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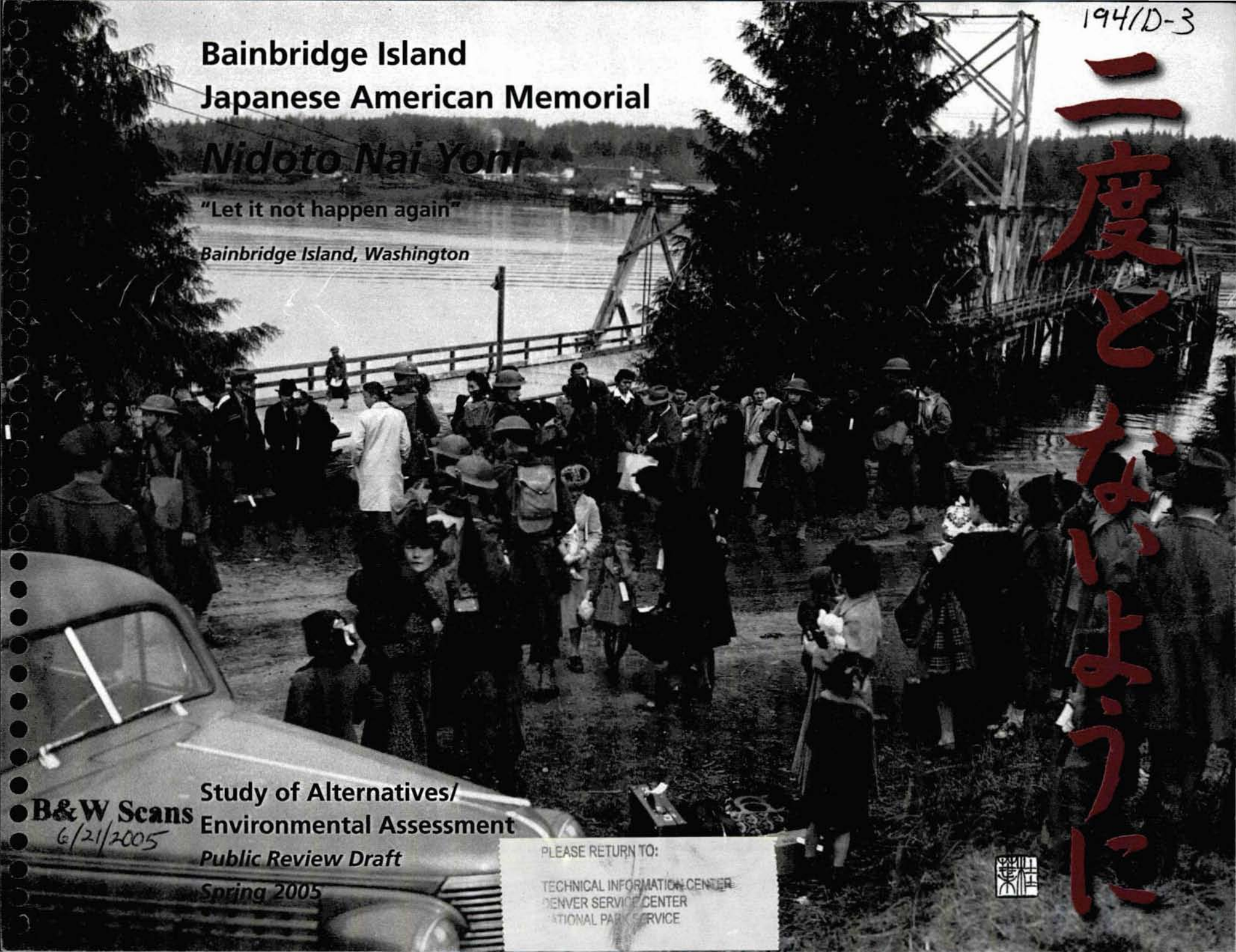
Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial

Nidoto Nai Yoni

"Let it not happen again"

Bainbridge Island, Washington

二度とないように



B&W Scans
6/21/2005

Study of Alternatives/ Environmental Assessment

Public Review Draft

Spring 2005

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Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

Calligraphy by Keiyo Terada, Tokyo, Japan

vision statement

Establish sustainable partnerships for long-term preservation of the site and stories to ensure that all people understand and appreciate what happened to Nikkei residents, how the community of Bainbridge Island reacted to the forced removal of their citizens, and how those events remain relevant to current times.*

*Nikkei—American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry



Previous page: Mrs. Kitamoto and family awaiting the ferry *Kehloken's* arrival, which will begin their long journey and forced exile from Bainbridge Island during World War II.

L to r: Chiseko Jane Katamoto, Mrs. Shigako Florence Kitamoto, Hideko Francis Kitamoto, Frank Kitamoto.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

Public Review Draft Spring 2005

Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial

Nidoto Nai Yoni

Study of Alternatives/ Environmental Assessment

Bainbridge Island, Washington

Funded by the National Park Service
through its Special Resource Study Program

Produced by Jones & Jones
Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
Seattle, Washington

Contents

A. Executive Summary 1
B. Purpose and Need 7
C. Study Location and Affected Environment 9
D. Background 15
E. The Study Process and Public Involvement 37
F. Criteria for Designation 39
G. Significance 41
H. Suitability and Feasibility 47
I. Interpretive Themes 51
J. Management Criteria 53
K. Management Alternatives 57
L. Most Effective and Efficient Management Alternative 69
M. Environmental Assessment 71
Appendices 93

A—Partners and Study Team
B—Concept Plan for Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial
C—Public Law 105-391
D—Public Law 107-363
E—Outline of Proposed Partnership Agreement
F—Resolutions and Letters
G—References List

What's in a Word? An Explanation of Terminology

An introduction to diverse terminology and perspectives on the treatment of resident Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States during World War II.

Many different words have been used and continue to be used to describe the U.S. government's wartime policy toward resident Japanese citizens and Japanese Americans, the events through which the policy was implemented, the facilities that provided for implementation and the impact on affected individuals, families and communities. Highly charged debates over words and terminology continue to reflect intense passions and diverse perspectives on whether or not the policy was appropriate and justifiable 60 years ago. To commemorate historic sites such as the embarkation at Taylor Avenue on Bainbridge Island, Washington, and to fulfill its responsibilities to the public, the NPS acknowledges the diversity of perspectives and opinions on the meaning and significance of various words. Instead of selecting certain words or sets of terminology as either "acceptable" or "correct" the NPS encourages reflection, education, and discussion about this aspect of American history.

Those of us who prepared this document acknowledge certain words and terms have been used by various individuals, groups, and the government itself for diverse ideological purposes. Some purposes include denial of the negative results of policy implementation, minimizing the impacts, or exaggerating its consequences. Among the words under consideration are evacuation, exclusion, detention, incarceration, internment, and relocation—words that have been used to describe the event of forcefully removing people from their homes and communities. The people themselves have been referred to with words such as evacuees, detainees, inmates, internees, non-aliens, and prisoners. Finally, the facilities used to implement the policy have been called assembly centers, camps, concentration camps, incarceration camps, internment camps, prisons, relocation centers, and War Relocation Centers. This document uses many of these terms. Our choices have been based upon sources used or cited. We acknowledge that readers may not always agree with the use of certain words in specific contexts.

section a

Executive Summary

Introduction

This *Study of Alternatives/Environmental Assessment* has been prepared by the National Park Service to meet the requirements of Public Law 107-363, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Act of 2002. The law directed that a special resource study be conducted to examine the national significance of the site at the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Bainbridge Island, Washington, and the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System. The Bainbridge Island site is intended to educate the public about the internment and incarceration of the Japanese resident aliens and Japanese Americans (collectively known as Nikkei) during World War II and to commemorate and honor these Nikkei. This *Study of Alternatives* meets the requirements of P.L. 107-363.



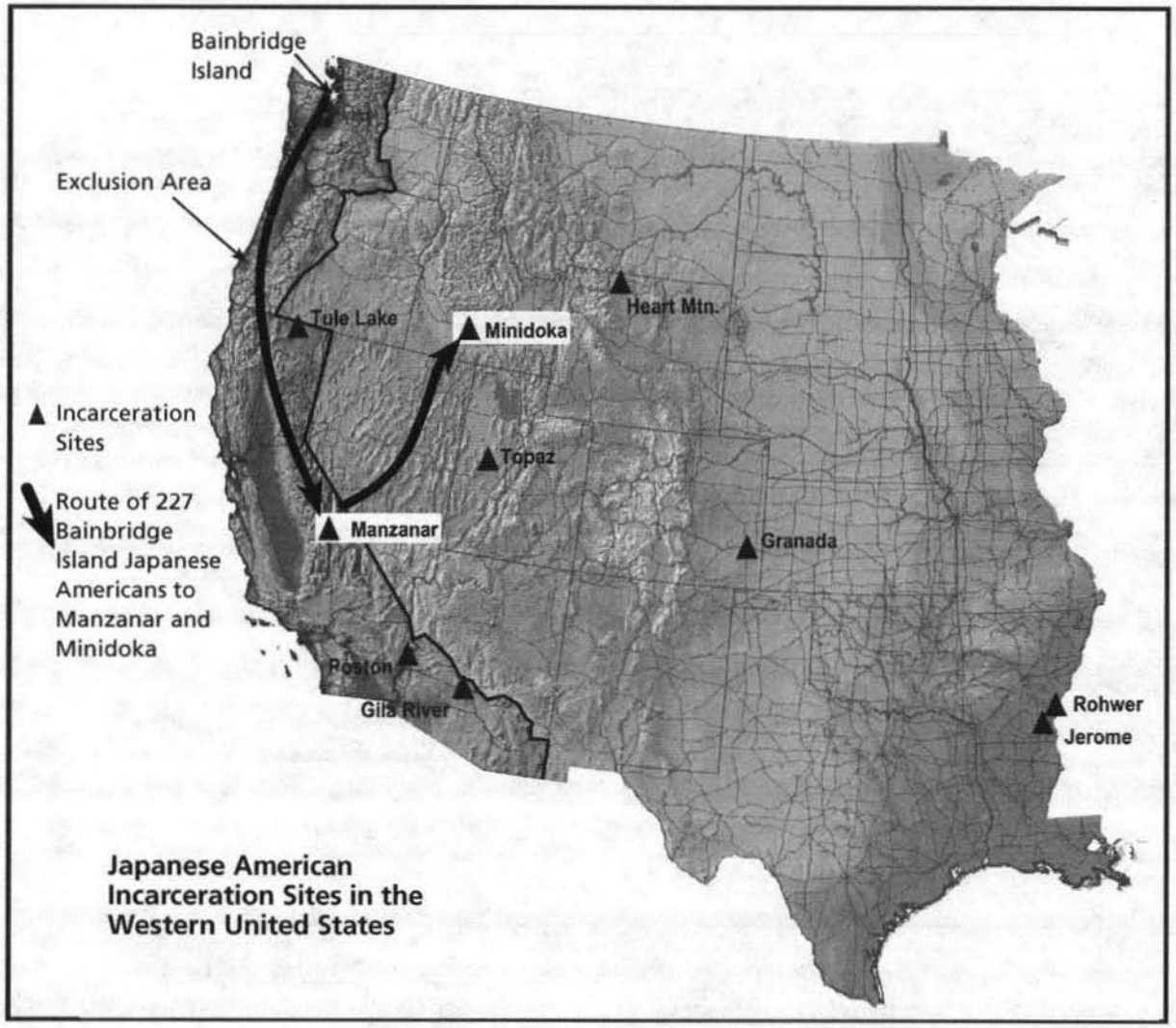
Taylor Avenue looking down the road to the historic location of the Eagledale Ferry Dock just to the left of the pump house structure. Access to a private marina is the opening in the trees, center of photograph.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

Independent of the NPS study, the City of Bainbridge Island is developing a memorial site design in conjunction with the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community (BIJAC) Memorial Committee. The City of Bainbridge Island has not formally decided the exact acreage that will be used for the memorial, but it is anticipated that the site will be approximately eight acres.

Background

After the attack on Pearl Harbor by Imperial Japanese naval forces, President Roosevelt, citing concern over the security of military areas on the West Coast's Western Defense Command, signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. This Executive Order gave authority to the War Department to proscribe military areas from which



Japanese American Incarceration Sites in the Western United States

people could be excluded. In response, the War Department created exclusion zones from which Nikkei would be excluded. The zones included western portions of Washington, Oregon, California (later all of California was included), the southern portion of Arizona and all of Alaska. Because of the military importance of Bainbridge Island and the relatively small number of Japanese Americans families residing there, it became the first location where Nikkei families were forcibly removed from their homes under E.O. 9066 and sent to remote areas of the United States. Prior to the signing of E.O. 9066, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had arrested 15 first-generation Japanese American farmers living on Bainbridge Island for possession of "suspicious materials" and interned them at the U.S. Army–run Fort Missoula camp in Montana.

On the morning of March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island Nikkei were assembled at the Eagledale Ferry Dock and transported to Seattle where they were placed on a train that sent them to the Owens Valley Reception Center, then

an assembly center, which was located at Manzanar, California. From Manzanar, now Manzanar National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park System, many of the Bainbridge Island Nikkei requested transfers to the Minidoka War Relocation Center to join other Nikkei being sent from Seattle and other Pacific Northwest areas. Manzanar records indicate the Bainbridge Island internees left for the Minidoka War Relocation Center (located in southern Idaho and now a unit of the National Park System) on February 24, 1943, where most remained until the end of the war. During the incarceration, island residents kept in touch with their Nikkei friends in the camps through the local paper, the *Bainbridge Review*, whose co-publishers, Walt and Milly Woodward, were unique among West Coast newspaper publishers, as they openly opposed the internment and incarceration of Japanese American citizens from their community.

After the war, about half of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans returned to the island to resume their lives, raise families, and again become contributing members of the community. The remainder, concerned about trying to pick up their lives again, finding employment, acquiring farmland, and facing possible racial prejudice, elected not to return to the island.

Special Study Criteria

The National Park Service has established criteria for national significance, suitability, feasibility, and management alternatives to evaluate potential additions to the National Park System. Close examination and evaluation of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site reveals that it meets the criteria for addition to the System as an addition to an existing National Park Service unit. ***(A recommendation will be inserted here after the Public Meeting and Public Comment period has closed.)*** By adding the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site to an existing NPS area, the story of the internment and incarceration of the Japanese Americans can be told in a larger historical context. This addition would complement the interpretive stories presented at Manzanar and Minidoka. Japanese American history on Bainbridge Island occurs in a setting that retains several extant historical properties, and history can be told in a physical and cultural context, from prior to World War II, during the war years, and after the war.

Management Alternatives

The planning team developed three long-term management alternatives for the approximately eight-acre site. Under all three draft alternatives, the memorial currently proposed by the community would be built and locally owned and managed. The Memorial Committee has proposed to divide the project into two phases. The first would involve removing overgrown vegetation from the site and installing an interpretive kiosk, interpretive panels, and construction of the memorial infrastructure. The second phase would focus on the actual construction of the memorial and a visitor interpretive facility. The study team concurred with the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee that the memorial should be named *Nidoto*

Nai Yoni Memorial, which translated from Japanese means "Let It Not Happen Again." This title captures the heartfelt sentiments of those who have worked on the memorial. However, in this study, the title "Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial" is used throughout in reference to Public Law 107-363. (See Appendix D for full text of P. L. 107-363.)

The national significance of the site and story is recognized by scholars and residents of the Pacific Northwest. All three alternatives in this study recognize the importance of telling the story against the background of more than 100 years of Japanese American history on Bainbridge Island.

Alternative A is the "no federal action" alternative. Alternative B is the *Nidoto Nai Yoni* National Memorial, affiliated unit of the NPS. Alternative C is the *Nidoto Nai Yoni* Memorial, unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument. In the federal action alternatives B and C, the site is proposed for designation as a national memorial, recognizing the national significance of the story and the opportunity to commemorate it on the site where its history unfolded. The site is not proposed as a national historic site, a National Historic Landmark (NHL), or a stand-alone NPS unit; therefore, it need not meet NHL criteria for integrity.

For alternatives B and C, according to the NPS designation of NPS units, "A national memorial is commemorative of a historic person or episode; it need not occupy a site historically connected with its subject." There are national memorials within the National Park System that are located in their historic location, are commemorated through a physical memorial or monument, yet do not retain any physical remnants of the historic events that occurred there. Rather, it is through interpretation that the site and its significance are made known to the public. Examples of this type of NPS unit include Coronado National Memorial in Arizona, De Soto National Memorial in Florida, and Perry's Victory and International Peace National Memorial in Ohio.

Under Alternative B the site would be an affiliated unit of the NPS with strong partnerships to ensure the long-term preservation and management of the national memorial. This arrangement would be necessary to ensure that the site could receive technical assistance from the NPS, as well as collaboration with NPS units that interpret this history, such as Minidoka and Manzanar. Examples of national memorials that are affiliated units include Father Marquette National Memorial in Michigan, Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial in California, and the AIDS Memorial Grove National Memorial in California. These affiliated areas are managed by cooperating entities, and the NPS provides technical support and offers limited funding opportunities.

For Alternative C, the *Nidoto Nai Yoni* Memorial would be an be an addition to an existing NPS unit and need not fully meet NHL criteria assigned to a stand-alone unit, according to the Washington Office of Parks Planning and Special Studies. Under this concept, the memorial site would function as a satellite location in which to interpret the internment and incarceration stories in concert with the unique significance of the memorial site. A boundary change for Minidoka Internment National Monument would be recommended to

incorporate memorial site into the park as a cooperatively managed site. As a satellite unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument, the public could learn about this American history in close proximity to a major metropolitan area and from where the internment began and concluded. An example of this type of satellite unit is Cape Henry Memorial, a unit of Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia.

The long-term, cooperative management of the memorial site as an affiliated unit or satellite unit of Minidoka would allow national and broader stories of the internment and incarceration to be told at the site. This national emphasis, rather than a place-specific emphasis, is a function that only the NPS could sustain because of its direct management of Minidoka and Manzanar, and its resources to network with related sites. Direct collaboration between the site, the Bainbridge Island community's resources, and Manzanar and Minidoka on interpretation, education, and outreach would be imperative to tell effectively the full story of the internment and incarceration of Nikkei during World War II.

Financing

Under the conditions of Alternative A, there would be no federal financing for the memorial. The local entities through local, state, and private sources would fund preservation and operation of the site. The site would be eligible to compete for NPS technical assistance and grant programs where applicable.

Alternative B, the affiliated area concept, would limit to a one-time basis the participation of the National Park Service support for development of interpretive exhibits with costs ranging up to $300,000. Operational costs would be dependent on local public and private funds and augmented by the extensive use of volunteers with a modest or no contribution from the National Park Service.

Designating the memorial as a satellite unit of an existing area of the National Park System, Alternative C changes the funding dynamics and allows the NPS to participate as a partner with the local entities to protect, develop, and interpret the site. Under Phase II, the development costs would include those of Alternative B, up to $300,000 for interpretive media, but there would be an additional expenditure of $800,000 to $1 million for shared infrastructure costs. The annual NPS contribution to site operations would run from $150,000 to $200,000. The suggested NPS staffing would consist of one full-time and a few seasonal interpretive employees who would augment locally provided staff.

Partnerships

The key to success in protecting and interpreting this site lies in establishing and maintaining sustainable partnerships. The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, and the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, together with the National Park Service and others would develop a Memorandum of Understanding that would specify the roles and responsibilities for the long-term management of the area. It is envisioned that the day-to-day operations of the memorial would be the responsibility

of the local partners with the NPS contributing modest staffing and operational planning expertise.

Environmental Consequences

An Environmental Analysis (EA) was prepared for this NPS alternatives study under the National Environmental Policy Act. The EA addresses each of the three management alternatives and examines the cultural resources, natural resources, and socioeconomic conditions that would be affected by each alternative. The EA states that all three alternatives would positively affect cultural resources by memorializing the events that occurred on Bainbridge Island. Impacts on natural resources would occur from the construction of the facilities associated with the memorial. Several acres of upland forest and associated wildlife habitat would be affected to construct the memorial facilities. Project designs need to avoid or minimize impacts to a wetland that occur in the nearshore environment along the project area. Project designs must incorporate measures to minimize impacts on certain aquatic species if an in-water or over-water dock is constructed as part of the project. However, NPS participation is limited to analyzing alternatives to manage the site, and the NPS is not proposing specific site development plans. NPS participation in the management of the memorial site does not affect the City of Bainbridge Island's plan to develop the site. This action by the City continues regardless of NPS participation in management.

Socioeconomic conditions would improve slightly from alternative to alternative because of the anticipated increase in visitors to the memorial and other Bainbridge Island businesses. Increased involvement by the National Park Service is expected to broaden the recognition of the memorial to a larger number of potential visitors.

In summary, it appears that the development of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial at the Eagledale Ferry Dock site would result in positive cultural and socioeconomic impacts and would be an asset to the community.

Most Effective and Efficient Alternative

(This section will be completed after the public meetings on the draft plan are held and public comments have been provided to the team.)

Conclusion

(The conclusion will be completed after the public meetings and the public comment period closes and will summarize the public comments.)

An electronic version of this study is available on the internet at

http://parkplanning.nps.gov/pwro

section b

Purpose and Need

Purpose

The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives/ Environmental Assessment* provides an evaluation of alternative concepts that consider preservation of the site and opportunities for developing local partnerships. The study also considers commemoration, public use, and education at the Eagledale Ferry Dock site on Bainbridge Island, Washington. It was from this site on March 30, 1942, that Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island were taken against their will from their homes and sent to internment camps in accordance with Executive Order 9066. The 227 residents of the island were the first of nearly 120,000 Nikkei who were interned or incarcerated in remote camps throughout the western United States during World War II. The purpose of this study is to evaluate various ways in which this event can be properly commemorated and to evaluate the significance, suitability, and feasibility of this site to become part of the National Park System. A range of viable management actions have been developed and evaluated through a public planning process. They will be presented with recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.



Mr. and Mrs. Yosuke Moji are escorted from their home by U.S. Army soldiers to a truck that will transport them to the assembly point at Eagledale Ferry Dock, March 30, 1942.

Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration.

Need

The need for this study is to fulfill the requirements of Public Law 107-363, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Act of 2002. The law states that, "The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park Service the property known as Eagledale Ferry Dock. . . ." The public law uses the term "Special Resource Study" and

for purposes of this study, the terms "Study of Alternatives/Environmental Assessment" are used interchangeably. This study meets the requirements of P.L. 107-363. The final version of the study will be forwarded to the Director of the National Park Service, who will submit the study with a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, who will forward the study to Congress for consideration.

Financial Considerations

It must be understood that formal actions on any of the proposed alternatives are at the discretion of Congress. The Congress can pass legislation that would authorize any of the alternatives, a combination of alternatives, or an entirely new version to address the commemoration. Further, it is important to note that if Congress selects either alternative that involves the National Park Service (NPS), funding to implement the action would be provided through internal review and priority setting with other National Park Service projects, or through special Congressional appropriations.

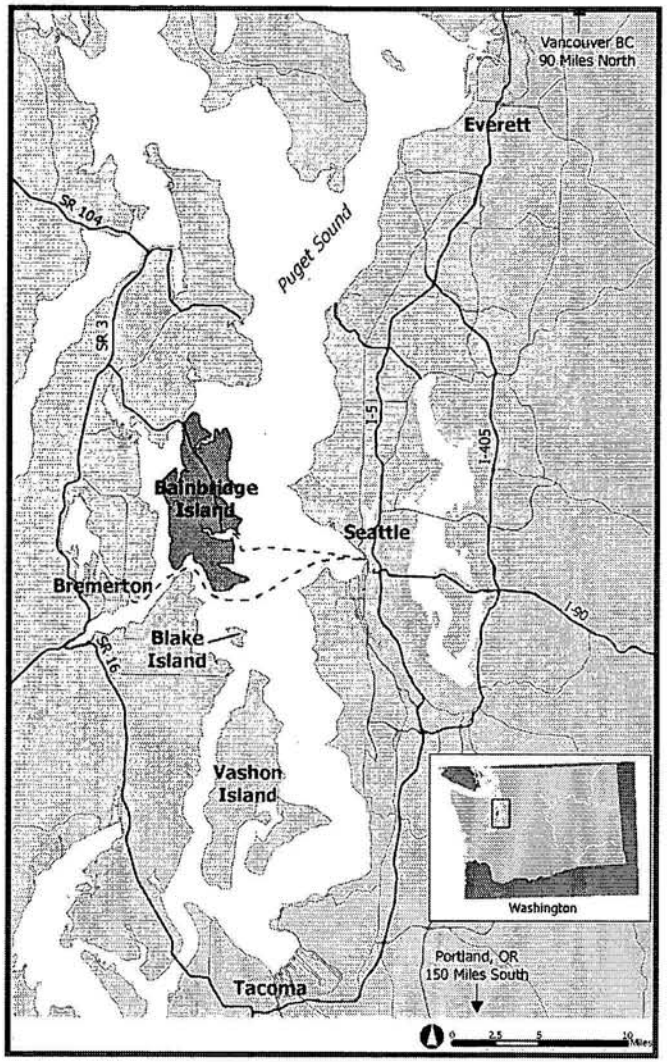


Figure C-1. Location Map.

section c

Study Location and Affected Environment

Physical Location

Bainbridge Island is located in the Puget Sound region, west of the Cascade Mountains and east of the Olympic Mountains of Washington State. The island is eight miles west of downtown Seattle and can be reached by Washington State Ferries that leave every hour during the day. The island is about 10.5 miles long and 3.5 miles wide and is noted for its small-town ambiance, natural beauty, and rich community life. The island can also be reached by road by crossing the Agate Passage Bridge that connects State Route (SR) 305 with State Routes 3 and 16, which lead to Tacoma, Washington, and Interstate 5. The Eagledale Ferry Dock site, the proposed memorial site, is located on the south shore of Eagle Harbor at the intersection of Eagle Harbor Drive and Taylor Avenue. Eagle Harbor is the home to the Washington State Ferry System and is the major port facility for Bainbridge Island.

The study site is the former Wyckoff Company creosote facility property, comprising approximately 50 acres extending from Taylor Avenue east to Bill Point. Of the former Wyckoff Company lands, 11.5 acres on the east side of the study site now comprise a Superfund cleanup site. The entire 50-acre site was included in the study area because of community interest in using the entire site as public open space with recreational access in the future. This study and the proposed management alternatives center on the approximately eight acres of land on the west portion along Taylor Avenue with the primary focus being the memorial site. Within these eight acres is the two-acre site along Taylor Avenue depicted in the historic 1942 photographs of the evacuation of the sland's Japanese American population. For purposes of identification and planning, the 50-acre study site has been organized into zones

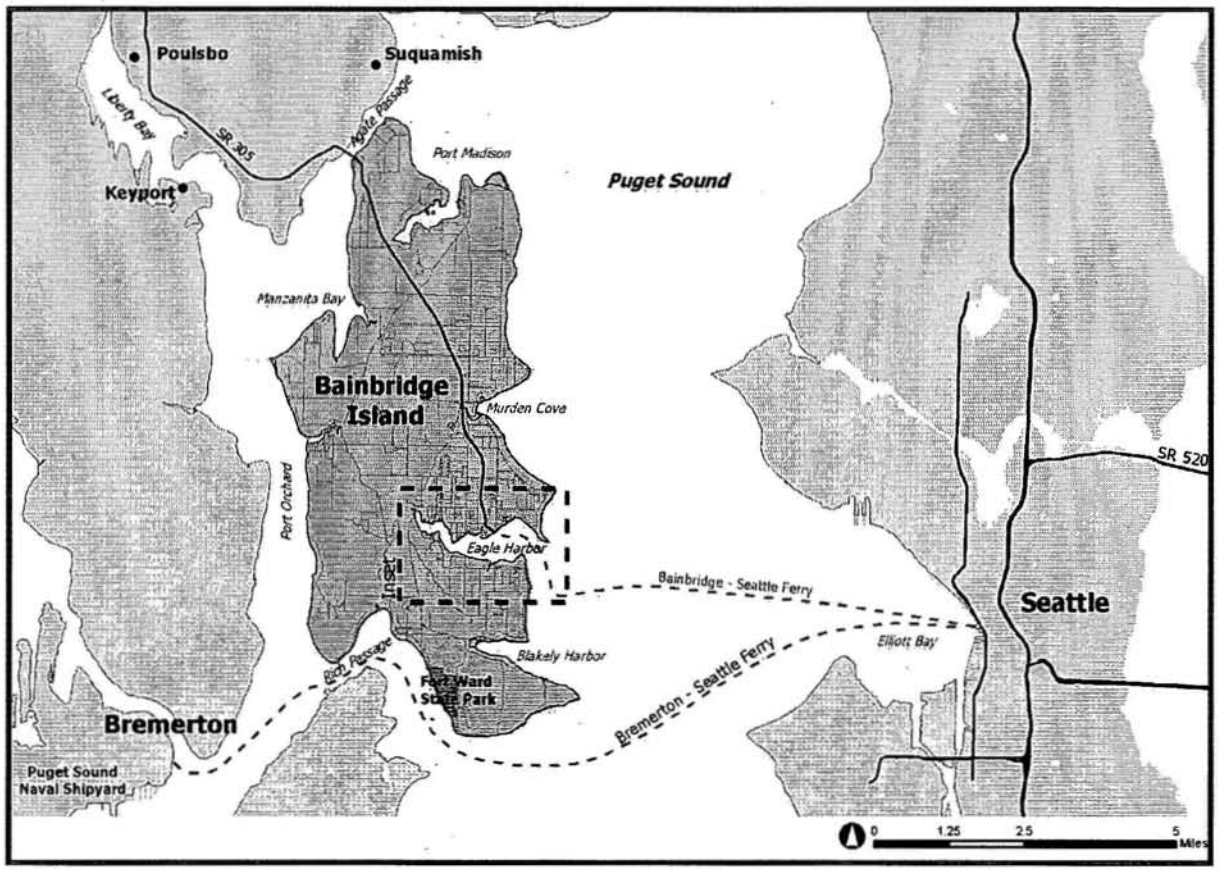


Figure C-2. Bainbridge Island and Puget Sound.

(Figure C-4). This zoning originated in the *Recommended Zoning Report for the Wyckoff Site* prepared by the Wyckoff Zoning Advisory Committee for the City of Bainbridge Island:

South Area
Approximately 7.5 acres of woodland to be left undeveloped to serve as a buffer between the park and existing residential neighborhoods.

North Area
Approximately 42 acres and consists of:

Point
Approximately 11.5 acres to be developed as an active park, retaining views and providing public access to the water (currently the Superfund cleanup site).

Flatlands
Approximately eight acres of waterfront parkland with trail and beach access, protected shoreline habitat. The potential development of active public marine-related uses would provide a public dock, boathouse, and other boating facilities. Consideration will be given to cross-harbor, foot-only ferry access.

