

statement for management

july 1992

USS Arizona Memorial



Hawaii

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

July, 1992

Recommended:

Donald E. Magee
Superintendent, USS Arizona Memorial

7/27/1992
Date

Concurred:

Bryan Harry
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7/28/92
Date

Approved:

Lew Albert
Regional Director, Western Region

8-6-92
Date

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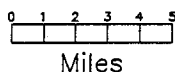
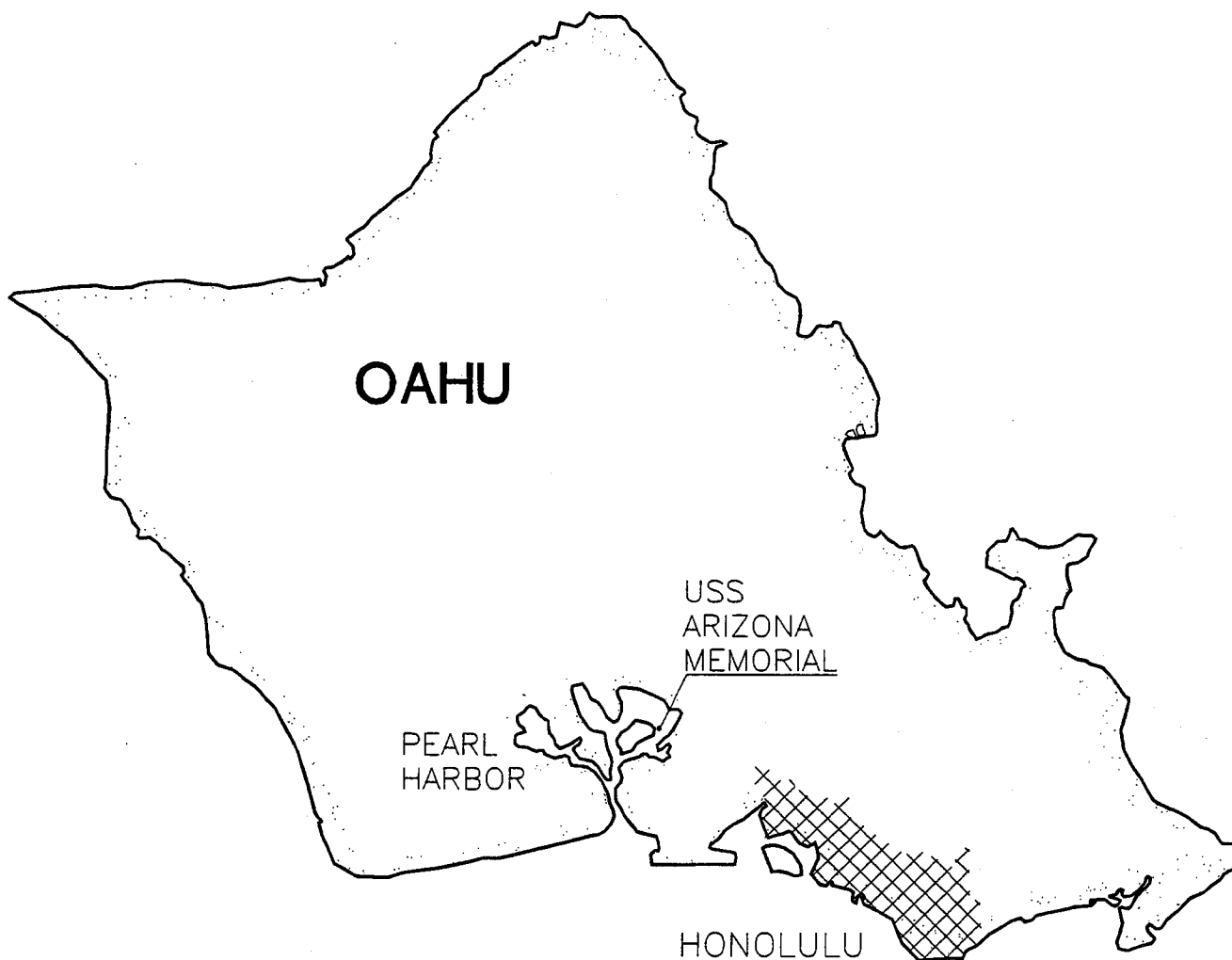
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I. LOCATION

The USS Arizona Memorial is located on the island of Oahu in Hawaii within the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. The Area Map on page 2 shows the location of the USS Arizona Memorial on Oahu. The park is in Hawaii's First Congressional District and is located five miles from the Honolulu International Airport and about a 30-minute drive from Waikiki. The USS Arizona Memorial is located off the northeast shore of Ford Island, on historic "Battleship Row." The shoreside visitor center and support facilities lies across the channel about three-quarters of a mile away. The map on Page 3 depicts the immediate vicinity of the USS Arizona Memorial.

