



Shoshone Field Office, Idaho

LAVA RIDGE WIND PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER ASSESSMENT AND ENGAGEMENT

REPORT

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Background	4
Assessment Process and Methodology	6
Findings	8
Communication and Public Involvement	8
Important Project Information	10
Contextual Historical Characteristics	11
Conflicting Priorities	12
Recommendations	13
Support Documents	14

BLM, through the Department of the Interior’s Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution office, contracted with Kearns & West to develop this report.¹

¹ Prepared by the Langdon Group under subcontract to K&W, collectively referred to as the “Project Team.”

Executive Summary

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Shoshone Field Office (SFO) is processing an application from Magic Valley Energy (MVE), LLC, an affiliate of LS Power, who is seeking authorization to use public lands to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission the Lava Ridge Wind Project. The BLM is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in conformance with regulations and policies for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and seeking additional input from the Japanese American community, in connection with the Minidoka National Historic Site (NHS), operated by the National Park Service (NPS) and located adjacent to the proposed project site. The site represents the exclusion and unjust incarceration experience of 13,000 Japanese American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

The SFO contracted with the Project Team to conduct a situation assessment that focuses on the Japanese American communities with connection to the NHS. The situation assessment is designed to gather information and recommend approaches for a public involvement strategy and identify what characteristics of the NHS are most important to these stakeholders.

Potential assessment participants were identified in coordination with BLM and NPS, and 30 interviews were conducted in-person, online or over the phone, June 26 through July 18, 2022. During the discussions, themes emerged related to not only project specific concerns, but also the site's context and importance as a historic piece of shared American history.

The assessment revealed, the historic interactions between the Japanese American community, the Federal Government, and LS Power are filled with ongoing points of frustration and feelings of mistrust among the Japanese American community. The initial EIS outreach for the Lava Ridge Wind project exacerbated these feelings among assessment participants. Many felt communication was reactionary, not proactive, and came too late in the process. Others felt they were intentionally excluded.

The view of Minidoka as a sacred place was paramount among assessment participants. Previous conflicts with LS Power regarding overhead power lines at the site as well as a proposed nearby feedlot have made the Japanese American community connected to Minidoka feel as though it is not protected. Further, they feel that those who wish to impact the site do not understand its importance, or worse yet, do not care that they are altering a sacred place in history for their community and the country.

The initial protection of the site and its designation as a National Historic Site increased the perception of reparation and healing. This current proposed project and the related NEPA-process is seen as an additional conflict that they should not have to be engaging in. Additionally, participants felt that other sites of historical significance in America are treated with reverence and this one is not. This has deepened previously felt emotions of betrayal, resentment, and anger at the desecration of the site and their families' and community's historical and continued injustice.

The viewshed, noise, and light pollution associated with the proposed project were common concerns identified during interviews, consistent with previous engagement input. During these recent conversations, however, it became clear it was not just the visual disruption, it was also the sense of place and remembrance that resonates with visitors to the NHS. The vast open landscape and isolation

all add to the educational and emotional narratives. These characteristics are most important to preserve according to the assessment participants.

Most participants noted their general support for wind energy, but this choice of site has unfortunately pitted them against a cause they believe in, creating a conflict between two of the Biden Administration's priorities of green energy and equity.

Participants were asked about what forms of mitigation or other paths they may see moving forward with the EIS and nearly all stakeholders clearly stated that from their perspective there is no mitigation that can be done to protect the site from the intrusion and desecration of a sacred site. Those who offered suggestions mentioned moving the wind turbines further away and making them smaller. Almost all of those spoken with requested to see more sites and alternatives in other locations, away from the NHS. The message that "you can move the windmills somewhere else, but you cannot move Minidoka" was a key point made by multiple stakeholders.

Communication-related questions revealed that many first heard about the project via word of mouth, Friends of Minidoka, or through other non-formal means. The initial regional outreach was inadequate according to all who were interviewed. Moving forward, the Project Team recommends broadening outreach to include nationwide organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) chapters, with the Pacific Northwest having a higher intentional and targeted approach. Some stakeholders expressed hope that these discussions will help the BLM understand their sentiments and pause this process to review/update the 1986 Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) or deny the project altogether.

