching 230,000-290,000 visitors in 2010.</td>
<td>Same as Alternative B, except a somewhat higher quality experience and the potential for some increase in numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONSULTATION & COORDINATION

Photo: National Archives
CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAFT PROPOSAL
AND
PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

SCOPING

Scoping for the Manzanar General Management Plan was initiated with a Federal Register notice on April 23, 1993 and continued until June 30, 1993. Three public scoping meetings were held (one in Independence and two in Los Angeles) and comments were recorded. Additional comments were provided in 27 letters, and in petitions signed by 275 individuals. The petitions asked that the site truthfully reflect the experiences of the Japanese Americans confined in the relocation centers.

LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING COPIES OF THE DRAFT GMP/EIS

Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento
Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Resource Area, Bishop
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
   Regional Office, Portland
Division of Ecological Services, Ventura
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
California State Clearinghouse
California Dept. of Transportation
California State Historic Preservation Officer
California Native American Heritage Commission
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Inyo County
   County Administrator
   Public Works
   Eastern California Museum
   Library
Manzanar Committee
American Society of Landscape Architects
Japanese American Citizens League
Japanese-American National Museum
Japanese-American National Historical Society
Paiute/Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute/Shoshone Indians
Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians
Paiute/Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community
Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indian Cultural Center
Lone Pine Tribal Council
PLANNING TEAM

National Park Service

Dan Olson, Planner (Team Captain), WRO
Ross Hopkins, Superintendent, MANZ
Lynne Nakata, Interpretive Specialist, WRO
Don Kodak, Interpretive Planner, HFC
Tom Mulhern, Chief, Park Historic Preservation, WRO
Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian, WRO
Roger Kelly, Regional Archaeologist/Ethnographer, WRO
Hank Florence, Regional Historical Architect, WRO
Ed Rothfuss, Superintendent (Former), DEVA

Eastern California Museum

Bill Michael, Director

ASLA Manzanar Committee (Landscape architects)

Dennis Otsuji, Chairman
Asa Hanamoto
Ronald Izumita
Hideo Sasaki
Joseph Yamada
Frank Kawasaki
Robert Murase
Ken Nakaba

CONSULTANTS

Betsy Cuthbertson, ASLA, Washington, D.C.
Jeff Burton, Archeologist, NPS, WACC
Sue Embrey, Manzanar Committee
Mas Okui, Manzanar Committee
Genivieve Rasmussen, Bishop Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management
Douglas Dodge, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Bureau of Land Management
Larry Van Horn, Anthropologist, NPS, Denver Service Center
APPENDICES

1. Authorizing Legislation
2. List of Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species
3. Projects requiring Additional Section 106 Compliance
4. Cost Estimates
5. Proposed Treatment of Classified Structures
APPENDIX 1

PUBLIC LAW 102-248

MARCH 3, 1992

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE;
JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK THEME
STUDY ACT

An Act to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for other
purposes.

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

TITLE I—MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SECTION 101. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the protection and
interpretation of the historical, cultural, and natural resources asso-
ciated with the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World
War II, there is hereby established the Manzanar National Historic
Site in the State of California.

(b) AREA INCLUDED.—The site shall consist of approximately 500
acres of land as generally depicted on a map entitled "Map 3—
Alternative Plans—Manzanar Internment Camp" numbered 80,002
and dated February 1989. Such map shall be on file and available
for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National
Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may from
time to time make minor revisions in the site boundaries.

SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in the title, the term—

(1) "Advisory Commission" means the Manzanar National
Historic Site Advisory Commission established pursuant to sec-
tion 105 of this title;

(2) "city" means the City of Los Angeles;

(3) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(4) "site" means the Manzanar National Historic Site estab-
lished pursuant to section 101 of this title.

SECTION 103. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subject to the limitations set forth in para-
graphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized
to acquire lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the
site of donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or
by exchange.