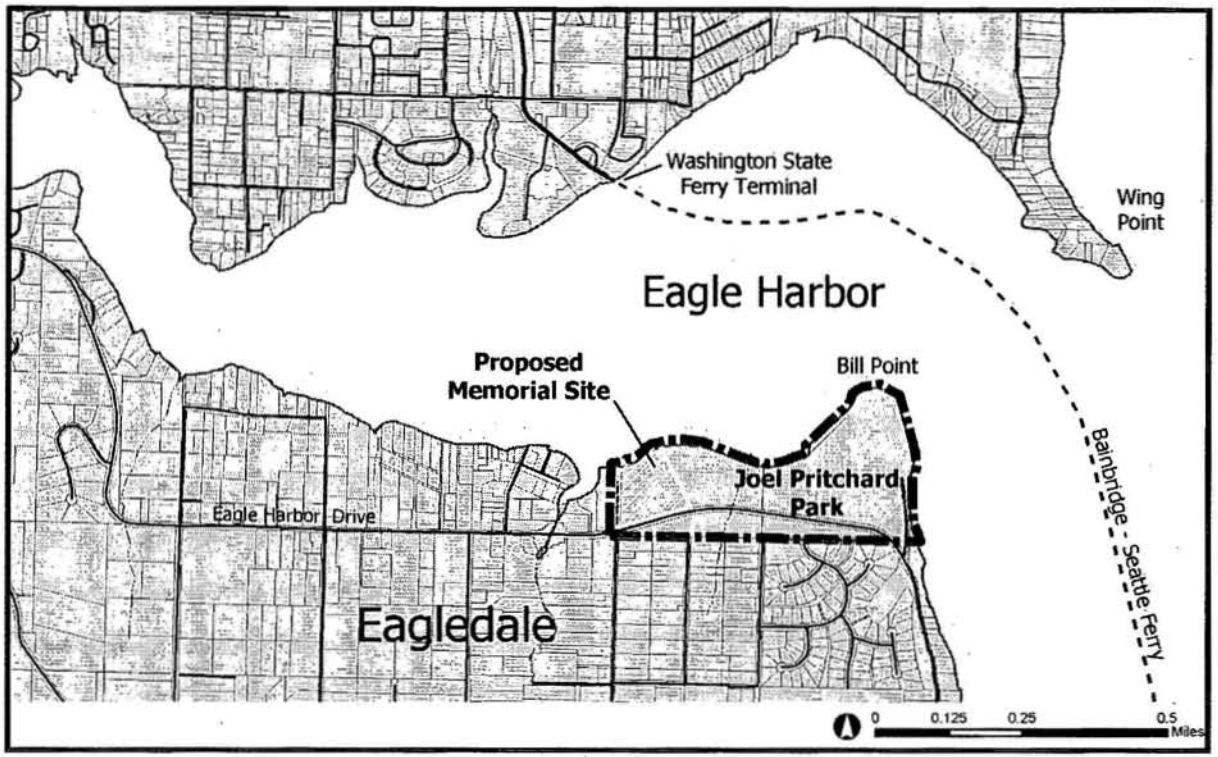


Figure C-3. Eagledale Ferry Dock Study Site.

Uplands

West Uplands—A minimum of two acres adjacent to Taylor Avenue would be devoted to the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in honor of citizens incarcerated during World War II. Vehicular access to the Wyckoff property would be limited or redirected to provide a buffer between the active uses and the memorial.

Ravine—This natural area would primarily serve as a natural wildlife corridor connecting to the habitat beach.

East Uplands—The main vehicular entrance to the park; parking and service uses would be sited here, including buildings serving as interpretive, educational, historical, or cultural centers.

Trail—A trail link through the Uplands would connect to Eagle Harbor, the Uplands, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial, the Point, and the recreational activities along the shoreline.

Eagledale Ferry Dock Site

The Eagledale Ferry Dock was built in September 1937 and dismantled in 1963. Its physical setting has been largely retained since 1942. The dock site is located on the south shore of Eagle Harbor a few hundred yards west of Bill Point. The Eagledale Ferry Dock site slopes from Eagle Harbor Drive along Taylor Avenue to Eagle Harbor where there is a sharp embankment. A line of cedar and other coniferous trees and scattered hardwoods cover the hilly eastern edge of the eight-acre site. The common understory of Puget Sound plant species cover the wooded areas of the site. Vegetation has grown over the historic gravel parking lot for the ferry, but the open character of the site still remains. A large 100-year-old western red cedar tree adjacent to the historic location of the ferry dock has

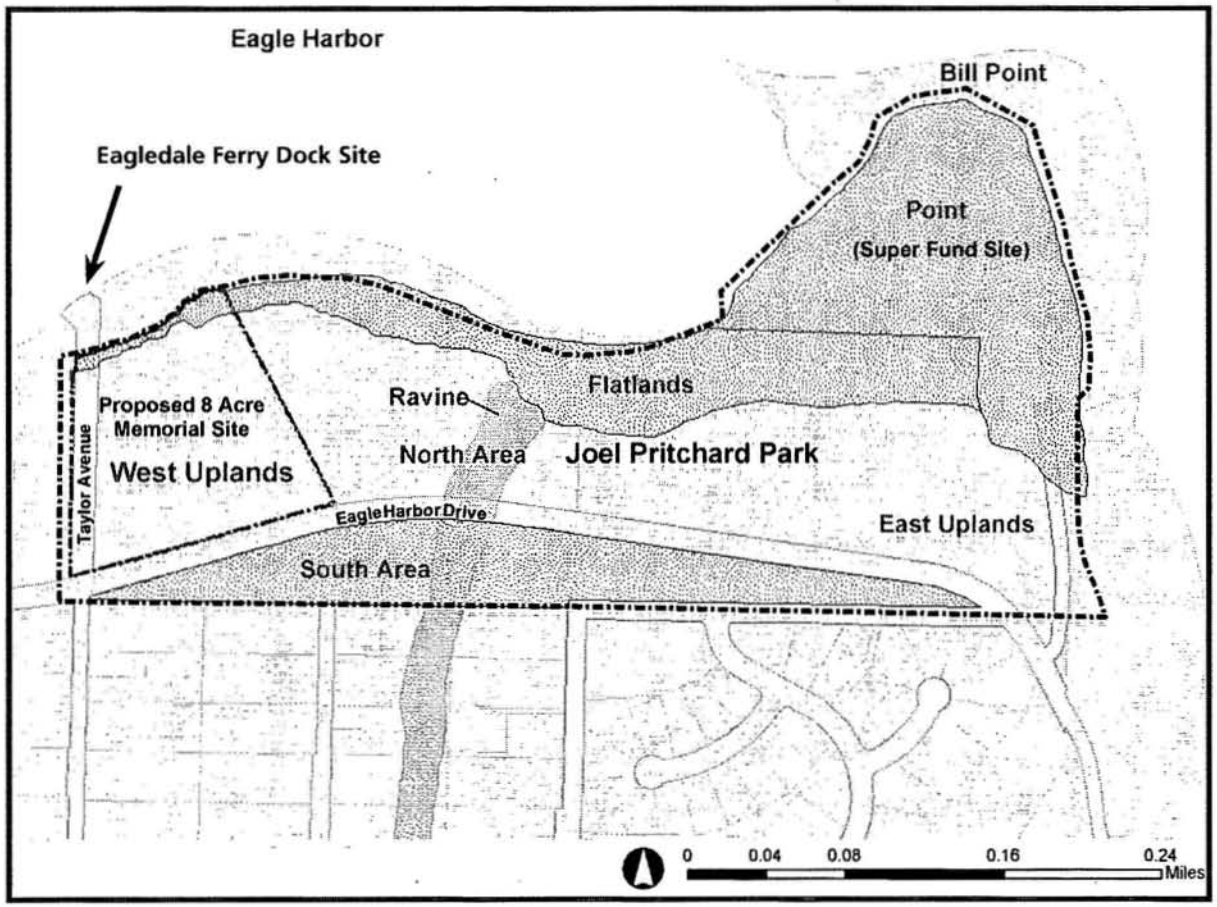
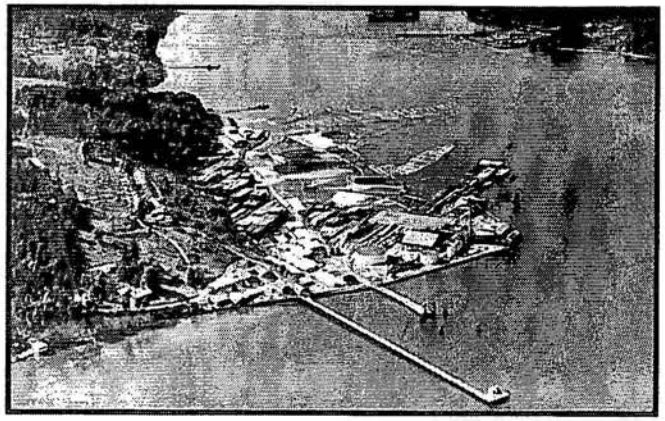


Figure C-4. Detail of Study Site.

been accepted to the National Register of Historic Trees. The tree can be seen in several wartime photographs taken the day of Nikkei departure from their homes on Bainbridge Island. The tree was selected because of its connection to and witness of the human suffering the 227 Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans experienced during World War II.

The major changes to the historic site include the construction of a low, one-story city well house within the original Taylor Avenue road corridor and the removal of the original ferry dock. The City has plans to relocate the well house during Phase I of the memorial development. A private marina abuts the site's western edge. Only a few wood pilings, which can be seen at low tide, delineate the original location and configuration of the ferry dock. The draft National Register of Historic Places nomination summarizes the appearance of the site by saying, ". . . the site (Eagledale Ferry Dock site) itself has seen few changes over time. . . ."



The creosote plant at Bill Point during its heyday provided treated pilings for use around the Pacific Rim from 1905 to 1988. Eagledale Ferry Dock was located immediately beyond the log rafts in the center of the picture. Since the closing of the creosote plant, much of the area has been re-vegetated. The Superfund site is located where the major concentration of buildings is located.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society, PB page #164



Local residents are already using the 1,700-foot reconstructed sandy beach created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Superfund mitigation. This beach will be the marine recreational hub for the proposed Joel Pritchard Park.

Background on the Wyckoff/ Eagle Harbor Superfund Site

The *Recommended Land Use for the Former Wyckoff Creosote Facility* (June 2001) prepared by the City of Bainbridge Island states:

> The Wyckoff site, located at Bill Point on the south shore of Eagle Harbor, was the home to wood treatment operations from the early 1900s until 1988. During the nearly 90 years of operation, the soils at the facility and groundwater beneath the site became severely contaminated with creosote and other wood treatment compounds. In the mid-1980s, a citizen's organization, the Association of Bainbridge Communities (ABC), became active to have the site cleaned up after the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration identified diseased bottom fish in Eagle Harbor. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) listed the site as a Superfund site. After a dozen years of cleanup activity, EPA estimates that at least one million gallons of creosote product remains in the soil and groundwater beneath the Wyckoff site which is now contained.

This containment area of approximately 11.5 acres is located on the northeast corner of the property and is outside of the scope of the proposed management alternatives.

At this time, the only risk to both public health and the health of the environment is from contamination limited to the containment area.

Since 2000, the EPA working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has installed a sheet pile wall around Bill Point to prevent the migration of contamination and has capped the near harbor shore to cover contaminated sediments. This capping has resulted in the creation of a new 1,700-foot-long sandy beach that offers both public recreation opportunities and habitat improvement. In addition, the EPA has begun treating the major area of contamination by injecting steam into the soil to mobilize the contaminants and pump the residue to the surface. It is planned that this pumping process will continue for another decade.

section c

BACKGROUND

Natural History

The face of Bainbridge Island has been shaped by two natural forces—ice and earthquakes—into the form that we now recognize. Some 80,000 years ago, ice sheets from British Columbia advanced into the Puget Sound lowlands reaching its maximum extent 14,500 to 14,000 years ago. Ice from the Puget lobe filled the Puget Sound area to a depth of 3,000 feet in some places. The ice began to retreat between 13,500 and 11,500 years BP (before present) leaving behind scars of ice sheets, deposits of sand and gravel and a thin layer of soil composed of glacial till.

Geologists have also discovered that a series of earthquakes struck the area between 16,000 and a few thousand years ago resulting in fault slip and uplifting of the island. The most dramatic of these forces was a major uplift of the marine shoreline of Bainbridge Island around 1,100 years ago when the land rose between 27 feet (9 meters) on the Seattle fault zone at Eagle Harbor and 15 feet (5 meters) at Blakely Harbor (2.5 km south of Eagle Harbor). Research on Bainbridge Island earthquakes continue as scientists learn more about strands of the Seattle fault.

The tides in Eagle Harbor are similar to those in Seattle and have a daily range of 11.3 feet between high and low tide. The sheltered waters of Eagle Harbor are protected from the winter storms that generally blow from the south and southwest. The marine life in Eagle Harbor is similar to that of all of Puget Sound. According to marine biologists, more than 220 species of fish are found in Puget Sound and the eastern portion of the Strait of Juan De Fuca. A small smelt fishery has been re-established on the recreated sandy beach just to the west of the former creosote plant.

The Puget Sound Marine and Lowland Forest ecosystems had an abundance of plants and wildlife before the settlement and rapid development of the area by Euro-Americans. As homes were constructed and the forest logged and cleared for farming, the ecosystem came under a great deal of stress. The maintenance of habitat areas is becoming a greater concern to the local governments. This area is located on a major flyway for migrating bird life and supports a large number of individual species of birds.

Cultural History

The First People

As the earth recovered from the Ice Age, a succession of plants and animals reoccupied the Puget Sound area. By 9,500 years BP, red cedar, fir, and spruce began regenerating and formed the basis for human occupation by coastal dwelling Native Americans. The Suquamish People settled on the land west of Puget Sound, including Bainbridge Island, in villages and campsites. Bays with sheltered waters became favorite sites and include today's Port Madison, Blakely Harbor, Manzanita Bay, Rolling Bay, and Eagle Harbor. The Suquamish built Old Man House, one of the largest structures (172 feet long by 72 feet wide) in the Northwest at the present town of Suquamish. They used cedar planks and post and beam construction for their winter quarters. Here the Suquamish lived by fishing; gathering shellfish, plants, and berries; and trading with the neighboring tribes, the Duwamish and S'Klallam.



The Suquamish People were the first residents of Bainbridge Island. For more than 5,000 years they fished, gathered shellfish, harvested berries, and plants, and used cedar trees for canoes, mats, clothing, and shelters.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society PB page #15

For generations, the Haida and other nations from the north raided the native people of Puget Sound until the late 19th century. The local Native Americans reciprocated and raided their northern neighbors creating continuous conflict.

In 1855 the Suquamish People were moved by the U.S. government to the newly created, 7,486-acre Port Madison Indian Reservation under the terms of the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty. As with many other Native American people, the

Suquamish struggled for survival until the 1990s. Today the tribal business activities are chartered under the Port Madison Enterprises, and the Tribe owns and operates the popular Suquamish Clearwater Casino and the Suquamish Bingo Hall.

The First Explorers

Royal Navy's Captain George Vancouver, 1792—The first Europeans to visit the area were Captain George Vancouver aboard the HMS *Discovery* and Lt. Peter Puget commanding the HMS *Chatham* who arrived and anchored between Blake and Bainbridge Islands on May 19, 1792. Vancouver moved the *Discovery* to Blakely Harbor to find replacements for broken spars and later explored and named Rich Passage. He then proceeded to Port Orchard and Liberty Bay with the *Discovery*, but never found the narrow passage that made Bainbridge an island. He then set sail to explore further north on May 30, 1792, and the impact of his exploration was recorded by the naming of many natural features, such as Mount Rainier, Restoration Point, Hood's Canal, and Puget Sound.

Lt. Charles Wilkes USN, 1841 The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–1842—Lt. Charles Wilkes, commanding the USS *Vincennes* and a small fleet, safely anchored in Port Madison Bay on the evening of May 9, 1841, after an adventurous voyage from the mouth of the Columbia River. While Wilkes was exploring the area he determined Bainbridge Island was an island, not a peninsula as Vancouver had thought. He named the island for Commodore William Bainbridge USN, a noted hero of War of 1812 and the Barbary Coast campaign. He also named Point Jefferson, Port Madison, Point Monroe, Blakley Rock, and Elliot Bay before sailing north to the San Juan Islands. He returned to Philadelphia in 1842.

Hudson Bay Company Settlement in Puget Sound—In 1824 John Work visited Port Madison Bay while scouting a new site for a Hudson Bay Company trading post. As a result of Work's exploration a new Hudson Bay trading post named Fort Nisqually was located on the Nisqually delta near Olympia. This location was closer to the overland route from the trading posts at Astoria and Fort Vancouver. Over the next two decades, traders and missionaries paddled and sailed past by Bainbridge Island on their way to and from Fort Nisqually and the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Settlement of Bainbridge Island

Early Sawmills on the Island, 1854

Port Madison Mill—The first mill on Puget Sound was constructed in 1847 in Tumwater, followed by Henry Yesler's mill on the tide flats of Seattle. In the spring of 1854, George Meigs, who had purchased Isaac Parker's mill at Apple Tree Cove near present day Kingston, moved the mill to nearby Port Madison on the north end of Bainbridge Island and began operations. The first territorial census in 1857 showed that Port Madison had grown to 58 people, most likely related to Meig's mill. By 1892, Meigs underwent bankruptcy and the mill folded, leaving Port Madison vacant. The land was quickly subdivided and sold for summer residences.

Port Blakely Mill—After experimenting with other mill locations at Alki near

Seattle, Enetai on the Kitsap Peninsula near Manchester and Manette near Port Orchard, ship captain and San Francisco businessman William Renton finally settled on the southeast corner of Bainbridge Island at Blakely Harbor. Here Renton established Port Blakely Mill which eventually would be called "The Largest Mill in the World" and by the turn of the century was processing 500,000 board feet of lumber a day. Historian Andrew Price noted that the Port Blakely Mill shipped one fourth of all the timber shipped from Puget Sound in 1890. As with most mills of the time, fires periodically destroyed the mills, which were immediately rebuilt, and Port Blakely was no exception. After Captain Renton's death in 1891, the mill passed into the hands of a nephew John A. Campbell. In 1903 Campbell and a partner sold their interest in the mill to a group of investors from San Francisco and the Midwest. During the night of April 22, 1907, the mill, again, was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt, but after a brief flurry during World War I, was closed in 1922 and dismantled in 1924.

Stores and Farms, 1861 to the Present

William DeShaw built the first trading post on Bainbridge Island in 1861 near Agate Passage. An adventurer early in his career, DeShaw proved to be a hardworking and innovative businessman. He died in Seattle in 1900.

Other small stores sprang up around the shores of Bainbridge Island to support the increasing numbers of settlers who were not connected by roads. Seabold, on the northwestern tip of Bainbridge Island and near the mill at Port Madison, was the home of another early store, which was built around 1880. Shortly thereafter, another store was established at Manzanita Bay.

With the dawning of the Resort Era at the end of the 19th century, small hotels and subdivisions for summer homes sprang up near the established areas. These developments, in turn, spawned the development of small country schools to support the growing population. Today, most of the farms have disappeared, replaced with homes or grown over with thick stands of trees.

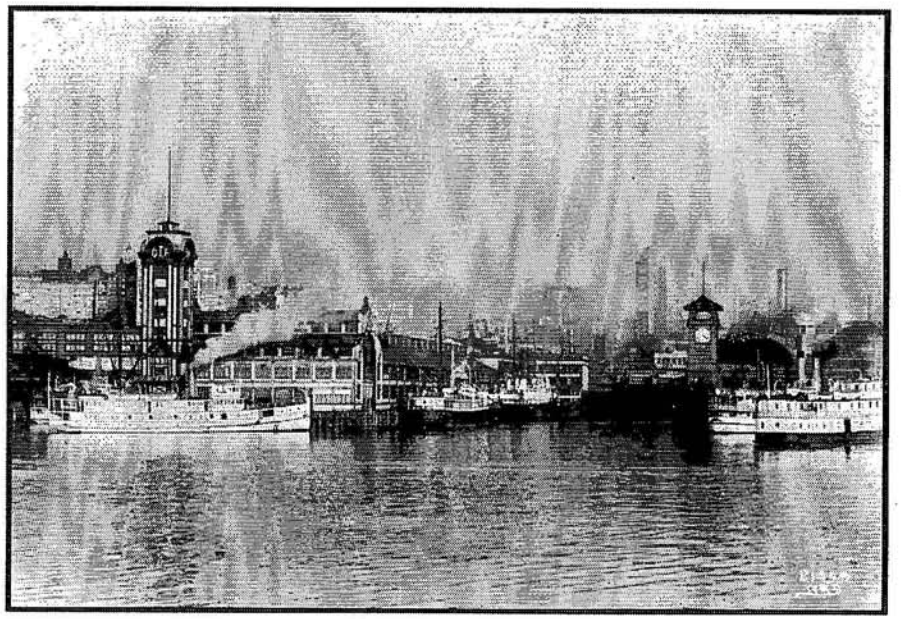
The economic center of Bainbridge Island has always been Winslow, situated on Eagle Harbor. First settled in 1878 the small village gradually grew to include a one-room school, church and by 1890, its own post office. In 1902 the Hall Brothers moved their successful shipyard from Blakely Harbor to Winslow and expanded their operation. The shipyard became a major employer during World War I. Barely surviving the Depression, World War II brought another boom to Winslow as the shipyard turned out many smaller ships. The yard closed in 1959 and was purchased by the State of Washington to service their ferry system. In 1990, the name Winslow was replaced by the City of Bainbridge Island by a vote of the residents.

Mosquito Fleet, Ferries and Transportation

The Native Americans used Puget Sound as their superhighway. Using the wind and the tide, they moved from bay to bay, point to point, beaching their wooden canoes to wait for favorable conditions. Steam power arrived when the small Hudson's Bay paddle wheeler

Beaver arrived in the 1830s to serve Fort Nisqually. She continued service until 1888 when she ran aground near Vancouver, BC. The early American settlers, who built homes along the Sound, constructed community docks that served the hundreds of small steamers that plied the Sound, bringing passengers, supplies, and freight. The steamers, which were the best and fastest means of transportation, were so numerous that they were referred to as the "Mosquito Fleet" as they swarmed around the Sound and Elliott and Commencement Bays. During this period there were 60 landings along the Sound, with 27 of them on Bainbridge Island.

The first scheduled ferry service on the Sound was on the *City of Seattle,* which began service in 1888 and ferried passengers between Seattle and Duwamish Head. With the arrival of the automobile, road construction began in earnest and more ferries were constructed to meet the growing need. The Puget Sound Navigation Company, organized in 1898, became the leader of these privately-owned ferries and carried the flag of the famed Black Ball Line. By 1948 Captain Alexander Peabody, President and General Manager of the Black Ball Line, notified the State of Washington that he was shutting down the ferry system, stranding thousands of passengers. Shut downs continued, causing disruptions in service, and on December 30, 1949, the State announced that it was acquiring the equipment and operations of the Puget Sound Navigation Company for $4.9 million. On June 1, 1951, Washington State Ferries began operation of the ferry system under the aegis of the Washington State Department of Transportation.



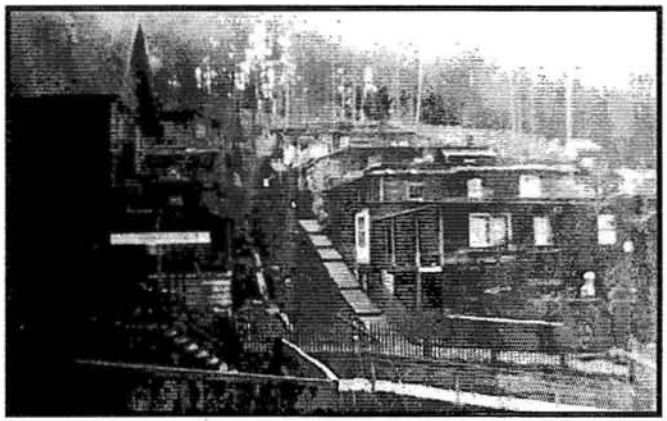
The Grand Trunk Pacific Pier (left) and the Coleman Dock (right) were the hub of Seattle's "Mosquito Fleet." From the 1880s to about 1930, the small steam vessels of the Mosquito Fleet served large and small ports around Puget Sound. After a series of fires and mishaps, both piers were razed in 1964 for the Washington State Ferries Terminal.

Photo courtesy Museum of History and Industry, #6011-27

In 1940 the State authorized the construction of a bridge across Agate Passage to connect Bainbridge Island with the Kitsap Peninsula, but because of World War II the actual construction was delayed until 1948 and not completed until October 1950. Now the island had two means of access, by ferry from Seattle and by road (SR 305) from Poulsbo, Bremerton, and Tacoma.

Asian Settlement—Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese beginning in 1857

Emphasizing the inclusive nature of the immigrants, author Jack Swanson noted in his book *Picture Bainbridge, A Pictorial*



Port Blakely Mill set aside land for Japanese immigrants who worked in the mill. Nagaya, seen here, was the first of two small Japanese communities on Bainbridge Island and included a two-story hotel.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society PB page #190

History of Bainbridge Island, published by the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, "We are a melting pot. Swedes. Chinese. Norwegians. Croatians. Japanese. Filipinos. Native Americans. Finns, Irish, Scots, Brits, Germans, French, Spaniards, Portuguese." The first immigrants tended to settle in groups, the Norwegians on the island's north end, the Chinese at the mill at Port Madison, and the Japanese at the Port Blakely Mill.

Port Blakely Mill and Nihonmachis, *1883–1925*

By 1883 as many as 20 Japanese immigrants were working at the Port Blakely Mill and living in a small village constructed on company land set aside for their use. The tiny settlement was called "Japan-town" by the white settlers and *Nagaya* by the Japanese workers. The first village was shortly followed by another called *Yama*. These *Nihonmachis* or "Japan-towns" furnished the residents with lodging, services, and recreational opportunities similar to what they had in Japan. Andrew Price, writing in his history Port Blakely described the structures of the *Nihonmachis* as: "simple, small, usually unpainted and weathered looking, and almost on top of each other." The early bachelor residents soon were replaced with families which in turn gave a greater sense of community to the *Nihonmachis* that reached a population of more than 200 in the early 1900s. The Port Blakely Mill closed in 1922 and what was left of Nagaya and Yama burned in 1925.

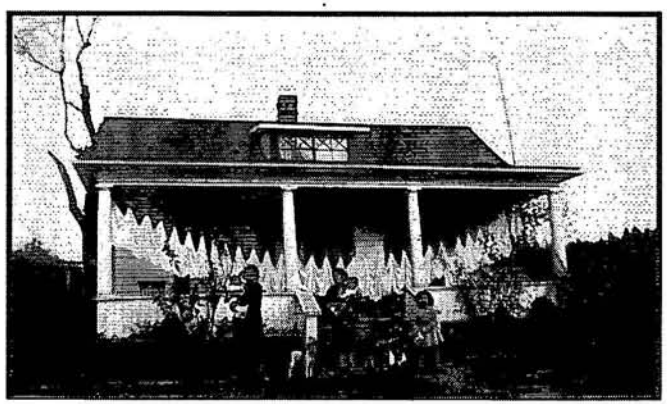
Life on the Farm: Strawberries, Greenhouses and Commerce

The first-generation Japanese used the term, Issei, to describe themselves. Their American-born children, the second generation, were called Nisei. Beginning in 1908 Shinichi Moritani became the first Issei to raise strawberries on Bainbridge Island. The soil and weather were ideal for strawberry farming and the low cost of the plants meant the capital needed to start was minimal. The labor intensive raising of strawberries meant that entire families were engaged in clearing the land, planting, weeding, cutting, and harvesting of the berry crop. By 1941 Japanese American farmers on Bainbridge Island planted more than 500 acres of strawberries and controlled 80 percent of the agricultural industry. Washington's Alien Land Act of 1921 prevented the Issei from owning land,



Strawberries were introduced to the island in 1908 and by the mid-1920s were world famous. Otohiko Koura (right) and his family were successful farmers. During the strawberry season more than 200 local residents were employed in the local cannery.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society PB page #129



Once the *Nihonmachis* were destroyed in 1925, many Japanese Americans became farmers, quickly adapting to community life and starting families. As the families grew, washing and drying diapers was a daily chore.

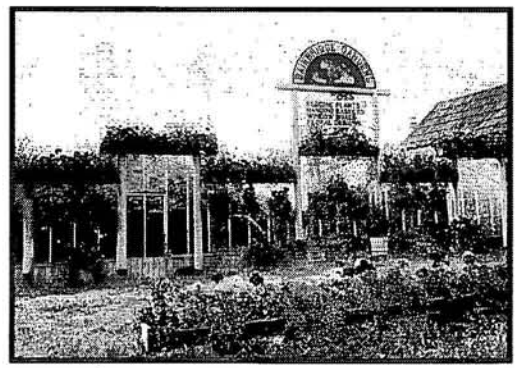
Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

and many families acquired title to the land through their Nisei children. Bainbridge Island strawberries became famous nationally and were judged to be the "best in the country." During World War II, with the Japanese American families interned, the strawberry industry collapsed, but revived during the 1950s. Shortly thereafter many of the farms were replaced with housing developments.

Beginning in 1909 the Okomoto family constructed the island's first greenhouse. Soon other families built their greenhouses in which they grew vegetables and flowers. The most famous of the greenhouses was Bainbridge Gardens located on the west side of the Island. As the Japanese American families became more financially secure, they expanded into more commercial ventures. They formed their own growers' association and cannery and sold their produce through a network of Japanese American grocers. The Nakata family opened Eagle Harbor Market, and other families opened gas stations and grocery stores. In a joint venture with the Loverich family, the Nakatas opened the landmark Town and Country Supermarket on Winslow Way in 1957. The Haruis reopened Bainbridge Gardens at Island Center in 1989, continuing a family tradition.

Society and Culture: School, Church and Recreation

To quote from Connie Walker's "Multiple Property Nomination" (2001) for the National Park Service, "The island's Nikkei community had been transformed in the period between



In 1910, shortly after emigrating from Japan, brothers Zenhichi Harui and Zenmatsu Seko established a produce stand and nursery and developed sunken gardens near Fletcher Bay. In 1989 Harui's son Junkoh began restoration of the family's 20-acre Bainbridge Gardens, which had fallen into ruins during World War II. "In its heyday, before World War II, Bainbridge Gardens was a destination for local island residents and tourists." —National Register nomination.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

1925 and 1942. What was once a centralized *Nihonmachi* in Port Blakely had evolved into a geographically scattered community, unified by cultural traditions and common labor practices, and intermingled with their Caucasian neighbors." While retaining cultural traditions, the Japanese American community sent their children to public schools where they developed close ties with their fellow Caucasian students. Many Nisei converted from the Buddhist faith to the Christian faith and participated in integrated sports and recreation programs. Walker observes, "Truly, the island was a remarkably tolerant and understanding place . . . (where the) Bainbridge Island Nikkei were insulated from (racial prejudice)."



