

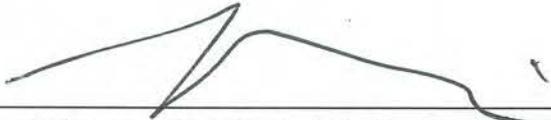
**World War II: Valor in the Pacific National Monument
Pearl Harbor Unit**

Museum Scope of Collection Statement

**Department of the Interior
National Park Service
World War II Valor In The Pacific National Monument
2015**

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Executive Summary

Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, requires each park to possess an up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement to "...to identify the scope of collecting activities and define the purpose of the collection." This stand-alone museum planning document succinctly defines the scope of the park's museum collection holdings; at present and for the future. It is derived from the park's mission and geographical location, as well as applicable laws and regulations pertaining to museum collections. The Scope of Collection Statement is the critical basis for managing museum collections—detailing *what* the park should collect, *how many*, and *why*.

An up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement helps to ensure that the park's museum collection is relevant to, and supportive of the park's mission, resource management goals and objectives, and public service and stewardship responsibilities. It guides the park in the acquisition and management of those museum objects that contribute directly to the park's mission, as well as those additional collections that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. This guidance is particularly important as the USS *Arizona* Memorial transitions into its role as the primary administrative entity for the portions of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (VALR) located in Hawaii. At present, the collections located at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Collections Facility include 994 accessions, resulting in holdings of over 62,000 objects and archives. Up to this point, the collections have been narrowly focused on the earlier events of the Pacific War, from the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor through the battle of Midway. Major cultural collections include large photograph collections from the 14th Naval District and the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard; the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Collection; objects collected from military and civilian personnel in the Pacific campaign; and over 500 oral histories. A small natural history collection of biofouling organisms related to the sunken USS *Arizona* superstructure is also included.

The presidential proclamation incorporating the USS *Arizona* Memorial into the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument opens the door for these collections to increase significantly as this park unit considers expansion of its interpretive scope. Without the guidance of an General Management Plan or an Interpretive Plan, formation of a Collections Advisory Committee is recommended to guide the park's collecting activities.

Introduction

Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (VALR) that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park and protect against the arbitrary growth of the collection.

The objectives of the Scope of Collection Statement are to:

- define the purpose of the park's museum collection
- set agreed upon limits that specify the subject matter, geographical location, and time period(s) to which the collection must relate
- evolve from legislation and planning documents specific to the park, and from laws, regulations, and NPS policies governing research and specimen collection conducted within park boundaries
- state what types of objects will be acquired to fulfill the park's mission
- consider collection use, restrictions, and the ability of the park to provide a level of care consistent with NPS and accepted museum standards

Although mandated by Director's Order #24, an up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement is not simply just another Servicewide requirement—it is also a critical management tool—possession of which by an institution is an accepted worldwide museum standard. NPS museum collections are distinguished in two ways from standard museum collections. They are notably site-specific, usually pertaining directly to the history and environment of the specific NPS unit. The NPS Museum Management Handbook notes that “the vast majority of holdings in NPS museums are derived either from within the park boundaries or from areas intimately associated with the parks.” The other unique characteristic of NPS museums is that they are part of the larger NPS museum system. Taken as a whole, the National Park Service's museum collection is a broad and diverse representation of the natural and cultural heritage of the American people. Museum holdings are accessioned with the intent to care for these items in perpetuity. Maintaining a relevant and appropriate Scope of Collection Statement is therefore a necessity for each park unit, both to direct collecting activities toward meeting the park's needs and to ensure that the park is able to meet its public trust obligations by adequately caring for its collection.

Park History, Purpose, and Significance

On December 5, 2008, President George W. Bush issued a Presidential Proclamation 8327 with the purpose of establishing World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The proclamation identified the mission of the memorial as “promote understanding of related resources, encourage continuing research, present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to understand and honor the sacrifices borne by the Greatest Generation, and tell the story from Pearl Harbor to Peace.” The memorial includes nine sites managed by multiple agencies. Five sites are in the Pearl Harbor area on the Hawaiian island of O’ahu and were chosen for their connection to the December 7, 1941 attack by the Japanese Navy on the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor on the island of O’ahu, Hawaii. These include the USS *Arizona* Memorial and Visitor Center, the USS *Utah* Memorial, the USS *Oklahoma* Memorial, the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island, and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8. Three sites are located in the Aleutian Islands off the coast of Alaska, chosen for their relevance to the Japanese occupation of the Aleutian Islands during World War II. These include the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber on Atka Island; the site of Imperial Japan’s occupation of Kiska Island; and the battle site on Attu Island. The ninth site was chosen to “bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front.” This Northern California site includes the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake, both chosen for their significance in relation to the wartime relocation and segregation of Japanese Americans.