The Project Team recommends, during the comment period, both virtual and in-person regional meetings in West Coast locations as well as mailing self-addressed stamped envelopes to reach the elderly population. These methods of engagement along with close coordination with Friends of Minidoka and other Japanese American community organizations were shared positively by most participants.

Prior to the comment period, outreach through Japanese American community organizations, community specific newspapers, and media outlets throughout the West Coast were commonly referenced as effective means of inviting the Japanese American community to participate in the process, and to regularly update the community after the comment period.

Background

The BLM SFO is processing an application from MVE, LLC, an affiliate of LS Power, who is seeking authorization to use public lands to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission the Lava Ridge Wind Project. The project, as proposed, would consist of up to 400 wind turbines with associated infrastructure, including new and improved roads, powerlines, substations, operation and maintenance facilities, and a battery storage facility. The project's 500-kilovolt (kV) generation intertie transmission line would interconnect at Idaho Power's existing Midpoint Substation or at a new substation within the right-of-way corridor of the northern portion of the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP-North). MVE has proposed to locate all components of the project within a series of siting corridors that are approximately ½ mile wide and contain approximately 76,000 acres.

The BLM is preparing an EIS in conformance with regulations and policies for implementing the NEPA and published a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register on August 20, 2021. The public scoping period for this project was initiated by publishing the NOI and initially proposed a 30-day public scoping period. However, in response to feedback during the scoping period, the BLM extended the scoping period by 30 days.

The BLM's primary concern prompting the request for the extension was that several parties interested in the project first became aware of the project half-way through the scoping period. In addition to not being aware of the project, many of the interested parties were not aware of how to access information on the project and were not familiar with NEPA and the EIS process. The individuals and groups that have interest in the project range from local public land users, Native American Tribes, and Japanese American communities with members located throughout the nation.

The diversity of each group's location, background, communication styles, and concerns requires a thoughtful approach as the BLM proceeds with efforts to share information and request public comments. Of interest was finding an effective way to ensure BLM's public outreach efforts are reaching individuals and groups associated with the Minidoka NHS.

Comments specific to the NHS and the Japanese American community already received through EIS public scoping period are summarized below:

- The Japanese American community should be considered an environmental justice population.
- The analysis should be expanded beyond the immediate vicinity because of the widespread distribution of modern-day survivors and their descendants, and because those incarcerated at Minidoka were relocated primarily from Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska.
- The Japanese American community would face disproportionately adverse effects from the psychological harm and feelings of distrust and dishonor they would experience because of the project's impact on the NHS.
- The most recommended alternatives and modifications to existing alternatives centered on those which would minimize or entirely avoid impacts to the NHS. Although some of the recommended alternatives or modifications were intended to reduce or avoid physical impacts to cultural resources within the historical footprint of the site's internment camp, many commenters stated the historical and cultural significance of the site warrants the development of alternatives or modifications that would eliminate visual and auditory impacts to the site.

- The EIS should consult with the NPS.
- The Japanese American community should be included as a consulting party.
- There is a need to comply with the current presidential administration's interest in considering environmental justice communities in the renewable energy development process, including the Japanese American Confinement Sites Act, The Historic Sites Act, and site-specific plans for the NHS.

The NHS is a nationally significant site related to civil rights and liberties, and American history. The site represents the exclusion and unjust incarceration experience of 13,000 Nikkei –Japanese American citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry. These people were forcibly removed from their homes, businesses, and communities in the lush environments of the Pacific Coast (Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska) and relocated to the isolated and remote high desert landscape of southern Idaho during World War II. Minidoka was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 18, 1979 and designated a unit of the national park system on January 17, 2001. NPS currently manages approximately 500 acres of the original 33,000-acre Minidoka War Relocation Center, and offers opportunities for public education, interpretation of the stories and lives of the individuals incarcerated there, and important civil rights lessons.