The Nakata family opened Eagle Harbor Market in 1939, quickly turning it into "one of the island's finest groceries," according to the *Bainbridge Review*. John Nakata, seen here, expanded the business to include produce and dry goods.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



By February 1942 the *Bainbridge Review* noted, "... 84 Nisei students in the Bainbridge Island public schools—who counted among their number 13 seniors just shy of graduation, 7 students who had helped produce the high school's winter play, 12 members of the honor roll, half the members of the baseball team, and the captain of the basketball team—found themselves leaving classmates, teammates, and more than a few life-long friends." A year later, there were no Japanese American students in the Bainbridge Island school system.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



Taken during the late 1920s or early 1930s, two young girls pose in their traditional kimonos at the annual Japanese American picnic. Issei parents worked hard to provide their Nisei children with an understanding and appreciation of their Japanese heritage.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society PB page #191

World War II

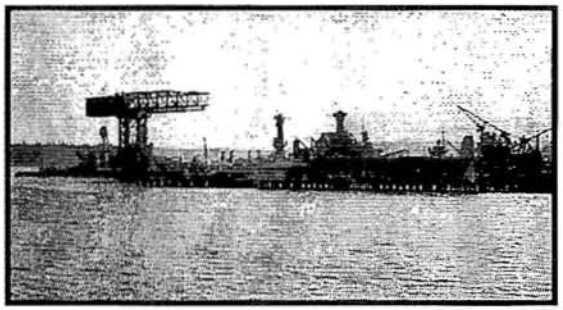
President Franklin Roosevelt, acknowledging the coming conflict, began to put the nation on a war footing in 1940 with the mobilization of the National Guard, the development of Lend Lease programs, and active antisubmarine efforts in the North Atlantic. The formal relationship between the governments of the United States and Imperial Japan had begun to deteriorate with the Japanese invasion of China, culminating in a complete rupture with the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The day following Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan, followed by Germany's declaration of war against the United States on December 11, 1941.

Japanese submarines were active off the west coast of North American during the first three months of the war. Nine U.S. ships were sunk, 12 were attacked, and a coastal oil refinery in California was shelled. Ships damaged at Pearl Harbor returning to the United States for repair reported a Japanese battle fleet heading for the West Coast. On New Year's Eve, three sites in the Hawaiian Islands where shelled by submarines. In June 1942 Oregon and Vancouver Island were shelled. During the first year of the war, 147 sightings of Japanese submarines were reported from the mouth of the Columbia River to southeastern Alaska.

In January through March 1942, Japanese forces occupied the East Indies and annihilated the combined fleets of the Dutch, British, Australians, and Americans in a series of engagements in and around the Java Sea. Guam, an American outpost in the Mariana Islands, was captured on December 10, and Imperial Marines occupied Wake Island on December 20. With American resources stretched thin, the Royal Canadian Air Force flew anti-submarine patrols from the mouth of the Columbia River to southeastern Alaska during 1942. All of these actions contributed to the general war hysteria, racism, and fear that was rampant along the west coast of the United States during the early months of the war.

Military Importance of Bainbridge Island

Fort Ward on the southeastern corner of Bainbridge Island had a strategic military role in guarding Puget Sound and the



Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was designated a navy yard in 1901 and for more than 100 years has provided service to the Fleet. The hammerhead crane (dominating the skyline) was completed in 1933 and provided the heavy lift capability needed to construct and repair larger ships. During World War II, the shipyard's major effort was directed toward repairing war-damaged ships.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society



The Fort Ward radio intercept facility (center of photograph), designated Station S, intercepted the Japanese diplomatic message instructing the Japanese ambassador to terminate peace negotiations with the United States government on December 7, 1941.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society, Louis Nadeau Collection



U.S. Navy radio operators at Station S monitored Japanese diplomatic and naval radio traffic from mid-1941 to the end of World War II and Soviet traffic during the early years of the Cold War until the mid-1950s. The top secret facilities masqueraded as a radio school to conceal its real purpose.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society, Louis Nadeau Collection

approaches to Bremerton Naval Shipyard going back to 1890. Built as part of the Endicott System of coastal defense forts, Fort Ward complemented the other forts constructed at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet further to the north. By 1903 the fort bristled with three 8-inch guns, two 5-inch guns and seven 3-inch guns with a minefield in Rich Passage. Many of the guns were removed in the 1920s, and the fort was decommissioned in 1928. In early 1941 the U.S. Navy constructed a radio intercept station at Fort Ward identified as Station S. Station S was the radio station that intercepted the December 7 message ordering the Japanese ambassador to break off peace talks with the United States. The Navy expanded the acreage of the fort for security reasons by acquiring three adjacent farms in the spring of 1941. This action made the three farmers the first Bainbridge Islanders to be removed from their homes for security reasons. Communications antennas were constructed at Fort Ward and two transmission towers at Battle Point, five miles north of the Fort. All during World War II and into the early Cold War, Station S monitored Japanese and Soviet electronic communications.

During the days following the attack on Pearl Harbor, submarine nets were placed in Rich Passage at Fort Ward, stretching from Middle Point to Manchester and across Agate Passage, to protect the Naval Shipyard in Bremerton. Barrage balloons and anti-aircraft guns dotted the island, protecting the shipyard in Winslow. The Winslow yard expanded from 100 workers in 1940 to 2,300 workers in 1943. The yard turned out 17 steel minesweepers, 12 harbor tugs and other small vessels, as well as repairing ships during the war years. In combination with other facilities in



On March 24, 1942, soldiers posted notices and instructions for the forced evacuation of Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island under Exclusion Order-1.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

Puget Sound, a degaussing station was established in Rich Passage near Point White to demagnetize ships and protect them from magnetic mines.

Arrests and Relocation: Preparation for Internment

Because of the military importance of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans became the first Nikkei community to be forcibly removed from their homes after Executive Order 9066 and relocated to remote inland areas far from the Pacific Coast. Prior to E.O. 9066, the FBI conducted a series of raids on homes of the Japanese Americans of Bainbridge Island on February 4, 1942, looking for suspicious materials for sabotage such as guns, radios and dynamite. As a result, 15 Issei men were arrested for possessing these types of materials and sent to a military prison at Fort Missoula, Montana.

In part, because of this concern over the security of military areas on the West Coast, the War Department drafted a proposal that became Executive Order 9066 directing the Secretary of War to "prescribe military areas . . . which any or all persons may be excluded." In response to E.O. 9066, the War Department ordered the removal of all Japanese Americans from the western portions of Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and all of California and Alaska. President Franklin Roosevelt signed E.O. 9066 on February 19, 1942, and by March 24 the military had posted evacuation notices around Bainbridge Island. The notices stated that the forced evacuation would take place on March 30. The notice also stated evacuees could bring two suitcases with them and would have to sell, lease, rent, or store their other belongings and property. Thus, the Bainbridge Island Nikkei became the first to be removed under E.O. 9066.

With only six day's notice, government offices were setup in Winslow to begin processing the island's Nikkei for relocation. The 45 Nikkei families did not resist the authorities and hastily arranged with friends and neighbors for the disposition and safe guarding of their property. Kay Nakao recalled, ". . . all the Japanese records, books, artifacts, anything we have, just all

burnt. And then, out on the farm we had an outhouse, so we were dumping a lot of things in the outhouse." Some of the families were able to store their personal belongings at the Japanese American Community Hall in Winslow, but had no assurance that anything would be there when they returned. A few days before the forced evacuation, the government relented and told the families they could ship some of their possessions to Manzanar. Unfortunately, many of their possessions and property had either been already destroyed or sold at a tremendous personal and financial loss, making the removal that much harder on the families.

Departing from Eagledale Ferry Dock

Early in the overcast morning of March 30, olive drab Army trucks with armed soldiers began rounding up the Nikkei from their homes on the island and taking them to the landing at Eagledale Ferry Dock to meet the 11:00 a.m. Black Ball Ferry *Kehloken*. At the same time, a crowd of islanders gathered in the parking area and knoll adjacent to the ferry dock to say tearful farewells to their Japanese American friends, neighbors, and classmates. Earl Hanson, a classmate of Jerry Nakata recalled, "I went to the Eagledale Ferry Dock to say 'Goodbye' to my friend Jerry and it was heartbreaking." After the *Kehloken* was secured to the dock, a procession of 227 Japanese American men, women and children passed through a cordon of soldiers with bayonets on their rifles to the waiting ferry and into history. At 11:20 a.m., the ferry pulled away from Eagledale Ferry Dock taking the Nikkei to Seattle where they would board a train that would take them on a three-day journey to Manzanar, located in the remote Owens Valley of eastern California. Later internees from Washington were sent to an assembly center at the fairgrounds of Puyallup, Washington.



Japanese American residents had six days to pack and store their personal property before the evacuation took place. Neighbors helped the Nikkei families pack.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



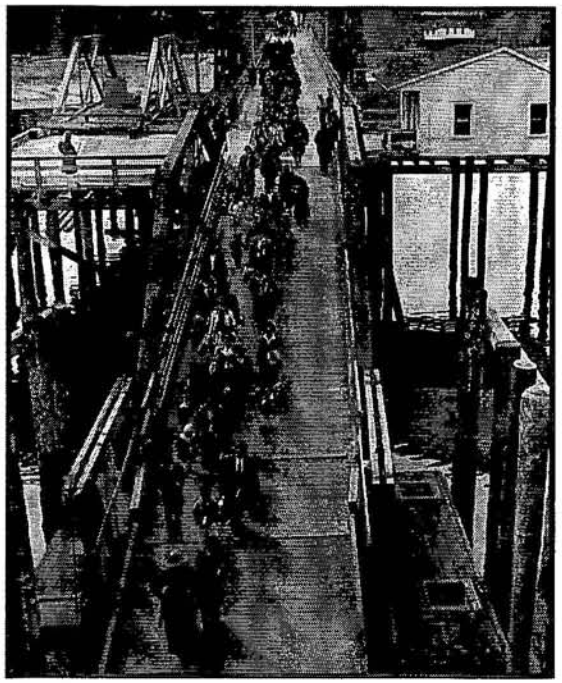
Ritsuko and Yoshiko Terayama, here with Betty Ericksen, were two of the many island Nikkei who had friends bid them farewell at the ferry landing.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



A squad of armed soldiers at the Winslow Ferry Dock await the arrival of the Black Ball Ferry *Kehloken*, seen behind the soldier standing in the center of the photograph. The *Kehloken* then went to Eagledale to pick up the island's Nikkei.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



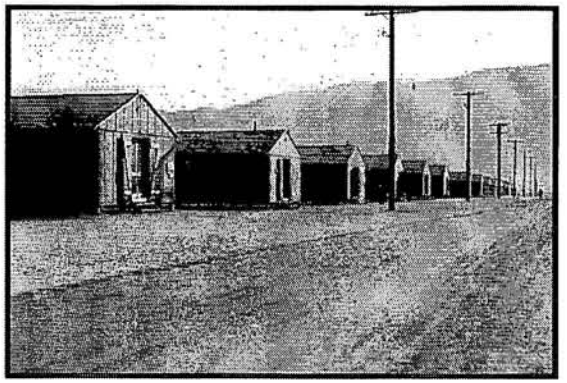
Shortly after 11 a.m., a solemn procession of fathers, mothers, toddlers, babes in arms, children, teenagers, and grandparents began their slow trek onto the *Kehloken* that would take them to Seattle.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



As many Japanese American residents of Seattle watched, 227 Bainbridge Island Nikkei board the train that would take them to Manzanar Relocation Center in California's Owens Valley.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration



Ten hastily built relocation centers were constructed in the western United States to eventually accommodate 120,000 Japanese Americans. The Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans spent 10 months at Manzanar, pictured here, before being transferred to Minidoka in southern Idaho.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

The Camps

The U.S. government constructed 10 relocation centers in the western United States that later fell under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. The camps were identified as: Rohwer and Jerome, Arkansas; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Topaz, Utah; Gila River and Poston, Arizona; Manzanar and Tule Lake, California; and Minidoka, Idaho. The plans for each center were similar with tar-papered, one-story, Army-style barracks, schools, mess halls, a hospital, power plant, and other outbuildings. In addition to the 10 war relocation centers, the Department of Justice ran 27 camps and the U.S. Army held Nikkei in 14 Army facilities. Most of the relocation centers closed in fall of 1945 with Granada closing on January 26, 1946, and Tule Lake in March 1946.

Many of the Bainbridge Island internees were transferred to the new Minidoka Camp from the Manzanar on February 24, 1943, to be with other Nikkei from the Northwest. Eventually, Minidoka encompassed more than 33,000 acres and 600 buildings with



Island residents Florence and Arthur Koura (Twin Falls, Idaho, 1943) prior to Art's assignment overseas as a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He received a Purple Heart after being severely wounded in October 1944 during a battle to rescue the "Lost Battalion" of the Texas 36th Infantry Division. Seven other Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans were wounded during the war. A total of 62 Bainbridge Island Japanese American citizens served in the U.S. military.

Photo courtesy Frank Kitamoto

a peak population of 9,400 internees. The internees attempted to make the facilities and the landscape more livable by building furniture, recreational fields, planting trees, and constructing elaborate gardens.

As the Japanese American internees struggled to retain some semblance of community cohesiveness, their lives continued. They welcomed babies, buried their loved ones, and performed hard work. They made difficult choices: Should a young male join the Army, wait to be drafted, or resist? Should and could graduating students go off to college? Fathers and mothers worried about family responsibilities and traditions being lost in a new and strange environment. Should they stay together as a community from Bainbridge Island to support one another? As in every community, there were differences in perception, attitudes, wages, work hours, and coping strategies for dealing with the indignity of being incarcerated because of one's ethnicity. In some cases, indefinite leave was given for the internees to attend college or join family members who lived outside of the military exclusion zone.

Guard-towers, barbed wire fences and machine guns around the perimeter of the camps reminded the internees that the government controlled their lives and that discipline would be maintained. Contrary to some misperceptions, the evacuees could not be considered to be coddled by the government for they had lost their freedom and the basic constitutional rights guaranteed to all citizens.

Constitutional issues of the relocation were raised as early as June 1943 when the Supreme Court was asked to review the right to enforce a curfew on a specific group of people on the grounds of military necessity. In December 1944, the Court ruled that the government had a right to exclude people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast but that the War Relocation Authority exceeded its authority to confine loyal Japanese Americans. At the same time, the War Department lifted the exclusion order and the WRA announced that the camps would be closed in one year.

Local Support of the Internees

No discussion of the relocation of the Bainbridge Island Nikkei would be

complete without acknowledging the contribution of the two intrepid co-publishers of the *Bainbridge Review*, Walt and Milly Woodward, and the support of the local community. Connie Walker said it best in her evaluation of "Multiple Property Sites" on Bainbridge Island when she wrote:

> Throughout the period of internment, they (the Woodwards) were outspoken in their support of their Nikkei neighbors, many of whom were U.S. citizens, who had been forcefully removed in March 1942. While the Woodwards maintained a strong anti-internment message on the island, they retained a relationship with Manzanar and Minidoka internees, who became the newspaper's "field correspondents." For three years, Bainbridge Island native Paul Ohtaki, who was the *Bainbridge Review*'s correspondent, diligently sent in reports to the Woodwards that included news of engagements, marriages, births, deaths, and other events in the internment camps. Ohtaki's reports—and those of his successors Sadayoshi Omoto, Tony Koura, and Sachiko (Koura) Nakata—contributed to the Woodwards' attempt to retain the ties between Bainbridge Island's Nikkei and Caucasian communities.

In a letter to Ohtaki, Woodward explained his reasoning for the continued reports from camp:

> When this mess is all over, your people are going to want to come home. You'll be welcomed with open arms by the vast majority of us, but those who don't or won't understand will not feel that way. They may actually try to stir up trouble. But they'll have a hell of a hard time of it if in the meantime you've been creating the impression every week that the Japanese are just down there for a short while—and that by being in the *Review* every week—they still consider the island as their home.

Informal communication continued between island residents and those incarcerated at the Minidoka War Relocation Center, sharing the latest news between them.



Upon their return to the West Coast, many internees faced continued racial prejudice. However, the Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island were welcomed by a large majority of the island's residents.
Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

The Return to the Island

By late 1944 it was clear that the war in the Pacific was coming to a victorious conclusion for the United States, and the Bainbridge Nikkei would be returning. In early November 1944 a local resident formed the "Committee Against Japanese" aimed squarely at the island's returning Nikkei. Again the Woodwards rose to the challenge and through the

Long-Awaited Apologies from the U.S. Government

President Ronald Reagan, a veteran of World War II, made the following remarks at the signing of the bill providing restitution for the wartime internment of Japanese American civilians on August 10, 1988:

> Yes, the Nation was then at war, struggling for its survival, and it's not for us today to pass judgment upon those who may have made mistakes while engaged in that great struggle. Yet we must recognize that the internment of Japanese Americans was just that; a mistake. For throughout the war, Japanese Americans in the tens of thousands remained utterly loyal to the United States. Indeed, scores of Japanese Americans volunteered for our Armed Forces, many stepping forward in the internment camps themselves. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Japanese Americans, served with immense distinction to defend this nation, their nation. Yet back home, the soldiers' families were being denied the very freedom for which so many of the soldiers themselves were laying down their lives.
>
> The legislation that I am about to sign provides for a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 surviving Japanese Americans of the 120,000 who were relocated or detained. Yet no payment can make up for those lost years. So, what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor. For here we admit a wrong; here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law.

The President then reminisced about a presentation in December 1945 where General Joseph Stilwell awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Mary Masuda on behalf of her brother Kasuo Masuda. At the presentation, a number of show business personalities were in attendance, including one young actor who said:

> Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world; the only country not founded on race but on a way, on an ideal. Not in spite of but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. This is the American way. The name of that young actor—I hope I pronounce this right—was Ronald Reagan. And, yes, the ideal of liberty and justice for all—that is still the American way.



Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration, Ronald W. Reagan Library and Museum

President George W. Bush wrote from the White House on February 20, 2001, on the occasion of recognizing the two Medal of Honor awardees William Nakamura and James Okubo, residents of Washington state, ". . . By remembering Mr. Nakamura and Mr. Okubo and their service in World War II, you help teach young people and remind the United States government of the importance of never again questioning the loyalty or patriotism of any American based on their race, religion or national origin."

editorial page spoke against the anti-Japanese sentiments. Local citizens wrote to the paper and expressed their outrage over the "incipient fascist prejudice" of the anti-Japanese group. These efforts of a large majority of the Bainbridge Island residents resulted in more than half of the Nikkei islanders returning to their homes and reclaiming their lives. Life on the island had changed during the war years, and some families did not want to return and endure humiliating experiences of racial prejudice again. Those who did not return to Bainbridge Island relocated to the East Coast and Midwest where there was less discrimination and more employment opportunities.

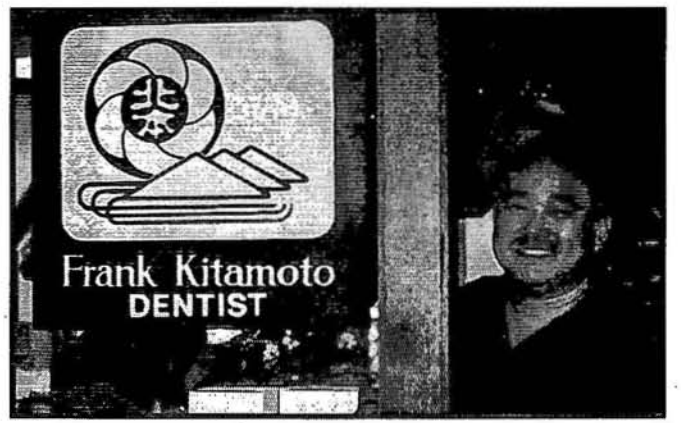
In mid-April 1945, the Saichi Takemoto family became the first to return to the Island to find personal property missing, broken windows in their home, and weed-filled strawberry fields. Other families returned to the island and attempted to pick up their broken lives with a spirit the non-Nikkei community admired.

The Aftermath

Nearly 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were interned and incarcerated in the relocation centers during World War II, and it was from these camps that loyal U.S. citizens joined or were drafted to serve in the U.S. Army. Sixty-two men and two women from Bainbridge Island served in the armed forces during World War II. The segregated 100th Battlion/ 442nd Regimental Combat Team was the most-decorated unit for its size and length of service in the history of the U.S. Army. More than 6,000 Japanese Americans served in the Army's Military Intelligence Service prompting Major General Charles Willoughby, General McArthur's Chief of Intelligence, to write, "The Nisei shortened the Pacific War by two years and saved possibly a million American lives."

By January 1947 President Harry Truman ended segregation in the U.S. military. In 1952 the McCarran-Walter Act allowed Asian immigrants, including Issei, to become naturalized U.S. citizens. California repealed the California Alien Land Law in 1956 that had prevented immigrant Japanese from owning or leasing land. Washington's alien land laws were repealed in 1958. President Gerald Ford officially terminated Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1976. In 1980 Congress established the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians that reported in 1982:

> "Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity. The broad historical causes for the mass internment of Japanese American civilians were racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."



Dr. Frank Kitamoto, the two-and-a-half-year-old boy seen in the photo behind the Vision Statement in the front of this study, opened his dental office on the island in 1966 after graduating from the University of Washington.

Photo courtesy Frank Kitamoto

On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided an official Presidential apology and a redress payment of $20,000 to each person of Japanese ancestry who had been incarcerated in the camps. The Act also created the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund to help teach the public and especially children about civil liberties and the experiences of the Nikkei during World War II.

Professors Staphen Fugita and Marilyn Fernandez, co-authors of *Altered Lives, Enduring Community,* noted the redress had a cathartic healing effect and reduced the stigma the Japanese Americans felt over their ancestry.

In October 1990 President George H. W. Bush sent redress payments along with signed letters of apology to the survivors. A National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism was dedicated in Washington, DC, on November 9, 2000. The same day the United States Courthouse in Seattle, Washington, was named for the Medal of Honor recipient PFC William Kenzo Nakamura, a Nisei from Seattle.

As the Nikkei from Bainbridge Island returned and tried to restore their lives, they picked up where they had left off in business and agriculture, raised their families and sent their children to college. But burning in their collective conscience, was the Japanese phrase *Nidoto Nai Yoni* that translates in English to "Let It Not Happen Again," and they vowed to honor and recognize those islanders who spent part of their lives in the internment camps because of their heritage.

Memorialization

Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community

By 1952 the Bainbridge Island Nikkei recognized the importance of their place in history and the need to educate the general public. They formed the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community (BIJAC). The goals of the organization are (1) to contribute to knowledge of the Japanese American culture and history; (2) to facilitate the cultural well-being of the Japanese American community, and to foster understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity and promote increased cooperation among people.

These goals are achieved by collecting, preserving and making available for public display and use Japanese American artifacts, historical photographs, oral histories, documents, and educational materials; by conducting a continuing program of oral history interviews and documentary research; facilitating cultural events and activities that promote increased knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of Japanese American history and culture, cultural diversity; and foster greater understanding among peoples; and initiating long-term programs for cultural enrichment and education including a pictorial exhibit and catalog.



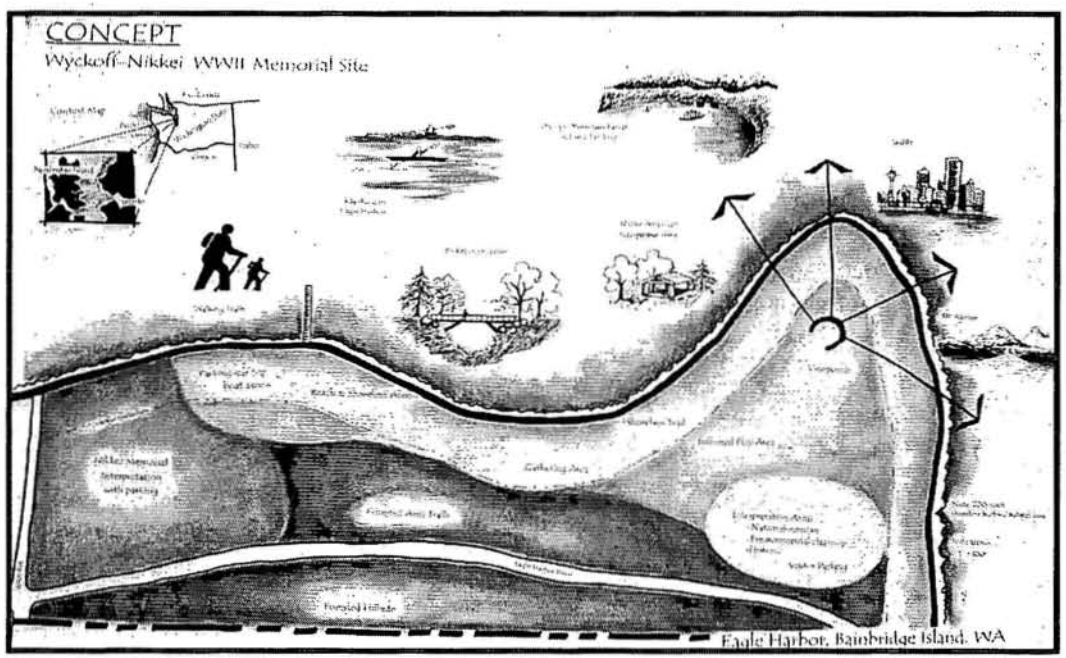
From left to right: Yae Yoshinara, Nobuko Omoto, Kay Nakao, and Rimi Sakai at the ground breaking ceremony for the Sonoji Sakai Intermediate School in 1998. Mr. Sakai, a first-generation Japanese American, sold land to the school at a nominal cost because of his respect for the value of an education.

Photo courtesy Frank Kitamoto

The BIJAC has, since 1975, developed educational materials, sponsored cultural activities and collected histories and documentation of the island's Nikkei. In 1983 BIJAC started their oral history project and two years later developed a traveling exhibit *Kodomo No Tame Ni*—"For the Sake of the Children" which toured the Washington State during its centennial celebration, as well as Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Japan. A video production entitled "Visible Target" documented the evacuation and incarceration and was shown on the Public Broadcasting System in 1985. In 2002 BIJAC, together with other organizations, including the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, produced a film called "After the Silence" using local high school students. "After the Silence" ties the internment of the Nikkei directly into today's fight against terrorism and the treatment of Muslim Americans.

As a result of the efforts of BIJAC and other islanders, the newly constructed intermediate school was named after Sonoji Sakai, an Issei who came to America in 1915 and began farming on Bainbridge Island in 1918. Through hard work and struggles, he was able to purchase land along Madison Avenue where the Bainbridge Island School District offices are now located. He and his family were incarcerated during World War II and returned to their island home. Aware of the value of an education, Mr. Sakai made land available to the school district at a nominal cost, and the grateful district named the new intermediate school after him in 1998.

In 2000 BIJAC, working with the North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the National Park Service, began their efforts to develop a memorial and interpretive center at the site of the former Eagledale Ferry Dock and to place the site on the National Register of Historic Places. As conceptual plans for a memorial were developed, it was decided that the name would be the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial. Shortly thereafter, BIJAC selected *Nidoto Nai Yoni* as the name of the memorial, which means "Let It Not Happen Again" in English. In 2002 a stone was placed on Taylor Avenue dedicating the site to the interned Japanese Americans. The Bainbridge Island World War II Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee



The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District's conceptual plan for the Joel Pritchard Park and the Japanese American memorial.

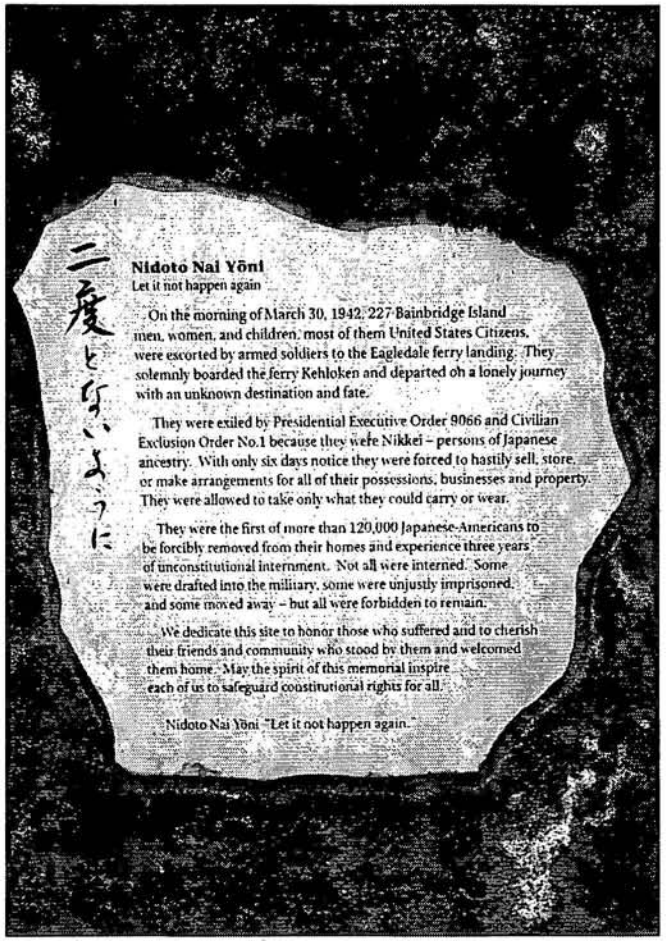
Illustration courtesy Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District

(Memorial Committee) held a ground breaking ceremony for the memorial on March 30, 2004. At the present time, the Memorial Committee, in conjunction with the City of Bainbridge Island, is involved in raising $3.5 million to develop the memorial.

The City of Bainbridge Island

In the mid-1980s, the Association of Bainbridge Island Communities (ABC) became concerned over the effects of the waste byproducts coming from the Wyckoff site and petitioned for its cleanup. After a series of public hearings, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began cleanup and halted operations of the creosote plant in 1987. Most of the plant facilities were removed in the mid-1990s.

Planning for the use of the area began after cleanup. At first the site was considered for waterfront residential and mixed-use commercial, but in 2001 the city decided that the best use for the property was as park lands. The Memorial Committee had been formed, and the proposal for a memorial was accepted by the city. Efforts have been underway by the city, Bainbridge Island



On March 30, 2002, sixty years to the day, Governor Gary Locke, Congressman Jay Inslee, and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community unveiled this marker to honor the 227 Japanese American residents who were forcibly removed from their homes on Bainbridge Island. Sheltered by a weeping cedar tree, the marker is part of an effort to create a memorial/interpretive site at the site of their embarkation.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

Park & Recreation District, and the Memorial Committee to purchase the property for a public park, including the memorial site. In 2002 the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District prepared a concept plan for the entire Wyckoff site, which would be called the Joel Pritchard Park[1] and include a minimum two-acre memorial on the western portion. The city and the park district developed a conceptual park plan in 2003 that became the guide for what the city wanted for the Wyckoff site.