The proclamation assigns responsibility for managing the monument to the National Park Service with two specific exceptions. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for administering “the portions of the national monument that are within a national wildlife refuge.” This currently includes the sites in the Aleutian Islands, which are wholly contained within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Pearl Harbor Wildlife Refuge is not mentioned within the proclamation but is relevant due to its close geographical location to the Pearl Harbor sites. The second exception refers to the actual vessels of the USS *Arizona* and USS *Utah*, which remain property of the Department of Defense (Navy).

This Scope of Collection Statement is designed specifically to advise the collecting activities of the administrative unit of the national monument located in Pearl Harbor. The Tule Lake unit is currently administered by the superintendant and staff of Lava Beds National Monument, which holds the collecting mandate for artifacts and materials pertaining to the Tule Lake unit. Artifacts and materials from the Aleutian Islands sites fall under the collecting mandate of the Fish and Wildlife Museum Property Program.

The Pearl Harbor sites are managed by the park administration at the USS *Arizona* Memorial, which is the primary visitor contact facility for VALR in Hawaii. The inclusion of the USS *Arizona* in a monument dedicated to valor and sacrifice is particularly fitting, as the ship represents the greatest loss of life on a military vessel in American naval history. The sunken hulk of the ship remains in place, and its 1,177 casualties

accounted for almost half of all the casualties sustained in the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. Those who were trapped and died inside the ship have been left at rest by the Navy and declared buried at sea, thereby increasing the solemnity of the memorial.

Despite this emotional power, the USS *Arizona* Memorial was one of the few park units lacking specific authorizing legislation until its incorporation in VALR in 2008. The original memorial consisted of a simple wooden platform which allowed for the daily raising and striking of colors over the sunken ship, a procedure initiated by order of Admiral Arthur W. Radford and carried out by Navy personnel. On March 15, 1958, Congress passed Public Law 85-344, officially authorizing the creation of a memorial. However, the bill did not authorize federal funding for the memorial, a task which was left to the Pacific War Memorial Commission. After a three year fundraising campaign, the original law was amended by Public Law 87-201 (September 6, 1961), which authorized the appropriation of \$150,000 for use toward the construction of a United States War Memorial to be "maintained in honor and commemoration of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who gave their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941." The memorial design included removal of some of the wreckage to allow for the construction of the memorial's structure; this removed portion now sits on Waipio Peninsula under Navy jurisdiction. On March 21, 1980, the Navy authorized the NPS to operate the USS *Arizona* Memorial and associated shoreline facilities through a Use Agreement. Approximately 11 acres of Navy-owned property were transferred for use by the NPS. In 2007, another 6.4 acres were transferred from the Navy to the NPS through Amendment No. 1 of the Use Agreement. The memorial continues to function with the support of the Navy, which ferries visitors across the harbor to the floating structure, which consists of an open-air viewing platform and a memorial wall inscribed with the names of the lost crew members. The NPS performs interment of the ashes of survivors who wish to be buried with their crew; their names are also inscribed on the memorial.

Like the USS *Arizona*, the USS *Oklahoma* was sunk during the December 7 attack, with 429 personnel killed or missing. Heroic efforts on the part of crewmen and civilians resulted in the rescue of 32 sailors. Though sustaining significant damage, the ship was later salvaged and towed into drydock for repairs. It was decommissioned in 1944, but then sank while being towed to a California salvage company in 1946. The men killed aboard the ship were buried in anonymous graves in Punchbowl Cemetery. On January 6, 2006, Public Law 109-163 (Section 1017) was passed, enabling the establishment of the USS *Oklahoma* Memorial on Pearl Harbor Naval Base under the management of the National Park Service (specifically assigned as part of the USS *Arizona* Memorial administrative duties). The memorial was constructed on Ford Island close to the USS *Oklahoma's* mooring on December 7, and consists of 429 pillars of white marble inscribed with the names of crew members, surrounded by black marble slabs etched with additional text.

