

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS

NATIONAL MALL – GENERAL COLLECTION
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

Prepared by: Allison Dixon 8/22/13
Allison Dixon, Museum Technician Date

Recommended by: James Perry 8/23/13
James Perry, Chief of Resource Management Date

Recommended by: Robert C. Sonderman 8/23/13
Robert C. Sonderman, (Acting) Regional Curator Date

Approved by: Robert A. Vogel 8-23-13
Robert A. Vogel, Superintendent Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Executive Summary.....	1
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement.....	2
C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections.....	2
D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals	2
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections.....	4
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	6
A. Cultural Collection.....	6
1. Archeology Collection.....	6
2. History Collection.....	7
3. Ethnology Collection.....	8
4. Archival and Manuscript Collection.....	8
B. Natural History Collection.....	9
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990	11
IV. ACQUISITION	12
V. USES OF COLLECTIONS	13
VI. RESTRICTIONS.....	14
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	15

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

National Mall and Memorial Park's (NAMA) museum collection is an all encompassing collection consisting of both cultural and natural artifacts and specimens significant to the park lands. The museum collection includes objects and specimens from the many units and property managed under National Mall and Memorial Parks. All park land is managed under this museum collection *except* for the Washington Monument, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Ford's Theater National Historic Site and the Lightship Chesapeake.

Collection can include (but is not limited to) artifacts from:

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
- D.C. War Memorial
- World War II Memorial
- Korean War Veterans Memorial
- George Mason Memorial
- Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House
- The National Mall
- East and West Potomac Parks
- Constitution Gardens
- MLK Jr. Memorial
- US Reservations and uptown parks
- Eisenhower Memorial (in design)

The park's cultural collections reflect the design, construction and maintenance of the memorials, as well as the individuals (designers, builders) associated with them. These are commemorative spaces that allow visitors to reflect on the people and events honored at each memorial. Examples of typical museum collection items include architectural samples of stone, casts for bronze features or statues found in the memorials, archeological artifacts found on site of planned and existing memorials, and drawings and records from memorial designers and artists. The park has a large archival resource that has yet to be fully documented.

The park's natural resources are comprised of cultural landscapes, manmade natural landscapes, and a variety of wildlife. Our natural history study collections were created as a result of research permits in the park. Samples of specimens found and documented in the park reflect our natural resource diversity.

Exception: The ICON memorials (the Jefferson Memorial (JEME), Lincoln Memorial (LIME), and Washington Monument (WAMO)) each have their own museum collection and Scope of Collection Statement. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Collection has its own collection/SOCS due to the size and nature of the collection. The daily management of the VVM collection is conducted entirely by the Museum Resource Center (MRCE) staff. Oversight of the collection is managed in partnership with NAMA park staff. The Lightship Chesapeake has been declared a legacy and maintains a separate museum collection as well. *All other park areas are included in the NAMA museum collection.*

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of National Mall and Memorial Parks 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.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) 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, as amended (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 469-469l-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

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

Mission

National Park Service: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

National Mall and Memorial Parks: The Mission of National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA) is to manage, preserve, and maintain the monument, memorials, historic sites, cultural landscapes, natural and recreation areas located in the memorial core of the Nation's Capital, as well as to interpret the significant and the historic events that have occurred surrounding them for the inspiration of all visitors.

History, Significance, and Purpose

Officially established in 1965, National Mall and Memorial Parks protects some of the older parkland in the National Park System. Areas within this park provide visitors with ample opportunities to commemorate presidential legacies; honor the courage and sacrifice of war veterans; and celebrate the United States commitment to freedom and equality.¹

National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA) is responsible for more than 1,000 acres of parkland containing many of the United States' more significant natural and cultural resources. The sites of NAMA are cherished symbols of our nation, known worldwide and depicted on everything from

¹ <http://www.nps.gov/nama/>

currency to the nightly news. Located in the core of the Nation's Capital, NAMA administers, interprets, maintains, and preserves the Washington Monument, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Ulysses S. Grant Memorial, D.C. War Memorial, World War II Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, George Mason Memorial, Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, the National Mall, East and West Potomac Parks, Constitution Gardens, 60 statues, and numerous other historic sites, memorials, and parklands.

NAMA is responsible for significant maintenance and preservation support for the White House as well as the United States Navy Memorial. In addition, NAMA cares for numerous federal park reservations which serve as welcoming gateways for visitors entering the historic fabric of the original 1791 Federal City. Some of our reservations now provide homes for recent commemorative additions to the landscape of the Nation's Capital. The Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism During World War II and the Victims of Communism Memorial are but two of the many sites that help interpret the story of America's integral involvement in world history. Beyond all of this, NAMA remains tied to its roots.

NAMA's origins are as old as the capital city itself. The open spaces and parklands envisioned by Peter L'Enfant's plan, which was commissioned by President George Washington, created an ideal stage for national expressions of remembrance, observance, celebration, and expression of First Amendment rights. With everything from colossal monuments to commemorative gardens, from presidential inaugurations to civil rights demonstrations, NAMA hosts history in the making. Numerous First Amendment activities and special events are held in the park each year. The park continues to evolve as Americans seek new ways to recognize our heritage.