(2) Lands or interests therein located within the boundaries of
the site which are owned by the State of California, or a political
subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(3) The Secretary shall not acquire lands or interests therein
located within the boundaries of the site which are owned by
the city of Los Angeles until such time as the Secretary has entered
into an agreement with the city to provide water sufficient to
fulfill the purposes of the site.

(b) MAINTENANCE FACILITY.—The Secretary is authorized to con-
tribute up to $1,100,000 in cash or services for the relocation
or construction of a maintenance facility for Inyo County, California.
SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Secretary shall administer the site in accordance with this title and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-67).

(2) Nothing in this title shall create, expand, or diminish any authority of the Secretary over lands or activities of the City of Los Angeles outside the boundaries of the site.

(b) DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing such services and facilities as the Secretary deems consistent with the purposes of this title.

(c) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 3 years after the funds are made available for this subsection, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, prepare a general management plan for the site. Such plan shall be transmitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with—

(1) public and private entities for management and interpretive programs within the site; and

(2) the State of California, or a political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement services and cooperative assistance by nearby law enforcement and fire preventive agencies.

(e) WATER.—Except as provided in section 103(a)(3) of this title, nothing in this title shall affect the water rights of the city of Los Angeles.

(f) TRANSPORT OF LIVESTOCK.—Any person who holds a permit from the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles to graze livestock on city-owned lands contiguous with the site may move such livestock across those Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management which are located contiguous with the site, for the purpose of transporting such livestock from one city-owned parcel to the other.

SEC. 105. ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established an 11-member advisory commission to be known as the Manzanar National Historic Site Advisory Commission. The members of the Advisory Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary, and shall include former internees of the Manzanar relocation camp, local residents, representatives of Native American groups, and members of the general public.

(b) TERMS.—Members of the Advisory Commission shall serve for a term of 2 years. Any member of the Advisory Commission appointed for a definitive term may serve after the expiration of his or her term, until such time as a successor is appointed.

(c) CHAIRMAN.—The members of the Advisory Commission shall designate one of their members as Chairman.
(d) **Consultation.** The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, shall from time to time, but at least semi-annually, meet and consult with the Advisory Commission with respect to the development, management, and interpretation of the site, including the preparation of a general management plan as required by section 104(c) of this title.

(e) **Meetings.** The Advisory Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings shall be published in local newspapers. Advisory Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement.

(f) **Expenses.** Members of the Advisory Commission shall serve without compensation, but while engaged in official business shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in government service under section 3703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) **Charter.** The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 776) are hereby waived with respect to the Advisory Commission.

(h) **Termination.** The Advisory Commission shall terminate 10 years after the date of enactment of this title.

**Sec. 106. Authorization of Appropriations.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

**Title II—Japanese American National Historic Landmark Theme Study**

**Sec. 201. Short Title.**

This title may be cited as the "Japanese American National Historic Landmark Theme Study Act".

**Sec. 202. Theme Study.**

(a) **Study.** The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to prepare and transmit to the Congress no later than 2 years after the date funds are made available for this title a National Historic Landmark Theme Study on Japanese American history (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Theme Study"). The purpose of the Theme Study shall be to identify the key sites in Japanese American history that illustrate the period in American history when personal justice was denied Japanese Americans. The Theme Study shall identify, evaluate, and nominate as national historic landmarks those sites, buildings, and structures that best illustrate or commemorate the period in American history from 1941 to 1946 when Japanese Americans were ordered to be detained, relocated, or excluded pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066, and other actions. The study shall include (but not be limited to) the following sites:

1. Internment and temporary detention camps where Japanese Americans were relocated, detained, and excluded pursuant to Executive Order Number 9066, issued on February 19, 1942. The internment camps include: Tule Lake, California; Rohwer, Arkansas; Gila River, Arizona; Poston, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; Jerome, Arkansas; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Manzanola, Idaho; and Topaz, Utah. The temporary detention camps include: Pomona, California; Santa Anita, California;
(2) Angel Island, California, the port of entry for many Japanese Issei.

(3) Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the training ground for the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team.

(4) Camp Savage and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, locations for the Military Intelligence Service Language School where Japanese Americans received Japanese language instruction, enabling the Japanese Americans to translate Japanese war plans into English.