On January 2, 1945, the United States rescinded the mass exclusion orders, which allowed Japanese Americans to leave the internment camps. With the end to the exclusion order, the West Coast was opened for Japanese Americans to return; while many chose to return, many others joined siblings or other relatives in communities located throughout the United States. Given that individuals of Japanese American communities that have connections to the NHS could be located throughout the United States, it has been determined that an effective public outreach process will need to consider input from knowledgeable Japanese American organizations.

To achieve this goal, the SFO contracted with the Project Team to conduct a situation assessment that focuses on the Japanese American communities with connection to the NHS. The situation assessment is designed to gather information and recommend approaches for a public involvement strategy that will help BLM effectively reach Japanese Americans with connections to the NHS, and to provide a meaningful way for them to engage with the BLM in the EIS process for the Lava Ridge Wind Project and future land management planning efforts. The situation assessment is also intended to provide an opportunity for the BLM to gather information on what characteristics of the NHS are most important to these stakeholders. Having this information will help the BLM to better understand how potential mitigation or future land management decisions may impact those characteristics.

Assessment Process and Methodology

Assessment participants were identified in consultation with BLM and NPS utilizing contact information gained from previous interactions during the initial scoping period. Initial contact with participants introducing the process came from the SFO project manager to all potential stakeholders identified. Follow up emails were then sent from the Project Team providing scheduling coordination and contact information. Of those identified that did not initially respond, a follow up phone call was placed. Additionally, letters were then sent via first class U.S. Mail to the remaining stakeholders that had not responded. The Project Team also attempted to meet with additional stakeholders identified during the assessment process; however, challenges in connecting with these stakeholder and project timing limited the number of additional interviews conducted.

From late June to mid-July 2022, voluntary conversations were held in-person when possible and virtually/by phone with 30 individuals representing themselves, various groups, and/or organizations with connections to the NHS. Many of the individuals were descendants of family members who had been incarcerated at Minidoka or another camp in the United States. The Project Team had the opportunity to visit the NHS personally, meet NPS staff/volunteers, and conduct interviews with five individuals who were incarcerated at Minidoka.

Conversations varied by interviewee as each stakeholder group and individual is unique and required different approaches. Interviews were conducted informally to allow stakeholders to drive the direction of conversations and to discuss issues that were most important to them. The Project Team utilized the following list of questions to assist the process and generate open dialogue while providing valuable insight to the EIS:

- Tell me about you and your story: How are you connected to the Minidoka NHS?
- What is your involvement in the creation and operation of the NHS?
- What role does the NHS play in America's understanding of this chapter of our history?
- Since the NHS was established, can you share how you feel it has impacted visitors to the site? What do they come away with after visiting the site?
- What characteristics of the Minidoka NHS are most important to connect with the site?
- What was your reaction to the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Project, and specifically to its potential impact to the NHS?
- Do you have ideas about how to mitigate these potential impacts?
- Tell me about the way you were communicated with about the project? If it could have been done better or different, please explain.
- How do you prefer to engage in this process moving forward? How do others with an interest in the NHS prefer to engage?
- What challenges might we encounter in trying to bring stakeholders together for discussion on this topic?
- Who else should we be talking to?

In addition to individuals representing themselves personally or family members that were interned at Minidoka, the Project Team met with individuals and groups that represented the following organizations:

- Friends of Minidoka
- Minidoka Pilgrimage Committee
- Honorary Consul of Japan, Idaho
- JAACL Chapters:
 - o Idaho Falls
 - o Pocatello
 - o Boise
 - o Alaska
 - o Portland
- Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community
- Densho (nonprofit organization documenting the testimonials of Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II)
- Japanese American Museum Oregon
- Japanese Ancestral Society of Portland

Given the number of participants and the methodology used, this summary report provides generalized themes rather than quantitative numbers of comments. The assessment is intended to provide a non-partisan, third-party perspective on the opinions, issues, and concerns that exist among the stakeholders interviewed. Specific statements and views are not attributed to individual participants by name to allow participants to speak openly and candidly.