The USS *Utah* is the third battleship sunk during the December 7 attack whose memorial is included in the national monument proclamation. Fifty-eight men were lost,

some trapped inside the capsizing ship and others killed by aircraft fire. The ship was declared temporarily out of service while survey and salvage work took place. In March 1944, salvage efforts were halted and the ship was left to rest. Public Law 91-456 (October 16, 1970) authorized fund appropriation for the creation, operation and maintenance of a flagpole over the sunken ship. The memorial consists of a 40 by 15 foot platform with a flagpole and memorial plaque which is connected to the northwest side of Ford Island by a 70 foot walkway.

Mooring quays F6, F7, and F8 are included in the monument because of their historic significance as part of *Battleship Row*, the area along the south side of Ford Island where eight battleships were closely anchored during the December 7 attack. Four were sunk, including the USS *Arizona* and the USS *Oklahoma*. The three quays were built in 1935 and were occupied on the morning of December 7, 1941 as follows: F5 inboard USS *Tennessee* (BB-43), outboard USS *West Virginia* (BB-48); F6 inboard USS *Arizona* (BB-39), outboard USS *Vestal* (AR-4); F8 USS *Nevada* (BB-36).

The designated Pearl Harbor sites also include the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island (Buildings 28, 29, 31, 32, 68, 90). The National Monument Assessment jointly prepared by the Department of Defense and the National Park Service notes that "the bungalows were built as part of Ford Island's residential area, reflecting the island's role in supporting nearby naval air station operations. Located near *Battleship Row*, the structures (and their residents) were on the front lines of the December 7th attack on ships like the USS *Arizona*."

Significance and History of the Museum Collection

The collections facility currently associated with the Pearl Harbor unit of VALR has grown over time in its status as the repository for the USS *Arizona* Memorial. The USS *Arizona* Memorial has received numerous donations of artifacts and archival materials from Pearl Harbor survivors, as well as considerable organizational and financial support from the Arizona Memorial Museum Association. The collection also includes significant photographic documentation of the history of the U.S. Navy's presence in Hawaii and the Pacific, including the construction and expansion of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base during the early decades of the 20th century. The USS *Arizona* Memorial has also supported an active oral history program documenting the firsthand experiences of military and civilian witnesses to the attack on Pearl Harbor and other World War II events, resulting in a collection of almost 600 oral histories. Taken as a whole, the collection provides critical documentation of a pivotal event in American history that resulted in the United States' entrance into World War II. It also provides evidence of American responses to these events by documenting both wartime activities and later memorialization efforts.

Relevant Planning Documents

A Scope of Collection Statement normally depends on a park's General Management Plan and Interpretive Plan for guidance as to the primary mandates and themes to guide selection of items for the park's collection. The park currently lacks these essential documents. Proclamation 8327 mandates preparation of a GMP by December 2011 but the National Park Service has decided not to do a traditional GMP for VALR and instead create a "portfolio" of documents to guide park managers.

The National Monument Assessment Brief prepared to inform the President prior to the national monument designation identifies three major interpretive themes for the monument:

- Engagement
- Homefront
- Valor and Peace

The story of the Pacific Theater in World War II is the subject of a large body of research, art and literature. The conflict involved not only Japan and the United States but Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, China France and the Soviet Union. Much of the war was fought on the Pacific Islands, whose people found themselves caught in the middle of the conflict. Millions fought and died in land, sea and air campaigns. The American home front also saw valor and sacrifice in massive mobilization campaigns and the restriction of civil rights. The Assessment Brief identifies a number of related historic sites for each theme which are not designated within the memorial but may warrant cooperative interpretive efforts.

