

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BALTIMORE WASHINGTON PARKWAY

Scope of Collection Statement

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Executive Summary	1
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement	2
C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections	2
D. Site History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals	2
1. Site History	2
2. Significance	3
3. Purpose	3
4. Themes.....	3
5. Goals.....	3
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections	4
F. Structures, Landmarks and Site Resources Listed on National or International Registries.....	5
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	5
A. Cultural Collection	6
1. Archeology Collection	6
a. Artifacts and Specimens.....	7
1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC – 1600s AD).....	7
2) Historic Material (1600s AD – 1900s AD).....	7
b. Future Collections Activity	7
2. Ethnology Collection	7
a. Future Collections Activity.....	7
3. History Collection	8
a. History of Landowners (1600-1954).....	8
b. Historical Fabric.....	8
c. Commemorative Events.....	8
d. Future Collections Activity.....	8
4. Archives Collection.....	8
a. History of Landowners 1600-1954.....	8
b. Resource Management Records.....	8
c. Commemorative Events	9
d. Rare Books.....	9

e. Future Collections Activity.....	9
Natural History Collection	9
1. Biology Collection	11
a. Flora.....	11
b. Bones.....	11
c. Skins.....	11
2. Geology Collection	11
a. Future Collections Activity.....	12
3. Paleontology Collection	12
a. Future Collections Activity.....	12
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990.....	12
IV. ACQUISITIONS.....	12
V. USES OF THE COLLECTION	13
VI. RESTRICTIONS	14
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS.....	15

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Baltimore-Washington Parkway was established by Congress on August 3, 1950, through Public Law 81-643. Opened in 1954, the parkway is a 29-mile scenic highway that connects Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, DC. It is one of four parkways in the nation's capital, and integrates a majestic parkway design that serves as a scenic entry to the capital city.

Since the parkway opened in 1954, maintenance on road and park land has been aimed at the preservation of the parkway's aesthetic qualities with the objective of not only minimizing negative impacts, but also of enhancing parkway character wherever possible. The parkway features several unique architectural treatments, including stone facing on bridges and guardrails. The facing generally consisted of stone of varied colors obtained from local quarries, with granite masonry trimming. The architectural features were varied to give each bridge or guardrail a distinctive, individual appearance. This was a major departure from typical roadways of the time, which were primarily constructed of concrete.

The parkway occupies the western edge of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, on the edge of the Piedmont plateau. The topography ranges from gently rolling to steep and includes several drainage basins. Historically in the area, the dominant types of trees were red and white oak, sweet gum, and tulip trees; however, the cleared portions of the parkway were initially invaded by Virginia pine and other scrub growth such as blackjack oak and black locust. More recently, southern yellow pine, oaks, ash, and sweet birch have grown in the right-of-way, in addition to occasional mountain laurel, American holly, and tupelo.

The parkway is a cultural landscape, intended to retain a combination of thick woodland forest and grassy lawn within the median in accordance with the landscape standards set forth in mid-20th century parkway construction. The native forests not only provide scenic views for visitors, but also serve as an increasingly important corridor for wildlife, from forest-dwelling species to migratory birds.

BAWA's museum collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

At present, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway's museum collection does not have archival or ethnological sub components in its cultural collection. As a whole, The Baltimore-Washington Parkway's museum collection continues to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

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B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of the Baltimore Washington Parkway that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f), the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469c-2); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901). As of December 19, 2014, several of the commonly known laws specific to the National Park Service mentioned above have been realigned under Title 54 of the U.S. Code (54 USC).

D. Site History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals

1. Site History

Plans for a parkway that linked Baltimore and Washington date back to Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original layout for Washington D.C. in the 18th century but did not fully develop until the 1920s. In 1930, the Capper-Cramton Act was passed, providing 16 million for parkland acquisition to expand DC's federal park system. The act is significant in that it provides the potential for acquiring federal funding to construct the BW Parkway as an extension of the Anacostia Park System.