Findings

Communication and Public Involvement

In talking with stakeholders about communicating now and into the future, the interview team received varied feedback on processes, people, and groups to communicate with and through. One of the first concerns some voiced was, “will engagement matter?” Some feel BLM and LS Power will do what they want regardless of the comments received. There was a strong feeling that the best place to start would be to pause the current EIS process and to shift the public involvement focus to comprehensive land use planning across the SFO through an update to the 1986 Monument Resource Management Plan. They feel this outdated plan intended to guide resource management for 15-20 years gave LS Power a loophole to place the windmills at this location. Providing clear information on the RMP’s current use, relevance, and next steps will be of major value to the BLM in moving communication forward with the Japanese American community and in implementing permanent protections for the NHS.

Truly connecting with regional and national organizations was seen by many as a way of outreach that would feel more thorough and meaningful. Connecting with JAACL chapters will be a main conduit for reaching interested parties across the country and specifically in Alaska, California, Washington, and Oregon.

Including outreach in traditional media and social media will also be of key importance in reaching multiple generations who may not be connected to a Japanese American organization or group. For example, a participant mentioned that advertising in the *Seattle Times* and local social media should be a given. Multiple stakeholders said they appreciated that the BLM wants to do better with its communication strategy and that this effort is helpful in that regard; but they hope new, more inclusive communications will become reality. Others mentioned that increased diversity and cultural competency training within BLM is warranted for meaningful engagement.

In discussions with stakeholders on communication processes that were positive and effective many pointed to the outreach process from the 2006 NPS Minidoka Internment National Monument General Management Plan as a model for meaningful engagement, specifically for this community. One key component was the in-person meetings that took place in West Coast cities: these showed a true interest in meeting with people and hearing what they had to say, beyond fulfilling a “government check box.” The process conducted by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for a solar project close to the Manzanar National Historic Site near Independence, California was also mentioned as a successful model.

The Friends of Minidoka emerged through the assessment as an organization that is well positioned to assist the BLM with community engagement. The structure for community collaboration was put in place in the beginning of the NHS process. The Friends of Minidoka was recommended by most participants as a key partner for all engagement and outreach connected with the NHS. Repairing and fostering collaborative engagement with The Friends of Minidoka is seen as a critical step in building a collaborative strategy.

Based on what has been experienced historically and recently through the initial outreach process, open and transparent engagement will be critical in the development of a path forward for public

engagement with BLM as they work towards a land management strategy. The Project Team recommends BLM consider a combination of options proposed by participants when connecting and communicating with the Japanese American community. Specifically:

- Many felt that the initial outreach was very regional (Idaho). Outreach that encompasses national Japanese American community stakeholders as well as intentional and targeted outreach on the West Coast and Pacific Northwest is important.
- Japanese American community-specific newspapers and websites were frequently mentioned as a key avenue for engagement, specifically with elder populations. The following publications are suggested:
 - o Pacific Citizen, The National Newspaper of the JAACL
 - o Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles Japanese Daily News
 - o The North American Post, Seattle's Japanese Community Newspaper
 - o International Examiner, Northwest's Asian Pacific American News
 - o Northwest Asian Weekly, Weekly English-Edition Newspaper Serving Washington's Asian Community
- Social media and traditional media should be utilized to reach multi-generational stakeholders who may not be connected to a Japanese American community group or organization. Advertisements in West Coast metropolitan areas (Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles) and other cities with large Japanese American communities (Chicago, Washington DC) were specifically mentioned as a recommended methodology. Specific media include:
 - o The Seattle Times
 - o The Oregonian
 - o Los Angeles Times
 - o San Francisco Chronicle
 - o Bainbridge Island Review
 - o Chicago Tribune
 - o Washington City Paper
- Communication should include traditional options of phone calls and mailing information in letters with return postage to gather comments from stakeholders who may not have access to electronic forms of communication. Physical copies of the EIS should be provided to Japanese American Citizen League chapters so those without internet access can access them.
- Hybrid in-person/virtual meetings should be held in Idaho and Pacific Northwest cities where incarcerated families came from or were relocated to following the war. One example Bainbridge Island, Washington, where the first Japanese Americans were removed from and where a viable community has continued since the end of internment. Appropriate meeting locations, dates and times should be coordinated with Local Japanese American community groups. Japanese American Citizen League chapters in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles have offices with potential meeting space.
- Invitations to meetings or informative sessions should be sent utilizing known stakeholders as well as their affiliated organizations. The Friends of Minidoka, The Minidoka Pilgrimage Committee, and Japanese American Citizen League chapters were all mentioned as organizations that the BLM must involve on a larger scale when navigating anything to do with