NAMA contains more than 80 historic structures and over 150 major named historic parks, squares, circles and triangles. Park resources include the 2,000 American elms which line the Mall and the 3,000 internationally-renowned Japanese cherry trees which grace the Tidal Basin. Gardens that are botanical showplaces display thousands of tulips, pansies, and annuals in over 170 flower beds, and 35 ornamental pools and fountains range from the simple to the sublime. This impressive mingling of natural and cultural resources has made our Nation's Capital one of the more heavily visited and photographed places in the world.²

Statement for Interpretation:

National Mall and Memorial Park's Primary Interpretive Themes³:

1. The History of our capital and the story of our nation.
2. The symbolic nature and unique purposes of civic space in the nation's capital.
 - a. First Amendment freedom of speech
 - b. Celebration and patriotism.
 - c. The National Mall and reserve as a completed work of civic art
 - d. L'Enfant and McMillan plans.
 - e. Themes directly related to commemorative works:
 - i. Themes common to multiple memorials (presidential legacies, sacrifice, liberty, equality, democracy, freedom, Civil War, etc.)

² <http://www.nps.gov/nama/historyculture/>

³ National Mall Plan.EIS p.14

3. Land reclamation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the creation of park lands for a range of recreation uses.

Resource Management Plan Goals (1989)⁴

1. Work to actively conserve/preserve and treat artifacts in the museum collection.
2. Improve documentation of collections, making sure that all artifacts fit within the appropriate scope of collection.
3. Update collection records, including the use of the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS)

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

Archeological collections, 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 park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park'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, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the

⁴ Resource Management Plan, 1987, Section II, pages 78-87.

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).

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, history, ethnology, and archives and manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are turned in 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 turned in to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff members.

The park's archeology collection could include:

- 1) **Prehistoric Material.** The Park has no Prehistoric Archeology collection at this time.
- 2) **Historic Material.** The park's historic archeology collections were created as a result of compliance for work done on federal land as well as surface collections. Federally mandated testing resulted in the park collections related to the area around the Japanese Memorial and the

intersection at Wallenberg and Maine. These collections contain a multitude of glass and ceramic fragments. These areas are all fill and therefore the findings are not as significant as they would otherwise be. A surface collection of the items found underneath the Lincoln Memorial turned up artifacts related to the building of the memorial and those who built it, such as supplied and personal items belonging to the workers.

- 3) **Confiscated Archeological Objects.** These are objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities. They might include unearthed artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains illegally excavated or uncontrolled surface collecting by unauthorized individuals within the park boundaries. The museum curator should be consulted as soon as possible to ensure proper handling and transportation of these 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. The Museum Curator will maintain all such objects, following standard “chain of evidence” procedures, in the park’s museum. Once all legal questions are resolved, the objects and all associated documentation will be added to the museum collection.

The park does not maintain any collections of confiscated archeology objects at this time.

b. Associated Field Records

All 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.

2. History Collections

The NAMA history collection contains objects related to the commemorative spaces that allow visitors to reflect on the people and events honored at each memorial. While the park interprets the sites dedicated to a specific person or event, the objects in the museum collections reflect the design and building of the monument, as well as the people who built it.

- a. **Historic Fabric.** 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. Examples of typical NAMA collection history items include architectural samples of stone, samples of original site features, casts for bronze features or statues found in the memorials, and drawings and records from memorial designers and artists.

The material contained in the NAMA museum collections may be used for research, reference, or historical documentation regarding the building of the memorial and consequent improvement or repair projects done on site.

- b. **Commemorative Events.** Memorabilia from important current or commemorative events are included in the museum collection. Materials related to the dedications of memorials, historic marches and rallies that took place on the National Mall, and other significant events will continue to be preserved as they become available.

3. Ethnology Collection

Ethnographic materials include oral histories of persons associated with the building of the memorials or from major historical events held on site.

- a. **Associated Records.** All records associated with ethnographic collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records may include field notes; interview schedules, 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; conservation treatment records; computer documentation and data; reports generated by ethnographic investigations; as well as any other documents generated through ethnographic field work.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

Archives and manuscripts include all types of documents, regardless of format. Documents may be in hardcopy (paper), or in any kind of magnetic, electronic, digital, or film technology. Individual documents may be loose, or they may be contained in file folders or in bound volumes. Carbon copies, photocopies, and other duplicates may be regarded as “original documents,” depending on specific circumstances. For example, if an individual sent a letter to someone and kept a copy of that letter in his or her own files, then that copy would still be regarded as an original document in the individual’s manuscript collection. (Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D).

- a. **NPS Resource Management Records:** These records include documentation created by the park or acquired by the park in the course of everyday business (e.g., reports done for the park) to record information on cultural and natural resources and their management over time.

Resource management records are the documentary products of archeological surveys and excavations, natural resource surveys, historic structure and cultural landscape research, scientific projects, and various natural and cultural resource

maintenance projects. These records (regardless of format) document park resources and serve as information bases for their continuing management. Resource management records include drawings, field notes, films, laboratory reports, maps, manuscripts, oral histories, photographic negatives, prints, and slides, reports; and audio and video tapes.