In order to acquire the site, the city must purchase the land from the Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust for $8 million. The majority of the acquisition funding, including purchase of a portion of the memorial, will come from local, state, and federal sources. Private donations will be needed to complement the public monies. The community efforts have already secured $4.9 million with the hope of securing additional grants for $1.5 million.

The first 22.5-acre site, which includes the proposed memorial site, was acquired for $4.9 million in December 2004 as part of the Joel Pritchard Park. The Friends of Pritchard Park are raising $3.1 million for the remaining 27.5 acres with a quarter mile of waterfront. The Bainbridge Island Land Trust and the Trust for Public Land will coordinate the efforts to raise money from private donors.

When completed, the Joel Pritchard Park and the memorial will be available for kayakers, swimmers, and beachcombers. The upper portions of the park will include nature trails and picnic facilities. When EPA completes the remediation, the Bill Point area will have a large open area providing spectacular views of Puget Sound and Cascade Mountains.

National Park Service Studies

In 1992 Congress established Manzanar National Historic Site, one of 10 War Relocation Centers in which Japanese Americans and resident aliens were interned and incarcerated during World War II. In the same legislation, Congress directed the National Park Service to document and interpret the stories and sites associated with the experiences of Japanese Americans and Japanese resident aliens during World War II. Early in 2001 a second camp, Minidoka,

was added to the National Park System as Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park Service's ongoing commitment to telling the story of the Japanese American experiences includes a number of efforts. Two draft National Historic Landmark surveys, *Japanese Americans in World War II* and *World War II on the Homefront* are undergoing internal NPS review.

In addition to the creation of Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument, the National Park Service published a series of studies covering the Japanese American experiences in World War II. *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites* and *Report to the President: Japanese American Internment Sites Preservation* were two of the major publications on the subject, and provided a summary of the history and contemporary conditions of each of the camps and associated sites.

The NPS assists the National Park Service Advisory Committee in identifying cultural and historic sites of national significance for consideration for designation as National Historic Landmarks. In July 2001 Dr. Gail Dubrow and University of Washington graduate students Ray Rast and Connie Walker prepared a draft nomination for the Eagledale Ferry Dock/Taylor Avenue site. This nomination documented the history and physical character of the site, providing guidance for the Congressional action that led to this study and the team that conducted it.

In addition to preparing the National Historic Landmark nomination, Connie Walker completed a master's thesis documenting a number of historic sites associated with the Nikkei who settled on Bainbridge Island since 1883. Nine cultural properties, including Eagledale Ferry Dock, were identified as contributing to a context for understanding and appreciating the Japanese American culture and history on Bainbridge Island and the events that led to internment and incarceration.

The National Park Service also provides technical assistance to private and public groups supporting the preservation and interpretation at other camps, including Tule Lake, California, and Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Of the 10 camps, six have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Section notes

[1]Joel Pritchard, a Bainbridge Island native, was a popular state representative, state senator, lieutenant governor and U.S. Representative from the 1st Congressional District.

section e

Study Process and Public Involvement



Superintendent Neil King, Minidoka Internment National Monument, meets with members of the full planning team to discuss community-based planning, which recognizes the importance of public participation in developing long-range managment alternatives.



Regional Director Pacific Western Region Jon Jarvis met with members of the core team on June 3, 2004, to discuss partnership concepts. *From left to right*: Erica Varga, Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Dr. Fred York, Jon Jarvis, Clarence Moriwaki, Anna Tamura, Dr. Frank Kitamoto (foreground).

Photos courtesy Jones & Jones

The National Park Service's Management Policies states, "Public participation in planning and decision-making will ensure that the Park Service fully understands and considers the public's interest in the parks, which are part of their national heritage, cultural traditions, and community surroundings." Minidoka's Superintendent Neil King outlined the NPS view of community-based planning when he specified to the planning team that the Service's approach to this study would be to "manage the process not the outcome." With this directive, the team developed, from the beginning of its work, a strategy to involve actively the public, including:

- Recognizing the importance of public participation in developing long-term management alternatives.
- Incorporating the lessons learned in the planning for Manzanar and Minidoka.
- Creating a full team study group comprised of local governmental officials, representatives of the Japanese American community, and interested citizens from the community. As part of the full team, a core team made up of local and federal officials and planning professionals provided overall leadership for the full team and coordination of the planning process. In addition, the Suquamish Tribe, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers were invited to participate in full team meetings.
- Team meeting dates were established to correspond with the demands of the coordinated planning effort as outlined in the planning schedule. Seven full team meetings were held, which integrated the team's input into the basic analysis, public involvement, and accountability of the decision-making process needed to create an alternatives study.

- Two public meeting periods were scheduled to solicit input and ideas for the creation of a draft *Study of Alternatives*, and to consider the applicability of the proposal presented in the draft plan. For each of these phases of the study, public comment periods were established to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and National Park Service policy. The meetings were scheduled to reach as many people as possible for each phase. Two meetings were held on Bainbridge Island, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and one was held in Seattle the following evening.



During the course of the study, the full planning team carefully evaluated several management alternatives. When their analysis was complete, the team had narrowed the possible long-term management alternatives to three.

Photo courtesy Jones & Jones

- Two newsletters and a "Public Scoping Briefing Paper" were prepared for public distribution.

- The first newsletter informed the public about of the purpose of the study, how it was to be conducted, and the parties involved. It was followed by a "Public Scoping Briefing Paper" that analyzed the public meeting input and rated the ideas and concerns on a numeric basis. The comments received indicated the public was most concerned about providing interpretation by almost a 2:1 ratio. The next major grouping of concerns addressed partnerships and management; transportation/ access/parking issues followed. Other concerns that ranged from recognition of the Woodward family to keeping the beach access at Taylor Avenue to proceeding quickly to establish a memorial.

- The second newsletter informed the public of the availability of the draft study, advised the public of the time and location of the public meetings scheduled to discuss the draft study, and provided a brief summary of the study.

The local paper, the *Bainbridge Review*, assisted in the distribution of the newsletters. Coverage by the Seattle-area electronic and print media was also supportive and continuing during the study process. When the draft and final alternative studies are complete they will made available to the public via the NPS and Minidoka websites.

In all cases, the spirit and intent of the NPS Management Policies were followed to assure that public participation in the development of the alternatives study would be met. The complexity of planning with the local government and private-sector groups, all on different time schedules, made this an exciting and challenging assignment. The dedication of the public and local government to the creation of a memorial to the Bainbridge Island Nikkei was obvious from the beginning and was extremely helpful in the execution of the public participation program.

section f

Criteria for Designation

Since 1872, the National Park Service has grown to include 388 areas that preserve the natural, cultural and recreational assets of the Unites States of America. New additions to the National Park System must meet a clearly defined process which screens all proposals.

To be eligible for favorable consideration as a unit of the National Park System, a proposed site must:

- Possess nationally significant natural, cultural, or recreational resources.
- Be suitable and feasible addition to the National Park System.
- Require direct NPS management instead of protection by some other government agency or by the private sector.

If a unit being studied meets these criteria, it can be added to the National Park System by an act of Congress or by presidential proclamation in the case of creating National Monuments. The use of a presidental proclamation can only be applied to lands owned by the federal government. Congressional committees usually hold hearings on proposed additions to the National Park System and ask the Secretary of the Interior for recommendations. Legislation authorizing a new area will explain the purpose of creating the area and outline specific directions for additional planning (if necessary), land acquisition, management and operations.

The criteria for designating an affiliated area, which is slightly different than a NPS unit, stipulate that the sites nominated must:

- Possess resources that have national significance and these resources must support interpretation of the story.
- Need some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what

is available through existing NPS programs.

- Document that a cooperative arrangement with NPS and adequate contributions from other sources will assure long-term protection of the resource and be able to establish and continue a standard of maintenance, operations, public service, and financial accountability consistent with requirements of NPS units.

- Managed by an organization with which the NPS has a formal cooperative relationship.

The study team created to develop the alternatives study, with participation from the public, reviewed the nomenclature of national park titles and recommended that two types be considered for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial—an "Affiliated Area" or a "National Memorial." An affiliated area is defined in law as cultural properties recognized by Congress or by the Secretary of the Interior that are neither federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service, but which utilize National Park Service assistance. In contrast, either a new unit or a unit of an existing National Monument could be memorialized and authorized by an Act of Congress and cooperatively managed by the National Park Service and partners, both public and private.

A national memorial is commemorative of a historic person or episode; it need not occupy a site historically connected with its subject.



This American story—the internment and incarceration of an entire ethnic group and their removal from the West Coast, 70% of whom were American citizens—cannot be understood and appreciated unless the public learns about the lives of the Nikkei, before and after their forced removal.

Photo courtesy Bainbridge Island Historical Society, #02BI

section g

SIGNIFICANCE

The historical significance of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site is supported by the fact that the memorial site is unique as the first location from which Japanese Americans were excluded after issuance of E.O. 9066. The memorial site also represents broad themes in the internment and incarceration story, and the experiences of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans are representative of the 120,000 internees during World War II.

Historically and interpretively, the Eagledale Ferry Dock site is clearly nationally significant for its role as the first location where Japanese Americans were forcibly removed from their homes under Exclusion Order-1 after the issuance of Executive Order 9066. While each of the 120,000 internees' stories is unique, it is widely recognized that the experiences of the first 227 served as a training exercise for the military to set the wheels in motion for the eventual mass removal of all Japanese Americans from the West Coast.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, rumors within the Japanese American community were rampant about exactly who might be rounded up and removed. The rumor was that only Japanese citizens, or Issei, would be ordered to leave. Within the community, it was believed that Nisei, first-generation Japanese Americans, would be protected from removal by their civil rights as American citizens. The Bainbridge Island event squelched those rumors, making it known that both Issei and Nisei would be forcibly removed, and that the criterion for removal was based solely on Japanese ancestry rather than American citizenship. For the federal government and the general public during World War II, racial and ethnic identifications and perceived loyalty to the enemy superseded the fact that the majority of the internees were American-born citizens with constitutional rights. This fact is the crux of why the site at the Eagledale Ferry Dock is nationally

significant as the true beginning of the mass removal and incarceration of all Japanese Americans during World War II.

The U.S. government justified the mass removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans on the basis of national security. Bainbridge Island was selected as the first location to implement Executive Order 9066 because the island was home to Fort Ward, a primary naval intelligence listening post on the Pacific. This military location was considered highly sensitive and could be prone to infiltration or attack by Japanese. Hence, Japanese Americans living on the island were suspect and needed to be removed, according the federal government.

In 1982 the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concluded that it was NOT military necessity that underpinned the decision to forcibly remove all West Coast Japanese Americans. Rather, it was "race prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of political leadership." This finding concluded that the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans did not pose a threat to the security of the United States; rather it was the political and public will that made it necessary to uproot and incarcerate them during World War II. This is a key interpretive theme specific to the experiences of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans and to the memorial site.

Generally, for the 120,000 internees, the two most significant transitions during World War II were their forced removal from their home communities to the camps and then from the camps to restarting their lives after their incarceration. Thus, "where it began and where it concluded" for each person was unique. Most internees went from *Nihonmachis* (Japan-towns) and rural farming areas to the camps and then returned. Additionally, some Japanese Americans dispersed throughout the United States after their incarceration, and some chose to settle in Japan. For the first 227, it began on Bainbridge Island, and for most of them, it concluded on Bainbridge Island.

During the three-year period, internees often moved from camp to camp. Issei men, who were first incarcerated in Department of Justice camps, moved into the WRA camps to join their families. The segregation of "loyal" and "disloyal" affected some 15,000 internees in moves between the WRA camps and the Tule Lake segregation center. Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas were closed early, necessitating the move of thousands of internees to other WRA camps. Many thousands of internees transitioned between the WRA camps and seasonal labor camps. The Bainbridge Islanders were first sent to Manzanar, then to Minidoka, and finally returned to Bainbridge Island.

Thus, the stories of these 227 people provide a typical or common Japanese American experience during World War II: The memorial site was the home base from which they left and then returned. A unique aspect of the memorial story is the strong ties that were maintained between internees and their friends on Bainbridge Island during the war. They communicated through letters, and these letters were then published in the local *Bainbridge Review* newspaper. The editor of the *Bainbridge Review* became nationally known for his



Islanders gathered in the ferry parking lot (center) to say farewell to their Japanese American friends and neighbors while Taylor Avenue (foreground) was secured by soldiers, prior to the ferry's arrival.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

outspoken opinions about the injustice of the internment and incarceration; a fictionalized account of his activity was captured in the national bestseller *Snow Falling on Cedars* by David Guterson. Walt and Milly Woodward's active opposition to the removal of their neighbors represents another unique aspect of the story to be told at the memorial.

Interpretively and physically, the Bainbridge Island site provides the missing link in the story—the link being "where it began and where it concluded." In addition to the Taylor Avenue corridor, a 2001 draft National Register of Historic Places multiple property document prepared for the Pacific West Region (PWR) identified sites associated with the four eras of pre-war Nikkei settlement on Bainbridge Island. These sites, which range from protected archeological sites to farmhouses and commercial buildings, extend the opportunities for interpretation offered by the memorial site. The survival of a strong Japanese American community integrated into the larger Bainbridge Island community likewise provides strong links to both the pre- and post-

Ex parte Milligan 71 U.S. 281 (4 Wallace 2) (1866)

In a landmark case *ex parte Milligan* (sometimes mistakenly referred to as "Mulligan"), the Supreme Court of the United States overturned the actions of President Abraham Lincoln who had abrogated the constitutional rights of American citizens during the Civil War. Justice Davis delivering the opinion of the Court said:

"No graver question was ever considered by this court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birthright of every American citizen when charged with crime to be tried and punished according to law.

"The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority."

Milligan was used by the lawyers for the Japanese American internees for the loss of their constitutional rights in the various lawsuits against the U.S. government after World War II.

war stories associated with the World War II internment. These type of resources are not adequately represented by other related sites.

A comparative analysis of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site with other locations along the West Coast supports the significance of the memorial site as worthy of national attention and NPS designation. An inventory of significant Japanese American sites was conducted for the PWR region by Dr. Gail Dubrow and the Historic Preservation Program of the University of Washington. The National Historic Landmak theme study proposal developed from this inventory indicates that the other sites that could be comparable to the memorial in their ability to tell the "beginning and end" story are the *Nihonmachi* along the West Cost, such as the Seattle, Portland San Francisco, San Jose, and Los Angeles *Nihonmachis*. Japanese American farming communities also served as *Nihonmachi*, although they were more dispersed over larger areas. Before World War II, these *Nihonmachi* were thriving Japanese American communities with businesses, residences, community centers, and schools. Following the forced removal of Nikkei from their homes, these *Nihonmachi* were closed up and abandoned for three years. Following the war, many Japanese Americans did not return to their pre-war homes for various reasons. The *Nihonmachi* were never able to be revived into their former pre-war communities. World War II effectively dismantled these communities, although some of them still exist as relics of the pre-war communities. As pre-war sites and post-war relics, these *Nihonmachi* can tell an aspect of the "beginning and end" of the internment and incarceration to some degree. The memorial site, however, with its national significance as the first site from which Nikkei were interned under E.O. 9066; its ability to tell significant aspects of the internment and incarceration story *in situ*; and as a venue from which a typical Japanese American experience prior to and after World War II can be told *in situ*, best meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Park System.

section h

Suitability and Feasibility

The National Park Service's publication *Criteria for Parklands* serves as a screening tool for potential additions to the National Park System and states, "An area that is nationally significant also must meet the criteria for suitability and feasibility to qualify as a potential addition to the National Park System."

Suitability

The *Criteria for Parklands* states that for a proposal to be ***suitable*** an area must represent a cultural theme or type of recreational resource that is not already adequately represented in the National Park System or by another land-managing entity. The National Park Service publication goes on to explain that each proposal will be considered on a case-by-case basis by comparing it to existing NPS areas, looking for differences or similarities in character, quality, quantity, or a combination of resources and opportunities for public enjoyment.

The site is well known and recognized by scholars and Pacific Northwest residents as a significant location associated with World War II history on the home front, Japanese American history, and the history of Bainbridge Island. The addition of the memorial site to the NPS, under alternatives B and C, would enhance the interpretive values and visitor opportunities within the United States and the National Park System.

The importance of the memorial site and its stories lies in its ability to greatly complement and interpret critical pieces of the history of the internment of Japanese Americans during the war by focusing on the before, during, and after stories within the home context of the Japanese American community. Thus, the memorial site fills a gap in resources by providing the actual physical site of these events, and augments NPS interpretive capacity at both Minidoka and Manzanar. While Minidoka and Manzanar provide compelling stories



Prior to the ferry's arrival, the U.S. Army carefully checked to see if all the Nikkei residents of the island who were to be "relocated" were accounted for. Segregated by family, all were issued identification tags.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

about the internment of people at the remote WRA camps during World War II, Bainbridge Island's memorial site has the opportunity to tell, in depth and with firsthand local oral histories, the development of the pre-war community, the begining of mass removal of Japanese Americans, the World War II experiences of the Japanese Americans and the Bainbridge Islanders, and the re-integration of Japanese Americans after their internment. Enhancing the connections between the memorial site and Minidoka and Manzanar is the fact that the Bainbridge Island residents removed from the island in 1942 resided in both internment camps during the war. Thus, the interpretive values of both NPS units, which were established because of their importance to telling the story of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, would be very much enhanced and expanded by the memorial designation of the Bainbridge Island site under alternatives B or C.

Visitor opportunities would be enhanced and expanded by having an authentic and significant site associated with the internment and incarceration history in a major metropolitan area. Visitors would travel on a short ferry ride from Seattle to Bainbridge Island to visit the original site. The memorial site is easily accessible to the public and has the opportunity to attract a wide audience of visitors and school groups from the Seattle metorpolitan area: a benefit that neither Minidoka or Manzanar, nor any of the other WRA camps can boast. Additionally, approximately 40,000 Japanese Americans live in the Seattle metropolitan area. The ability to connect with these populations for interpretation, outreach, and preservation of historic resources is critical to the long-term management of the site.

There are other sites that commemorate the history of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. These include the Japanese American Historical Plaza along the Portland, Oregon, waterfront and the National Japanese American Memorial in Washington, DC. These two memorials function as commemorative places to honor those who were interned. It must be noted that neither of these sites is historically significant or historically connected with the internment story. Furthermore, they do not provide the educational information necessary to understand this history, nor connect the history with the actual places where it occurred. These memorials are beautifully crafted, but they lack national significance and authenticity of place.

Integrity

There is a concern over the historical ***integrity*** of the site. The ferry dock is essentially gone, and there are other intrusions on the historic scene that compromise its integrity. The major intrusion, the well house, is being removed by the city; the overgrown vegetation will be removed to reveal the historic contours seen in the historic photographs. With the construction of the memorial, the site will be impacted to provide a contemplative and interpretive setting suitable for a memorial site. However, the larger setting on Eagle Harbor, the location of

the Taylor Avenue off one of the primary island roads, and some key historic features (the road corridor, cedar tree, nearby Japanese-American properties, etc.) remain largely unaltered. Earlier discussions with the National Historic Landmark program reviewed these concerns and refocused the community and the team's efforts from designation as an NHL to the creation of a memorial. As a memorial, the setting and location provide a powerful framework for commemorating and interpreting the events that occurred here 62 years ago.

Feasibility

The test for the ***feasibility*** of creating a new unit of the National Park System is tied to the site's size and configuration to assure protection, preservation, and public access, as well as having the potential for efficient administration at a reasonable cost. Other factors to consider are land ownership, acquisition costs, access, threats to the resource, and staff or development requirements. The eight-acre site is of sufficient size and configuration to ensure sustainable resource protection and visitor enjoyment.

This site's feasibility for management as a unit of the National Park System is based on the Nikkei community's 60-plus years of unbroken connection to the site and their integration into the Bainbridge Island lifestyle, as well as the community's unwavering support before, during, and after the internment and incarceration period.

The commitment, dedication, and strength of the greater Bainbridge Island is a model of public- and private-sector partnerships that is supported at all levels of local, regional, state, and federal participation. Multi-level and ongoing efforts are moving this site toward a public place. It will memorialize a nationally significant event, and it represents the very soul of collaborative and cooperative grass-roots efforts to bring governmental focus to bear, supporting and responding to the diverse voices of the citizenry. The Northwest citizens have spoken in their long-standing efforts and support to see that this site is preserved and have demonstrated their commitment through fund raising, local ordinances, community and state legislative resolutions and other political responses.

Given the breadth of public support there are a variety of management structures that make this site feasible as a valid concept for long-term management through partnerships. These partnerships would build upon existing foundations where the local government owns the land and provides on-site cooperative and on-going operational support. Community involvement and the federal government would provide on-site expertise for overall management guidance and facilitate technical and educational services.

The site would not be feasible as a new, full-blown, stand-alone unit of the National Park System because of the support costs. If the site became a satellite unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument, it would be feasible to manage with some administrative

assistance from Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Seattle. Because there would be no land acquisition costs and no involvement in site maintenance programs, the National Park Service could function as a true partner because of the partnership agreements. By designating the site as a unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument, it would stand the feasibility test.

The proposed size of the approximately eight-acre memorial is adequate to protect the historic scene, allowing the necessary development of a memorial area and accommodating the anticipated numbers of potential visitors. It meets the feasibility test.

The site offers an easily accessible and aesthetically engaging location from which to learn about the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island before and after World War II, as well as the history of the internment and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II.

The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site offers a outstanding opportunity for a true partnership management arrangement. Presently it is understood that the actual site will be owned jointly by the City of Bainbridge Island and the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District and by agreement managed by the Memorial Committee. The National Park Service through the use of agreements could assist the Memorial Committee to develop interpretive material that would be included in the Memorial Committee's visitor interpretive facility. There would be no acquisition costs and access to the area is straightforward, i.e., bicycle, private auto or future public transportation within the rural/suburban landscape, could easily handle the anticipated number of visitors. Because the visitor interpretive facility will be staffed by the Memorial Committee, the addition of National Park Service interpreters would enhance the capability of the memorial to serve the needs of the public.



Mrs. Kitamoto comforts her children prior to leaving the island, bound for Manzanar. The interpretive story is a human story about Japanese American immigration and settlement on Bainbridge Island and their forced removal from the island during World War II.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

section 1

Interpretative Themes

The primary interpretive themes address settlement, World War II, redress, and memorialization. No single entity can adequately cover the full interpretive story; however, all memorial partners, by stressing their own perspectives and capabilities, can present a complete interpretive package to the public: the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee can represent the people and their stories; the Bainbridge Island Historical Society can use the context of Bainbridge Island to tell the story; and the National Park Service can address how the Bainbridge Island story fits into the national context of the story (the Constitutional issues, the interment camps, World War II, the homefront.)

The first theme, ***Settlement and Exploration***, would cover:

1. The First People—the Suquamish Nation

2. The First Explorers—Captain George Vancouver, Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN, and the Hudson's Bay Company

3. Settlement of Bainbridge Island
   a. Early sawmills on the island—1854
   b. Stores and farms—1861 to present
   c. Mosquito Fleet, ferries and transportation
   d. Asian settlement—Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese beginning in 1857
      i. Port Blakely Mill and *Nihonmachis*, 1883–1925
      ii. Life on the farm: strawberries, greenhouses, and commerce, 1908–1942)
      iii. Society and culture: schools, church, and recreation, 1908–1942

The second theme, ***World War II and Civil Liberties***, would cover

a. Military importance of Bainbridge Island

b. Arrests, relocation and the denial of civil and Constitutional rights

c. Departure from Eagledale Ferry Dock

d. The Camps

e. Local support of the internees

f. Return to the island

g. The aftermath

h. Protection of civil liberties

The third theme, ***Redress and Commemoration***, would cover

a. Redress and presidential actions regarding the internment and incarceration

b. The efforts of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Committee and the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee

c. The City of Bainbridge Island and the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Involvement

d. The National Park Service recognition, studies, and commemoration

e. *"Nidoto Nai Yoni"*: Let it not happen again



Nidoto Nai Yoni—"Let it not happen again" in English—is the name and primary theme selected by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee for the Eagledale Ferry Dock site.

Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

section 1

Management Criteria

In order to understand the alternatives that have been developed for this study, there are management criteria that have been developed to guide the planning team during the formulation of alternatives. These elements of concern have been broken into six categories: community-based planning, partnership expectations, visitor experience, protection of the resources, operational considerations, and issues of significance, feasibility, and suitability.

Community-based Planning

The Superintendent of Minidoka outlined the National Park Service's view of community-based planning by stating the Service's approach is to manage the process not the outcomes beyond producing a final report that articulates viable management alternatives. He then identified the roles of planning professionals to provide expertise in planning and to facilitate public involvement in order to define the scope of the project and to develop a range of viable management options.

Partnerships

It must be understood that partnerships are a collaborative approach to accomplishing mutual objectives through sharing and commitment as outlined in the Vision Statement. It is hoped that partnerships expand expertise and capacity, broaden involvement, generate new funding and project options, and build momentum. Partnerships require formal agreements and written work plans to be effective. A "Memorandum of Understanding" (MOU) should be developed between the various partners that describes:

- What each partner expects and what they will contribute
- An accountability and assessment process
- Problem-resolution procedures
- A life-cycle span that would be renewed periodically to recognize changes, both internal and external, that could be expected over the years of operation

Each one of the alternatives is based on partnerships, whether the partnership is inter-local in nature or includes the federal government. Partnering is the key to the successful long-term management, operation, and interpretive presentation at the memorial site.

Visitor Experience

The visitor experience covers the expected emotional and interpretive impact the memorial will have on visitors relative to the interpretive themes presented:

- "Let it not happen again"
- The actual internment
- The reaction of the community who supported Japanese Americans during the war
- The meaning of diversity
- The impact of exile, exclusion, and the forced removal of Nikkei families living on Bainbridge Island at the beginning of World War II

The visitor will identify with the Nikkei experience. The alternatives must address "who does what" in terms of a partnership needed to develop interpretive programs and media. The memorial site could cover all the chapters of the history of Bainbridge Island Nikkei and what happened on this small island.

Resource Protection

The protection of the cultural and natural resources is another management criteria and covers the area that encompasses the historic setting of the memorial site. Any proposal made for this study needs to address the resource protection side of the proposal. Keeping the "feeling and association" of the site is important to telling the story of the site. It is recognized that the development of the memorial will impact a relatively small area of the project site.

Operational Considerations

The operational considerations that the planning team addressed covers the use and access to the public, transportation, and parking. Because of the unique setting of the memorial site, the plan must fully integrate into the City of Bainbridge Island's long-range planning and other planning concerns of the City and the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District.

Relevance, Cooperation, and Public Access

The last considerations are the significance, feasibility, and suitability issues. With the consideration and interrelationship with nearby sites on the mainland and multi-property sites on the island, the relevance of the memorial site is enhanced. Cooperation is directly related to the efforts of the Memorial Committee, the city, and the park district. The public access to remotely located Minidoka and Manzanar is limited to those visitors willing to travel great distances. The proposed Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial is located in a major population center. The Bainbridge Island memorial site greatly augments the off-site educational and web-based programming of Minidoka and Manzanar.

With these six management criteria in mind, many alternatives were discussed and evaluated. The planning team then reduced the number of alternatives to the three that are described in the following section.

section k

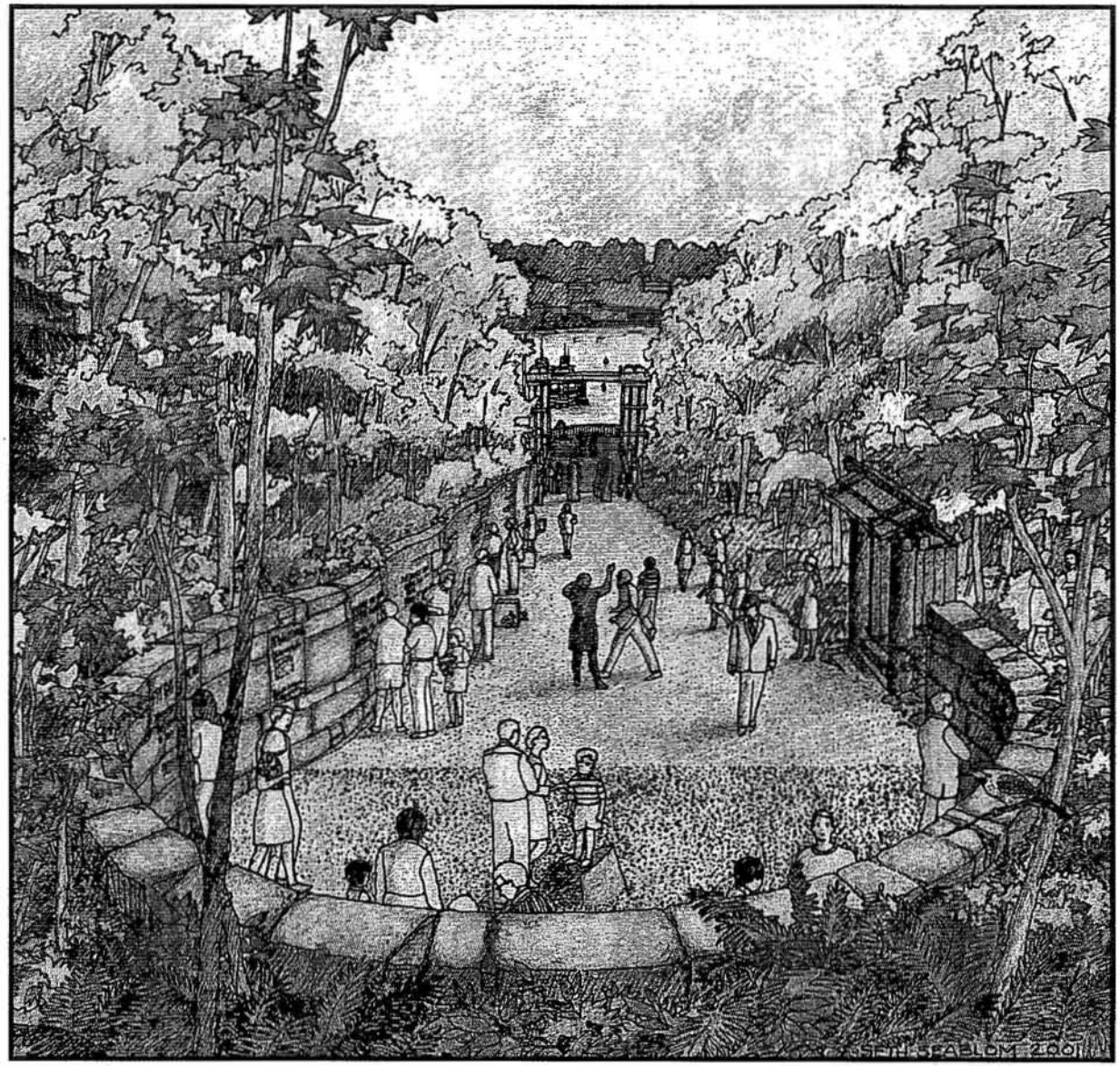
Management Alternatives

Introduction

Three management alternatives are presented in this study, as recommended to the Secretary of the Interior, for consideration by Congress. Alternative A would not address the site under any "national" designation, but would rely entirely on local efforts and actions, while Alternative B would propose an NPS affiliated area status. Alternative C proposes that the site become a unit of an existing NPS area, adding the memorial to Minidoka Internment National Monument with a cooperative relationship with Manzanar National Historic Site.