the Minidoka NHS and communicating with the Japanese American community. They have networks and can assist with notifications regarding comment periods or events.

- In Idaho: include local Native American tribes, environmental advocates, aviation interests, County Commissioners, ranchers, and community members. Do not decouple the Japanese American community from other stakeholders– there are important similar and overlapping interests.
- Increase the comment periods to 90 days to account for the elderly stakeholder population’s response process.
- Do not release the Draft EIS over the holidays, wait until January 2023.
- Information given in outreach materials must be substantial enough to inform and generate the feedback wanted from stakeholders. In many discussions participants felt they did not have information on what is being proposed (i.e., size of turbines, proximity to site) to meaningfully participate, while also indicating that the site was not properly considered during the development of plans.
- Participants requested information on how the site was identified, what other sites were considered, and why this location was selected. Many believe LS Power found a loophole with the 1986 RMP that predates the NHS designation, alternative energy on public lands, and overall current land uses.
- Develop an open schedule regarding the process to inform all relevant parties of the status of the issues, project timelines, and other notable dates. This was identified as critical before, during, and after the comment period.
- Acknowledge the 1986 RMP concerns and provide information on its update status and its relevance for this project.

Important Project Information

According to many of the stakeholders, the way in which they learned about the project - from their community or the Federal Register – and the [limited] amount and clarity of information provided were cause for suspicion and disappointment. Feelings of distrust with LS Power began with a powerline dispute in 2010. In this situation a high-transmission line was planned to bisect the NHS. The Japanese Community successfully lobbied to have the powerline relocated outside of the NHS. Due to this previous conflict, it was felt that LS Power was fully aware of the proposed Lava Ridge project’s proximity and potential impacts to the NHS.

Participants remarked that there is speculation about the actual benefits of the proposed project, due to a perception that the power generated from turbines is heading to California via the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP) and/or that the turbines are designed as an offset for carbon credits. Seeing their site desecrated so that Californians can have electricity was not received well by any of the stakeholders who mentioned it.

Stakeholders felt they were not provided with honest information about:

- Why this site was chosen, considering in part the proximity to the NHS and the history with LS Power

- The true size and scope of the project area and turbines: stakeholders heard a range of information on the heights of the windmills, approximate numbers, and locations
- Likely visual, noise, and light impacts
- Useful life of the windmills and remediation
- Transportation and construction impacts
- Air traffic impacts
- Long term health impacts from proximity to turbines
- The purpose and intent for the power generated
- The overall process and timeline

Given the importance of the NHS, the lack of specific information felt to many like a continuation of Japanese American mistreatment that began with the incarceration itself and continued through the distribution of Minidoka land to white-only World War II veterans and the \$20,000 reparation checks given only to only living survivors and not descendants.

The Project Team recommends future outreach includes descriptions, renderings, and graphics which specifically address the information gaps. Many participants mentioned they support green energy and that earlier engagement along with more detailed information and alternatives may have eased some concerns and frustrations with the project.

Contextual Historical Characteristics

A common question from stakeholders was how the BLM did not consider the historical significance and the emotional power that the site has for not only the Japanese American community, but for all visitors to the site, as a place of education for human rights. This is a site where an injustice to Americans occurred, and the time and effort that was put in to protect this site with its designation was not just for the important educational and remembrance aspects; it is a part of the Japanese American community's healing process. This community wants to know that the US Government is committed to preserving this place for future generations to experience the barracks and structures set against vast and remote vistas that speak to the feelings of isolation and "no-escape" the people arriving there in 1942 felt.