Major reasons surrounding the need for a parkway included high accident rates on adjacent US 1 and defense purposes before World War II. In 1942, National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPPC) recommends that the portion of the parkway between Washington, DC and Fort Meade be designed as an extension of the Anacostia River Parkway and incorporated into DC's regional park system, making it eligible for NPS Ownership and providing access to funding through the Department of Interior (DOI) parkway budget. The approach was securing NPS ownership.

In the mid-1940s, plans for the design of the parkway were finalized and construction began in 1947 for the state-maintained portion and in 1950 for the NPS-maintained segment. The entire parkway opened to traffic in stages between 1950 and 1954. Following the completion of the B-W Parkway, suburban growth took place in both Washington and Baltimore.

2. Significance

- The Baltimore-Washington Parkway was designed to blend with the natural topography and preserve a scenic, forested transportation corridor between Washington, DC, and Baltimore, Maryland.

3. Purpose

- The Baltimore Washington Parkway an extension of the park system of Washington, DC is a limited access transportation corridor that provides a scenic, safe, and suitable gateway to the nation's capital while linking federal facilities.

4. Themes

The following interpretive themes have been developed for Baltimore Washington Parkway:

- A functional highway with elements of traditional parkway design, the Baltimore Washington Parkway provides a tangible link to the story of post-World War II suburban growth in Washington, DC and serves as a ceremonial approach to the capital city.
- The parkway contains evidence of human habitation and use over thousand of years. These archeological resources inform our understanding of the past inhabitants and what the meanings and significance of their lives hold to present day visitors.
- The screening along the parkway consists of thick, forested vegetation within the interspersed areas of grassy lawn. The screening frames the views and vistas for drivers, blocking adjacent intrusions and providing habitat for wildlife.
- The road corridor has a long history of providing transportation between Baltimore and Washington, DC and is part of a wider planning effort to establish a network of parkways, playgrounds, and protected open spaces in Washington, DC area.
- The parkway's forested corridor serves as a dispersal corridor for wildlife. The forest reduces habitat fragmentation, protects plant and animal species against increased urbanization, and reduces potential impacts from climate change. The forested buffer along the parkway assists with the protection of regional species and enhances biodiversity.

5. Goals

The following goals have been identified by NACE curatorial staff to guide BAWA's museum collection:

- Support the site's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objects.

- Identify, inventory, and assess the site's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for implementing management strategies.
- Document and protect BAWA's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the site and surrounding ecosystem for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Provide information to the public through traditional means such as exhibits, publications and interpretive programs or new technology including electronic access through web sites, online databases, and emerging communication methods.
- Support scientific research through documentation, preservation, and access.

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within the site's boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property, and must be retained in the site's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property and will be incorporated into the site's museum collection. As stated in 36 CFR 2.5, any natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: specimens placed in displays or collections will bear official NPS museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog; and specimens and data derived from consumed specimens will be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research specimen collection permit shall be filed with the Superintendent.

In addition to legislation related to NPS museum collections, the site is also subject to Service-wide NPS policies and guidelines. *NPS Management Policies* (2006) lays the foundation by which the NPS meets its responsibilities toward museum collections and provides policy standards and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of NPS museum collections. *Director's Order #28: NPS Cultural Resources Management* (1998) states, "The National Park Service permits and encourages the acquisition of museum objects by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collecting, or loan when these objects are clearly significant to an area." *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008) and the accompanying *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006) ensure that NPS museum collection managers and staff have information on NPS standards and actions to successfully and ethically comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) regarding museum collections. These documents also provide a means of measuring and evaluating progress in preserving, protecting, documenting, accessing, and using museum collections. *Director's Order #12: Conservation*

Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making (2011) and the accompanying handbook create a method in which the site is to follow for projects. The site is to follow the decision-making process laid out in *Director's Order #12* which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also include cultural resource surveys including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the site museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the site to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through site projects.

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions, pertinent to BAWA's museum collections include: *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c)), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 - 1543); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703 - 711); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); *Disposition of Federal Records* (36 CFR Part 1228); Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); NPS Special Directive 87-3, the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); and the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601). As of December 19, 2014, several of the commonly known laws specific to the National Park Service mentioned above have been realigned under Title 54 of the U.S. Code (54 USC).