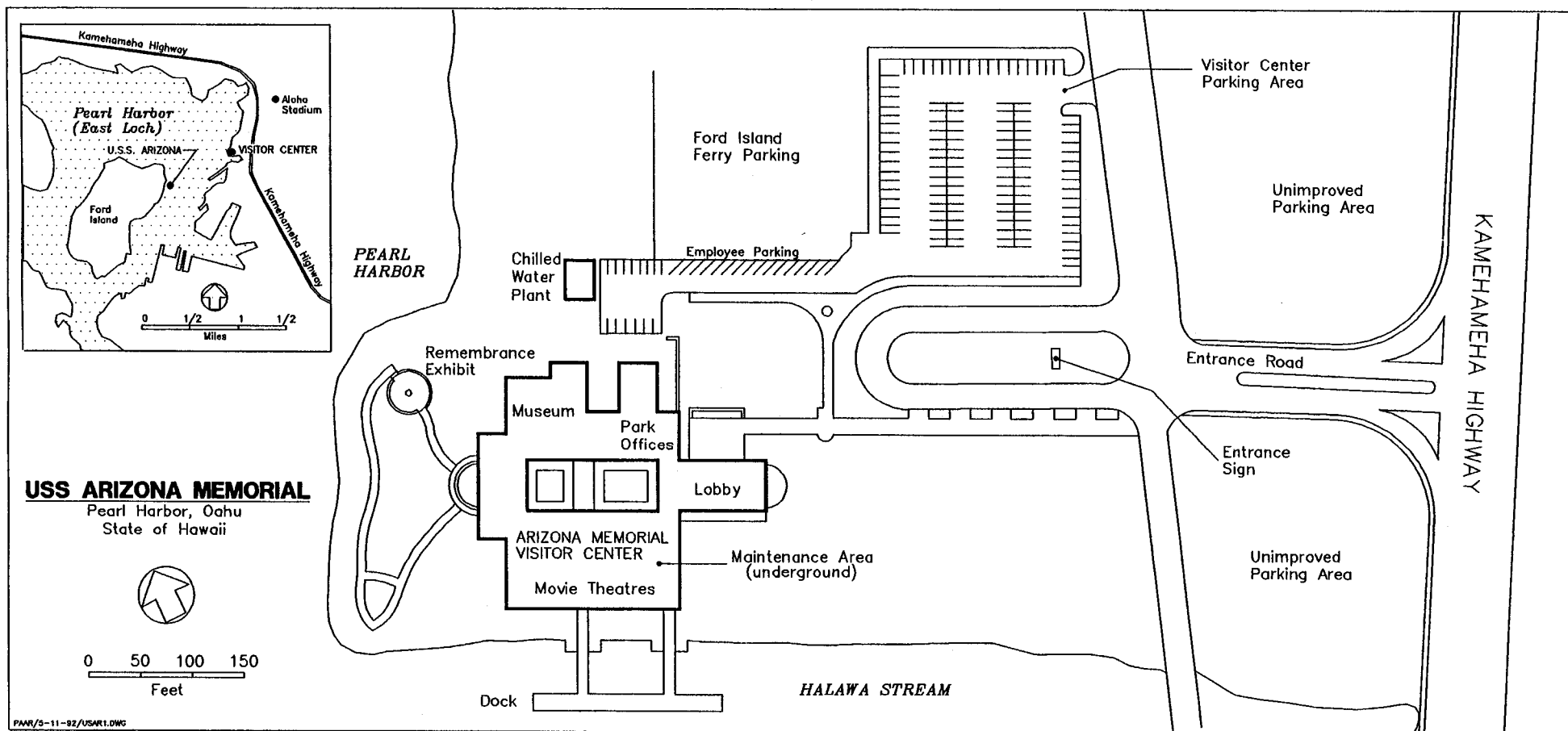
II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The park's primary resources consist of the sunken battleship USS Arizona BB-39, and the USS Arizona Memorial which straddles it. Other historical resources located on Oahu associated with the theme of the park are: the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, including Ford Island, the USS Utah and the USS Utah Memorial, Hickam Air Force Base (formerly Hickam Field), Wheeler Field, Bellows Field, Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station (formerly Kaneohe Naval Air Station), and Barbers Point Naval Air Station (formerly Ewa Marine Corps Air Station).



AREA MAP
USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

Pearl Harbor, Oahu
State of Hawaii



The National Park Service manages and operates the USS Arizona Memorial under a Use Agreement with the U.S. Navy. The USS Arizona Memorial lacks specific authorizing legislation, as a unit of the National Park Service, in which its purpose is stated. Public Law 85-344, approved March 15, 1958, authorized construction and maintenance of the USS Arizona Memorial and a museum. Public Law 87-201, approved September 6, 1961, authorized an appropriation for the construction and maintenance of the USS Arizona Memorial and a museum "in honor and in commemoration of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who gave their lives to their country during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941." On March 21, 1980, a Use Agreement was signed with the U.S. Navy authorizing the National Park Service to operate the USS Arizona Memorial complex. This Use Agreement did not elaborate on the Memorial's purpose.

The National Park Service at the USS Arizona Memorial honors and commemorates the American servicemen and civilians who lost their lives during the December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the island of Oahu. This attack is one of the most well remembered and significant events in the history of our nation. Six military sites on the island were attacked, over 2,400 Americans were killed and 1,178 were wounded, over 320 aircraft were destroyed or damaged, and 21 vessels were sunk or damaged.

The Pearl Harbor attack acted as a catalyst in bringing the United States actively and fully into World War II and as a rallying cry to unify the country in that cause. Because the sunken hull of the USS Arizona remains in place, and its 1,177 casualties accounted for almost half of all the casualties sustained that day, it became the symbol of commemoration and place of remembrance for the December 7, 1941 attack. Though the exact number is not known, the remains of approximately 900 to 1,000 crew members were never recovered and remain entombed within the ship's hull.

Efforts to memorialize the USS Arizona began shortly after the end of World War II. The U.S. Navy built a small platform over the hull for ceremonies and conducted regular boat tours. In 1958, Congress formally authorized the construction of a USS Arizona Memorial and in 1961, funds were appropriated. These funds were supplemented by appropriations from the State of Hawaii and by a series of public fund raising efforts. These public efforts included a telecast of Ralph Edwards' television program "This Is Your Life" from Pearl Harbor and a benefit concert at Bloch Arena by Elvis Presley.

The Memorial, designed by local architect Alfred Preis, was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1962. The graceful, white concrete Memorial spans the sunken USS

Arizona but does not touch any part of the ship. The roof line is concave with the lower center area symbolizing the "defeat" at Pearl Harbor, and the upraised ends symbolizing the ultimate "victory." The design in the Memorial wall, at the Ford Island end, symbolizes the "tree of life." There are large openings in the walls and ceilings to allow natural lighting of the interior and easy viewing of the battleship directly below. The interior of the Memorial consists of a small entry room, a large central viewing area, and a shrine room where the names of the 1,177 USS Arizona crewmen who lost their lives are engraved in marble on the wall.