Another important point made during discussions concerned the context of the site as a place of American significance and remembrance. Many times, we heard a variation of "you wouldn't put a project like this" next to another monument or sacred place such as Gettysburg, Mt. Vernon, or the US Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor, where the surrounding landscape is a key component to telling the story. Minidoka mirrors those places in the context that many people can read about the history of these locations, but the power of these places cannot be felt or truly understood unless you go there to see, hear, and feel the history.

This is the context that those connected to the site want Minidoka to be considered in by the BLM. To them, this was a place of suffering and injustice that resonates through American history as a key inflection point. The American government took away rights and livelihoods from its citizens based solely on race, and Minidoka serves as strong and tangible reminder that that injustice can never occur again. This is especially important as the last generation of those incarcerated at Minidoka are now in their 80s and 90s, and within just a few years there will be no one to tell their first-hand stories. Participants also emphasized the importance of this place in the context of continued acts of racism in

America, including those towards Muslim Americans after the events of September 11th; African Americans and the Black Lives Matter movement; separating immigrant families at the Mexican border; and Asian American hate crimes during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Conflicting Priorities

Most stakeholders discussed how the Lava Ridge project pits two of the Biden Administration's priorities against each other: The push for green energy expansion and greater connectivity of the power grid, versus the need for equity and equality for underserved and disadvantaged communities. EIS public scoping comments reiterated that stakeholders would like the Japanese American community to be considered an environmental justice population. The acknowledgement of these conflicting priorities should be considered with respect and appreciation due to the continued feelings articulated by stakeholders of being minimized and subjugated to the will of the federal government. They feel they are in the middle of these conflicting priorities and discussed how the BLM could impair or harm the green energy movement by creating controversy and negative feelings around projects due to their placement and the associated impacts. They feel this could in turn dampen enthusiasm or willingness to back these green energy projects in other sites in the future.

Participants also mentioned that the Lava Ridge project proposal, if halted, could be leveraged as a signal to renewable energy companies that BLM is open to discuss "smart from the start" projects on public lands that do not impact sacred sites, have a high level of community support, and meet the Biden Administration's Environmental Justice goals. This approach would allow BLM to focus resources on more viable projects and needed management plan updates.

Recommendations

The initial EIS outreach for the Lava Ridge Wind project exasperated existing feelings of mistrust among assessment participants with the Federal Government and LS Power. Many felt communication was reactionary, not proactive, and came too late in the process. Others felt they were intentionally excluded.

In review, the Project Team recommends the following actions for improving engagement with the Japanese American communities with connection to the NHS:

- **Communication and engagement focus:** The BLM should consider specifically addressing the 1986 Monument RMP in future communication and potentially refocus public engagement efforts towards an update to the RMP. These efforts would include considerations that have emerged after the publication of the 1986 document, including the creation of the NHS and alternative energy leases on public lands. When engaging with the Japanese American community, RMP public involvement should use the same techniques recommended for EIS engagement described in detail above and summarized below.
- **Characteristics of the NHS that are important connecting to and experiencing at the site:** Impacts from the proposed project to the viewshed, noise, and light pollution were common concerns identified during interviews, consistent with previous engagement input. During assessment conversations, however, it became clear it was not just the visual disruption, it was also the sense of place and remembrance that resonates with visitors to the NHS. The vast open landscape and isolation all add to the educational and emotional narratives. Validating these characteristics and the role they play in Minidoka as a sacred place of healing and learning should be considered in the context of the proposed project and in future communication.
- **Engagement prior to the Draft EIS comment period:** Broaden outreach to include nationwide organizations such as the JAACL chapters, with the Pacific Northwest having a higher intentional and targeted approach. Outreach through Japanese American community organizations, community specific newspapers, and media outlets throughout the West Coast were commonly referenced as effective means of inviting the Japanese American community to participate in the process.
- **Engagement during the DRAFT EIS comment period:** Conduct both virtual and in-person regional meetings in West Coast locations as well as mail self-addressed stamped envelopes to reach the elderly population. These methods of engagement in close coordination with Friends of Minidoka and other Japanese American community organizations were promoted by most participants. Locally, Japanese Americans share many of the same concerns expressed by others in Idaho therefore their engagement should not be separated from other interests.
- **Engagement after the DRAFT EIS comment period:** Maintain direct communication with all participants in prior phases through email and mail, and continue outreach through Japanese American community organizations, community specific newspapers, and media outlets throughout the West Coast. Look to the 2006 NPS Minidoka Internment National Monument General Management Plan as a model for meaningful engagement with the Japanese American communities with connection to the NHS.