F. Structures, Landmarks and Site Resources Listed on National or International Registries

The Baltimore Washington Parkway is listed on the National Register of Historic Places

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The legal mandates, resource management goals and objectives, and interpretive themes stated in *Section I* of this SOCS provide general direction for acquiring materials for BAWA's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (archeology, ethnology, history, and archives) and natural (biology, geology, and paleontology.) The guidelines identified in the following section for each sub category are intended to direct collecting and to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the site's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to the site's mission and purpose.

As stated in *Section IV* of the *NPS Museum Handbook* (2000), reproductions which are acquired for exhibition purposes are managed as part of the museum collection until it is determined that they have reached the end of their useful life. Original objects and reproductions acquired exclusively for living history and reference library materials acquired by the site are managed separately from the museum collection. NPS policies and procedures followed for library materials are outlined in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline, Section A. Chapter 2* (1998).

A. Cultural Collection

BAWA's cultural collection functions to support the NACE's mission, resource management programs, scientific research, interpretation and education through providing preservation and baseline data of the site's cultural resources. Additionally, it is meant to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal site conditions and external effects, and to guarantee the protection of important cultural resources whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Cultural collections from the site, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the site are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. To ensure that only relevant materials are accessioned into the cultural collection, future growth is restricted to those that fulfill the following:

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's cultural resources.
- Cultural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

NPS cultural museum collections are subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. BAWA's cultural collection currently consists of archeological and historical sub categories. Ethnological and archival sub collections have not been developed. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway's cultural collection is housed at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the BAWA cultural museum collection.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). The archeology collection includes all artifacts and ecofacts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the site's boundaries.

Archeological materials recovered within the boundaries of the site and all associated documentation are the property of the United States and will be maintained in the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) [except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA]. Archeological materials may be recovered only by NPS archeologists or archeologists

affiliated with approved institutions, in compliance with the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (34 Stat. 225) and ARPA, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm) as issued by the regional director. Artifacts and specimens recovered as a result of an ARPA investigation become part of the collection once the case is closed.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Artifacts found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the site. If materials are turned in to the site, appropriated measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material, the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and the subject objects and data are delivered promptly to the site. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, surface finds should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

BAWA's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) **Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC - 1600 AD).** This sub category contains prehistoric artifacts and specimens excavated from BAWA that date between 10,000 BC and the contact period—1600 AD. It contains approximately Native American artifacts which include ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics.
- 2) **Historic Material (1600 AD - 1954 AD).** Archeological artifacts excavated on site that date from the contact period (1600) to 1954 are included in this sub category. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This sub group contains approximately artifacts, including household and utilitarian items; glass and ceramic artifacts; personal items; clothing and accessories; food preparation items; tools; architectural fabric and hardware; and fauna and vegetal remains.

- b. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of artifacts and specimens excavated at the site through archeological research studies and compliance projects.

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, the site does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection. Should collection of ethnological materials begin at BAWA, this sub collection will include:

- a. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of ethnological materials which are currently not represented in the collection noted in the site's approved planning documents.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs that support the site's mission and purpose. Priority for acquisition is given to documented site-related objects. When a large quantity of an object is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved example.

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for BAWA's history collection as developed from the site's statements of significance, interpretive themes, and purpose as identified in NACE's Foundation Document (2013) and BAWA Cultural Landscapes Inventory (2012):

- a. **History of Land Owners (1600-1954).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the cultural heritage of the park and lasting through the end of 1954 collected for this subgroup.
- b. **Historic Fabric.** When original architectural fabric is removed from the historic fort, or other historic buildings, a representative portion is preserved and accessioned into the museum collection. This may include: stone, paint, woodwork, brick, fixtures, and hardware.
- c. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- d. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

Archival collections consist of all types of documents, regardless of format. Documents may be in hardcopy (paper) or any kind of magnetic, electronic, digital, or film technology. Materials may include documents; manuscripts; drawings; field notes; films; laboratory reports; maps; oral histories; blueprints; photographic negatives' prints, and slides; reports; and audio and video tapes that document the site's development, history, and/or mission. Carbon copies, photocopies, and other duplicates may be regarded as original documents depending on specific circumstances.