The theme of the USS Arizona Memorial, as defined in the National Park System Plan, is War in the Pacific 1941-1945.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

In 1964, the entire Pearl Harbor Naval Base was included in the National Register of Historic Places and designated a National Historic Landmark. The Historic Preservation Plan makes allowances for physical changes occurring on the Naval Base; the continuing function as an active military base taking precedence over its physical facilities which qualified it as a National Historic Landmark. This allows the U.S. Navy to make changes in the physical facilities if they judge the changes to be necessary in the implementation of its overall mission. In 1989, the sunken hulls of both the USS Arizona and the USS Utah were also declared National Historic Landmarks.

A complete list of the legislation, agreements, and other documents pertinent to the management of the USS Arizona Memorial is included in Appendix B. The documents themselves are available for review in the Superintendent's Office at the park. The March 21, 1980 Use Agreement between the NPS and the Navy provides for the Service's management and exclusive use of lands and facilities including the USS Arizona Memorial, boat floats and landing at the Memorial, two buoys, and approximately 10.5 acres shoreside containing the visitor center, docks, lawns, walkways

and parking lots. An additional parking lot of approximately 0.95 acres will be made available when it is no longer required for the Navy's ferry operation. Responsibility for the roadways, except for the visitor center U-Drive, remain with the U.S. Navy. There is no mention of the sunken hull of the USS Arizona, the site's primary historic resource, in the agreement, and responsibility for it remains with the U.S. Navy. The agreement also provides that any construction or alteration to the facilities must first be approved by the Navy and that design and construction will be by the Navy unless waived. The Commanding Officer of the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, is the U.S. Navy's representative in administering this agreement.

There is also a Support Agreement, signed January 21, 1987, between the Commanding Officer, Naval Base, Pearl Harbor and the National Park Service delineating the terms and conditions of support provided to the National Park Service by the U.S. Navy including fire fighting service, fire and safety inspections, police protection, traffic control and accident investigation on roadways, boat crews and shuttle boat service to the USS Arizona Memorial, electrical service to the Memorial, and water and sewer service. Shuttle boat service, electricity, water and sewer are provided on a reimbursable basis.

The National Park Service and the Arizona Memorial Museum Association have signed a Memorandum of Agreement authorizing the organization to serve as the park's cooperating association and to provide interpretive and education services to the public. This agreement was originally signed in 1980, modified in 1987, and executed again in 1989. The Arizona Memorial Museum Association developed from the Fleet Reserve Association's fund raising organization that raised the money needed to construct the new visitor center in 1980. The Arizona Memorial Museum Association has continued to support the Memorial with substantial annual donations for interpretation.

B. Resources

The primary resources of the site are cultural and consist of the sunken hull of the battleship USS Arizona and the Memorial which straddles it. The U.S. Navy has retained full authority, control and responsibility for the USS Arizona's sunken hull. However, the National Park Service has, on its own initiative, conducted cultural studies of the sunken resources in Pearl Harbor, manages a resource monitoring program of the USS Arizona's hull, and regulates diving. The National Park Service also regulates the interment of cremains of former crewmen in turret No. 4.

The Memorial, consisting of 6,048 square feet, was completed in 1962. The Memorial is of poured concrete, painted white, with a terrazzo floor. Because of the tropical, salt water environment, regular and constant maintenance is necessary. There is also a rigorous maintenance schedule for the shrine room marble wall.

C. Land Use and Trends

The National Park Service has use of 10.5 acres of land, under an agreement with the U.S. Navy, that provides for the exclusive use of the visitor center, dock, lawns, walkways and parking lots. On one side of the complex is Halawa Stream. On the other side is the U.S. Navy's ferry landing with its 0.95 acre parking lot that will be turned over to the National Park Service should the ferry operation be discontinued. Adjacent to the ferry is the Bowfin Submarine Museum and Park. The U.S. Navy anticipates this entire area becoming a historic zone and plans are now being made for a new facility, in the nearby Richardson Field area, for a Battle of Midway memorial and museum complex to be operated by the Navy League.