Common Design

Common to all three alternatives is the design and development of the approximately eight-acre memorial site commissioned by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee. The Memorial Committee is continuing with the memorial design and development of the eight-acre site, regardless of NPS decisions. Therefore, the memorial site design is not considered a proposed action by the NPS. The approximately eight acres upon which the memorial will be constructed is at the western end of the Joel Pritchard Park. When developed, the Joel Pritchard Park will become a major open space and passive recreation park for Bainbridge Island. Another commonality is the manner in which the memorial will be managed—using a partnership agreement between the Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, and the Bainbridge Island Historical Society. Alternatives B and C of this study envision adding the National Park Service to the partnership agreement.



Conceptual sketch of the proposed memorial.

Illustration courtesy Jones & Jones

The local and state governments and the private sector are working as partners to obtain funding for the development of the memorial. The city has already identified $4.9 million for land acquisition of the entire site and obtained $500,000 for development of Phase 1 of the memorial. At the present time, the private sector is conducting a fund-raising campaign with a goal of $5.5 million for land acquisition and development of the memorial. Recognizing financial and permitting considerations, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Interment and Exclusion Memorial Committee has developed a two-phased approach to the creation of the memorial.

The first phase deals with the preparation of the site and includes:

- Relocating the existing well house
- Clearing and grading the site
- Restoring the surface drainage and the shoreline
- Relocating the existing road and developing a new gravel road for site access to a parking area
- Replanting the site
- Constructing the interpretive kiosk and interpretive panels

The second phase focuses on the actual construction of the memorial and includes:

- Installation of utilities for the entire site
- Construction of a portion of the recreated ferry dock
- Construction of a memorial path along the original road corridor to the ferry dock
- Construction of a storywall
- Construction of a contemplative place
- Installation of the Japanese gates
- Creation and installation of the free-standing sculptures
- Pavement for the gravel road and parking lot
- Construction of an visitor interpretive facility
- Installation of additional landscaping and completion of the required utilities

The implementation of the first phase of the memorial would not involve the use of federal funds. A variety of funding sources, both public and private, will be sought to complete the second phase of the memorial. Under Alternative C, federal money would be used on a one-time basis for development, matching local public and private funds for implementation of the second phase of the memorial project.

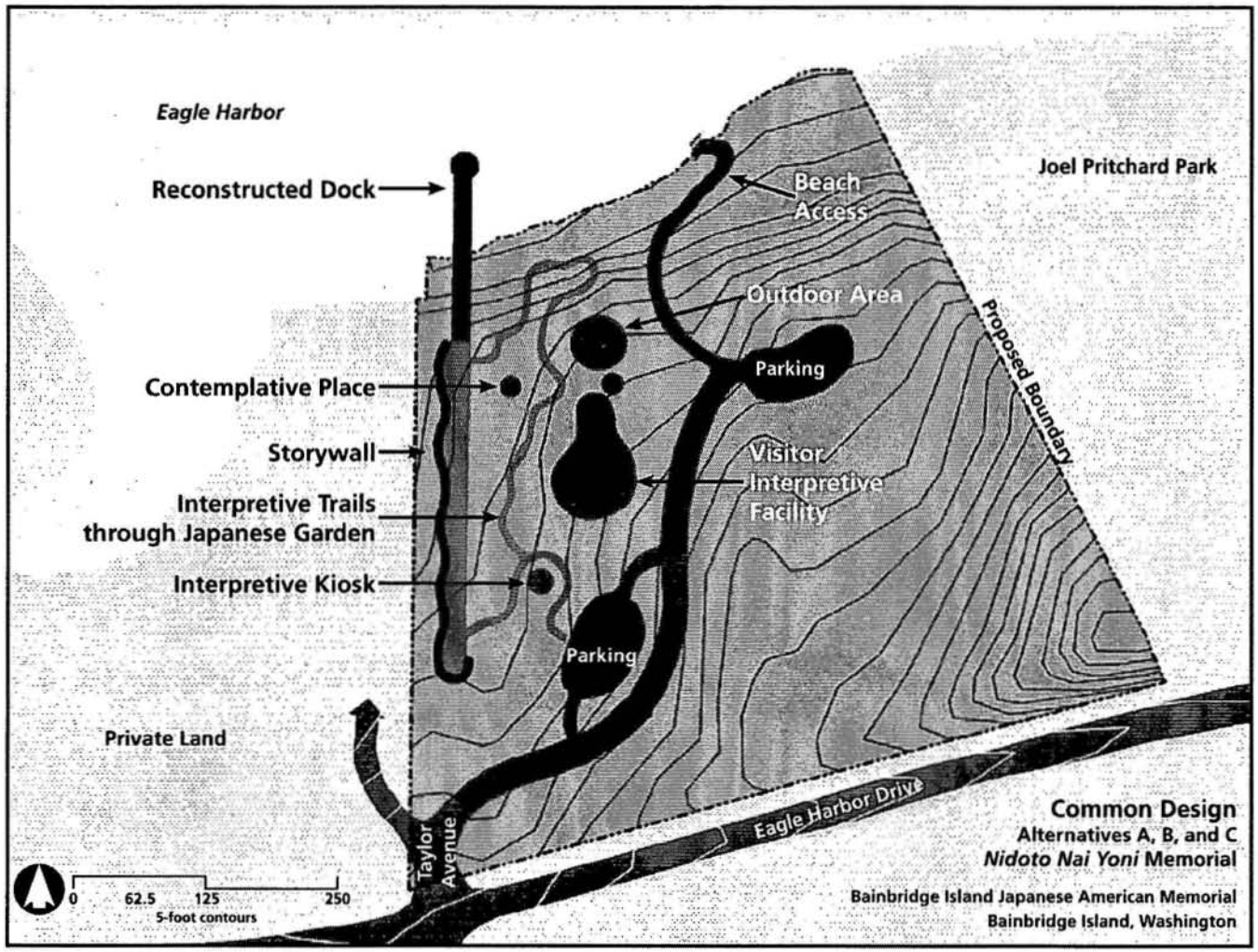


Figure K-1. Concept Plan, Alternatives A, B, and C.



Promotional brochure prepared by the Bainbridge island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee.

alternative a

"No Action"

Nidoto Nai Yoni *Memorial: Use existing Memorial Committee plan (Existing Condition)*

Planning Use existing Memorial Committee concept. The Bainbridge Island Historical Society exhibits will provide the contextual background for understanding the story of the Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island.

Size The City of Bainbridge Island has indicated that the site will be eight acres in size.

Management Agreement between the Memorial Committee, city and park district for long-term management.

Ownership Local ownership.

Development Costs No federal funding.

Operational Costs No federal funding.

Staffing No federal staffing.

Assistance Programs Eligible to request NPS technical assistance.

alternative b

Nidoto Nai Yoni National Memorial

Affiliated Area of the National Park System

Planning Use the existing Memorial Committee concept and the exhibits in the Bainbridge Island Historical Society's new facility to tell the broader story of the Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island as it relates to the forced removal and subsequent internment and incarceration, as well as their history on the island before and after World War II. The memorial would be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park System through its affiliation with Minidoka Internment National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site. Funding from existing NPS authorities beyond selected one-time projects would be unlikely.

The National Park Service would participate in the development of exhibits and part of a visitor interpretive facility to serve the memorial property. The visitor interpretive facility would support a number of interpretive themes related to Japanese American heritage and World War II.

Size Approximately eight acres set aside by the City of Bainbridge Island.

Management The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial would be designated by Congress as an affiliated area of the National Park System through its affiliation with Minidoka Internment

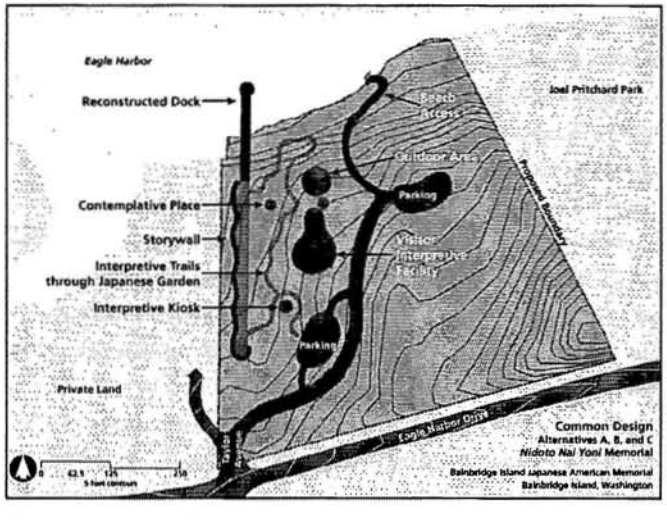


Figure K-2. Concept Plan.

National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site. A formal Memorandum of Understanding between the Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Bainbridge Island Historical Society, and the National Park Service would detail long-term management strategies. The site would be managed in accordance with the same standards as units of the National Park System.

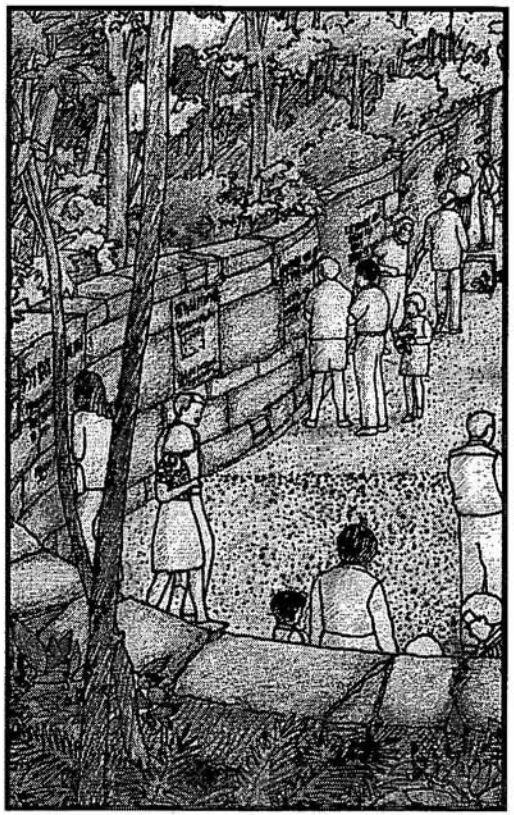
Ownership Local ownership with no federal land ownership.

Development Costs Federal costs would be limited to the development of interpretive exhibits and other educational media. The involvement of any direct National Park Service costs would have to compete internally as funds are available and range up to $300,000 on a one-time basis.

Operational Costs Locally managed as an affiliated area of the National Park System. Operation of the site would be highly dependent on local public and private funds and the extensive use of volunteers. Any reoccurring NPS financial assistance to augment the operations at the site would be contingent upon Congressional discretion.

Staffing No federal staffing.

Assistance Programs Eligible for NPS technical assistance and limited project funding for interpretive materials and wayside exhibits.



Detail of the memorial storywall conceptual sketch.

Illustration courtesy Jones & Jones

alternative c

Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial

Satellite Unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument

Planning Use the existing Memorial Committee concept, expand the Memorial Committee's interpretive presentation to cover the national scope of the World War II Nikkei story and include the site as a unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument in cooperation with Manzanar National Historic Site. Interpretation at the Bainbridge Island Historical Society's new facility would focus on the role of the Japanese Americans as part of the social and economic fabric of Bainbridge Island leaving the Memorial to honor those Nikkei who were interned and incarcerated and the National Park Service to concentrate on the national story.

The National Park Service would participate in the development of a visitor interpretive facility to provide exhibits, site orientation, and other media to interpret the story. The visitor interpretive facility would support an increased number of interpretive themes related to Japanese American heritage themes and World War II. Under a site development concept plan, parking areas, roads, trails, and other infrastructure items would be constructed by the partners. Ownership and management of these sites would remain in local ownership. Interpretive and educational materials would be developed and made available to the public.

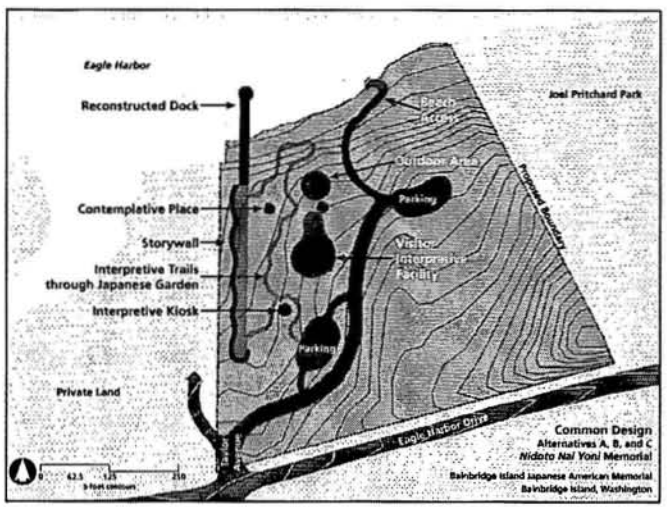
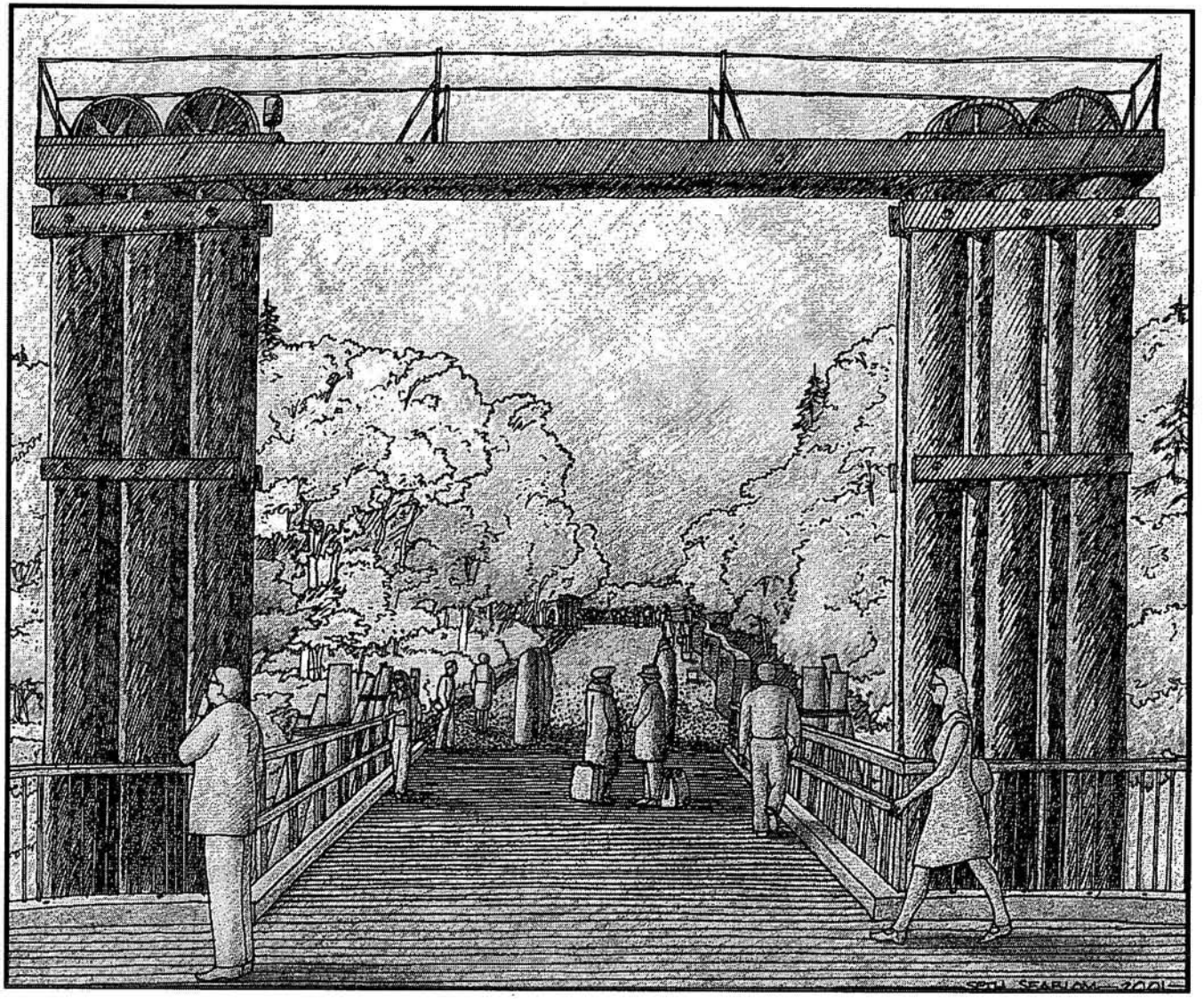


Figure K-3. Concept Plan.

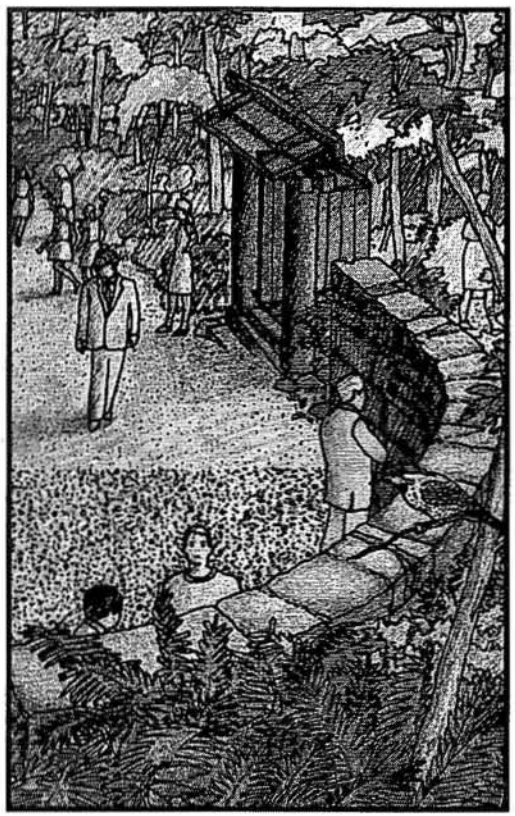


Conceptual sketch of the proposed memorial from Eagle Harbor.

Illustration courtesy Jones & Jones

Size Approximately eight acres set aside by the City of Bainbridge Island.

Management The boundary of Minidoka Internment National Monument would be revised to include the memorial on Bainbridge Island as a satellite unit. The satellite site will be designated as a unit of Minidoka Internment National Memorial and become part of the National Park System. The memorial site would be managed in a partnership relationship between the National Park Service, the City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, and the Memorial Committee. The satellite unit would also have a direct linkage to Manzanar National Historic Site. A unit of local government would manage the day-to-day operations of the memorial site. Site management would be guided by a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, and the National Park Service. The MOU signatories would function as a board of directors. When not at the memorial site, NPS employees would be located at Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park in Seattle, Washington. Year-round coordination with Minidoka would be needed to provide both on-site and off-site interpretation and interpretive planning. In addition, the Service would provide seasonal interpreters to augment the locally-based employee and volunteer interpreters. Cooperative programs would also be developed with Manzanar National Historic Site.



Conceptual sketch of proposed memorial showing section of the storywall and gate to interpretive trail.

Illustration courtesy Jones & Jones

Ownership Local ownership with no federal lands. Overall operational management responsibility by a unit of local government in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Development Costs The one-time costs to the National Park Service for Phase II development would range from $350,000 to $400,000 for facility construction and interpretive media, using an agreement of matching of a 50/50 share with the non-federal partners for other infrastructure items, which would range from $650,000 to $700,000.

Operational Costs Subject to discretionary Congressional appropriations, the NPS would contribute to local government's on-going operational costs for the site by funding one permanent and up to three seasonal interpretive employees. This annual cost would range from $150,000 to $200,000 and would be included as an addition to Minidoka Internment National Monument's operating budget.

Staffing National Park Service staffing provided through Congressional appropriations would be used to augment the staff provided by the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, the City of Bainbridge Island, and the Memorial Committee's volunteers who would form the interpretive cadre. The NPS interpretive personnel assigned would be part of the Minidoka Internment National Memorial staff serving on a detached basis and supported by the nearby National Park Service offices.

Assistance Programs Eligible for NPS technical assistance and funding.

section 1

Most Effective and Efficient Management Alternative

(to be added to the Final Study after public review of the Draft Study.)

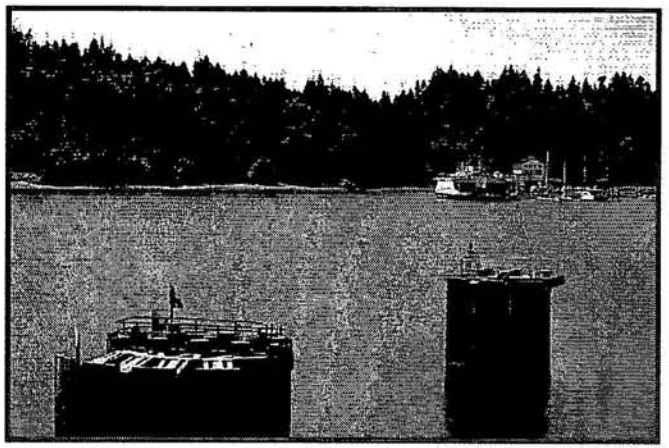
Public Law 105-391 directs that the Secretary of the Interior "shall consider whether direct National Park Service management or alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector is appropriate for the area " . . . and . . . shall identify what alternatives or combination of alternatives would in the professional judgment of the Director of the National Park Service be the most effective and efficient in protecting significant resources and providing for public enjoyment. . . ."

section m

Environmental Assessment

Introduction

The National Park Service (NPS) has undertaken a special resource study for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial at the Eagledale Ferry Dock site, Bainbridge Island, Washington. Special resource studies are designed to evaluate natural and cultural resources within a selected study area. The evaluation determines if the area under study is nationally significant and if the area meets suitability and feasibility criteria to qualify as a potential addition to the National Park System. In addition, alternatives to NPS management are to be presented in the study that might adequately protect the resources. For the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial project, the feasibility and suitability analysis and management alternatives are described in the *Study of Alternatives.*



The approximately eight-acre proposed memorial site on the south shore of Eagle Harbor, the site of the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, offers a rare opportunity to create a lasting memorial to the Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island who were deprived of their constitutional rights when they were forcibly removed from the island during World War II.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

This Environmental Assessment (EA), prepared for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives,* analyzes the effects of the management alternatives on the human environment per the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), and NPS policies (NPS 2001).

The EA for this study assumes the alternatives provide a way to commemorate and recognize the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans at the memorial site. Certain assumptions are made regarding general site plans within the identified study area, but the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives* does not at this time present a specific site development proposal that involves the use of federal funds. Therefore, it is not meaningful to analyze fully and quantify site-specific cultural and natural resource impacts that could be associated with a proposed project. Additional site analyses

would be done if and when a federal project action is developed. Any future development proposal for the site that would include federal funds, permits, or actions would be subject to a separate NEPA review. Site plans submitted to the City of Bainbridge Island for a memorial that do not have any links to federal funding, permits, or other federal actions would not require a NEPA review, but would be subject to Washington's State Environmental Policy Act.

Purpose

The purpose of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives/Environmental Assessment* is to evaluate the site for possible designation as a unit of the National Park System. Public Law 105-391 requires the NPS to complete special resource studies in compliance with NEPA. This EA provides an evaluation of the alternative concepts for the management, preservation, commemoration, and public use and education at the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site. It was from the Eagledale Dock site that Japanese Americans from Bainbridge Island were taken against their will from their homes and sent to internment camps in accordance with Executive Order 9066 in 1942. The 227 residents of the island were the first of some 120,000 Japanese Americans who were interned and incarcerated in remote camps throughout the western United States during World War II.

Need

Public Law 107-363 directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue, in the state of Washington, for potential inclusion in the National Park System. Public Law 107-363, states that, "The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park Service the property known as Eagledale Ferry Dock. . . ." The final version of the study will be forwarded to the Director of the National Park Service, who would submit the study with a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior who would forward the study to Congress for consideration.

As recognized in the law, the Eagledale Ferry Dock site in Bainbridge Island, Washington provides "a unique opportunity to create a site that would honor those Japanese Americans who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all to stand firm in the event our nation again succumbs to similar fears." The site has the opportunity to serve as a focal point to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor persons of Japanese ancestry's influence on Bainbridge Island.

Alternatives

National Park Service NEPA policies require that EAs must describe a no action alternative and a range of reasonable alternatives that meet the purpose of the NPS action. A summary of the three alternatives for the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives* are described in Section K of this study.

Common to all alternatives is the conceptual design of an eight-acre Japanese American memorial



Looking west from the proposed Joel Pritchard Park toward the proposed eight-acre memorial along the trail adjacent to the newly created sand beach. The ferry seen to the right of the photo marks the marina dock near the site of the original Eagledale Ferry Dock.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

commissioned by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee (Memorial Committee). The memorial is proposed on eight acres at the western end of the future Joel Pritchard Park. The conceptual design for the eight-acre site is being planned by the Memorial Committee independently of the NPS alternatives study. However, to place the alternative management options in context of the potential memorial design, the conceptual design is included in each of the alternative management options. Figures in sections C and K of this study illustrate the site context and the preliminary concept design.

Affected Environment

The affected environment describes the cultural and natural resources of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial as well as the socioeconomic conditions of the area. The description of the existing conditions provides the basis for which potential impacts from the alternatives can be assessed. For the purposes of this EA, the study area is considered to be a 50-acre waterfront parcel along Eagle Harbor that extends east from Taylor Avenue to Bill Point. The study area includes the eight-acre parcel where local efforts are underway to develop a memorial at the western end of the 50-acre site. In order to place the study area in context of the local community and regional setting on Bainbridge Island, the analysis in the EA does expand beyond the eight-acre memorial site and 50-acre study area as appropriate.

Cultural Resources

This section summarizes cultural resources at the project site and includes a discussion of archaeological resources relative to the first people to settle the site, and a summary of the historic sites, features, and events relative to the site. Other sections of the *Study of Alternatives* provide more detailed information than presented in the EA. Information presented in this section is taken directly from the Suquamish Tribe web site, a technical memorandum prepared for the National Park Service regarding historic resources associated with Bainbridge



Located on the Eagle Harbor waterfront, just east of the proposed memorial boundary, are the remains of the American Cross Arms Company's (c. 1917) pier.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

Island's Japanese and Japanese American communities (Walker 2001), and a reconnaissance site visit.

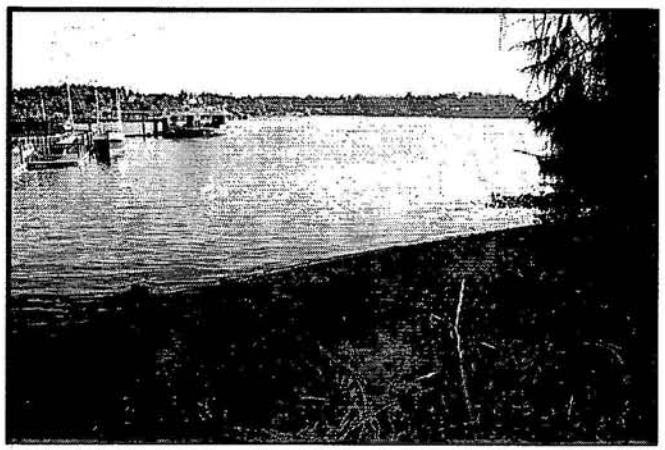
Archeological Resources

The first people to settle on what is now Bainbridge Island were the Suquamish People. The Suquamish are descendents of peoples who lived in the Puget Sound area for thousands of years. Historically, the Suquamish used resources from land and water into what is now Canada and Whidbey, Blake, and Bainbridge islands. Utilizing the natural resources of the areas, they were basket makers, fishers, hunters, gatherers, and canoe builders.

Currently the Suquamish Tribe still exists with its seat of government at the Suquamish Tribal Center near the rural waterfront village of Suquamish. The Port Madison Indian reservation is home to the Suquamish and is one of two Indian reservations located in northeastern Kitsap County. The Suquamish continue to fish within the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Tribe that includes parts of marine waters of Puget Sound and lands in parts of Jefferson, Mason, and Kitsap counties.

The State Historical Preservation Office records identify two ethnographic sites and one historic site within a mile of the eight-acre memorial site. One ethnographic record is a Suquamish village site located across Eagle Harbor on the north side of the harbor. The second ethnographic record, a shell midden, is located approximately 400 feet west of Taylor Avenue on the shoreline of a small inlet along the harbor. The historic site includes remnants of support housing associated with the past use of the site as a Wyckoff Company creosote plant along the upper slope of the east side of the ravine (within the 50-acre parcel of the future Joel Pritchard Park).

Archeological field investigations were conducted in the eight-acre project site. An above-ground reconnaissance level site visit of the proposed eight-acre project site did not identify any additional features from those identified in the State Historical Preservation Office records. A wood drying facility that produced cross arms for telephone poles was observed near the proposed eight-acre site. There is a strong likelihood other historic features (e.g., foundations



The Eagledale Ferry Dock was located in the center of the photograph on the nearshore. Today only several piling stumps remain and are visible at low tide.

Photo courtesy Jones & Stokes

of old buildings and other artifacts) would be found if additional below ground surveys were conducted.

Additional resources relative to the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island are discussed in the following section.

Historic Events, Sites, and Features

For more than 115 years, Bainbridge Island has been home to a prominent Japanese and Japanese American community (Walker 2001). Terms that are used to refer to the Japanese community and people include:

- Nikkei, or all persons with Japanese ancestry
- Issei, or those first-generation or immigrant Japanese
- Nisei, or those second-generation Japanese born of Issei parents
- Sansei, or those children of Nisei parents

There is a network of cultural resources associated with the Nikkei community on Bainbridge Island that illustrates the varied history of this community. Cultural resources are associated with the first arrival of Japanese immigrants on Bainbridge Island in 1883, with the farming communities before World War II, and with the time of the internment in 1942. The farmhouses, sheds and outbuildings, markets, gardens, and properties still present are associated with the Nikkei community history on Bainbridge Island. The well-known Bainbridge Gardens site is a beautifully landscaped nursery with a Japanese American influence that was recreated by its current owner. The nursery is an historic site with landmark trees, historic shed, and historic home on the grounds where Nikkei community originally established a nursery before World War II.