Each of the major identified themes for the national monument can be linked to the more specific themes currently identified by resource management and interpretive staff as compelling needs for the collection. These include:

- Biographies and oral histories of eyewitnesses to World War II in the Pacific
- Impact of World War II on Hawaiian civilian population
- Impact of World War II on O'ahu's natural resources
- Development of the memorials
- Agency growth and partnerships

The NPS Museum Management Handbook recommends development of a park Collections Advisory Committee to guide museum acquisitions. In light of the absence of the normal planning documents to guide the park's collecting activities, such a committee would provide important guidance in developing the current museum collection to meet the new mandate provided by Proclamation 8327 while ensuring that the park is able to adequately care for its holdings. The committee should be chaired by the Chief of Cultural and Natural Resources and include park staff from relevant disciplines and external stakeholders if appropriate.

Period of Significance

The primary period of significance identified by Proclamation 8327 is “Pearl Harbor to Peace,” specifically December 7, 1941 to September 2, 1945. Valid collections may be identified beyond this period, as the construction of Pearl Harbor Naval Base dates to 1908 and the USS *Utah*, oldest of the included ships, was built in 1909. It may also be argued that the definition of “Peace” stretches beyond the signing of surrender documents to include active post-war reconciliation between Japan and the United States.

Cooperation with Similarly Themed Park Units and non-NPS Repositories

VALR shares overlapping mandates with its sister park units, War in the Pacific National Historical Park and American Memorial Park. While some duplication may exist between collections, park staff should bear in mind that all objects are the property of the National Park Service and exist as part of a larger effort to document the national heritage. Each park’s collecting activities should focus on documenting the resource and meeting specific park interpretive needs, with the intent to develop complementary collections containing minimal duplication.

Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

A number of Federal statutes, Departmental regulations, and Servicewide policies require and/or authorize parks to maintain and manage museum collections. For example, Federal law states that archeological collections and retained natural science specimens recovered from within park boundaries remain property of the United States Government, to be managed by the National Park Service (43 CFR 7.13 and 36 CFR 2.5g). However, this does not pertain to items subject to the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA). Likewise, several international treaties, which have been signed and ratified by the United States Government and subsequently codified into Federal law, are applicable to NPS museum collections as well.

For additional information, refer to the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Appendix A, which includes a detailed listing of the various laws, regulations, and conventions related to NPS museum collections.

Special Unit Designations

Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark was designated on January 29, 1964. It was simultaneously entered in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic District. Additional documentation supplementing the 1964 NHL designation was accepted on June 7, 1974 and February 13, 1979. (NRIS# 66000940)

The USS *Arizona* was mentioned in the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark nomination but was not independently designated a National Historic Landmark until May 5, 1989. (NRIS# 890001083) The USS *Utah* was also designated as a National Historic Landmark on May 5, 1989. (NRIS# 89001084)

The USS *Arizona* Memorial was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of its designation as a historic unit of the National Park Service system on September 9, 1980. (NRIS# 66000944).

Types of Collections

The park's museum collection includes both cultural and natural science collections. Historic and archival collections form the bulk of the park's holdings, with the remainder comprised of small representations of archeological materials, biological specimens and artwork. Specific discussions of the effect of the new mandate resulting from the national monument designation are included with the section addressing each type of collection.

Cultural Collection

The purpose of these collections are to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections to be acquired for the museum collection must possess a direct association to the park. Items which lack such association will not be acquired; nonetheless, the park will attempt to assist the potential donor in locating a more suitable institution to receive his/her gift.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the park's General Management Plan, Long-Range Interpretive Plan, historic furnishings reports, exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
3. Cultural resources baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
4. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by Federal law and NPS policies. (see *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Appendix A, for a listing of all laws, regulations, and policies relevant to NPS museum collections)

The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: history, art, archeology, and archives. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

History Collection

The historical collection currently contains 9705 objects relating to the history of Pearl Harbor Naval Base, the events of December 7, 1941, the Pacific Theater of World War II, and the geographical locations of the national monument. (3275 objects have not yet been cataloged.) A significant portion of the collection is objects collected or owned by former USS Arizona crewmen, including bombs, projectiles, medals and uniforms. Notable accessions include the Fred P. Neff Collection (materials dating from 1918-1921); the Paxton Carter Collection (photographs, uniform, medals, scrapbooks); and the Shimezu Collection (items from a Japanese casualty of December 7, 1941).