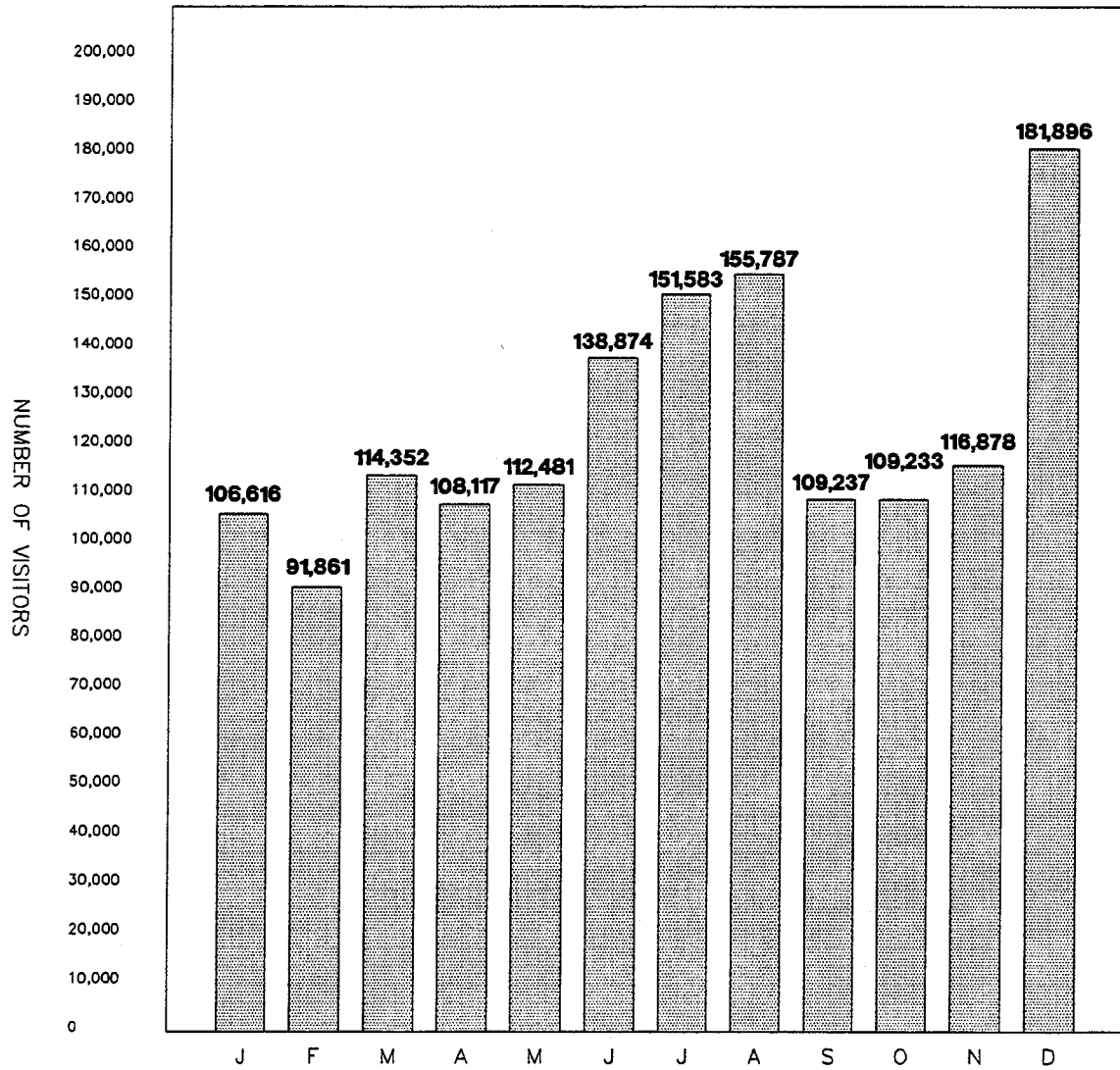
Potential future influences include a causeway to Ford Island and a Rapid Transit System. The proposed causeway to the U.S. Navy's Ford Island facilities would pass within 1,200 feet of the USS Arizona Memorial creating a visual and audible intrusion

on the scene. The causeway would eliminate the ferry boat and the ferry landing parking area would then come under the NPS as per the original agreement with the U.S. Navy. An Environmental Impact Statement has been completed and though no funds have been allocated, negotiations over a land swap in exchange for construction of the causeway are now in progress. Proposed by the State of Hawaii is a Rapid Transit System that would provide another means of access to the USS Arizona Memorial visitor center and an impact on the number of visitors. Approximately 10,000 square feet of the commercial use parking lot would be required for the Arizona Memorial station. A rapid transit station would facilitate visitor access from Waikiki and relieve pressure on the vehicle parking lots. Both of these proposals have been discussed for several years and their successful completion is speculative and long term.