Of particular interest to this study is the Eagledale Ferry Dock site. The physical and historic setting of the 1.78-acre Eagledale Ferry Dock site has been retained since the day of evacuation in 1942, and includes the parking and staging area of the ferry dock. The ferry dock was located on the south shore of Eagle Harbor at the end of

Taylor Avenue. Historic photographs indicate the ferry dock was a simple structure largely composed of wood-planked railroad ties , supported by wood pilings. The current dock site has been modified since its use as a staging area and pathway to the dock in 1942. Although the ferry dock itself is gone, its exact location is easily identified since the stubs of several wood support beams jut out from the embankment and wood pilings are visible at low tide.

The site's topography remains largely unchanged and the landscape has matured over the past 60 years as trees and other vegetation have grown. One particular western red cedar tree remains near the end of Taylor Avenue that is present in photographs from 1942 showing families walking down the road approaching the ferry dock. This tree as been designated as a landmark tree and has been accepted to the National Register of Historic Trees. These historic features that are still present, such as the tree, Taylor Avenue, and dock remnants, commemorate emotions and feelings associated with the event that occurred on March 30, 1942.

Natural Resources

This section summarizes natural resources in the terrestrial and marine environments, including general information on threatened and endangered species. A summary of the regional setting and a discussion of the existing Wyckoff Superfund site are included.

Regional Setting

Bainbridge Island is located in Washington State on Puget Sound, eight miles west of downtown Seattle. The island is approximately 28 square miles in area with gently rolling terrain. Elevations range from sea level to about 400 miles above sea level. Bainbridge Island is considered to lie within the Puget Trough geologic province that historically supported western hemlock and Douglas fir forests (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Today forested areas are interspersed with lightly developed areas supporting parks, small farms, and residential areas. Logging and berry farming were once common, but have diminished over the past 20 to 30 years (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps] 2000).

Biological Resources

Forests dominate the upland portion of the study area. Common overstory trees include deciduous trees such as red alder and big leaf maple with conifers such as western red cedar and Douglas fir. Shrubs such as Indian plum, salmonberry, and blackberries along with sword fern create a thick understory throughout the site. Invasive shrubs such as English ivy are also present. Overstory trees generally range in size from 12 to 20 inches in diameter indicating they represent second- or third-growth forest. Forests now dominate the area at the end of Taylor Avenue that is visible as open grassland in 1942 photographs.

Wildlife that would likely be associated with the upland forest includes mammals and birds commonly found in lightly developed regions of Puget Sound. Mammals such as opossum, squirrel, raccoon, shrews, and coyote are likely to occur in this area. Songbirds such as wrens, thrushes, sparrows, chickadees, nuthatches, and flickers are associated with upland forests. Owls, red-tailed hawk, osprey, and bald eagle could use the upland forested area for perching, roosting, or foraging habitat.

Both bald eagle and marbled murrelet are considered federally threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Bald eagles are year-round residents in the vicinity of Eagle Harbor. The nearest reported nest is more than one mile away on the northern shore of the harbor near Wing Point (EPA, Corps 2000). Marbled murrelets are small seabirds that nest in stands of large trees in mature and old growth forest within 30–50 miles of the marine shoreline. The occurrence of marbled murrelets in Eagle Harbor is rare and nesting sites have not been seen in the vicinity due to the lack of mature forests (EPA, Corps 2000).

Wetlands, streams, and coastal areas are jurisdictional water bodies regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The NPS carries out its responsibilities to protect wetlands and floodplains under Executive Order 11990. NPS policies and provisions for managing wetlands are provided in Director's Order #77-1 (NPS 1998). In a manner consistent with E.O. 11990, the NPS adopts the goal of "no net loss of wetlands."

Based on a reconnaissance-level field survey, one wetland, less than one-half acre in size, was observed east of Taylor Avenue. It is a small hillside seep that supports native wetland vegetation along a narrow swale. A constructed berm marks the downslope end of the wetland. Other natural jurisdictional features that occur in the study area include the Eagle Harbor shoreline and a drainage in the lower end of a ravine that bisects the 50-acre study area. The drainage in the lower ravine carries intermittent runoff during the rainy season. Water from the drainage enters a metal culvert at the edge of the forested upland area and is discharged into Eagle Harbor at the created beach habitat area. The Corps' regulatory authority along shorelines typically extends to the highest mean annual tide line. The existing memorial site located at the end of Taylor Avenue is above this boundary. A portion of the shoreline at the end of Taylor Avenue is degraded with eroded banks.

Aquatic Marine Resources

Eagle Harbor marine habitats are likely to support a variety of resident and migratory fish and wildlife species (EPA, Corps 2000). Nearshore habitat can provide important rearing and migration corridor for many different salmon species. Eelgrass beds are especially important areas in nearshore environments as they support prey species for salmon. Eelgrass beds are present along both Bill and Wing points in Eagle Harbor (EPA, Corps 2000). The sandy beaches along Eagle Harbor also provide habitat for forage fish (e.g., surf smelt, herring, and sand lance) for salmon species along the nearshore environment.

The City of Bainbridge Island is participating in beach seining around the island in partnership with the Suquamish Tribe and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The beach seining project has documented that Puget Sound Chinook salmon, coho, chum, pink, steelhead, and cutthroat salmon forage and migrate along the shorelines of the island. The south shore of Eagle Harbor in the study area is one of the sample sites used in the seining project. It is assumed some of these species may enter Eagle Harbor at some point during their life cycle. Puget Sound Chinook

salmon is listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Marine mammals that typically occur in southern Puget Sound include harbor seal, California sea lion, killer whale, porpoise, and gray whale (Calambokidis et al 1991 in EPA, Corps 2000). The most likely species to be seen in Eagle Harbor include harbor seal and sea lion. Stellar sea lion (threatened) and humpback whale (endangered) are the only marine mammals that are federally listed and could potentially occur in Eagle Harbor (EPA, Corps 2000). Although two sightings of humpback whales have occurred in southern Puget Sound, it is very unlikely they would be present in Eagle Harbor. Stellar sea lions are occasionally found in Washington State waters and may move into northern Puget Sound in the fall to forage (EPA, Corps 2000).

Wyckoff Superfund Site

The Wyckoff Superfund site is located on Bill Point in the eastern part of the 50-acre study area approximately 1,000 feet east of the proposed eight-acre memorial site. Between the early 1900s and 1988 the Wyckoff Company treated wood products with creosote and other compounds on the site. In 1987 the EPA declared the site as a Superfund site and is currently conducting remedial actions to improve the contaminated soil and groundwater conditions beneath the site. EPA is conducting remedial measures under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and is required to comply substantively with the Endangered Species Act.

Remedial actions EPA has taken on the Superfund site to date include:

- Installing a sheet pile wall around Bill Point to prevent the migration of contaminants into Puget Sound
- Capping a portion of the nearshore harbor floor to cover and contain contaminated sediments
- Introducing a pilot steam injection program into the soil to mobilize and remove contaminants
- Removing bulkheads and creating shallow subtidal and intertidal habitat that includes a 1,700-foot long sandy beach for habitat improvements. The created subtidal/intertidal zone provides habitat for available migratory salmonids and forage fish; and the beach habitat provides a connecting corridor between the existing uplands and nearshore habitat (EPA, Corps 2000)

Monitoring has determined the constructed remedial actions are functioning as designed, although contaminants still remain and will continue to be addressed by the EPA (EPA 2002). Immediate contamination concerns have been addressed, and the EPA will continue to monitor the site.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Socioeconomic conditions are summarized for the community of Bainbridge Island. A regional overview of the island's community profile and economic conditions, recreation and tourism opportunities, and transportation is presented here.

Regional Overview of Socioeconomic Conditions

Bainbridge Island's population of 20,308 represents approximately 9% of Kitsap County's population of nearly 229,000 residents (per U.S. Census 2000). Because of the dispersed residential development on Bainbridge Island, the population density is approximately 1.1 persons per acre. There are approximately 8,000 housing units on the island. Bainbridge Island's population is approximately 93% Caucasian with 7% racial minorities. Approximately 1% of the island's total population is Japanese. As described in the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial *Study of Alternatives*, the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island includes individuals and families who were part of the internment of Japanese Americans in 1942.

The median household income on Bainbridge Island is $70,110, which is well above the statewide median income of approximately $46,000. Almost 18% of the working adults on the island are self-employed compared to 8% for Kitsap County and 7% for the state (Bainbridge Island Chamber of Commerce 2004). Along with self-employed people working at home or in businesses, many commute to Seattle to work in a variety of occupations.

Economic activity on Bainbridge Island currently includes fund raising to develop the proposed memorial and the 50-acre Eagle Harbor waterfront parcel. Funds to acquire the proposed 50-acres parcel, known as the Joel Pritchard Park, are being pursued by the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, the Trust for Public Land, and the Bainbridge Island Land Trust. Purchase of the property would require raising $8 million dollars. As of December 2004, sufficient funds had been raised to acquire 22.5 acres on the west side of the Joel Pritchard Park, including the eight acres for the memorial.

Since the Wyckoff Superfund site occurs on the eastern end of the 50-acre parcel, EPA would retain liability for all existing contamination as long as any proposed project does not exacerbate or contribute to the contamination (along with other specific site development conditions) (Aspect Consulting 2004). As a condition of the property purchase, the City of Bainbridge Island will receive an "Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue" from the EPA. Under the terms of the agreement, the EPA retains liability for all existing contamination as long as the city does not exacerbate or contribute to the contamination; and both parties agree to other specific site development conditions as outlined in a "Institutional Controls" document.

Recreation/Tourism

Tourism in the Puget Sound region is benefited by the region's beautiful coastlines, forested mountains, and scenic view sheds. The close proximity of towns and cities to these scenic areas creates a natural linkage to the tourism industry. Bainbridge Island attracts visitors from the Puget Sound region because of its small-town ambiance, natural beauty, and rich community life. Visitors can reach Bainbridge Island using the Washington State Ferry System or by road using the Agate Passage Bridge that connects State Route (SR) 305 with SR 3.

Recreational activities on the island include biking, golf, swimming, tennis, and enjoying the natural amenities of the island's forests and coastline. There are approximately 1,100 acres of public parks in more than 20 parks and recreation sites on Bainbridge Island. Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District manages most of the parks, although the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Kitsap County Parks Department also manage several of the parks. Waterfront Park located on the north shore of Eagle Harbor is a two-acre park managed by Bainbridge Island's Public Works Department. From this park, the south shoreline of the harbor is visible, including the area where the former Eagledale Ferry Dock was located at the end of Taylor Avenue.

Although some overnight lodging is available on Bainbridge Island, most park use and visitation is typically associated with day trips to the parks by local residents or island visitors. The park facilities and programs are designed to allow visitors to rent facilities on an hourly basis and to offer programs that provide opportunities for a variety of uses such as recreational activities, cultural events, music events, and senior citizen activities.

Currently, the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site is not part of any park facility. The memorial plaque and small garden at the end of Taylor Avenue commemorates the Japanese American community that was removed from Bainbridge Island in 1942. Day-use visitation of this site occurs throughout the year. As previously noted, the existing memorial is in the eight-acre site where the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial is proposed, in the future Joel Pritchard Park, which will be owned and managed by the City of Bainbridge Island and the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District.

Transportation

Although Bainbridge Island is considered lightly developed, roadway congestion is a problem at times. Traffic congestion is apparent particularly on SR 305 and within the Winslow area (Bainbridge Island 2004). The current two-lane configuration of SR 305 is adequate during off-peak hours, but peak-hour traffic coupled with exiting ferry activities have resulted in high levels of congestion at multiple locations in the downtown area (e.g., Wyatt Way) and along SR 305. Traffic patterns during the afternoon period create traffic congestion primarily between 4 and 6 p.m. This congestion affects Island residents using the SR 305 corridor, off-Island commuters, and increases difficulty of cross-island travel.

A traffic study was conducted on Bainbridge Island to gain an understanding of the impact of ferry traffic on the island (Bainbridge Island 2004). The study classified the origins and destinations of traffic coming from the ferry and ferry terminal area during the afternoon peak-hour period. The island was divided into what could be considered three zones (low, moderate, high) of vehicle trips based on actual number of vehicle trips that were counted. Currently, afternoon peak hour vehicle trips originating from the ferry terminal are the greatest north of the terminal and western edge of the island. Taylor Avenue, located south of the ferry terminal, is accessed from Eagle Harbor Drive, which is considered a commute corridor. The Eagle Harbor Drive area

lies within a moderate zone of vehicle trips that originates from the ferry terminal during afternoon peak hours.

Alternatives to transportation besides private vehicles include Kitsap Transit, which provides public transportation services on Bainbridge Island, as well as non-motorized travel (primarily bikes and pedestrians). In 2002 Bainbridge Island adopted a *Non-motorized Transportation Plan* to develop a continuous network of non-motorized facilities to make travel without a car a viable alternative throughout the island.

Environmental Consequences

This section addresses the impact of each proposed management alternative for the cultural, natural, and socioeconomic resources. Potential impacts are described in a qualitative manner for these resources and the relative impact of a resource is compared between alternatives. As described in the *Study of Alternatives*, the conceptual design for the eight-acre memorial, developed by the Memorial Committee and local jurisdictions, is assumed to be a component of each alternative. Therefore, impacts associated with potential elements of that conceptual design are discussed in Alternative A, No Action. Alternatives A, B, and C recognize that impacts from the conceptual memorial site design are similar to those described in Alternative A.

Impacts relative to the management and operations of the alternatives are also summarized for each alternative.

Alternative A, No Action Alternative

No federal action would occur under this alternative relative to the planning, design, management, and operation of the memorial. However, under the "No Action Alternative" local entities would continue to develop the memorial. Impacts associated with the "No Action Alternative" are described here.

Cultural Resources

Archeology—Beneficial impacts on recognizing the archeological features in the area would be minimal. Although there is the opportunity to recognize archeological features of native peoples, the primary focus of the memorial would be directed to the story of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans' experience at Eagledale Ferry Dock. Any opportunities to recognize archaeological features relevant to ethnographical or prehistoric features would be dependent upon staff and funding resources from the City of Bainbridge Island and the Memorial Committee. Although the Suquamish Tribe would be available as a source of information, the city and the Memorial Committee would have to facilitate a process with the Tribe to incorporate their information. Local brochures or web sites related to the memorial could reference the Suquamish Tribe web site, recognizing their historic use of the site.

Implementation of the eight-acre memorial would not impact any known recorded archaeological sites. Additional surveys should be completed prior to finalizing site-specific plans for the proposed memorial.

Historic Events, Sites, and Features—Implementation of Alternative A would create beneficial impacts on the historical aspect of the Japanese American community on Bainbridge

Island. Alternative A would provide an opportunity for the Memorial Committee and local jurisdictions to develop interpretive facilities and memorials that memorialize the historic event at the Eagledale Ferry Dock site. The history of the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island, from settlement in the late 1800s to life on the island today would also be described. With assistance from the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, artifacts and collections of oral histories could be incorporated into the memorial's design and interpretive features. Existing features that could likely be highlighted at the proposed memorial site would be pilings from the old Eagledale Ferry Dock, mature trees, and the Taylor Avenue corridor.

Development of the site to tell the story of the Nikkei community would primarily be dependent on local efforts and actions. However, local management of the memorial could request NPS technical assistance as funds and staff are available to help develop the site's interpretive elements. A memorial under Alternative A would result in a beneficial impact on recognizing the importance of the site relative to the existing condition of the site. Roads and parking areas proposed in the conceptual design for the memorial would maintain the integrity of the existing Taylor Avenue corridor. Although a storywall is proposed adjacent to Taylor Avenue, the open corridor of Taylor Avenue toward the former dock site would be maintained. Proposed plans to develop the storywall and reconstruct the dock would recognize the cultural history and importance of the site to the Japanese American community.

Natural Resources

Biological Resources—Potential impacts on natural resources are described below. Under Alternative A, there would be no federal involvement with the staffing, development, or management of the memorial. Therefore, any opportunities to develop natural resource interpretative facilities or environmental education programs would be dependent upon local management plans and resources.

Impacts on biological resources would occur if the proposed eight-acre memorial is developed through local programs. Although the proposed memorial would preserve some of the upland forest to allow for a quiet, natural experience for the visitor, some upland forest and associated wildlife habitat would be removed to develop a road, parking area, and other facilities. Best management practices would be utilized to minimize site disturbance, minimize soil erosion, maintain a buffer around wetlands and shorelines, and restrict construction activities and personnel to construction sites.

Potential impacts on the wetland would be determined once a detailed site plan is developed. Appropriate designs could be developed to avoid or minimize wetland impacts. The Corps and the Washington Department of Ecology are the federal and state agencies responsible for regulating wetland impacts. Opportunities to return drainage from the wetland to the shoreline would be incorporated into the memorial site design by reconnecting the drainage and restoring the shoreline. The large ravine would not be affected by the memorial site construction activities, as it does not occur in the eight-acre site.

No impacts to terrestrial threatened or endangered species would be expected

to occur. Because the bald eagle nest at Wing Point is more than a mile away from the proposed eight-acre memorial, there would not likely be any restrictions on the timing or type of construction activities needed to develop the site. Upland forest conditions would be preserved in areas outside of the proposed memorial facilities to maintain the forested nature of the site. Birds and mammals that typically use the site would be expected to continue to utilize habitat in the undisturbed portion of the memorial area. The future Joel Pritchard Park would provide an adjacent area of open space for wildlife corridors and forested habitat.

Aquatic Marine Resources—Marine resources that would likely be affected by the proposed memorial site activities would be associated with the development of the reconstructed Eagledale Ferry Dock. Depending on the design of the dock, the structure could either be supported by in-water piers or cantilevered over the water from an upland support structure. In-water structures would require permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' regulatory section, as well as demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Biological assessments are prepared under the Endangered Species Act to assess potential impacts on listed species. Puget Sound Chinook salmon is the primary species of concern because of their use of nearshore environments.

In-water structures, such as pier supports, or docks, which create unnatural shade patterns along the shoreline, would likely require approval by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA-fisheries). Juvenile salmon use the nearshore environment for feeding and rearing, and a dock with in-water piers could affect salmon species. A cantilevered dock design could avoid in-water work permits and incorporate a grated or pervious type deck surface to allow sunlight to penetrate the dock. Although marine mammals utilize Puget Sound waters, it is unlikely the proposed dock structure would cause significant impacts to these species.

A biological assessment would be prepared if any federal permits or actions are associated with the proposed memorial. NOAA-fisheries would review proposed project designs to ensure the project is consistent with agency guidelines. The biological assessment would describe the potential impacts on salmon and conservation measures that would be required to protect the species.

Wyckoff Superfund Site—Alternative A is not expected to affect the Wyckoff Superfund site. Activities associated with the proposed memorial would be limited to the eight-acre site west of the Wyckoff site. The EPA would continue to conduct remediation of the site. The City of Bainbridge Island and the Memorial Committee would identify any maintenance, interpretive, or management actions associated with the proposed future Joel Pritchard Park and the Superfund site. Roles, responsibilities, and actions would be identified that would not exacerbate or contribute to the contamination of the site.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Economy and Community—Development of a memorial at the local level could provide a beneficial impact on the local community from an anticipated increase

in visitors to the site compared to existing conditions. Potential visitors to the memorial would come from the local and regional population base for day-use activities. Expected length of visitation would be several hours providing time for other day-use activities. Local businesses could see a slight increase in revenues from the memorial visitors who purchase goods from local shops, restaurants, and stores. The greatest potential benefits to local businesses would be realized after the funds are raised to acquire the property and the memorial is fully functional.

Construction of the memorial would result in beneficial impacts on local and regional businesses that would participate in the construction of the site. Jobs that would be created to staff the memorial would be contingent upon local funds and grants.

Potential benefits to the local and regional community would occur for both the visitor and the existing Japanese American community. Local and regional users would gain a better understanding of the Nikkei history and experience at the Eagledale Ferry Dock and on Bainbridge Island. The Japanese American community would benefit from development of a locally managed memorial by participating in the planning and operation of the memorial through the Memorial Committee. Local park staff could benefit by including local community members in docent activities. Students from local and regional schools could interact with local Nikkei community members at the memorial as part of their learning experience for regional and Washington State history.

Recreation/Tourism—Development of a memorial managed by local entities would increase the number of visitors to the site and improve the visitor experience compared to existing conditions along Taylor Avenue. Local efforts to develop and manage the memorial would provide interpretive elements and features that tell the story of the Nikkei community on Bainbridge Island. Visitors to the site would see firsthand the area where the 1942 activities took place. The memorial would be designed in a way that not only describes the activities, but that also provides a contemplative experience for the visitor. The memorial's features, staff, and input from the local community would encourage the visitor to reflect on the way the site affected the Nikkei community, their friends, and the soldiers who participated in the event.

Transportation—Transportation at the proposed memorial would be managed by including an onsite parking area.. The Taylor Avenue corridor would be preserved as part of the site's design, but an access road to the onsite parking area would be created. As a local park, the proposed memorial would likely attract local and regional visitors; traffic from along SR 305, and traffic from the ferry terminal could increase. Traffic from the ferry terminal and along Eagle Harbor Drive could increase, as this is the direct route taken to access the site. A number of improvements in the 2003 Capital Improvement Program are scheduled to occur that include downtown area intersections and non-motorized improvements (Bainbridge Island 2004).

Additional analysis would be required to determine the projected number of visitors to the memorial, and the potential impact on transportation

patterns. Measures to encourage non-motorized options to access the site could reduce increased traffic. Water access via ferries to the site would require additional studies and analysis of the affects on marine resources in Eagle Harbor.

Alternative B: Nidoto Nai Yoni National Memorial (Affiliated Area of NPS)

Cultural Resources

Archeology—Compared to Alternative A, implementation of Alternative B would result in a somewhat greater ability to incorporate prehistoric and ethnographic information as part of the overall history of the memorial site. This increased capability would be due to the potential availability of technical assistance from the NPS during the development of exhibits and interpretive elements. Similar to Alternative A, local management efforts would determine how much of the memorial should focus on the history of native peoples.

Implementation of the eight-acre memorial would not impact any known recorded archaeological sites. Additional surveys should be completed prior to finalizing site-specific plans for the proposed memorial. If any prehistoric or historic archeological features are found, including those associated with the Japanese American community, the Washington State Historical Preservation Office would be contacted.

Historic Events, Sites, and Features—Beneficial impacts associated with the development of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial to tell the Nikkei community story on Bainbridge Island would be enhanced from Alternative A through the proposed affiliation with the National Park System. Planning of the site with NPS involvement would broaden the base of informational sources used to develop the interpretative themes and offers a way to present those themes to park visitors. Local NPS cultural resource specialists, planners, and landscape architects familiar with the project history would be available to provide valuable resource information during the development of the exhibits, interpretive themes, and media.

NPS involvement would not necessarily direct the planning effort or impact the local planning effort. However, the NPS would participate in planning and assist in developing the concepts to ensure the history of the Nikkei community on Bainbridge Island is conveyed in the exhibits, media, and a visitor interpretive facility.

Recognizing that the memorial site has an affiliation with the NPS, could potentially create a greater awareness of the site in a wider audience of potential park users compared to Alternative A. The Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS and the local entities could also help plan long-term strategies the local entities would need to implement to manage and maintain the site. Through the affiliation with the NPS, local memorial managers would identify potential grants, endowments, and other funding sources that would provide a positive impact on the memorial's management of historic features.

A memorial under Alternative B would result in a greater beneficial impact in conveying the historic importance of the 1942 event and site compared to

Alternative A. This is due to the NPS involvement in planning, designation as an affiliated area, and eligibility for potential funding, as available.

Natural Resources

Biological Resources—Direct impacts on biological resources associated with the implementation of a proposed memorial site would be the same as described in Alternative A. The proposed design of the site does not change between alternatives A and B, and the amount of vegetation and habitat disturbed to construct facilities in the proposed work would be the same as Alternative A. As an affiliated area of the National Park System, the NPS would implement Procedural Manual #77-1: "Wetland Protection" to ensure NPS wetland policies and guidelines are followed if the NPS is associated with site development and construction.

Under Alternative B, there could be greater indirect beneficial affects on natural resources during the initial planning process. As proposed under Alternative B, the NPS would participate in the development of exhibits, media, and a visitor interpretive facility. As agreed upon with the local entities that would manage the proposed memorial, the NPS could assist in developing interpretive trials and exhibits that increase the public's general awareness of Pacific Northwest flora and fauna.

Aquatic Marine Resources—Impacts on marine resources in Eagle Harbor would be the same as those described for Alternative A. Implementation of the proposed partial re-creation of the Eagledale Ferry Dock could affect nearshore resources. Coordination would federal agencies such as NOAA-fisheries and the Corps would determine the appropriate steps required to ensure compliance with existing regulations on endangered species and shoreline proposals.

Wyckoff Superfund Site—Alternative B is not expected to affect the Wyckoff Superfund site. Activities associated with the proposed memorial would be limited to the eight-acre site west of the Wyckoff site. The EPA would continue to conduct remediation of the site. Soil and groundwater within the eight-acre memorial would be tested for contaminants before site development. Appropriate methods to monitor conditions or remove contaminants would be developed if necessary. The Memorandum of Understanding would identify any maintenance, interpretive, or management actions associated with the Joel Pritchard Park and the Superfund site. Roles, responsibilities, and actions would be identified that would not exacerbate or contribute to the contamination of the site.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Economy and Community—Development of a memorial as an affiliated area of the National Park System would be expected to provide a greater positive impact on the local economy compared to Alternative A. The expected increase in visitors (see the following "Recreation/ Tourism") would purchase goods and services from local shops and businesses during their stay on Bainbridge Island. Compared to Alternative A, there would be a modest increase in the number of jobs created through construction, operation and management of the site due to the increase NPS participation in the planning, management, and operations of the memorial. Beneficial economic impacts would be associated

with hiring of staff that would be required to operate and manage the memorial. Local or regional firms associated with the construction of the memorial would also benefit as the site is developed.

Alternative B would provide a greater opportunity than in Alternative A for the locally managed memorial to apply for NPS financial assistance to augment operations at the site based on the availability of funds and Congressional support. As funds are available, there could be a potential increase in economic benefit to businesses that would provide services or goods related to the operation and management of the memorial.

Potential benefits to the local and regional community would be expected to increase under Alternative B, compared to Alternative A. With the proposed NPS involvement in planning and design of interpretive elements and exhibits, there would be an enhanced opportunity for the educational and interpretive experience by the visitor to the memorial. Similar to Alternative A, the memorial would provide educational opportunities for local and regional schools. It is anticipated the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island would also benefit by interacting with NPS technical staff (via the Memorial Committee) during the design and planning process. NPS staff along with local entities would coordinate with the local Japanese American community to ensure their experience would be recognized at the memorial.

Recreation/Tourism—It is anticipated that visitation at the memorial would increase compared to Alternative A, as there would be a greater opportunity to publicize the memorial as an affiliated NPS area. Locally managed parks that are affiliated with the National Park System are commonly included on maps and atlases published for public use. In addition, some affiliated areas are found on NPS web sites, enabling a broader audience to be aware of local parks that are affiliated with the NPS. Alternative B would increase the potential for tourists visiting the Seattle area to incorporate a day trip to the proposed memorial because of the memorial's affiliation with the NPS. Brochures placed in the Klondike National Historic Park in Seattle could inform visitors of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial site. By being an affiliated area, there would also be a greater opportunity to inform the visitor of the other National Park units that recognize the Japanese American experience during World War II.

Transportation—Under Alternative B, transportation at the proposed memorial would be managed by including a parking area at the proposed memorial. The Taylor Avenue corridor would be preserved as part of the site's design, but an access road to the onsite parking area would be created. Compared to Alternative A, there would be a slight increase in traffic from the ferry terminal and along SR 305 as an increased number of visitors access the memorial. Management actions could be taken to reduce the traffic congestion, including identifying methods to encourage memorial use throughout the year and reducing peak visitation periods. Local management of the memorial could also educate visitors about peak commute times on the island and at the ferry terminal to reduce congestion during commute times.

Additional analysis would be required to determine the projected number of visitors to the memorial and the potential impact on transportation patterns. Measures to encourage non-motorized options to access the site could reduce increased traffic. Water access via ferries to the site would require additional studies and analysis of the effects on fisheries and other marine resources in Eagle Harbor.

Alternative C: Nidoto Nai Yoni National Memorial (Unit of Minidoka)

Cultural Resources

Archeology—Alternative C would result in the greatest beneficial impacts to incorporate prehistoric and ethnographical information as part of the overall site history. NPS staff and funding would be available to work with the local management to determine to what extent archaeological resources with native peoples would be included in the exhibits and interpretative sites.

Implementation of the eight-acre memorial would not impact any known recorded archaeological sites. Additional surveys should be completed prior to finalizing site-specific plans for the proposed memorial. If any prehistoric or historic archeological features are found, including those associated with the Japanese American community, the Washington State Historical Preservation Office would be contacted.

Historic Events, Sites and Features—Alternative C would provide the greatest opportunity to develop interpretive facilities and memorials that describe the history of the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island. Incorporating the memorial site as a unit of the Minidoka Internment National Monument would provide direct support with funding and staff to maximize the ability to reconstruct historic features at the memorial site or on the island and interpret the cultural significance of the site. A positive impact of being a unit of Minidoka would be the opportunity to connect the Japanese American experience on Bainbridge Island to their following experience at the internment camps. Broadening the story beyond Bainbridge Island would recognize how the events at Eagledale Ferry Dock site were only the beginning of the Japanese American World War II internment experience.

Development of the exhibits, interpretive themes, media, and a visitor interpretive facility would incorporate local knowledge, individuals' stories, and recognize important historical features and areas relevant to the Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island. This would be important to ensure the significance of the Eagledale Ferry Dock, Taylor Avenue corridor, surrounding landscape, and influences of the Nikkei community on Bainbridge Island remain a part of the greater story of the longer term incarceration at Minidoka or Manzanar. Local management of the site under the Memorandum of Understanding would also help ensure commemorative concepts, cultural themes, and interpretive elements recognize the importance of the site to the local Nikkei community on Bainbridge Island in context of the greater World War II story.

Recognizing the memorial as a unit of the NPS would create a greater awareness of the site in a wider audience

of potential park users compared to alternatives A and B. Alternative C would result in the greatest beneficial impact to tell the cultural history of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site and its significance in Bainbridge Island history, Minidoka history, and American history.

Natural Resources

Impacts on biological and marine resources, including wetlands and threatened and endangered species, would be the similar to those described in alternatives A and B.

