

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**



Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH)

Scope of Collection Statement

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Executive Summary

Richmond National Battlefield Park's museum collection consists of approximately 73,245 items and is comprised almost entirely of cultural artifacts. A small number of natural history herbarium specimens were collected by the University of Richmond in 1990. These specimens are stored at the University of Richmond's biology department.

Archeology and history materials are the largest part of the collection. The majority of the history materials are military objects dating from the middle of the 19th century. These items range from arms and munitions to insignia and personal equipment, mostly in association with the 1862 and 1864 Richmond campaigns including battle areas around Drewry's Bluff, Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, and Chaffin's Farm, in addition to urban sites at Chimborazo Hospital and Tredegar Iron Works.

RICH also holds a number of original works of art, textiles, and furniture. RICH's archival collection includes photographs, books, and documents, including historic archives and resource management records.

RICH's archeology materials are mostly comprised of artifacts uncovered during compliance testing for park property improvements and include a range of historic and prehistoric material. The archeology materials also include artifacts confiscated from illegal looters and relic hunters.

Very few museum artifacts are exhibited to the public, following the closing of the Glendale and Tredegar visitor centers in 2019. However, exhibited objects are currently displayed at the Chimborazo Medical Museum as well as at the Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison visitor centers. A partially furnished house museum is slated for future development at the historic Shelton House at Rural Plains on the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield.

Those items in collections which are not on display are housed in controlled storage at the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site, an NPS unit which shares administration with RICH.

This Scope of Collection Statement revises the 2018 edition. The first Scope of Collections Statement was written in 1986 and amended in 1992 to incorporate language from NAGPRA.

2. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This [Scope of Collection Statement \(SOCS\)](#) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH) that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. The SOCS is designed to ensure that the entirety of the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site and set appropriate limits for acquisition. The SOCS is intended to be an evolving document, must be reviewed on a regular basis (minimum 5 years) and updates/changes should be made through interdisciplinary efforts of park and regional subject matter experts ([DM 411.1](#)).

[Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collection Management](#), states that NPS units with museum collections must:

- Approve and keep current a Scope of Collection Statement to identify the scope of collecting activities and define the purpose of the collection. (4.3.6)
- Ensure that the statement is consistent with natural resource and archeological permit conditions (4.3.6)
- Ensure acquisitions are consistent with the Scope of Collection Statement. (4.3.6)
- Deaccession objects inconsistent with the Scope of Collection Statement. (4.3.18)

Refer to Appendix C for other legislation and NPS legal authorities to acquire and preserve museum collections.

3. Context for RICH Museum Collection

This section is compiled from NPS and non-NPS histories, reports, and plans, and provides context for museum collection acquisition and is not intended to be comprehensive. For additional information about sources used, refer to Appendix H: Selected Bibliography.

A. Park Purpose and Significance

An act of Congress (49 Stat. 11155), signed into law on March 2, 1936, created Richmond National Battlefield Park with the following mission and scope:

“...all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas in the City of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city, or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, ... such area or areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people...”

The park's purpose, identified in the 2017 Foundation Document:

“Richmond National Battlefield Park preserves, protects, interprets, and commemorates Richmond Civil War battlefield landscapes, struggles for the capital of the Confederacy associated with the 1862 Seven Days' Battles, the 1864 Overland Campaign, and the 1864-65 Richmond and Petersburg Campaigns, including the American military, social, and political history as exemplified by the New Market Heights Battlefield.”

In 2021, RICH & MAWA staff and stakeholders completed a 5-Year Strategic Action Plan that produced a joint-park vision statement:

“In 2025 Richmond’s National Parks are integral to the natural, social and historic fabric of Richmond, offering avenues for discovery, recreation, and reflection that contextualize the legacy of the Civil War to Civil Rights process and illuminate our collective past.”

Recent management documents including the 2017 Foundation Document and the 2017 Resource Stewardship Strategy emphasize the museum collection as a Fundamental Resource and Value.

Such inclusion corrects earlier omissions. Neither the Park’s General Management Plan (1996), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1997), nor Resource Management Plan (1994) explicitly states the purpose of the park’s museum collection. National Park Service Museum Handbook (2006) states that NPS museum collections in general:

- Directly support the park mission
- Aid understanding among park visitors
- Advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences
- Provide baseline data for NPS managers, scientists, and other researchers
- Preserve scientific and historical documentation of the park’s resources and purpose.