(5) Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, where the 100th Infantry Battalion was trained.

(6) Terminal Island, California, the first location where Japanese Americans were forced to evacuate.

(7) Bainbridge Island, Washington, where Japanese Americans were evacuated pursuant to Exclusion Order Number 1.

(b) IDENTIFICATION AND LIST.—On the basis of the Theme Study, the Secretary shall identify possible new national historic landmarks appropriate to this theme and prepare a list in order of importance or merit of the most appropriate sites for national historic landmark designation.

SEC. 203. CONSULTATION.

In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall consult with Japanese American citizens groups, scholars of Japanese American history, and historic preservationists. In preparing the study, if the Secretary determines that it is necessary to have access to Indian lands, the Secretary shall request permission from the appropriate tribe.

SEC. 204. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with one or more Japanese American citizens organizations knowledgeable of Japanese American history, especially the relocation and intern-
ment period during World War II, to prepare the Theme Study and ensure that the Theme Study meets current scholarly standards.

SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.


LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 543:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-125 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-236 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Nov. 26, considered and passed Senate, amended.
APPENDIX 2

SPECIES LIST

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATION
February 22, 1993

Memorandum

To: Associate Regional Director, Resources Management and Planning, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco, California

From: Acting Field Supervisor, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Field Office, Ventura, California

Subject: Species List for Manzanar National Historic Site, Inyo County, California

This is in response to your letter, dated January 29, 1993 and received by us on February 8, 1993 requesting information on listed and proposed endangered and threatened species which may be present near the recently established Manzanar National Historic Site in Inyo County, California.

The attached list of species fulfills the requirements of the Service under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). If the subject project may affect a listed species, your agency has the responsibility to prepare a Biological Assessment if the project is a construction project which may require an Environmental Impact Statement. If a Biological Assessment is not required, your agency still has the responsibility to review its proposed activities and determine whether the listed species will be affected.

During the assessment or review process, your agency may engage in planning efforts, but may not make any irreversible commitment of resources. Such a commitment could constitute a violation of Section 7(d) of the Endangered Species Act. If a listed species may be affected, your agency should request, in writing through our office, formal consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Act. Informal consultation may be used to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to listed species prior to a written request for formal consultation.

I have enclosed a list of endangered and threatened species and candidate species presently under review by the Service for consideration for Federal listing. Only listed species receive protection under the Act. However, candidate species should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion. Preparation of a biological assessment, as described in Section 7(c) of the Act, is not required. Candidate species are included for the sole purpose of notifying Federal agencies in advance of possible proposals and listings which at some time in the future may have to be considered in planning Federal activities. If early evaluation of the project indicates that it is likely to adversely affect a candidate species,
You may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

Should you have any questions regarding the species listed, or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Ms. Cat Brown of my staff at (805) 644-1766.

Enclosure

"Construction Project" means any major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment designed primarily to result in the building or erection of man-made structures such as dams, buildings, roads, pipelines, channels and the like. This includes Federal actions such as permits, grants, licenses, or other forms of Federal authorizations or approval which may result in construction.
### Listed Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Owens tu chub</td>
<td>Gila bicolor snyderi (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owens pupfish</td>
<td>Cyprinodon radiosus (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>Least Bell's vireo</td>
<td>Vireo bellii pusillus (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Owens speckled dace</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>Southwestern willow flycatcher</td>
<td>Empidonax trailii extimus (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammals</td>
<td>Owens valley vole</td>
<td>Microtus californicus vallicola (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>California bighorn sheep</td>
<td>Ovis canadensis californiana (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>Owens Valley checkermallow</td>
<td>Sidalcea covillei (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inyo County mariposa lily</td>
<td>Calochortus excavatus (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mono buckwheat</td>
<td>Eriogonum ampullaceum (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(E)—Endangered (T)—Threatened  
(1)—Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.  
(2)—Category 2: Taxa which existing information indicates may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.
APPENDIX 3

LIST OF PROPOSED MANZANAR PROJECTS

REQUIRING ADDITIONAL SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

(This list would be completed pursuant to discussions with the State Historic Preservation Officer and added to the document prior to its approval.)
APPENDIX 4
COST ESTIMATES
MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

General Considerations

The development costs presented below are based on the application of unit costs to development concepts in the alternative plans, and rely in large part on DSC's Class C estimating guide. They are not sufficiently accurate for use in budget formulation or justification.