National Park Service policy and procedures for archival collections are outlined in *NPS Management Policies* (2006), *Director's Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management* (2012), the *Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections* (2008), and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule* (2010).

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for BAWA's archival sub collection:

- a. **History of Land Owners (1600-1954).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the cultural heritage of the park and lasting through the end of 1954 collected for this subgroup.

- b. Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource studies are retained as part of the museum collection. These may include: field notes; maps; interview schedules, oral histories, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by investigations; as well as any other documents generated through permit.
- c. Commemorative Events.** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- d. Rare Books.** Books retained for their physical properties, associate value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed events at the park.
- e. Future Collections Activity.** Current and future archive c collection materials are managed in accordance with Director's Directors Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management (2012) and the NPS Records Disposition Schedule (2010). The site's Records Management Committee examines all site files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure the retention of important official records.

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of BAWA's natural history collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of the site's natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal site conditions and external effects; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; and to guarantee the protection of important paleontological specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The natural history collection must support these goals. This ensures that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection is restricted to specimens and associated records generated through authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's natural resources.
- Natural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

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 site 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. Pursuant to 36 CFR 2.5(g), all specimens, associated field data, and project documentation resulting from a collection permit issued by the Superintendent will be accessioned into the museum collection. Questions related to collecting within the site should be addressed to the site's research coordinator.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Specimens found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the site. If materials are turned in to the site, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material, the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and the subject specimens and data are delivered promptly to the site. Unless the items are determined to be significant by a subject-matter expert of the respective discipline (biology, geology, or paleontology) they should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the site boundaries will not be included in the BAWA museum collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific site-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on site resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials must be obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation, or copies, must become part of BAWA's museum collection accession records.

Existing natural history collections of BAWA have been acquired through natural resource research permits issued to researchers conducting surveys within site boundaries. Collections associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged in the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS), and stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center or with an approved non-bureau repository.

The *General Agreement for Custodianship of National Park Service Natural History Collections* (2012) was signed by the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. According to this agreement, National Parks and Sites may offer selected natural history specimens to the Smithsonian Institution. If the Smithsonian accepts the offer, the Smithsonian will gain permanent custodial responsibility of the specimens. The site retains ownership. The agreement makes NPS natural history collections more available to researchers through the Smithsonian.

Acquisitions and the future growth of BAWA's natural history collection are initiated by site staff or outside researchers and will be restricted to specimens and associated records divided into three categories: biology, geology, and paleontology.

1. Biology Collection

NPS biological collections may consist of all of the kingdoms of life collected within park boundaries. These include: Animalia, Chromista, Fungi, Monera, Plantae, and Protozoa. Biological collections document the non-human biology of the site at a given time and place. When researchers make observations about the park environment, they often collect voucher specimens to vouch for, or testify to, their observations. If these specimens are not destroyed or consumed in analysis, they become part of the park's collection.

Biological collections can inform site planning, natural resource management, cultural landscape management, and interpretive programs. Over time, NPS biological collections can also document changes in the park environment and changes in species. Natural history collections made from the same location at different times can document patterns of change in ecosystems. These collections can provide baseline data on species diversity and abundance prior to a disturbance such as a fire, volcanic eruption, flood, or insect infestation. Such data may guide restoration efforts and aid in documenting patterns of how invasive species may enter an area after a disturbance.

Specimens in NPS biological collections can include: pressed plants mounted on herbarium sheets, specimens mounted on microscope slides (such as algae and pollen), seeds collected specifically as museum specimens and not for propagation, bones (osteological collections), eggs and nests, animal skins, animal tissues or whole animals or plants preserved in liquid, mounted or freeze-dried animal specimens, marine and fresh water shells, insects mounted on pins or in vials, and casts of tracks and tunnels.