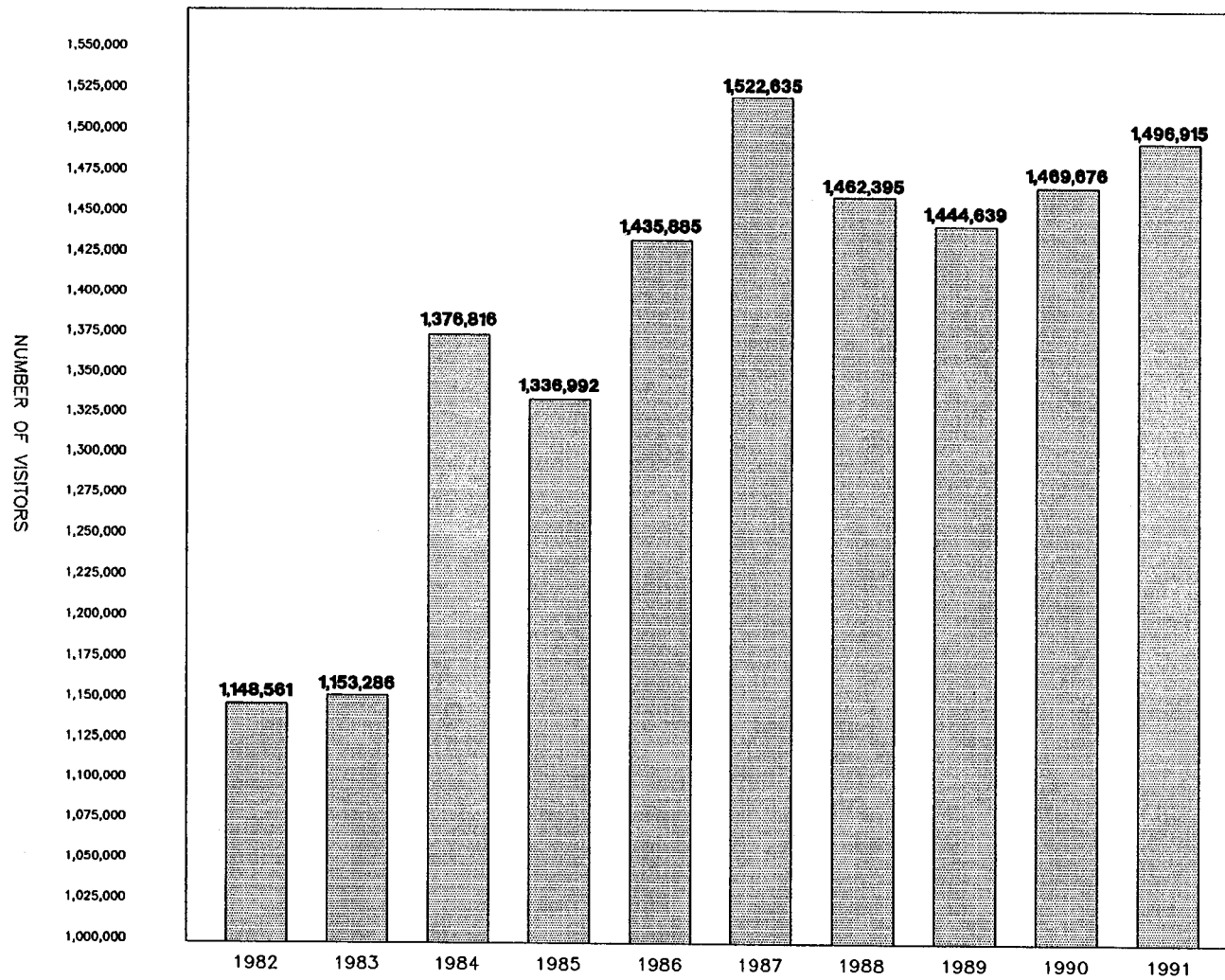
D. Visitor Use Analysis

Very accurate visitor use statistics for the USS Arizona Memorial have been kept since its opening in 1962, under U.S. Navy management, until the present. In 1963, the first full year of operation, there were 272,000 visitors. This number steadily increased to 851,000 in 1981, the first full year of operation with the new visitor center under the National Park Service's management. In 1991 the visitation was 1,497,000; an average annual increase of about 14%. Two studies of visitor use have been conducted by the

MONTHLY VISITATION (1991)



ANNUAL VISITATION (1982-1991)



University of Hawaii's Cooperative Parks Study Unit. The two studies, "Perceptions and Suggestions of Visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial" and "Background Information on Visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial," were completed in November 1990.

Approximately one-third of the park's visitors are foreign nationals, predominately from Australia, Canada, Japan, Taiwan and other Pacific rim nations. The majority (55%) of foreign visitors come by tour bus or van compared to 30% for Americans who mostly come by car. About 20% of all visitors served in the military during World War II. Visitation is heavy year-round. As a result there is no slow season. Visitation is heaviest during the summer months of June through August and again around the Christmas and New Year holidays. During these periods waiting time may reach two or more hours and visitors may be turned away if all of the tickets for that day have been distributed. The average waiting time is usually less than an hour. During their wait, visitors are free to leave the facility or spend their waiting time visiting the museum, book store, exhibits on the lawn, or visit the nearby Bowfin Submarine Museum and Park. Experience has shown that the current system of "first come, first served" is the fairest and most efficient and is supported by the majority of visitors.

The USS Arizona Memorial is one of the most popular and visited attractions in Hawaii. The fact that as many as 4,500 daily visitors are concentrated in one small area, with the intention of visiting a Memorial with a capacity of only about 250 people at a time, can occasionally create problems of crowding.

The basic interpretive program consists of providing free tickets on a first come, first served basis. Each tour includes 150 visitors with a new tour beginning every 15 minutes or so. The program begins in one of the twin theaters with a 10-minute introductory ranger talk followed by a 20-minute film on the Pearl Harbor attack. Visitors then board one of the shuttle boats, operated by the U.S. Navy, and proceed to the Memorial. There is no interpretation on the Memorial as quiet reflection and meditation are emphasized. Visitors spend approximately 15 minutes on the Memorial and return to the visitor center by the Navy shuttle boat. The entire tour takes one hour and 15 minutes. During the summer months, tours are operated on a 15-minute schedule from 7:45 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; 30 a day. During the other months tours begin at 8 a.m. with a maximum of 29 tours daily. The USS Arizona Memorial and visitor center grounds are frequently used for ceremonies and programs, as many as 75 to 100 annually, by the military, veterans groups and other patriotic organizations.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

The visitor center complex, consisting of a total of approximately 336,000 square feet, contains two 150-seat theaters, a museum, book store, lobby, snack bar, four rest rooms, decorative pools and fountains, Navy dock lounge, limited maintenance facilities and office space for the National Park Service and the Arizona Memorial Museum Association, the park's cooperating association. The visitor center was designed and built by the U.S. Navy and turned over to the National Park Service in 1980. The facilities are built on unstable landfill requiring a regular leveling process of the building. A series of trellis-covered walkways link the different parts of the visitor center and lead out to the boat landing and back lanai. Lawns and landscaped grounds with tropical vegetation surround the buildings and parking lots. The lawn overlooking Pearl Harbor contains several wayside exhibits and the Remembrance Exhibit. The Remembrance Exhibit, a large permanent concrete structure that was dedicated in 1991, commemorates and lists the military and civilian casualties of the 1941 attack who are not listed on the USS Arizona Memorial. The lawn area is frequently used by the military and the National Park Service for programs and ceremonies annually. The palm trees require regular pruning to eliminate the hazard of falling coconuts.

There are three major parking lots: a paved visitor parking lot, a gravel overflow lot, and a partially paved commercial use lot for buses and commercial tour vehicles. There is a 0.95 acre parking lot for the Navy ferry operation that will be transferred to the National Park Service when it is no longer needed. However, that possibility is not anticipated for the near future. The Navy provides electricity to the USS Arizona Memorial, but electricity to the visitor center is provided commercially. Water and sewer to the facilities are provided by the U.S. Navy. The park operates an extensive sprinkler system to irrigate the lawns and gardens. The park leases a sedan and a pickup truck from GSA. It owns a fork lift, tractor, riding mower and an electric Cushman cart.