Cost estimates are necessarily incomplete at this point in the planning process. The general management plan provides general direction for the unit, indicating appropriate functions and scales, but defers most of the design decisions into the future when additional guiding analyses have been completed. Design decisions provide the basis for realistic cost estimates.

Major cost items not estimated at this point include:

1. Interpretive Center- The plan calls for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of the historic auditorium as an interpretive center. Rehabilitation requirements and adaptive use improvements have not been determined at this point. A detailed analysis of the historic configuration, level of integrity of existing structure components, and potential for adaptive use will be undertaken in the future and will provide the basis for restoration, preservation, and adaptive use modifications designed to accommodate exhibits, restrooms, administrative offices, and other interpretive center functions. It is anticipated that major expenditures will be incurred in assuring the fire safety of the structure and in providing for adequate heating, ventilating, and cooling. It is also likely that the structure's south wing would be restored for adaptive use.

2. Interpretive Media- The plan calls for the development of a wide range of interpretive media both in the interpretive center and at numerous waysides located around the camp. In addition to more conventional materials, consideration will be given to the use of interactive media. The costs of media cannot be estimated at this point. Estimates will be made following the completion of an interpretive prospectus for the site.

3. Reconstruction/relocation of historic structures- This is called for in Alternative C. There is no reliable basis for estimating these costs. Because there are no known remaining watchtowers, this structure will need to be reconstructed. Based on material components and construction methods, the
cost would appear to be modest, i.e. a few thousand dollars. The cost of the display barracks will vary depending on whether it is a relocated historic structure (the preferred choice) or a reconstructed replica. Costs of a relocated structure will depend on the purchase price, costs for moving it to the site, and costs for rehabilitation. If the barracks is reconstructed, construction materials appear to be common and construction methods quite simple, so costs should be modest.

4. Funding for Eastern California Museum Curation Facility—This action is called for in Alternative C. While the concept is clear, the scale and overall approach to be followed would need to be negotiated between the park and the museum. Legislation would likely be required to allow NPS to fund such a facility.

A number of additional, less significant actions, e.g. relating to implementation of a water resource management plan and vegetation management plan, will be scoped and estimated following completion of those plans. At this point it is impossible to estimate the related costs. Most of the actions would be expected to be small scale, with maximum use of park staff, volunteers, and locally contracted labor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVELOPMENT ITEM</th>
<th>GROSS CONSTRUCTION COST</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION PLANNING COST</th>
<th>TOTAL COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATER SYSTEM (AUDITORIUM)</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEWER SYSTEM (ENLARGE)</td>
<td>$130,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTRANCE ROAD (2-LANE PAVED)</td>
<td>$190,000</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIMETER ROAD (1-LANE)</td>
<td>$480,000</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARKING LOTS-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDITORIUM (90 CARS/2 BUS)</td>
<td>$185,000</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMP AREA (4 @ 20 EACH)</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE FENCING</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRRIGATION SYSTEM (ORCHARD)</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMFORT STATION (CEMETERY)</td>
<td>$130,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$155,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX 5