At present, BAWA's biological collection contains flora specimens, insects, fossils, snail shells, and lichen.. The site does not have collections from the following sub categories recognized by the NPS for biological collections: fungi; mammals; birds; reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

- a. **Flora.** BAWA's flora sub collection contains 6 specimens
- b. **Bones.** BAWA's Bone collection contains 3 specimens
- c. **Skins.** BAWA's Skin collection contains 1 specimen.
- d. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

Geological specimens document all aspects of the geology of the park and inform park planning and development, natural and cultural resources management, and interpretation. Specimens in the park's geological collections include: rocks (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic) , mineral specimens, surface process materials, ores, samples of cave formations, soils, samples from quarries that produced building stones, extraterrestrial materials, and environmental samples.

At present, the park does not have a collection for this sub group.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

3. Paleontology Collection

Paleontology specimens are fossils of plants, animals, or naturally occurring tracks, impressions, and casts. NPS paleontological collections cover the entire span of geological time and represent all kingdoms of life. Fossils can be divided into two main categories—body fossils (petrified wood, fossil bones, fossil shells, fossil plants, fossil tissue, fossil pollen) and trace fossils (tracks, trails, burrows, borings, gnaw or bite marks, coprolites). Fossils range in size from microscopic pollen and spores, studied with scanning electron microscopes, to dinosaurs 100 feet in length. In addition, NPS paleontological collections often include human-made molds and casts of specimens.

At present, the site does have paleontological materials in its museum collection. Currently there is one petrified wood in the collection.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

III. 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 by November 16, 1995.

The site has determined that it has no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories. Acquisition of such objects by the site is not anticipated.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

BAWA continues to acquire objects that relate to the site through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, research, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the site's ability to manage and preserve materials according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006), the standards for managing museum objects, in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1998); *Special Directive 80-1 Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for*

Museum Collections (1990); and the *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006). In accordance with NPS policy, the site will discourage donations with limiting conditions.

Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000). In accordance with *Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management, Chapter 10* (2008), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons required concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The park's Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for all museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition, proper care, and management of the site's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Park Curator.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the site 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 Park Curator. The Park 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 sources of acquisition.

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

The site's museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and other interpretive media such as publications based on museum objects. The governing consideration on the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and of the BAWA collection as a whole.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 7* (2006), the site will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains, or photographs or replicas. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if culturally associated Native Americans object to such an exhibit.

Any and all uses of materials from the BAWA museum collection will be consistent with the preservation standards set out in *Director's Order #28: Guideline for Cultural Resources Management* (1998). Any consumptive or destructive use of museum objects will comply with the requirements and restrictions on such use detailed in *Director's Order #6: Guideline for Interpretation and Visitor Services* (2005), and *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008).

To fulfill the principal purposes of the site as described in *Section I: Introduction* of this SOCS, the objects in the museum collection may be used for exhibits, research, and interpretive programs under the following conditions:

- All exhibits or displays containing museum objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long-term preservation.
- Objects will be available for research purposes consistent with the preservation of the collection, subject to the guidelines outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998) and *Director's Order #24* (2008). No use of the museum collection will be permitted without a curatorial staff present. Prior arrangements must be made to examine museum collection materials. Non-NPS researchers who wish to use the collection must complete an application form, which will be reviewed by BAWA Park Curator.
- Museum objects will not be used in interpretive demonstrations. Exhibits may be incorporated into programs through organized tours or other non-consumptive techniques.
- Requests for consumptive analysis or testing of museum materials will comply with restrictions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998).
- Objects may be loaned to qualified institutions for exhibition or research use. No loans are made to individuals. Institutions must meet NPS museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to the loan of museum collection objects, including shipping and insurance, will be assumed by the borrower.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in *Section IV: Acquisitions* of this SOCS are as follows:

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), 7.5.6. *Consultation* and 5.3.5.5 *Museum Collections*, and *Directors Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008), 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 *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c)). Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. The site will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the site 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 and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum or archives 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 Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 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 Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

BAWA curatorial staff has identified the following management actions required to maintain and improve its museum collections:

- Review and revise, when necessary, this Scope of Collection Statement every five years so that it remains supportive of, and consistent with, any changes in the site's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of BAWA's Superintendent.
- Review all archival materials (photographs, reports, letters, envelopes, etc.) cataloged as historical sub collection items, and re-catalog them as necessary under the BAWA archival sub collection.