Accessions to the history collection have largely focused on the military history of Pearl Harbor. While this remains an important part of the park's focus, the historical collection is expected to expand not only through additional military material related to the Pacific Theater of World War II but also through accessions of items that will allow the park to better tell the civilian story of this era in America's history. The inclusion of historic houses in the park's administrative purview creates another area of collecting activity that is anticipated to include both historic preservation material and appropriate furnishings (with the guidance of a formal furnishing plan).

Prior to the presidential designation of VALR, the park focused its interpretive activities on the earlier period of American involvement in the Pacific theater of World War II, specifically on the period from Pearl Harbor to Midway. The re-designation of the USS Arizona unit specifically mandates interpreting a World War II narrative "from Pearl Harbor to Peace." This mandate opens the park's collecting activities to a much wider purview. This newly expanded scope requires considerable care to ensure that the collection will remain relevant and meaningful. The following criteria should be applied:

- 1. Biography and personal memory.** The ideal object for the collection is one which comes with a story. Stories imbed objects with meaning and help visitors connect to historical experiences. Donor stories should be recorded and linked through the collections database to ensure continuity.
- 2. Provenance.** Even if an object does not have associated personal information from the donor, the park must be able to establish provenance and authenticity for the item.
- 3. Object condition.** The massive homefront mobilization effort during World War II relied on mass production technique to equip a large number of personnel. As a result, there are numerous examples of uniforms and equipment available. If an object does not carry a specific story, it must be in excellent condition and not duplicate items already within the collection.

- 4. Ability to care for an artifact.** The park should only acquire materials to the extent that it has adequate facilities and staffing to care for such objects.

The park has also identified the following specific categories of desired additions to the historic collection:

- Evidence of the impact of World War II on Hawaii's civilian population. Possible materials include items related to civilian preparedness, homefront support efforts and Japanese-American internment camps.
- Historic fabric from the Chief Petty Officer Bungalows. When original fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion of the fabric will be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation. Once a historic furnishings plan has been completed, the park will begin acquiring furniture and household items for the bungalows.

Potential donors of historic objects that do not meet the park's collecting criteria should be referred to another repository. See Appendix A for a list of World War II repositories.

Art Collection

The art collection is currently comprised of 117 paintings and drawings. Two have been accessioned but are not yet cataloged. Artists represented include Arthur Beaumont, Oliver Houston, John Charles Roach and Kipp Soldwedel.

Future Collections Activity. Artwork for the museum collection must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, development of park facilities, preservation-related activities, research requirements, and interpretive needs. Archeological research projects and the park dive monitoring program may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, and archival material. Current park policy supports monitoring the sites and associated artifacts for condition, movement caused by tidal action, and theft while leaving the artifacts in-situ.

Though the archeology collection currently only contains artifacts recovered from submerged resources, there is a record of human occupation in Pearl Harbor that extends before European settlement. As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a

part of the park's museum collection. Archeological materials from the USS Arizona and USS Utah maybe recovered only by NPS archeologists or archeologists with approved institutions, with express permission of the U.S. Navy and in compliance with the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225), ARPA (Pub Law 96-95 and relevant NPS policies.

Artifacts and Specimens

The park's archeological collection currently contains 62 artifacts. Two have been cataloged and the remaining 60 are in backlog. No formal archeological excavation has ever occurred at the USS *Arizona* or the USS *Utah*. In May 1991, a number of artifacts relating to the December 7, 1941 attack were recovered during harbor dredging operations. These items were accessioned and include a Japanese aerial torpedo, an ammunition locker from the USS Oklahoma and wreckage from the USS Oklahoma's floatplane.

Park staff and visitors should not pick up surface artifacts. Surface artifacts should be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the museum staff upon receipt by staff members.

Confiscated Archeological Objects

These are objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities, primarily violations of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (ARPA). Such items may include unearthed artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains illegally excavated or uncontrolled surface collecting by unauthorized individuals within the park boundaries. When such collections are encountered, the museum curator should be consulted as soon as possible to ensure proper handling and transportation of the materials. Such objects might be held temporarily as evidence if legal action is to be taken, but should be formally turned over to the museum curator as soon as possible. Once all legal questions are resolved, the objects and all associated documentation will be added to the museum collection. .