## PROPOSED TREATMENT

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES
MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURE NUMBER</th>
<th>STRUCTURE NAME</th>
<th>TREATMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS-01</td>
<td>Auditorium</td>
<td>Restoration/Adaptive Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-02</td>
<td>Sentry House</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-03</td>
<td>Police Post</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-04</td>
<td>Main Entrance Gateway</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-05</td>
<td>Main Entrance Sign Posts</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-06</td>
<td>NHL Plaque Monument</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-07</td>
<td>Stone Planters</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-10</td>
<td>Stone Traffic Circle</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-11</td>
<td>U-Shaped Masonry Structure</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-12</td>
<td>Stone Masonry, Administration Area</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-13</td>
<td>Patio Walls, Camp Director’s Residence</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-14</td>
<td>Patio Wall, Caucasian Recreation Club</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-15</td>
<td>Garden- Block 9</td>
<td>Preservation/Possible Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-16</td>
<td>Garden- Block 22</td>
<td>Preservation/Possible Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-17</td>
<td>Garden- Block 34</td>
<td>Preservation/Possible Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE NUMBER</td>
<td>STRUCTURE NAME</td>
<td>TREATMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-18</td>
<td>Cemetery Monument</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-19</td>
<td>Hospital Garden</td>
<td>Preservation/Possible Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-20</td>
<td>Hospital Complex Steps</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-21</td>
<td>Merritt Park</td>
<td>Preservation/Possible Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-22</td>
<td>North Park Barbecues</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-24</td>
<td>Picnic Area Barbecue</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-25</td>
<td>North Park Road</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-26</td>
<td>Chicken Ranch Boiler</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-27</td>
<td>Chicken Ranch Retaining Walls</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-28</td>
<td>Concrete Steps</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-29</td>
<td>Stone-Lined Sidewalks</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS-30</td>
<td>Main Entry Parking Area</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

administrative facilities 19, 32
Advisory Commission 3, 13, 25, 53
air quality 45, 47, 49, 51
auditorium i, ii, iii, 2, 11, 12, 15-20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30-32, 40, 41, 44
boundary i, ii, iii, 2, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 30, 33-36, 41
circulation ii, 6, 16, 18, 29, 30
cooperative agreements 3, 6, 19, 32
cost estimates 22, 35, 57
cultural resources ii, iii, iv, 1, 2, 5, 11-13, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 32, 34, 38, 41, 45-50, 53
dropoent 16-18, 29, 30
ethnography 13, 25, 38, 41
exhibits i, iii, 6, 12, 15, 16, 25, 27-29, 36
grazing 6, 37, 40, 45
historic objects i, ii, 1-3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-18, 20, 21, 23-31, 33-37, 41-43, 45, 47-50, 53, 55, 58, 60
history iii, 2, 12-15, 21, 24-28, 31, 35, 36, 39, 42, 46
interpretation ii, 1, 3, 6, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24-26, 29, 34, 48
interpretive center i, ii, iii, 11, 12, 15-18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33
law enforcement i, 3, 6, 10, 19, 32, 47
management zoning 21, 35
Manzanar Pilgrimage i, ii, 17, 18, 31, 43
Native American 2, 13, 14, 25-27, 31, 33, 41, 53
natural resource management 5, 13, 25
parking ii, 16-19, 21, 29-31, 35, 43, 44
partnerships 6, 21, 34
personal services 14-16, 26, 28, 29, 45
pioneer 31, 41
prehistoric iii, 2, 38
reconstruction i, ii, iii, 5, 11, 36, 50
regional economy 1, 38, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 55
scoping 5, 9, 13, 25, 36, 53
sentry posts 2, 11, 16, 17, 23, 29, 41, 43
shuttle i, ii, iii, 6, 29, 31
staffing ii, 9, 16, 19, 29, 32
threatened, endangered, and candidate species 43, 57
Town of Manzanar 15, 27, 31, 41
transportation 6, 7, 21, 31, 34, 37, 53
utilities 20, 33, 44
vegetation iii, 6, 12, 13, 24, 25, 40, 43, 45, 47-49, 51
visitor facilities 6, 18, 31
visitor use ii, iii, iv, 5, 17-19, 30-32, 43, 45, 48-50, 52
watchtower(s) ii, iii, 5, 11, 16, 24, 28, 33, 40
water resource management 13, 26, 42
water supply 3, 20, 33, 44, 47
wayside exhibits i, iii, 6, 16, 28
wildlife iii, 6, 21, 35, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interest 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.