Support Documents

The following documents were referenced in the context of the report or suggested by assessment participants as information relevant to the topic.

1. Lava Ridge Wind Project Environmental Impact Statement, Final Scoping Report (December 2021):
https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/2013782/200493266/20052044/250058227/LavaRidgeWindEIS_ScopingReport.pdf
2. Monument Resource Management Plan, BLM Shoshone District (January 1986):
https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/lup/36121/42518/45285/monumentRMP_ok.pdf
3. Minidoka Internment National Monument General Management Plan, NPS (November 2006):
<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkId=433&documentID=17316>
4. Public Lands Renewable Energy – Fiscal Year 2021, Report to Congress (March 2022):
https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/docs/2022-04/BLM%20Public%20Land%20Renewable%20Energy%20FY21%20Report%20to%20Congress%20v4%20508_0.pdf
5. The Biden-Harris Administration Immediate Priorities, The White House:
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities/>
6. Discover America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places for 2022, National Trust for Historic Places: <https://savingplaces.org/stories/11-most-endangered-historic-places-for-2022>
7. The Biden administration is set to beat its 25 GW by 2025 onshore clean energy goals – and it needs to tell everyone; Electrek, Michelle Lewis (April 21, 2022):
<https://electrek.co/2022/04/21/the-biden-administration-is-set-to-beat-its-25-gw-by-2025-onshore-clean-energy-goal-and-it-needs-to-tell-everyone/>
8. Learning More about the Lava Ridge Wind Project, Idaho Conservation League, Ben Otto (Sept. 24, 2021): <https://www.idahoconservation.org/blog/learning-more-about-the-lava-ridge-wind-project/>
9. Management Policies, National Park Service (2006): <https://mylearning.nps.gov/library-resources/nps-management-policies-2006/>
10. City Council of Bainbridge Island, Washington resolution no. 2022-11 (March 8, 2022):
https://legistarweb-production.s3.amazonaws.com/uploads/attachment/pdf/1260409/Resolution_supporting_BIJA_EMA_and_Minidoka.pdf
11. Kitsap County Proclamation/Resolution No. 033-2022 Supporting the protection of the Minidoka National Historic Site and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial (March 14, 2022):
https://www.kitsap.gov/BOC_p/Agenda%20Documents/Resolution%20supporting%20BIJAEMA%20and%20Minidoka%203-14-22.pdf
12. *The Noble Thing*, poem from "A Cold Wind from Idaho"; Lawrence Matsuda, Black Lawrence Press NY-2010: <https://blacklawrencepress.com/books/a-cold-wind-from-idaho/>
13. Save Minidoka National Historic Site - Stop the Lava Ridge Wind Project one-pager:
<https://stoplavaridge.com/>

The following documents were provided by assessment participants via email following the interviews as information relevant to the topic:

1. Magic Valley Energy, LLC An Addendum to the Cultural Resource Class I Inventory for the Lava Ridge Wind Project, Jerome, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties, Idaho; Power Engineers (June 3, 2022): Page 162 specific reference.
2. Friends of Minidoka letter to Nada Culver, BLM Deputy Director (July 8, 2022)
3. Idaho Conservation League letter to Karen Kelleher, Idaho BLM State Director (June 28, 2022)
4. Idaho State Representative Laurie Lickley letter to Tracy Stone Manning, BLM Director (July 13, 2022)
5. Basin and Range Watch letter to Karen Kelleher, Idaho BLM State Director (July 15, 2022)
6. Idaho Cattle Association Lava Ridge Wind Project Questions and Concerns