Utilization of staff and resources to incorporate natural resource interpretive elements in the park's design would be dependent on available funds and management goals of the NPS for the site. As a unit of Minidoka Internment National Monument, the NPS would implement procedural manual #77-1: "Wetland Protection" to ensure NPS wetland policies and guidelines are followed. With the NPS as a partner in site development, additional site analysis would be done to ensure compliance with federal regulations and policies relevant to wetlands, endangered species, and other resources.

Alternative C is not expected to affect the Wyckoff Superfund site. Activities associated with the proposed memorial would be limited to the eight-acre site west of the Wyckoff site. The EPA would continue to conduct remediation of the site. Soil and groundwater within the eight-acre memorial would be tested for contaminants before site development. Appropriate methods to monitor conditions or remove contaminants would be developed if necessary. The Memorandum of Understanding would identify any maintenance, interpretive, or management actions associated with the proposed future Joel Pritchard Park and the Superfund site. Roles, responsibilities, and actions would be identified that would not exacerbate or contribute to the contamination of the Superfund site.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Economy and Community—Development of a memorial as a unit of the Minidoka Internment National Monument would be expected to provide a greater positive impact on the local economy compared to alternatives A and B. Alternative C would create the greatest number of visitors to the memorial and related expenditures in the local economy. Increased awareness of the memorial as a unit of Minidoka could increase the number of local, regional, and national visitors. Visitors from outside of the regional area staying in the area for more than one day could create a slight economic benefit for the local lodging industry.

An increase in the number of local jobs would increase with Alternative C compared to the other alternatives. The NPS would fund up to one permanent and several seasonal employees to augment local staff and interpreters. Similar to Alternative B, there would be additional jobs created during the construction of the memorial site. Local businesses would benefit by providing services or goods related to the operation and management of the memorial.

Beneficial impacts to local and regional community activities would be increased under Alternative C compared to alternatives A and B. As a unit of the NPS under Alternative C, there would be an increase in opportunities to develop educational and interpretive exhibits that have a greater likelihood to be

sustained from year to year as part of the operations of the park unit. Although Alternative C would be a unit of the NPS, the local community would be encouraged to participate in volunteer activities and interpretative events. This would result in a positive impact on the local Japanese American community by incorporating their knowledge and experience into the planning process and design of the memorial.

Recreation/Tourism—Designation of the memorial as a unit of the Minidoka Internment National Monument would provide local, regional, and national attention beyond the Washington State area. Visitors to other national parks and monuments could learn about the Bainbridge Island Japanese American memorial through the network of park brochures, web sites, and other media. There would be an expected increase in visitors to the memorial including increased visitation from outside the local and regional area. The visitor would be exposed to a broader scope of educational, interpretive, and commemorative exhibits under Alternative C. The exhibits and programs would create a contemplative, reflective, and learning experience for the user in context of the Japanese American experience on Bainbridge Island, during their evacuation at Eagledale Ferry Dock, and at the beginning of their forced journey to the internment camps.

Transportation—Impacts associated with transportation would be similar to those described in Alternatives A and B, but to a slightly greater degree. Traffic to and from the ferry terminal and from SR 305 would likely increase under this alternative. Increases in bus traffic from school and tourist groups may affect the parking design at the memorial site. Appropriate bus parking and/or turn lanes could be used to facilitate bus traffic. Under this alternative, the NPS and local entities could develop programs and identify existing opportunities for the public to reduce traffic congestion during typical high traffic periods on the island. These could include the following:

- Encourage ride sharing
- Utilize local transit services from the ferry
- Develop local programs or activities during the "off-tourist" season (fall through spring) to encourage year round use
- Educate the public that this would be a memorial that can be visited year round. Use of the memorial would not be dependent upon seasonal recreational activities.
- Water access via passenger-only ferries to the site would require additional studies and analysis of the affects on fisheries and other marine resources in Eagle Harbor.

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appendices

APPENDICES

A—Partners and Study Team

B—Concept Plan for Joel Pritchard Park and Site Plan for Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion and Internment Memorial

C—Public Law 105-391, National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Title III, Study Regarding Addition of New National Park System Areas

D—Public Law 107-363, Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Act of 2002

E—Outline of Proposed Partnership Agreement

F—Resolutions and Letters

G—References List

appendix a

Partners and Study Team

The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Team (the Full Team) is comprised of members of the National Park Service, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Parks District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, citizens of Bainbridge Island and the surrounding area, and professionals in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, and environmental analysis. The Full Team gave significant input into the early planning process and reviewed the results of the planning effort. Each member brought their unique contribution of experience and understanding to the Full Team which enhanced the capability of the Full Team to function at a high level. The team was priviledged to have the participation and first-hand experience of members of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American community who were interned during World War II.

The Full Team members are listed below along with their affiliation.

Perry Barrett. Senior Planner
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Poulsbo, WA

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Earl Hanson
Poulsbo, WA

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Manzanar National Historic Site, Independence, CA

Libby Hudson, Senor Planner
City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island, WA

Wayne Jacobi
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Reed Jarvis, Consultant
Jones & Jones, Seattle, WA

Johnpaul Jones, Architect
Jones & Jones, Seattle, WA

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Neil King, Superintendent
Minidoka Internment National Monument, Hagerman, ID

Dr. Frank Kitamoto, President
Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, Bainbridge Island, WA

James Matsudaira
Bainbridge Island, WA

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Jones & Stokes, Bellevue, WA

Tatsukichi Moritani
Bainbridge Island, WA

Clarence Moriwaki, Chair
Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, Bainbridge Island, WA

Robert Murase, Landscape Architect
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Kazuko Kay Nakao
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Gerald Nakata
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Anna Tamura, Landscape Architect
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Colleen Thorpe, Architect
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Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Chief of Cultural Resources
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Dr. Fred York, Anthropologist
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Erica Varga, Executive Director
Bainbridge Island Historical Society, Bainbridge Island, WA

Others who attended Team meetings, contributed their time, energy, and expertise to the plan in order to provide the best information to the Team include:

Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer
Olympia, WA

Dr. Gail Dubrow, Dean
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Tom Ikeda,
Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project

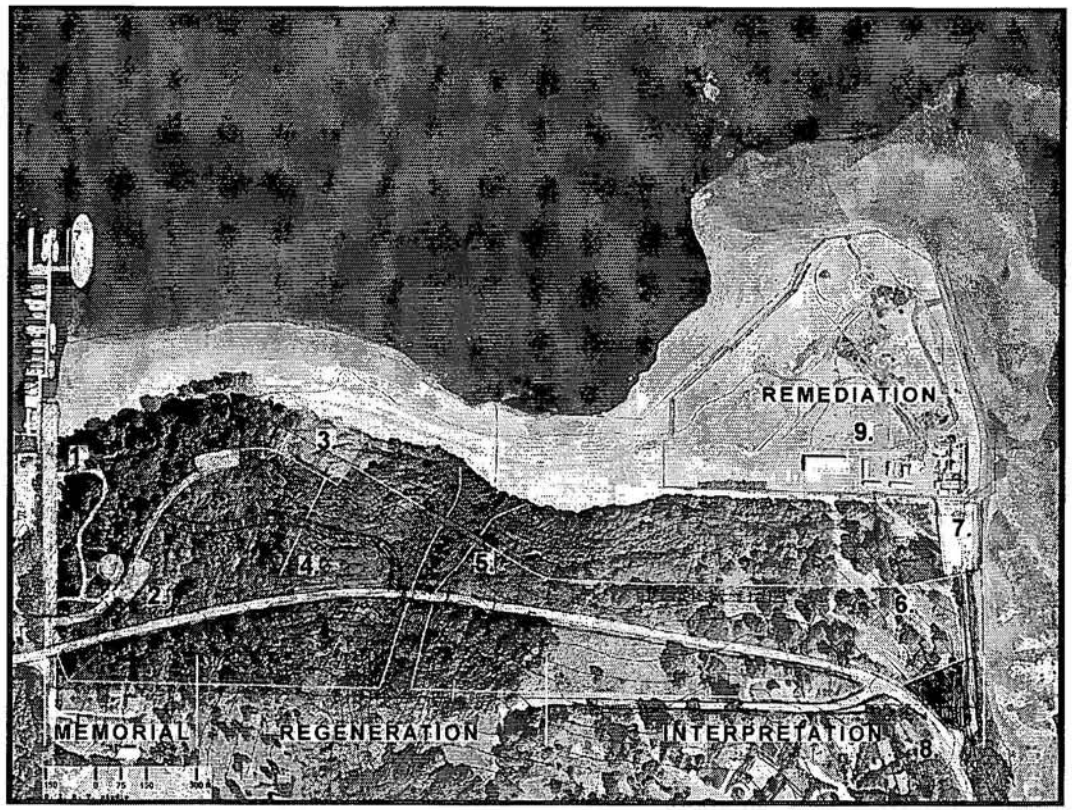
Kathy LeProwse,
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Mary Jane Nearman
Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle, WA

Daniel Silver
PSR Environmental Trust, Olympia, WA

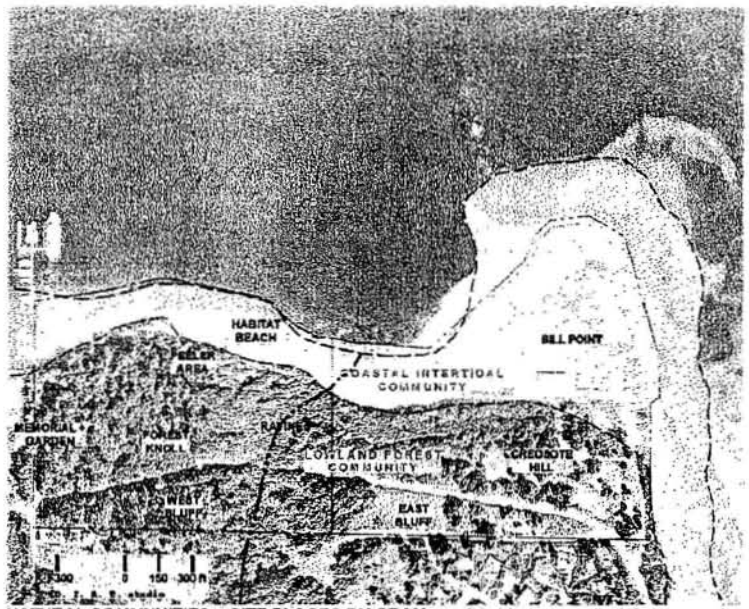
appendix b

Concept Plan for Joel Pritchard Park and Site Plan for Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion and Internment Memorial



Appendix Figure B-1. Site Opportunities and Concept Design Plan for Joel Pritchard Park.

Figure courtesy City of Bainbridge Island.



SITE DESIGN + PARK PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES

LAYER THE PARK WITH A RICH PROGRAM OF ECOLOGY, RECREATION AND HISTORY TO CREATE A UNIQUE LANDSCAPE THAT INCORPORATES THE MEMORIAL, REGENERATION, INTERPRETATION AND REMEDIATION. THE NEXT USE BEGINS WITH IDENTIFYING AND NAMING PLACES THROUGH THEIR HISTORY, ACTIVITY AND / OR EXPERIENTIAL QUALITIES THEN DEVELOPING PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES, CONNECTIONS AND LANDSCAPE SPACES

MEMORIAL: THE BAINBRIDGE ISLAND NIKKEI WORLD WAR II EXCLUSION MEMORIAL AND GARDENS DEFINE THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE SITE. CONTINUE THE CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE AND PUSH TO ESTABLISH THE MEMORIAL AS THE FIRST PUBLIC REUSE OPPORTUNITY LOCATED ON THE SITE.

1. MEMORIAL SITE + GARDENS
Allow the memorial a generous area of the site and diffuse traffic issues caused by the memorial. Define and enhance the western edge of the site through the proposed memorial gardens.

2. SITE CIRCULATION
Build upon the Eagle Harbor Drive Parkway to create a safe, functional and unique site circulation scheme. Investigate circulation routes including Taylor Avenue and abandoned site roads, to provide an appropriate experience for the memorial and beach access.

REGENERATION: A STAND OF EMERGING DOUGLAS FIR AND AN UNDERSTORY OF NATIVE ENGLISH IVY DEFINE A REGENERATING LANDSCAPE. SUPPORT NATURAL SUCCESSION, CONTROL INVASIVES AND CULTIVATE AN EXPERIENCE OF THE SITE'S UNIQUE FEATURES.

3. WATERFRONT LANDING
Locate park facilities, structures program requirements and a community space within the footprints of the old marine pier and powder area. Protect the rubble beach and the intertidal / woodland transition zone while providing waterfront access.

4. FOREST KNOLL
Allow opportunities for the development of unique places to experience the site, such as the forest knoll - the appropriate high point of the area of the site.

5. SITE TRAILS
Locate and mark historic flows of people and materials and create a series of site trails for exploration, interpretation and recreation. Reconstruct the historic footbridge across the ravine.

INTERPRETATION: THE WESTERN HALF OF THE SITE IS DOMINATED BY CULTURAL ARTIFACTS - PHYSICAL AND NATURAL CELEBRATE THIS CULTIVATED LANDSCAPE AND BUILD ON, INSTEAD OF ERASE, THIS UNIQUE CHARACTER. LAYERING A PROGRAM OF INTERPRETATION.

6. SITE ECOLOGY + ARBORETUM
Locate and identify all significant cultural artifacts and plant materials. The cultivated nature of the western half of the site yields opportunities for an ecology study center, an arboretum and a nursery for site and island plant restoration.

7. REMEDIATION + INTERPRETATION GARDEN
Work with EPA to establish a community "remediation park" to observe, explain and monitor remediation over the next 5 to 15 years. Provide facilities now that will continue to function for interpretation after the site is clean.

8. CREOSOTE PLACE ENTRANCE
Allow for continued remediation access while also planning for future parking, access and facilities adjacent to the Park.

REMEDIATION: BILL POINT WILL BE DOMINATED BY REMEDIATION DURING THE NEXT 7 TO 15 YEARS. INCLUDE THESE EFFORTS WITHIN THE PUBLIC REUSE OF THE PARK THROUGH WITNESSING, INTERPRETATION AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED FOR THESE EFFORTS

9. BILL POINT
During and after remediation, preserve habitat for fish and wildlife, while also allowing for occupation of the point. After successful remediation, return the "BILL" to the Point through the recreation of the sand spits and historic salt marsh.

Wyckoff / Eagle Harbor Superfund Site
Bainbridge Island, Washington
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10 Seattle, Washington

Wyckoff Action Task Force
City of Bainbridge Island Planning and Community Development
Bainbridge Island Parks and Recreation District

Design Study Team:
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22901
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Institute for Environmental Negotiation
144 Rugby Road

SITE DESIGN + PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES
REUSE DESIGN FRAMEWORK
24 March 2003

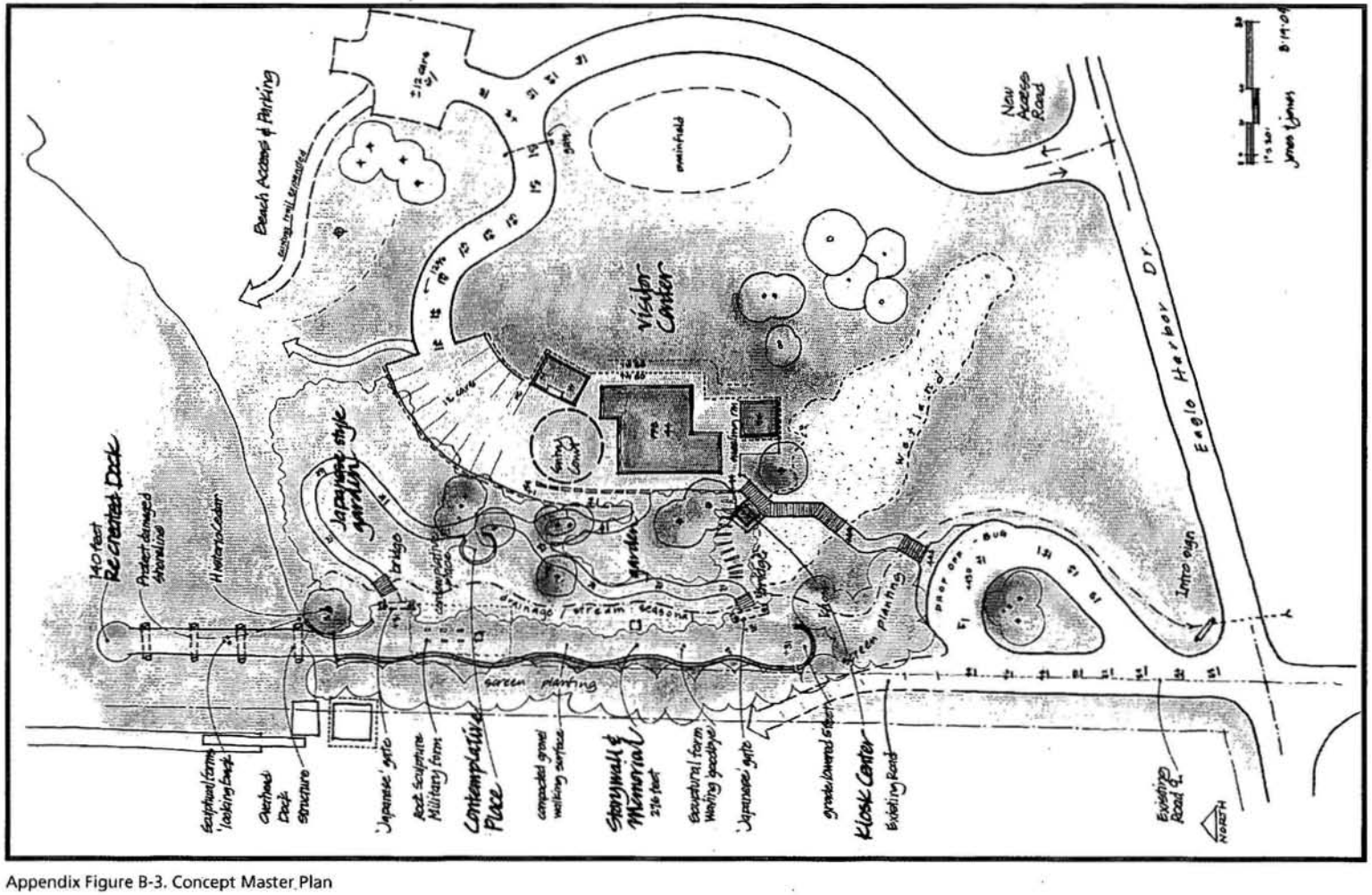
Appendix Figure B-2. Site Design and Program Opportunities. Reuse Design Framework. 24 March 2003.

Figure courtesy City of Bainbridge Island.

Community Planning

The Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee asked island resident and architect Johnpaul Jones to prepare a plan for the development of the memorial. Mr. Jones, together with architect Colleen Thorpe, prepared drawings and a phased development plan that were approved by the Memorial Committee. The development is included so the reader may see in detail what is being planned for the memorial site.

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site has been under study by the local community since 2001. In 2003 the City of Bainbridge Island's Department of Planning and Community Development, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, The Wyckoff Acquisition Task Force, and the Environmental Protection Agency commissioned a reuse design framework for what was to become the Joel Pritchard Park proposal. The Site Design and Program Opportunities document (Appendix Figure B-2, page b-2) identified an area for the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial (area 1 on the Appendix Figure B-1. Site Opportunities and Concept Design Plan, page b-1).



Appendix Figure B-3. Concept Master Plan

This drawing is a preliminary site plan for the memorial. The Memorial Committee and the City of Bainbridge Island are in the early stages of negotiations over the total acreage and design elements.

Plan courtesy Jones & Jones

appendix c

Public Law 105-391

FROM TITLE 16 OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED BY P.L. 105391, TITLE III

16 USC Sec. 1a5

TITLE 16 CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 1 NATIONAL PARKS, MILITARY PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND SEASHORES

SUBCHAPTER I NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Sec. 1a5. Additional areas for National Park System

(a) General authority

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to investigate, study, and continually monitor the welfare of areas whose resources exhibit qualities of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Accompanying the annual listing of areas shall be a synopsis, for each report previously submitted, of the current and changed condition of the resource integrity of the area and other relevant factors, compiled as a result of continual periodic monitoring and embracing the period since the previous such submission or initial report submission one year earlier. The Secretary is also directed to transmit annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a complete and current list of all areas included on the Registry of Natural Landmarks and those areas of national significance listed on the National Register

Public Law 105-391, commonly called the "Thomas Act," specifies under section (c) Report (2) the requirements the National Park Service must consider when developing a plan for an area under study. It is from this Act, that the National Park Service must identify the "most effective and efficient" alternative for the NPS Director's recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. The Act is reprinted in this appendix for the reader's convenience.

of Historic places which areas exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources, along with notations as to the nature and severity of such damage or threats. Each report and annual listing shall be printed as a House document: Provided, That should adequate supplies of previously printed identical reports remain available, newly submitted identical reports shall be omitted from printing upon the receipt by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives of a joint letter from the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate indicating such to be the case.

(b) Studies of areas for potential addition

(1) At the beginning of each calendar year, along with the annual budget submission, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a list of areas recommended for study for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

(2) In developing the list to be submitted under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider

(A) those areas that have the greatest potential to meet the established criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility;

(B) themes, sites, and resources not already adequately represented in the National Park System; and

(C) public petition and Congressional resolutions.

(3) No study of the potential of an area for inclusion in the National Park System may be initiated after November 13, 1998, except as provided by specific authorization of an Act of Congress.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the National Park Service to conduct preliminary resource assessments, gather data on potential study areas, provide technical and planning assistance, prepare or process nominations for administrative designations, update previous studies, or complete reconnaissance surveys of individual areas requiring a total expenditure of less than $25,000.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or to affect or alter the study of any river segment for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system or to apply to or to affect or alter the study of any trail for potential addition to the national trails system.

c) Report

(1) The Secretary shall complete the study for each area for potential inclusion in the National Park System within 3 complete fiscal years following the date on which funds are first made available for such purposes. Each study under this section shall be prepared with appropriate opportunity for public involvement, including at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the area under study, and after reasonable efforts to notify potentially affected landowners and State and local governments.

(2) In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider whether the area under study

(A) possesses nationally significant natural or cultural resources and represents one of the most important examples of a particular resource type in the country; and

(B) is a suitable and feasible addition to the system.

(3) Each study

(A) shall consider the following factors with regard to the area being studied

(i) the rarity and integrity of the resources;

(ii) the threats to those resources;

(iii) similar resources are already protected in the National Park System or in other public or private ownership;

(iv) the public use potential;

(v) the interpretive and educational potential;

(vi) costs associated with acquisition, development and operation;

(vii) the socioeconomic impacts of any designation;

(viii) the level of local and general public support; and

(ix) whether the area is of appropriate configuration to ensure longterm resource protection and visitor use;

(B) shall consider whether direct National Park Service management or alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector is appropriate for the area;

(C) shall identify what alternative or combination of alternatives would in the professional judgment of the Director of the National Park Service be most effective and efficient in protecting significant resources and providing for public enjoyment; and

(D) may include any other information which the Secretary deems to be relevant.

(4) Each study shall be completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(5) The letter transmitting each completed study to Congress shall contain a recommendation regarding the Secretary's preferred management option for the area.

(d) New area study office

The Secretary shall designate a single office to be assigned to prepare all new area studies and to implement other functions of this section.

(e) List of areas

At the beginning of each calendar year, along with the annual budget submission, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources

of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of areas which have been previously studied which contain primarily historical resources, and a list of areas which have been previously studied which contain primarily natural resources, in numerical order of priority for addition to the National Park System. In developing the lists, the Secretary should consider threats to resource values, cost escalation factors, and other factors listed in subsection (c) of this section. The Secretary should only include on the lists areas for which the supporting data is current and accurate.

(f) Authorization of appropriations

For the purposes of carrying out the studies for potential new Park System units and for monitoring the welfare of those resources, there are authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed $1,000,000. For the purposes of monitoring the welfare and integrity of the national landmarks, there are authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed $1,500,000. For carrying out subsections (b) through (d) of this section there are authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for each fiscal year.

-SOURCE-

(Pub. L. 91383, Sec. 8, as added Pub. L. 94458, Sec. 2, Oct. 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 1940; amended Pub. L. 95625, title VI, Sec. 604(l), Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3518; Pub. L. 96199, title I, Sec. 104, Mar. 5, 1980, 94 Stat. 68; Pub. L. 96344, See. 8, Sept. 8, 1980, 94 Stat. 1135; Pub. L. 103437, Sec. 6(b), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4583; Pub. L. 104333, div. I, title VIII, Sec. 814(d)(1)(l), Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4196; Pub. L. 105391, title III, Sec. 303, Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3501.)

appendix d

Public Law 107-363

107th Congress

An Act

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

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

Section 1. Short Title; Findings.

(a) **Short Title.**–This Act may be cited as the "Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002."

(b) **Findings.**–The Congress finds the following:

(1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.

(2) In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration, an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.

(3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes

Public Law 107-363, "Bainbridge Island Japanese Marican Memorial Study Act of 2002," directs the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility designating the memorial planned by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee.

Public Law 07-363 is reprinted here for the reader's convenience.

by the U.S. Army and sent to internment camps. They boarded the ferry Kehloken from the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, located at the end of Taylor Avenue, in the city of Bainbridge Island, Washington State.

(4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

(5) Both the Minidoka National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site can clearly tell the story of a time in our Nation's history when constitutional rights were ignored. These camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible. Bainbridge Island is a short ferry ride from Seattle and the site would be within easy reach of many more people.

(6) This is a unique opportunity to create a site that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all to stand firm in the event our nation again succumbs to similar fears.

(7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry—influence on Bainbridge Island.

Section. 2. Eagledale Ferry Dock Location at Taylor Avenue Study and Report.

(a) **Study.**–The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.

(b) **Report.**–Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) **Requirements for Study.**–Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

Approved December 19, 2002.

Legislative History—H.R. 3747: (S. 1894) (S. 1959)
House Reports: No. 107-690 (Committee on Resources).
Senate Reports: No. 107-196 accompanying S. 1894 (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources).
Congressional Record, Vol. 148 (2002):
November 14, considered and passed House.
November 19, considered and passed Senate.

appendix e

Outline of Proposed Partnership Agreement

The City of Bainbridge Island, a political subdivision of the State of Washington and Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District, a municipal corporation, will be considered a "tenants in common," according to the deed for the 22.5 acres recently acquired. All three alternatives rely completely on a partnership approach. Regardless of the alternative selected, it is recommended a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Cooperative Agreement (CA) be crafted by all the responsible parties to articulate individual and collective roles and responsibilities to affect the selected alternatives.

Regarding the partnerships proposed in Alternatives B and C, the National Park Service uses a Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperative Agreement as a basic legal tool in its partnership agreements. This agreement would define the roles and responsibilities of each party with whom the National Park Service is proposing partnering. While it is not appropriate to develop a complete MOU/CA for the purposes of this study, it is reasonable to outline the salient features of a MOU/CA and how it could be utilized to formalize a relationship among the partners for future management, public use and protection of the memorial site.

The parties involved in the partnership effort include: the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society and the National Park Service, and others. Each party would have an individual role and an overall cooperative role in the management of the memorial in order to make it operate smoothly and without misunderstanding.

Examples of the various needs to be addressed at the memorial site include:

- Developing a plan for day-today operations of the memorial, to including staffing and maintenance of the visitor contact facility. The focus of the efforts would be to memorialize and honor the 227 Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II and the 15 others who were arrested and incarcerated.

- Collecting and protecting archival materials relative to internment of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans.

- Providing information relating the World War II experiences of the Bainbridge Island Nikkei, as well as their history on the island prior to and after World War II.

- Clarifying land ownership responsibilities and determining the primary permitting authority for the memorial to oversee the protection and preservation of the site. The managing authority could contract for services for the memorial and conduct annual evaluations to ensure legal and environmental compliances in the operation of the memorial.

- Maintaining the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial relative to the maintenance of the Joel Pritchard Park.

- Providing trained and qualified interpreters/educational specialists for a seasonal or year-round programs both on and off-site.

- Presenting the internment story from an island-wide, regional, and national perspective.

- Coordinating the interpretive information efforts with organizations such as the Northwest Interpretive Association to assure that the highest quality of interpretive material would be available to the public.

- Pursuing the opportunity to develop public transportation to and from the memorial site to the downtown area of Bainbridge Island.

- Serving as a permitting authority for various land uses, public access, memorial functions and special events.

- Specifying a process of decision making, dispute resolution and appeals, acceptable to all partners.

- Establishing an endowment fund to support the memorial operations, site preservation, and educational programming.

- Having the National Park Service participate with other parties on a one-time cost basis for the development of the interpretive exhibits and a share for development of the infrastructure items under Alternatives B and C.

If Alternative B is adopted and the Memorial becomes an affiliated area of the Minidoka Internment National Monument, the NPS would assist, on a one-time basis, in the design and development of the exhibits and other interpretive media. Any contribution towards operational costs would be

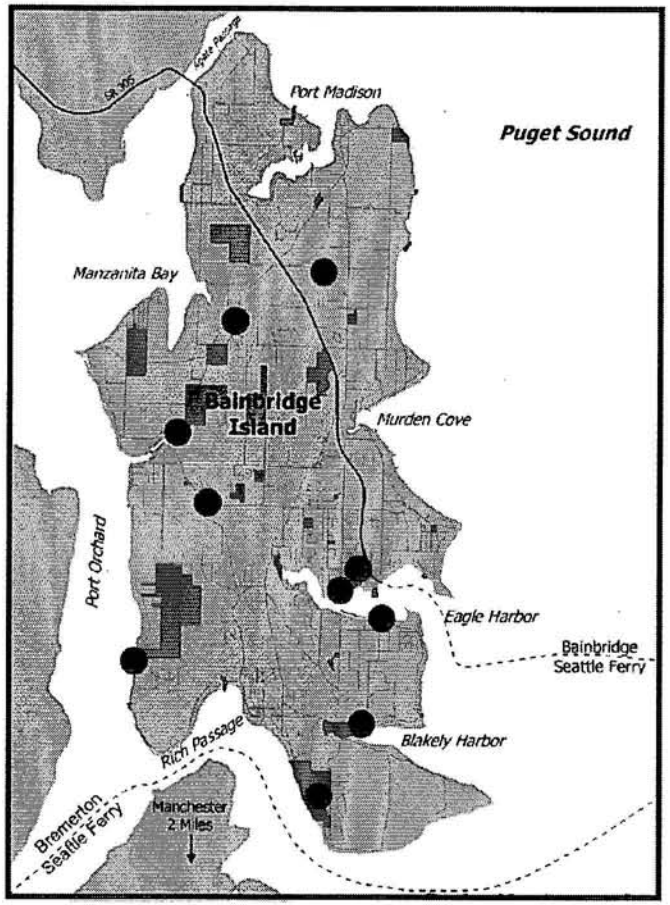


Figure J-4. Multiple Property Sites on Bainbridge Island Related to the Japanese American story.