Associated Field Records

All original records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

Archival Collection

The park's archival collection is the largest holding in the museum collection with 51,874 accessioned items (19,399 in backlog catalog). The archives include over 600 oral histories as well as numerous letters, documents, photographs and memorabilia collected by crewmembers of the USS *Arizona*, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees stationed on O'ahu and residents of the Territory of Hawaii from circa 1914 through the Battle of Midway. The archives also contain a number of materials concerning post-war memorialization, including papers from the Pacific War Memorial Commission, the Arizona Memorial Museum Foundation and the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

Oral History Collection

Personal stories and remembrances from the members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians that are relevant to the park's mission are an essential tool for research and interpretation and form an integral part of the park's memorial activities. The park currently holds 575 World War II-related oral histories. Approximately 450 were conducted with Pearl Harbor survivors, including members of the armed forces of the United States and Japan as well as civilians residing in the Hawaiian Islands.

All of the oral histories currently held by the park have been transcribed and digitized. 80% of the transcribed histories have been finalized, with the remaining 20% awaiting editing and finalization. The digital copies of the audio and video interview footage are scheduled to be consolidated onto a single hard drive and transferred to the park's server. A second copy of this digital library will be kept at the Technical Information Center in Denver. The original analog copies are kept in the park's archive. The official accession for each oral history should include the master tape and the edited final transcript. A use copy should be provided for the park's library.

Future Collections Activity. The park expects to receive copies of oral histories gathered through IDIQ Contract #C1143090039 with Aperture Films. The contract is managed by Harpers Ferry Center and will result in materials for the new visitor center exhibit. The park historian continues to actively collect oral histories.

Photographic Collection

The park's photographic collection includes over 25,000 images including official Navy and Army documents as well as personal collections. The bulk of the photographic collection is comprised of the 14th Naval District Photographic Collection (10,200 images documenting the U.S. Navy's presence in Hawaii and the Pacific from 1880 through 1980) and the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Collection (10,500 images from 1910 through the early 1940s).

Future Collections Activity. Future collections activity in this area should be limited to photographs related to the park's mission that have copyright transferrable to the park

or that exist in the public domain. Photographs of uncertain copyright should not be accessioned into the museum collection.

Resource Management Records

In accordance with Director's Order #19: Records Management and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule*, the park's Chief of Resources examines all current park files before disposal or transfer to the National Archives and Records Administration in order to ensure the retention of copies of important official records in the park. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development. Retained materials are managed as part of the museum collection.

Future Collections Activity. An archival survey of the park's resource management records has not been conducted to date. This survey is likely to identify a large number of materials that are considered museum collections which will result in recommendations for their accession into the collection. Such materials include park resource management documents, photographs, manuscript materials, maps, reports, drawings, blueprints, aerial photographs, slides and various construction documents.

Natural Science Collection

The purpose of the park's natural science collections is to support scientific research and resource management; ensure quality environmental education opportunities for park visitors (especially schoolchildren), researchers, and the general public; provide baseline data of park natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; provide a database for researchers concerned with resources use by the park's prehistoric occupants; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; guarantee the protection of important paleontological specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The park's natural science collections must support these goals; this will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. The future growth of these collections will be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
 - Needs identified in the park's General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies
 - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge

- Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem
- Scientific research conducted within park boundaries, as authorized through the use of the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System

2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities

3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA), as amended

Scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS *Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections, and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the park without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions related to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's Research Coordinator.

Note: *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* requires that all project budgets include funding for the basic management of collections that are project-generated. Collections management includes cataloging; labeling; conservation examination and treatment (including specimen preparation); initial storage of objects and specimens; and organization and storage of project documentation, including appraisal, arrangement, description, finding aid production, and appropriate archival housing.

Natural science specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials must be obtained whenever collecting occurs on such private lands. This documentation or copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the park to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the park's collection. Soils and other environmental monitoring samples will only be added to the museum collection if retained (not totally consumed in analysis). Such samples must result from an authorized park research project.

Organization of Natural Science Collections

The park's collection currently holds a small biological collection. There are currently no geological or paleontological collections.