The majority of the NAMA archival collection will be made up of Resource Management Records. The constant maintenance of resources in the park and the building of new monuments produce a great amount of paper records. Our records include drawings, contracts, internal memos, construction photos, official correspondence, compliance documentation, etc. The Resource Management records are housed in the Records Room in the mezzanine level of the Jefferson Memorial. The room is locked and alarmed.

- b. **Rare Books:** According to the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D, rare books should be managed as part of the museum collection and not in the park library.

Rare books include the following: published books that are difficult to replace or books from the park's historic period. This category also includes books and other library materials used in exhibits or as furnishings in historic structures or books that are retained for their physical properties or their associative value.

- c. **NOTE:** Ephemera and other paper based records related to a historic event on the WAMO grounds will be considered part of the history collection, not archives. In these cases the value of the object is in its physical form, not the information contained therein. An example would be a dedication or event program. General site bulletins and brochures will not be accessioned into the history collection, but rather remain as part of the record collection in the archives.

B. Natural History Collection

Natural history collections form the basis for our understanding of the world. Scientists use natural history collections to look at questions of evolution and global change. As non-renewable resources, natural history collections document disappearing habitats, species extinction, and disappearing geological and paleontological sites. Natural history specimens document the presence of a species at a specific place and time. Research enhances the value of these collections. A vast number of questions can be asked about our parks and the environment using natural history collections. As collections are studied and used, the information generated expands our knowledge of the parks and their relation to the broader environment. Collections that have been used for research can be used to document work, confirm conclusions, and develop new interpretations.

Curators and collection managers maintain natural history specimens so scientists can access these specimens in the future to answer questions about the natural world. Collections document change in the natural world. Each properly documented specimen is a unique historical and scientific

record. Each natural history collection may be valuable for scientific research. ***Preserving the information contained in specimens is the primary goal of natural history conservation.***

Preserve each specimen so that scientists can use it to:

- verify past research
- complement or facilitate current research
- encourage and enhance new research in the future

The purpose of this collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; 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 resource use by the park's prehistoric occupants; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; to guarantee the protection of specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

1. **Biology:** The Biology Collection is created by researcher needs and might include documented samples of or from:
 - a. Flora
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Mammals
 - d. Birds
 - e. Reptiles and Amphibians
 - f. Fish
 - g. Insects and Arachnids
 - h. Other invertebrates
 - i. Associated Records
2. **Geology:** Geology collections document geological processes and materials. They can be divided in the following overlapping material types:
 - a. rocks
 - b. surface process materials
 - c. minerals
 - d. organic materials
 - e. extraterrestrial materials
 - f. soils
 - g. Associated Records
3. **Paleontology:** Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is discouraged. Fossils found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location by the finder. They should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in 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 turned in to the Museum Curator upon receipt by staff members.
 - a. Fossil Specimens
 - b. Associated Records

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.

National Mall and Memorial Park's museum collection does not include any unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. .

National Mall and Memorial Park's museum collection does not include any Native American associated funerary objects or human remains.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997); revised Special Directive 80-1, "Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections," (Mar 90), and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections.

In accordance with NPS policy the park will discourage gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

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/SO curator and the regional/SO law enforcement specialist.

The park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. 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.

Donors of Native American cultural materials must be able to demonstrate legal title to the materials and prove that they were not illegally removed from public lands. Gifts of this type of material are not ordinarily accepted unless they have been collected in a scientific manner and have adequate provenience data associated with them.

Collecting, either under permit or by park staff, will be approved only in response to the park's need for on-site reference or to establish baseline data. The museum collection will not be a repository for cultural or natural science specimens in excess of these needs.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation 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 #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6, *Interpretation and Education* (2002). 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 may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management* (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

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 minimal 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.

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

Curatorial staff should consult with Tribal governments, Native Hawaiian organizations, Alaskan Native corporations, and traditional religious leaders about the terms and conditions for management of collections from Federal lands that have significance for these groups; and should consult with other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social, and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties with the museum collection or lands of origin, and/or traditionally have used the museum collection. 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).

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

NPS *Management Policies*, (2006), Chapter 5, states that:

"Under certain circumstances, and to the extent permitted by law, information about the specific location, character, nature, ownership, or acquisition of cultural resources on park lands will be withheld from public disclosure."

"To the extent permitted by law, the Service will withhold from public disclosure (1) information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential, and (2) the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous and who are protected from release by exemption under FOIA."

Inquiries to the park 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 this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

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 Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and when necessary, must be revised 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.

A number of objects said to belong to NAMA have been sent to the Museum Resource Center (MRCE) over the years without first being accessioned or cataloged. We are currently working on an ongoing research project to determine which items at MRCE should be accessioned into a park collection and which do not fall within the scope of our collections. **In accordance with NPS policy, we will only bring accessioned and cataloged objects to the Museum Resource Center to avoid this problem in the future.**