1. Suyematsu Farm
2. Koura Property
3. Bainbridge Garden
4. Hayashida Property
5. Former Eagle Harbor Market Building
6. Former Anderson Dock Site
7. Eagledale Ferry Dock Site
8. Former Furuya Resort Home
9. Fort Ward State Park
10. *Nihomachis*: Nagaya and Yama

dependent upon the language specified in the legislation establishing the area and there would be no NPS staffing proposed.

Under Alternative C the Service would assist the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee and the Bainbridge Island Park District by providing interpretive staffing. The recommended staffing would be one full-time interpreter who would be assigned to the memorial during the visitor season and Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Seattle, Washington, during the off-season to conduct off-site interpretation and planning for the memorial. In addition, the NPS would provide seasonal interpreters to augment volunteers from the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, other local citizens and Park District's interpretive staff.

Additional Partnership Opportunities

During the course of this study, it became apparent that additional sites beyond Eagledale Ferry Dock were important to complete the story of Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island. The connection to other sites, both on-island and off-island, are important elements that would enhance the interpretive presentation and expand the context in which the story can be told.

The potential sites related to Japanese American heritage and World War II are in the greater Puget Sound region. The sites that could be considered for identification and interpretive treatment are: the Panama Hotel, Seattle, Washington; the Japanese Language School, Seattle, Washington; Seattle Buddhist Temple, Seattle, Washington; Nippon Kan Hall, Seattle, Washington;

Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Washington; and other sites that would explain the full range of Japanese American experiences, from arrival in the United States to the present. The National Park Service has identified ten properties on Bainbridge Island that relate directly to the Japanese American experience and should be examined to determine their value in contributing to the understanding of Japanese American experiences on Bainbridge Island.

In addition, there is an existing World War II site located on Bainbridge Island—Fort Ward State Park—that could be included as a designated cooperative site. Fort Ward was the home of an important World War II radio monitoring station that intercepted Japanese radio transmissions. It was also the site of the northern extant of anti-submarine nets in Rich Passage that guarded the entrance to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington, now a National Historic Landmark. Ownership and management of these sites would not change. The purpose of recognizing these sites is for their interpretive and educational value. It would be encouraged that interpretive materials related to these sites be developed and made available to the public to demonstrate the thematic link between the memorial and other World War II and Japanese American–heritage sites.

Related Alternative Management Concepts that were Considered, but Rejected Pending Future Study

Other management options were discussed in the early planning stages, and included designation of Eagledale Ferry Dock, the multiple cooperative sites, and the multi-property listings as a National Heritage Area or a National Historic Reserve, but instead these options were designated for further study. Both of these concepts would require further examination and analysis with particular attention to the other sites in the Puget Sound region that relate directly to the heritage themes of the Japanese American experience and World War II sites. Therefore, these concepts were not included in the study recommendations.

appendix f

Resolutions and Letters

City of Bainbridge Island Council Meeting

January 23, 2002

Resolution No. 2002-02

A RESOLUTION of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, encouraging the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and

WHEREAS, in Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, with only six days notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses and property; and

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army; and

WHEREAS, not all were interned—some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, some moved to eastern Washington—but all were excluded; and

WHEREAS, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, is working with members of Washington State's federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, it is vital that our citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history, now therefore

The City Council of the City of Bainbridge Island, does resolve as follows:

That the City of Bainbridge Island encourages the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

PASSED by the City Council this 23d day of January 2002.

APPROVED by the Mayor this 1st day of February 2002.

Undersigned:

Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor

Attest/Authenticate:

Susan P. Kasper, City Clerk

Filed with the City Clerk:	January 17, 2002
Passed by the City Council:	January 23, 2002
Resolution No.:	2002-02

City of Bainbridge Island Council Meeting

June 26, 2002

RESOLUTION NO. 2002-17

A RESOLUTION of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, relating to funding for public park aquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site.

WHEREAS, on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/ Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687, requiring the transfer of ownership rights from Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust, and obligating, the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the US Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in accordance with the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents; and

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site; and

WHEREAS, directly adjacent to the Wyckoff/Eagle Superfund site and including portions of the western property, an historic event took place during World War II on Taylor Avenue and the former site of the Eagledale dock in which our community's

Japanese Americans departed Bainbridge Island for internment camps and became the first of over 100,000 people to be evacuated and interned; and

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2002 the City passed a resolution supporting public acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, in June 2001 the City formed the Wyckoff Acquisition Task Force (WATF) to identify funding opportunities for acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site for public park purposes; and

WHEREAS, in March 2002 the PSR Environmental Trust and the City commissioned an appraisal of the 50-acre Wyckoff Superfund site, which concluded that the value of the site is 8 million dollars; and

WHEREAS, Congressional and Senatorial representatives from the State of Washington, through U. S. House Bill # HR 3747 and Senate Bill #S 1959 are proposing funding for a National Parks Service study for national memorial status of the Japanese American departure site which includes portions of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site and Taylor Avenue right-of-way on Bainbridge Island; and

WHEREAS, in seeking U.S. Congressional support for public park acquisition, it is in the best interest of the City and Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District to show local support through local funding sources including City funds, grant opportunities and private donations; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City to dedicate the park to the memory of the late Joel Pritchard for his 30-plus years of public service to this state and nation, his commitment to environmental protection, his close ties to Bainbridge Island and finally for his belief in bipartisanship and coalition building, both of which are necessary to establish a public park at this formerly degraded waterfront site; NOW THEREFORE

The City Council of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The City seeks U.S. Congressional financial support for public park acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site, commits staff resources over the next two years to pursue local matching acquisition funds of 3 million dollars from a variety of funding sources, including grants and City open space funds and supports public/private partnerships for the acquisition.

Section 2. The City will partner with the Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District in seeking grant funding including but not limited to the following sources:

- Aquatic Land Enhancement Account (Washington State Department of Natural Resources);
- Interagency for Outdoor Recreation (Washington State IAC)
- Land and Water Conservation Funds (Clean Water Act);
- Bainbridge Island Open Space Bonds (City of Bainbridge Island);

- Salmon Recovery Funding Board (ESA)

Section 3. Final purchase of the site is subject to the site being certified by the Environmental Protection Agency as clean and free of hazardous materials harmful to human health, as appropriate under the Superfund Program.

PASSED by the City Council this 26th day of June 2002.

APPROVED by the Mayor this 27th day of June 2002.

Undersigned:

Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor

Attest/Authenticate:

Susan Kasper, City Clerk

Filed with the City Clerk:	June 21, 2002
Passed by the City Council:	June 26, 2002
Resolution No.:	2002-17

Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Letter

June 25, 2002

Hon. Mayor Kordonowy and members of the City Council
Bainbridge Island City Hall
280 Madison Avenue North
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Dear Madam Mayor and Councilmembers,

The Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District strongly advocates the public ownership and development of the Wyckoff Eagle Harbor Superfund site. As evidence of this, the District's Board of Commissioners passed Resolutions 2001-5 and 2002-4, copies of which are attached.

The purpose of this letter is to reaffirm the District's support of this matter in general and to specifically point to Section I of both Resolutions which calls for all levels of governments to work towards achieving public ownership of the site. To this end the District has committed and will continue to commit all available resources including staff support and technical assistance to securing funding from any and all possible sources for the public acquisition of this site.

If we may provide any additional assistance or information please feel free to contact the District.

Sincerely,

David A. Lewis
Director

Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Board of Commissioners Meeting

May 24, 2001

RESOLUTION 2001-5

A resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, relating to future ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site.

WHEREAS on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687 [USA, Suquamish Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Plaintiffs v. Pacific Sound Resources, Inc. Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust et.al.], requiring the transfer of ownership rights from the Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust and obligating the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the U.S. Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in according to the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents;

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Eagle Harbor/Wyckoff Superfund Site;

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site;

WHEREAS the District specifically supports a 200' buffer to protect the shoreline and provide public access;

WHEREAS the District believes that this site with its unique shoreline location and scenic vistas has statewide and national significance;

WHEREAS portions of the site have already been remedied to a natural condition and other portions will continue to be so remedied at public expense;

WHEREAS given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District strongly advocates the consideration of public use and ownership for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site through public acquisition by federal, state, county, city governments, or a combination of them, or through public/private partnerships.

Section 2. Eventual use of the property would be defined through a public process but should include parkland for a national World War II memorial commemorating the first U.S. evacuation and eventual internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and related interpretation and parking; waterfront trails and waterfront parkland, a dock for small watercraft and related recreational facilities; interpretive displays; picnicking areas; and a protected 200' shoreline buffer with public access.

PASSED by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held this 24th day of May 2001, the undersigned commissioners being present.

Undersigned
By: Dane K. Spencer
By: Christine Llewellyn
By: Daryle A. Schei
By: Kenneth R. DeWitt

Attest: David L. Shorett
Secretary

Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Board of Commissioners Meeting

March 14, 2002

RESOLUTION 2002-4

A Resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, relating to future ownership and development of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site.

WHEREAS on May 24, 2001, this Park District Board of Commissioners passed Resolution 2001-5 supporting and advocating public ownership and development of the Wyckoff Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

WHEREAS the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Board of Commissioners now wishes to reaffirm the content, sentiment and intent of Resolution 2001-5;

WHEREAS on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687 [USA, Suquamish Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Plaintiffs v. Pacific Sound Resources, Inc. Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust et.al.], requiring the transfer of ownership rights from the Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust and obligating the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the U.S. Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in according to the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents;

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Eagle Harbor/Wyckoff Superfund Site;

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site;

WHEREAS the District specifically supports a 200' buffer to protect the shoreline and provide public access;

WHEREAS the District believes that this site with its unique shoreline location and scenic vistas has statewide and national significance;

WHEREAS portions of the site have already been remedied to a natural condition and other portions will continue to be so remedied at public expense;

WHEREAS given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District reaffirms that it strongly advocates the consideration of public use and ownership for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site through public acquisition by federal, state, county, local governments, or a combination of them, or through public/private partnerships.

Section 2. Eventual use of the property would be defined through a public process but should include parkland for a national World War II memorial commemorating the first U.S. evacuation and eventual internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and related interpretation and parking; waterfront trails and waterfront parkland, a dock for small watercraft and related recreational facilities; interpretive displays; picnicking areas; and a protected 200' shoreline buffer with public access.

PASSED by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held this 14th day of March 2002, the undersigned commissioners being present.

Undersigned

By: Kenneth R. DeWitt
By: David L. Shorett
By: Dane K. Spencer
By: John Thomas Swolgaard

Attest: Daryle A. Schei
Secretary

Kitsap County Board of Commissioners Resolution

March 18, 2002

RESOLUTION 055 - 2002

Resolution encouraging the Washington State Legislature, the United States congress and appropriate Federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19,1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9006, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and

WHEREAS, in Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, on March 30,1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale Ferry Landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, with only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses and property; and

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army; and

WHEREAS, not all were interned—some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, some moved to eastern Washington but all were excluded, their only crime being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, is working with members of Washington State's Federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the fomer Eagledale Ferry Landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, it is vital that our citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners encourages the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

ADOPTED this 18th day of March 2002.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Undersigned:
Tim Botkin, Chair
Jan Angel, Commissioner
Chris Endresen, Commissioner

Attest:
Holly Anderson, Clerk of the Board

From the *Bainbridge Review*

June 2, 2004

Reprinted with permission

In Our Opinion

Few Memorial Days left to win battle with time

Of the 140,000 people who flooded the "other Washington" last Saturday for the dedication of the National World War II Memorial, one unknown soldier stands out.

We crossed paths with him in Baltimore Washington International Airport on a flight from Phoenix. As a pack of harried travelers bunched in the aisle behind him, impatient but unusual polite, the crew helped the elderly gentleman to a wheelchair. He was in distinctively military garb; pinned to cap and jacket were dozens of medals.

To the trained eye, those medals charted the course of a 60-year-old war, and the experiences of a young American, called to serve. To the rest of the passengers for whom that story was blurry at best, they announced an old soldier, come to the capitol for what fellow veteran Sen. Bob Dole called "our final reunion."

For one Review staffer that reminder of events on the National Mall—the largest gathering of World War II vets since the end of that war—coincided with a memorial pilgrimage of another kind: a last visit to a childhood home soon to be sold. A modest assembling of family and friends at a monument far less grand, it inspired some reflection on the importance of such gatherings—and gathering places—in our lives and memories. Like the "memory houses" of the Victorian age—mnemonic techniques that pictured thoughts as furnishings in a mental mansion, as readily accessible as

the bedside telephone—places become points of access to our past. Be they strange or familiar, most places gain their meaning from the experiences we share with others; we return to them, in large part, in order to remember.

When we can't return yet still need to remember—the twin imperatives that make an occurrence, when experienced on a mass scale, a true "historical event"—we create new places for remembering. These monuments are not just markers, but points of transit and transmission, and a promise that those memories will abide.

The long-overdue National World War II Memorial is such a place, and the weekend of commemorative events may have been the most important three days of that stone and bronze structure's assuredly long life. Its importance lies not only in the enduring tribute it offers—though that is vital to these veterans and their families—but in its function as a gathering place for a passing generation.

Bainbridge has a unique opportunity to create another such place: the Nikkei Exclusion Memorial planned at the Taylor Avenue road end, site of the ferry dock from which the first Japanese Americans departed for the internment camps in March 1942. Public will and public funds are being marshalled to build the memorial; what's required now is a more private commitment from islanders and others, to make it a reality within the lifetimes of the internees. The National WWII Memorial cost some $175 million, almost entirely privately raised, the Nikkei memorial needs only a fraction of that sum, about $4 million, to become reality, but it must be raised in a fraction of the time, as the soldiers and survivors of the war inevitably lose what Sen. Dole called "the battle against time."

We have confidence that a national memorial honoring the struggle and sacrifice of Bainbridge's sons and daughters—our grandmothers and grandfathers, our neighbors and friends—will be built. We only hope it will happen in time to be a gathering place for those who gave it such meaning.

Washington State Legislature Memorial

Substitute House Joint Memorial 4026

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

WHEREAS, During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than one hundred ten thousand Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon, and California; and

WHEREAS, In Washington State, twelve thousand eight hundred ninety-two men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional interment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty, and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, On March 30, 1942, two hundred twenty-seven Bainbridge Island men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by United States Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, With only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store, or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses, and property; and

WHEREAS, The two hundred twenty-seven people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese-Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the United States Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located in a remote California desert; and

WHEREAS, Not every Japanese-American from Bainbridge Island boarded that fateful ferry; some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, and some moved away, but all were forced to leave; and

WHEREAS, Their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, To commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Community, is working with members of Washington State's federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, It is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, The proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing, and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, It is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

NOW, THEREFORE, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress continue its worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II;

BE IT RESOLVED, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

——END——

Letter from
Washington State Representative
23rd District
Phil Rockefeller

Washington State Senator
23rd District
Betti Sheldon

March 21, 2002

Congressman Jay Inslee
308 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Inslee:

On March 5 of this year, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation requesting Congress to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Legislature's aim in passing this memorial is to set aside the property, located at the end of the Taylor Road, as a proposed shoreline park to honor these 227 residents who were the very first among more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans to be removed from their homes to spend the next three years incarcerated at internment camps. They were given only six days notice to get their affairs in order, and could only take with them what they could carry. We have a unique opportunity to have the Eagledale Ferry site declared a national memorial to communicate the message, "let it not happen again."

As you know, Eagledale Ferry Landing on Puget Sound was the dock and embarkation point for Bainbridge Island residents bound for internment camps. Since the original dock area is now an undeveloped public street right-of-way, and merely 60' wide, it does not include sufficient space for public accommodation, an historical interpretation center, a memorial or parking.

We are writing to ask that you, as a member of Congress, direct the sale or transfer of the adjacent land, known as the Wyckoff property, to local and/or national public park authorities for long term stewardship as part of the proposed park. Currently, this property is in the final stages of cleanup as a successful Superfund site. One parcel, or half of the land, is now considered clean by the overseeing agency. Upon completion of remediation efforts on the remaining property, the site's residue from nearly a million gallons of a creosote related by-product will have been cleaned, removed or cappcd, thus allowing public access to all or most of this land, beach and harbor waters. We call think of no finer use for this reclaimed property than as a much deserved historical memorial and recreation area available for the education and reflection of citizens from across the United States.

This property is a 50-acre, vacant waterfront site at the entrance to Eagle Harbor on Bainbridge Island, a mere 30 minute ferry crossing from downtown Seattle. Few sites visually provide at one glance so much Northwest scenery with spectacular views of Seattle, Mount Rainier, the Cascades and Olympic Mountains. The land directly ties downtown Seattle and surroundings, via Washington State ferries, to Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County and Olympic National Park. As such, this site represents an important opportunity "to tell the story" of the internment era. Other locations that tell this history are located hundreds of miles from major population centers.

We very much appreciate your leadership on this project. Please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can assist you in your effort to procure the Wyckoff property for such a noble cause.

Sincerely,

Betti Sheldon
State Senator
23rd District

Phil Rockefeller
State Representative
23rd District

State of Washington Proclamation

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and,

WHEREAS, in Washington state, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional incarceration, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property; and,

WHEREAS, on March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and,

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located a remote California desert; and,

WHEREAS, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and,

WHEREAS, it is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gary Locke, governor of the state of Washington, do hereby proclaim March 30, 2002, as

Nikkei Memorial And Remembrance Day

in Washington State, and I urge all citizens to join me in this special observance.

Signed on this 30th day of March, 2002

Undersigned:

Gary Locke, Governor

From the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

April 6, 2002

Reprinted with permission

P-I Opinion

Internment: Let it not happen again

It is a theme as simple as it is profound. *Nidoto nai yoni*. "Let it not happen again"—to anyone.

"It" is the rounding up and imprisonment of more than 100,000 Japanese residents, most of them American citizens, in the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor that wrenched the United States into World War II.

Among those thousands were more than 200 taken from Bainbridge Island. Given six days' notice, they were loaded on the ferry Kohloken [sic] bound for Seattle at what was then the Eagledale ferry landing and then taken by train to internment camps at Manzanar, Calif., and Minidoka, Idaho,

They lost most of their possessions, their property and, according to Frank Kitamoto, who was 2 years old when his family boarded that ferry, "They lost their dignity and faith in America and what it stood for."

That was March 30, 1942. Last Saturday, Kitamoto and others unveiled a marker to commemorate that sad day now more than 60 years ago.

The mass internment of tens of thousands of ostensibly law-abiding, loyal citizens was, of course, fueled by the panic sown by the attack on Pearl Harbor. And there were some legitimate concerns for the safety of the area's Japanese residents in the face of America's anger over the attack. But panic, and even good intentions, are insufficient excuses for stripping people of their property and civil rights. History has shown the internment of the Japanese people, imposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, was a grave error and an unacceptable denial of fundamental rights.

It's important now, 60 years later, to be reminded of the lesson of the internment, in case some among us are tempted to blame those of a certain race, nationality or religion for this era's infamous attacks.

The marker unveiled Saturday, and the larger memorial Kitamoto and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community and others are negotiating with federal officials to build, should forward the effort to let it never happen again.

Nidoto nai yoni.

Congressional Subcommittee Testinony

September 5, 2002

Statement of John Parsons, Regional Director for Lands, Resources and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands of the House Committee on Resources, concerning H.R. 3747, A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue, in the State of Washington, for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department's views on H.R. 3747, a bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

The Department does not oppose this bill. Presently, there are 34 studies pending, of which we expect to transmit 4 to Congress by the end of 2002. To meet the President's Initiative to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog, we must continue to focus our resources on caring for existing areas in the National Park System. Thus, we have concerns about adding new funding requirements for new park units, national trails, wild and scenic rivers or heritage areas at the same time that we are trying to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. As such, the Department will identify all acquisition, one time and operational costs of the proposed site. At this time, those costs are unknown.

The National Park Service has embarked upon a General Management Plan for the Minidoka Internment National Monument established in 2001. Inasmuch as the Eagleton Ferry dock was used as the embarkation point for Japanese and Japanese-Americans forced to move to internment camps, the General Management Plan may take into consideration the relationship of sites such as the Eagledale Ferry Dock to both the Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park

Service has been working with citizen groups and the City of Bainbridge Island to document the significance of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site as it relates to the story of the internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II. We are encouraging the Bainbridge community to take an active role in the current planning for Minidoka.

At the National level, the National Park Service is sponsoring National Historic Landmark theme studies related to the history of Japanese Americans and to the home front during World War II. Both studies should provide significant information on the history of the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, including those who settled on Bainbridge Island. In addition, we serve as the stewards of two of the camps to which the Bainbridge internees were sent—Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument.

We believe the Eagledale Ferry Dock site is nationally significant because of the embarkation of the first internees under Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942. We recognize that the dock is adjacent to a Superfund site and that it has the court-appointed Trustee's acquiescence and certification from EPA that the dock area is not contaminated. This issue would be carefully analyzed in a study.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss this issue and I would be willing to answer any questions you may have on this issue.

Testimony for House Capital Budget Committee hearing Joel Pritchard Park and Japanese American Memorial

February 18, 2003

Clarence Moriwaki, Chair,
Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Interment and Exclusion Memorial Committee

Tomorrow marks a sad anniversary in American history—61 years ago, in the midst of war hysteria, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing all persons of Japanese ancestry to be removed from their homes on the West Coast and experience three years of unconstitutional imprisonment.

One month later on March 30, 1942, American history was made in Washington state when 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them U.S. citizens—were escorted by armed U.S. Army soldiers and solemnly walked down Taylor Avenue to the old Eagledale ferry landing, which was located at the west end of the proposed Joel Pritchard Park

With only six days notice and only allowed to bring what they could carry or wear, they boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and said goodbye to Bainbridge Island, starting on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate.

They were the first of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans to be sent to ten concentration camps in the remote inland deserts of America.

Not all were imprisoned. Some were unjustly arrested, some moved away and others served in the U.S. military, but all were forbidden to remain.

Their only crime—being Nikkei, persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/ North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, has been working to establish a memorial that will honor the people and families who experienced this tragic moment in American history tell a lasting story for future generations.

We have entitled this proposed memorial *Nidoto Nai Yoni* (Knee-doe-toe Nigh Yoe-knee), or "Let it not happen again.

Our committee has developed some dream conceptual designs of what we hope this national memorial could someday be, with the help of nationally recognized architect and fellow Bainbridge Island resident John Paul Jones of Jones and Jones in Seattle.

Currently there are national monuments at the Minidoka and Manzanar concentration camps in the distant deserts of Idaho and California. While these two sites can clearly tell the story of a time in our nation's history when constitutional rights were ignored, these camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible.

That's not the case here. Bainbridge Island is a short and pleasant ferry ride just six miles west of Seattle in Puget Sound, and this important story can be told at the Nidoto Nai Y oni Memorial within easy reach of many more people.

Indeed, for those discovering or wanting to learn about this period in our nation's history, since the first steps away from freedom began at the old Eagledale ferry landing, the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial is the literal and symbolic starting point for the existing national monuments at Minidoka and Manzanar.

Our vision is non-controversial and has received national and statewide, bipartisan support including President Bush signing a study bill into law on January 19th, Governor Locke and unanimous resolutions from the state legislature, county commissioners and the Bainbridge Island city council, and it was the top legislative issue for the National Japanese American Citizens League.

Clearly, the historic significance of the site is beyond question. History always recognizes "first places" and the mere mention of them tells the story—Kitty Hawk, Plymouth Rock—and we are confident that a study by the Department of the Interior would clearly show that Bainbridge Island's Eagledale Ferry landing is one of those important first places in American history.

A final point. Far too often, society creates monuments and memorials long after the people who experienced that moment in history are no longer with us to be honored.

We have a unique opportunity on Bainbridge Island to create a national memorial that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and to inspire all Americans to safeguard constitutional rights for all by embracing the spirit of our proposed memorial, *Nidoto Nai Yoni*, or "Let it not happen again."

107th Congress

2nd Session

H.R. 3747

Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002

In the House of Representatives

Mr. Inslee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources on February 13, 2002

A Bill

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

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

Section 1. Short Title; Findings.

(A) **Short Title.**–This Act may be cited as the "Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002".

(B) **Findings.**–The Congress finds the following:

(1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.

(2) In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration, an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.

(3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army and sent to internment camps. They boarded the ferry Kehloken from the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, located at the end of Taylor Avenue, in the city of Bainbridge Island, Washington State.

(4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

(5) Both the Minidoka National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site can clearly tell the story of a time in our Nation's history when constitutional rights were ignored. These camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible. Bainbridge Island is a short ferry ride from Seattle and the site would be within easy reach of many more people.

(6) This is a unique opportunity to create a site that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all to stand firm in the event our nation again succumbs to similar fears.

(7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry—influence on Bainbridge Island.

Section 2. Eagledale Ferry Dock Location at Taylor Avenue Study and Report.

(A) **Study**.–The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.

(B) **Report**.–Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(C) **Requirements for Study.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. la-5(c)).

Original Cosponsors

U.S. Rep. Jay Inslee (WA)

U.S. Rep. Norman Dicks (WA)

U.S. Rep. Jim McDermott (WA)

U.S. Rep. Adam Smith (WA)

U.S. Rep. Briar, Baird (WA)

U.S. Rep. Rick Larsen (WA,)

U.S. Rep. David Wu (OR)

U.S. Rep. Robert Matsui (CA)

U.S. Rep. Robert Underwood (GU)

U.S. Rep. Neil Ambercromble (HI)

FROM THE *BAINBRIDGE REVIEW*

June 26, 2004

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In Our Opinion

Another memorial milestone

Not a week goes by, it seems, without some promising development on the Pritchard Park/Internment Memorial front.

For those who may have missed the Bainbridge Island City Council's deliberations Wednesday, we can report that efforts to construct a memorial to the World War II Japanese American relocation took another significant stride. By resolution, the council formalized its partnership with the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community in developing the Taylor Avenue site, and authorized the use of $500,000 in previously secured grant funding—part of a $1.48 million award from the state—for early-phase permitting and site preparation. This, while fundraising to complete acquisition of the rest of the greater Pritchard Park site continues apace, as do efforts by BIJAC and related interests to fund the complete memorial and interpretive site, estimated to cost $4 million.

As announced at Wednesday's meeting, the latest to join the cause is a group called the Timber Framers Guild, a nationwide collective of master craftsmen dedicated to preserving and advancing the construction techniques of yore—no nails, no bolts, no brackets, but rather, "the centuries-old construction system of large wooden posts and beams." The guild adopts significant projects by which to demonstrate its construction techniques and provide service to communities.

Working in conjunction with island architect Johnpaul Jones (who was previously commissioned to design the memorial), the Tinber Framers Guild craftsmen have devised a picturesque wooden gate through which visitors to the internment memorial will someday pass. The craftsmen will donate their time and expertise to the project; the Port Orford cedar from which it will be crafted is being provided by an Oregon firm, with cedar and copper shingles that will "age to a fine patina" as accents.

The gate will be constructed in a public demonstration sometime next month and will sit outside the Winslow post office to raise awareness of the memorial project.

"This is a huge gift," BIJAC member Clarence Moriwaki tells us. "This is something we would have had to design and construct sometime down the road, and these wonderful new friends want to give it to us now."

Interestingly, while the gate will feature traditional Japanese elements, its design has been retooled a bit to downplay

its Asian-ness—a deliberate move. "We want to honor our past," Moriwaki tells us, "but reflect something that is truly Bainbridge Island, and American."

What better month to build such a gate than July. Watch the Review for more announcements on its construction.

FROM THE *BREMERTON SUN*

September 21, 2003

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Community Columnist, Bob Dietz

Our own "day of infamy" for Japanese Americans

Satire is tough to write. And it's always in danger of failing in its purpose. But it is a time-honored style of writing, especially when the topic is political or governmental vice, foolishness, or just plain stupidity.

Most of us who took a class in literature and writing probably remember the classic example of satire from the 18th century, Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal." With brilliant wit and sarcasm, it attacked the inept attempts of English and Irish political and religious leadership to deal with poverty and famine in Ireland. While we admire that social tract today, Swift failed to shock the very people he had hoped to agitate. They thought it was a joke. That's why satire is tough to write and why it's in danger of failing in its usual purpose of bringing about change.

Satire also requires a bit of work on the part of the reader. We, as readers, need to ask, "Is this guy kidding or is he serious?" If we discern satire in, some outrageous bit of writing—a true literary work or even a simple letter to the editor—we need to be sure we know what's being satirized. And, if we determine that the writer isn't being sarcastically witty, then it's time to be truly outraged.

Okay, Dietz, stop lecturing and get to the point! What's all of this got to do with Kitsap County?

Simple. While out of town, I checked in with The Sun on the Web to see what was going on back in the West Sound. I came across a letter to the editor that I found totally outrageous. But then, I asked the fundamental question. "Is this guy kidding or is he serious?" The writer claimed that we needed to protect the Japanese Americans living on Bainbridge Island after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 by sending them to what our government euphemistically called "relocation centers."

I've read the letter several times since that first reading and, sadly, must conclude he's serious. Unfortunately, a subsequent letter to the editor, clearly not satire, endorsed his point of view. Apparently, the efforts to purchase land for a planned memorial and waterfront park on Bainbridge Island have stirred lingering embers of jaundiced intolerance. Perhaps it's time to review the facts related to what we did to our fellow citizens on Bainbridge Island, and elsewhere, in the early 1940s.

First of all, we need to recall that the alleged liberal and progressive President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. That order resulted in the roundup of thousands of Japanese Americans, most of whom were U.S. citizens, for shipment to internment camps from California to Arkansas. Why? Because of their close proximity to military bases on the West Coast. That was the official reason. But Germans and Italians living here or on the East Coast, whether near military bases or not, did not have their properties and businesses confiscated and claimed by so-called "patriotic Americans." Just the Japanese Americans.

Among the first Japanese Americans to be shipped off were descendants of Japanese immigrants who worked in the fields, established businesses and raised their families on Bainbridge Island as early as the late 1800s.

It was on March 30, 1942, that 227 Japanese Americans were forced to board the ferry *Kohloken* [sic] at the Eagiedale ferry landing—their first steps toward imprisonment in a camp near the Mojave Desert. Allowed only those personal belongings they could carry, they were soon followed by more than 14,000 other Washington sons and daughters of Japanese immigrants.

I think this event, following so closely on an earlier "Day of Infamy," is worth memorializing. Memorials are intended, after all, to acknowledge events noble as well as events ignoble. We must not avoid the facts of history by redefining our actions of March 30, 1942, as benevolent safekeeping or logical defensive strategy. I prefer to think of the proposed Japanese American Memorial near Eagle Harbor as a complement to the impressive Pearl Harbor Memorial in Hawaii.

Both memorials should admonish us to embrace the Japanese maxim "*Nidoto Nai Yoni*"—"Let It Not Happen Again."

appendix g

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

NPS-D-3 May 2005