Biology Collection

Biofouling Specimens. The park's biological collection currently contain 739 specimens (4 in backlog catalog status). The natural biofouling process resulting from the marine coral reef ecosystem present in Pearl Harbor has significantly contributed to the preservation of the ship. In 1993, Dr. Julie Brock of the University of Hawaii Zoology Department conducted a preservation project that resulted in the collection of 735 natural history specimens from the USS *Arizona*. These were accessioned along with cultural resource preservation monitoring documents.

Future collections activity. Future collections activity will be limited to the acquisition of retained specimens collected during park resource management activities including submerged resources surveys, inventory and monitoring, and other authorized scientific research projects. Specimens of encrusting corals and coralline algal deposits are desired in order to track changes in the composition of the tropical marine environment which may impact submerged resources. Biofouling specimens from the USS *Utah* are also desirable additions to the collection.

Natural Science Collections Associated Records

All original records (or archival copies thereof) associated with retained natural science specimens will be accessioned into the museum collection. Archival collections of this nature supplement future researchers' understanding of these specimens. Such records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimens inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

Other Types of Collections Not Represented in the Museum Collection

Ethnology Collection

The park does not possess an ethnology collection. Acquisition of ethnology objects is not anticipated, unless such objects are required in order to fulfill a future interpretive need, as identified by an exhibit plan or other interpretive planning document.

Paleontology Collection

The park does not possess a paleontology collection. Acquisition of paleontological objects is not anticipated.

Geology Collection

The park does not possess a geology collection. Acquisition of geological specimens is not anticipated, but may result from resource management activities.

Library Materials

The park's library material, though valuable, will not be included in the museum collection and will continue to be managed under the park's library management plan. There are books in the museum collection cataloged as artifacts due to their history and provenance.

Teaching Collection

The park currently does not have a teaching collection. However, the interpretive division intends to begin collecting materials for educational use. This collection will be managed for consumptive use by the Division of Interpretation and Resources Management and will not be considered part of the museum collection. The park also plans to include a piece of one of the non-submerged remnants of the ship in the new visitor center exhibit that visitors will be encouraged to touch. This object should be considered part of the teaching collection and not accessioned into the museum collection.

Museum Collections Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

The *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. NAGPRA required a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park has no human remains and associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

Acquisition of Collections

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to *NPS Management Policies* (2006); as well as the various standards for managing museum objects in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*, and the *NPS Museum Handbook*.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time.

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States Federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States of America.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and the Regional Chief Ranger.

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day to day care of the collection to the Museum Curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Museum Curator. The Museum Curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

Uses of Museum Collections

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*, *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and in the park's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by the park's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in *Director's Order #24* and *Director's Order #28*. The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the Regional Curator and must be approved by the Regional Director.

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website).

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

Restrictions

Restrictions related to the museum collection (in addition to those noted above under "Use of Museum Collections") are as follows:

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) and Director's Order #24, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with applicable Federal law and Servicewide policy, the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the Regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS policies, the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

Management Actions

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every two years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

The park's Museum Management Plan was approved on August 26, 2000.

Formation of a Collections Advisory Committee is recommended to guide collections activity in the absence of a General Management Plan and Interpretive Plan.

The park is currently formulating a General Management Plan which is scheduled for completion by December 2011.

The park lacks a Long-Range Interpretive Plan and needs to seek funding for this planning document. This plan will impact the SOCS, which should be revised as soon as new interpretive themes are established.

An archival assessment of the park's resource management records remains an important priority due to the dispersed nature of the records in the historian's office, interpretation, administrative and maintenance offices.

The park has obtained funding for a Museum Preventive Maintenance Plan to be completed in FY2010. Other museum planning documents to be prioritized for future funding include a Key Control Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Integrated Pest Management Plan, and an Acquisition Plan.

Current Loans and Off-Site Storage

The State of Arizona, the Arizona Capitol Museum, is currently borrowing five items for exhibits: coin (USAR 136), boatswain's pipe (USAR 357), life ring (USAR 4314), novelty mailing tag (USAR 4483) and teapot (USAR4547). The USS Lexington Museum is borrowing 47 historic objects for exhibit.

The majority of the park's nitrate, acetate and glass plate negatives are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson (WACC) for proper storage and preservation.

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