F. Status of Planning

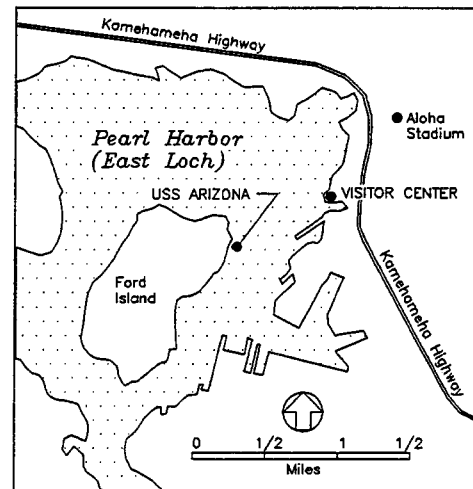
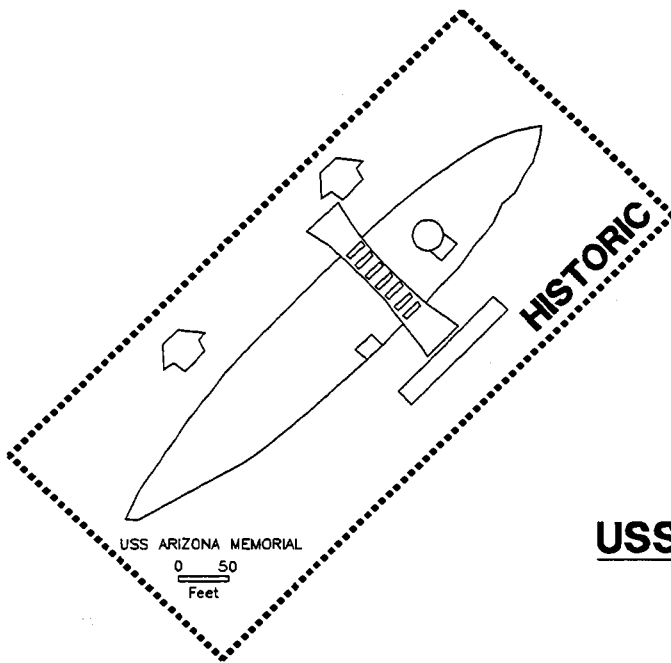
As the USS Arizona Memorial is a relatively recent addition to the National Park System, and is undergoing a relatively rapid rate of growth and change, many of the basic planning documents are lacking.

<i>Name of Plan/Study</i>	<i>Preparer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan	PAAR		Needed
Cultural Resources Management Plan	USAR		Needed
Collections Management Plan	USAR	1986	Being Revised
Park Administrative History	USAR	1984	Update Needed
Museum Exhibit Plan	WRO/HFC		Needed

IV. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONES

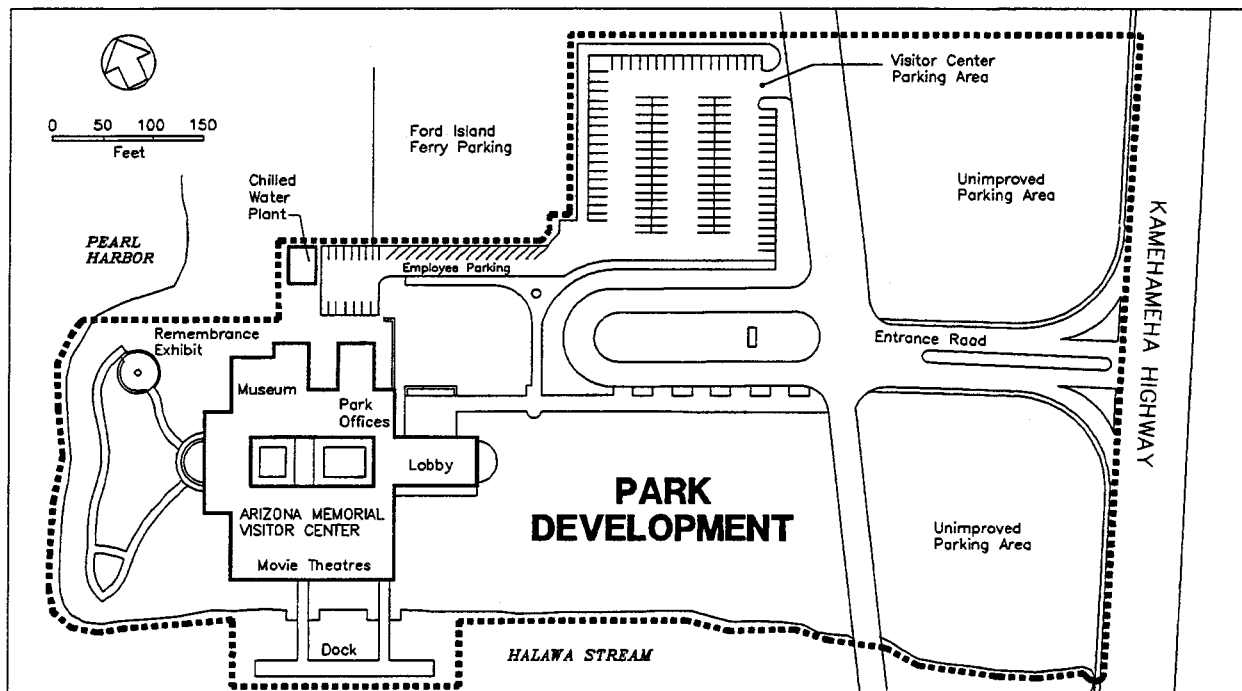
There are basically only two zones: an historic zone and a development zone. The map on page 18 outlines the two management zones. The historic zone includes the USS Arizona Memorial, the sunken hull of the battleship USS Arizona and the surrounding mooring quays. Except for the Memorial, the National Park Service does not have formal use rights in the historic zone.

The park development zone, about 10.5 acres, includes the entire shoreside facilities, grounds, and parking lots. This entire area is on post World War II landfill and has been substantially developed and is intensively used. No natural resource values remain except for in the adjacent waters of Pearl Harbor and Halawa Stream which are under the jurisdiction of the Navy. Because the existing facility is insufficient to support the current operation, expansion of facilities is needed.



USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

Pearl Harbor, Oahu
State of Hawaii



MANAGEMENT ZONING

V. MAJOR ISSUES

A. Lack of Authorizing Legislation.

The USS Arizona Memorial is one of the few National Park Service areas that does not have authorizing legislation. Such legislation generally sets forth the boundaries of the area, the reasons for its establishment, and other specific conditions that may apply. At present the USS Arizona Memorial is managed under a Use Agreement with the U.S. Navy. The existing ambiguous legal authority under which the USS Arizona Memorial is now operated would be a distinct disadvantage should there be a threat of severe budget cuts or other claims for a different use of the area.

B. Inadequate Visitor Facilities

The visitor center complex was designed and built by the Navy and turned over to the NPS in 1980. When the facilities were designed, visitation was about 700,000, but has since more than doubled to 1,500,000. The capacity of the theaters and rest rooms have been expanded, but the facility remains largely inadequate to meet the needs of the site's carrying capacity of 600 visitors an hour. The visitor center is of an open, tropical design and the court yard and lanai contain many benches for visitor seating. The benches, however, are open to the weather and when it rains visitors are further

crowded into the sheltered areas that remain dry. The book store operated by the cooperating association is now located in the museum area. It is cramped, poorly designed, with insufficient storage, does not meet current accessibility standards and occupies space planned for the future permanent museum exhibits.

C. Insufficient Office, Work, Storage, and Maintenance Space for Staff.

The existing visitor center, designed and constructed when visitation was less than half the present number, is inadequate to meet the needs of the staff. Offices are cramped and crowded, with inadequate storage and file space, giving the appearance of disorder and clutter. There is not enough work space for employees to accomplish their tasks. As many as seven temporary park rangers share a single desk. There is inadequate storage space for the park's museum collection of more than 5,000 artifacts and 10,000 photographic images. The curatorial storage space does not meet current requirements or regulations for fire protection, climate control, infestations, security, lighting, and space. There was no provision for a maintenance support facility in the original design, so a rudimentary, inadequate maintenance area, with insufficient head room, ventilation and lighting has been carved out underneath the building. A more permanent, satisfactory solution for location of the maintenance support services is needed.

D. Inadequate Staffing.

At the time of the memorial's establishment as a NPS site in 1980 there were already severe limits and restrictions on budgets and personnel, and the park has never been adequately staffed to meet the demand. Visitation is heavy and concentrated, with a high visitor to staff contact level. Because of insufficient staffing, many of the tours are being led by volunteers, particularly Pearl Harbor survivors, or untrained Navy personnel. Now at a minimum age of 68 years, many of the Pearl Harbor survivors will be unable to continue within a few years, leaving the park with an even more serious staffing deficiency.

E. Lack of Permanent Museum Exhibits.

The existing museum space is of an open air tropical design without environmental controls. Without environmental controls, particularly for humidity, severe restrictions limit the display of original artifacts and art work. Because of this many of the existing exhibits consist only of photographs. Fully one-fourth of the museum space is currently occupied by the cooperating association book store. Provisions need to be made for allowing the display of original artifacts, the installation of permanent exhibits more fully telling the Pearl Harbor story, and a new location for the book store.

F. Arrival of Midget Submarine.

An 80-foot long captured Japanese midget submarine (Ha-19), currently on display in Texas, is scheduled to come to Pearl Harbor as a museum exhibit at the USS Arizona Memorial sometime after January, 1993. Siting and interpretation of the midget submarine needs to be planned.

G. Poorly Designed Road and Walkways to the Visitor Center.

The National Park Service shares the roadways leading to the visitor center and the Ford Island Ferry with the U.S. Navy which has retained the authority to manage vehicle traffic. In addition, over 200,000 visitors annually arrive on TheBus, Hawaii's public transportation, disembarking on the far side of the Kamehameha Highway. Crossing to the visitor center, the visitors frequently walk down the middle of Arizona Memorial Place creating a severe traffic hazard. Vehicle and pedestrian routes need to be studied and deficiencies identified and corrected. The crosswalks, sidewalks and portions of roadway at the Kamehameha Highway are under the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii, while Arizona Memorial Place is managed by the U.S. Navy. Though these visitors are coming to the USS Arizona Memorial, the National Park Service has no authority over the vehicle and pedestrian access routes.

H. The USS Arizona Memorial is a Controversial Site.

Because the Pearl Harbor attack occurred during the lifetime of many living today, and because of the huge loss of life, the story of the attack continues to be very emotional and controversial. The current economic relationship with Japan further exacerbates the situation. The National Park Service, as is standard throughout the system, tells the story of the Pearl Harbor attack in a historic context. There are some individuals who object to this approach. Because of this sensitivity and emotionality, approximately 100 congressional inquiries are received annually.

I. Inadequate Parking Areas.

There is a paved visitor parking area and a gravel parking area for about 250 vehicles of visitors who drive to the USS Arizona Memorial. At the present time, these lots are nearly filled. If visitation increases beyond the existing numbers, there will be a severe parking problem. The gravel parking lot is not being used to its maximum capacity because individual parking space cannot be delineated. The bus and commercial use lot is only partially paved.

I. Heavy Commercial Tour Use.

Approximately 40% of the park's 1,500,000 annual visitors arrive as tour groups by commercial bus or van. These visitors are predominately foreign or elderly. Because there is no entrance fee, some foreign groups are dropped off at the USS Arizona Memorial with their baggage while waiting for the availability of their hotel rooms. These visitors have little appreciation or interest in visiting the Memorial, cause severe crowding of the facilities, create problems with storage of their baggage, and many fall asleep during the theater program. Commercial tours are highly profitable to the tour companies, but they create a heavy demand on the staff and the facilities. At the present time there is little control of these large groups.

J. Need to Preserve the Sunken Hull of the USS Arizona.

Under the Use Agreement with the U.S. Navy the National Park Service was given responsibility for the USS Arizona Memorial, but not the sunken hull of the USS Arizona. As the major historic resource of the area the National Park Service has, on its own initiative, assumed unofficial responsibility for the ship. A cultural study of the sunken resources in Pearl Harbor was published in 1990, a resource monitoring program has been initiated, and the Service has been regulating diving on the sunken ship. Time and the environment will continue to take its toll on the submerged hull.

VI. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- A. Preserve the USS Arizona Memorial as a tribute to the military casualties of the Pearl Harbor attack.
- B. Interpret the causes and effects of the December 7, 1941 attack on the island of Oahu.
- C. Provide visitors with an opportunity to identify, commemorate and honor the casualties of the Pearl Harbor attack.
- D. Provide for the preservation of the sunken hull of the USS Arizona.
- E. Develop the facilities to meet the needs of visitors and the staff.
- F. Seek authorizing legislation spelling out the official purposes of the USS Arizona Memorial.

APPENDIX A: Outline of Planning Requirements

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

<i>Priority Number</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Develop Pkg No.</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
1	SFM	Prepare GMP/DCP	104	PAAR
2	SFM	Design Curatorial Storage Facility	155	WRO/DSC
3	SFM	Design Maintenance Facility	155	WRO/DSC
4	SFM	Design New Book Store Facility	N/A	WRO/DSC
5	SFM	Design Office/Work Spaces	Needed	WRO/DSC
6	SFM	Prepare Museum Exhibit Plan	131	WRO/HFC
7	SFM	Prepare Cultural Resources Management Plan	N/A	USAR
8	SFM	Prepare Administrative History	N/A	USAR

<i>Project</i>	<i>Planning/Design/Study Needs</i>
Prepare General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan	A GMP/DCP is urgently needed to address several problems dealing with the inadequacies of the existing facilities for park operations and provide alternative solutions. Plan recommendations would provide the basis for proceeding with the design of tasks numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5 in priority order.
Design Curatorial Storage Facility	An adequate facility is needed to provide the required security for an extensive collection of artifacts.
Design Maintenance Facility	A facility is needed to provide work and storage space for the Maintenance Division.
Design New Book Store Facility	It is necessary to remove the existing book store from the museum space and to meet all legal accessibility requirements.
Design Office/Work Space	To relieve crowding and provide adequate office, work and storage space for existing park functions.
Prepare Museum Exhibit Plan	The existing exhibits are largely of a temporary nature and need to be replaced with permanent exhibits.
Prepare Cultural Resources Management Plan	A plan is needed to deal with the historic resources associated with the Memorial.
Prepare Administrative History	The USS Arizona Memorial was established in 1980 as an NPS area. The early history of the site should be recorded before it is forgotten or lost.

APPENDIX B: Pertinent Legislation and Agreements

LEGISLATION, AGREEMENTS, MOUs, etc.

Public Law 85-344

March 15, 1958 (H.R. 5809)

AN ACT to authorize construction of a United States Ship Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor.

Public Law 87-201

September 6, 1961 (H.R. 44)

AN ACT to authorize the appropriation of \$150,000 for use toward the construction of United States Ship Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor.

Report No. 95-494

July 12, 1977 (S. 1474)

CONFERENCE REPORT to provide \$2.0 million for construction of visitor facilities and recommend agreement between the Navy and the National Park Service.

Letter

March 12, 1975

LETTER from Secretary of the Navy to Secretary of the Interior proposing transfer of USS Arizona Memorial.

Letter

August 19, 1975

LETTER from Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy accepting transfer of USS Arizona Memorial.

Letter of Agreement

March 7, 1978

LETTER from Captain R. P. Nystedt, 14th U.S. Navy District Civil Engineer to NPS State Director Robert Barrel transferring USS Arizona Memorial and shoreside facilities.

Petition for Charter of Incorporation

September 12, 1979

PETITION of the Arizona Memorial Museum Association.

By-Laws

September 12, 1979

BY-LAWS of the Arizona Memorial Museum Association.

Use Agreement

March 21, 1980

USE AGREEMENT N6274280RP00029 between Navy and Department of the Interior providing for the use of the USS Arizona Memorial complex by the National Park Service as Tenant.

Letter of Agreement

September 2, 1980

LETTER from J.M. Kilian, Director, Real Estate Division, Navy to Robert Barrel, NPS providing for the interim transfer of the Arizona Memorial facility.

Original Support Agreement

September 14, 1980

ORIGINAL SUPPORT AGREEMENT between the Navy and the NPS (see January 21, 1987).

Memorandum of Agreement

October 23, 1980

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the National Park Service and the Navy to provide shuttle-boat service to the USS Arizona Memorial.

Transfer of Property

December 5, 1980

TRANSFER of shoreside facilities from Navy to NPS.

Agreement

October 10, 1982

AGREEMENT between the National Park Service and the Arizona Memorial Museum Association.

Memorandum of Agreement

January 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT N68098-MOA-84001 between the NPS Superintendent and Navy CO Pearl Harbor Naval Medical Clinic to provide EMT training.

Letters

March 13, 1986 & October 16, 1986

LETTERS from NPS, PAAR, to CO Naval Station, Pearl Harbor agreeing to increased costs to \$266,300 for shuttle boat service.

Support Agreement

January 21, 1987

SUPPORT AGREEMENT #N61449-80256-003 outlining support to be provided by the Navy to the NPS at the USS Arizona Memorial.

Support Agreement

May 1, 1987

SUPPORT AGREEMENT WX3JN9-82273-007 for Tripler Army Medical Center to provide medical supplies to NPS at USS Arizona Memorial.

Letter

September 26, 1989

LETTER from CO Naval Station, Pearl Harbor to Cmdr. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, proposing additions to specific provisions to License N62742-80RP00029 with Department of the Interior.

Letter

January 24, 1990

LETTER to CO Naval Station, Pearl Harbor from Cmdr. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, clarifying transfer of property to NPS and support agreement.