B. History of RICH and Collection

The capture of Richmond, Virginia – the capital of the Confederate States of America (CSA) – was a major objective of the Union forces during the American Civil War. To protect its industrial and government complexes, and sprawling system of hospitals and prisons, the CSA successfully defended their capital against massive Union campaigns in 1862 and 1864, finally surrendering in the spring of 1865.

In 1928, concerned citizens formed the Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation in order to purchase battlefield areas and earthworks around Richmond. In 1932, these properties were deeded to the Commonwealth of Virginia to create its first state park. Four years later, Virginia transferred these lands to federal management.

The earliest accessions came to RICH from the state’s Commission on Conservation and Resources. Subsequent collecting was mostly piecemeal, comprised of gifts, archeology, and exhibit-specific purchases.

In 1956, Richmond National Battlefield Park moved its headquarters, main visitor center, and collections storage from the 1930s-era log cabin at Fort Harrison to a circa 1909 U.S. Weather Bureau building located at the edge of Richmond’s Chimborazo City Park. This open plateau was the site of the former Confederate Chimborazo Hospital and a subsequent freedmen’s community immediately after the war. In 2000, RICH’s main visitor center and central museum moved from Chimborazo to a new facility in the Pattern Building of the historic Tredegar Iron Works, under license agreement with the American Civil War Museum. At this same time, RICH refocused its Chimborazo exhibit to focus exclusively on Civil War medicine, specifically highlighting the Confederate medical experience. In late 2019, RICH withdrew from the Pattern Building, shuttering its flagship museum in favor of a small contact station elsewhere on the Tredegar campus.

Throughout the 20th century and early 21st century, Richmond National Battlefield expanded its land acquisitions and as of 2023 holds a total of 4,073 acres, comprising 13 units spread across three counties and the City of Richmond. The expansion of park boundaries has directly led to collections growth through archeological compliance or investigations.

The Park currently operates a battlefield visitor center at Cold Harbor, a medical museum at Chimborazo, a contact station at Tredegar, and a seasonal visitor center at the Fort Harrison log cabin. The Park intends to open a partially furnished interpretive site within the historic Shelton House at Rural Plains, Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield sometime in the future, following restoration, conditioning, research, and planning. In 2021, Harpers Ferry Center staff completed a Historic Furnishings Report for the Shelton House which includes recommendations for furnishings and interpretive media.

The collections storage for RICH remained at Chimborazo until 2005 when a new, environmentally controlled facility was secured in the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site complex. This is located in a building at 114 E. Leigh Street. Since then, both RICH and MAWA have stored their collections together in this facility, managed by a shared curator position.

C. Collection Themes and Categories

The park's museum collection can support the park's interpretive themes, but objects should only be acquired if they fit the SOCS and are approved by the park's Collections Advisory Committee. The interpretive themes are identified in the 2017 RICH Foundation Document as:

1. **Richmond as the Capital of the Confederacy.** The city remained a principal target for Union forces during four years of war. It was an industrial powerhouse, a government and hospital center, a depot for prisoners of war, and the political head of the seceded states.
2. **Civilians at War.** The stories of civilians, free and enslaved, and the multitude of sites in the park connected with their lives, offer windows of clarity that help illuminate the complicated stories of the war, its causes and results, and its all-encompassing effect on every representative of the population.
3. **The Battles for Richmond.** Military operations around Richmond defined the course of the Civil War and the careers of the era's political and military leaders, while the casualties sustained by both armies on these battlefields reverberated throughout Northern and Southern communities.
4. **The Contributions of African American Soldiers.** The Battle of New Market Heights underscored the contributions and sacrifice made by African American soldiers and resulted in 14 United States Colored Troops receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.

However, the park will not conflate interpretive goals and themes with collecting priorities as the agency does not need to collect objects for everything that we interpret.

D. Special Designations

Portions of the park properties are listed with the National Register of Historic Places including the collective listings of Richmond National Battlefield Park [Ft. Harrison earthworks; Monuments; Watt House; and Garthright House] (1966) and the Oakwood Chimborazo District [Chimborazo Hospital] (2005). The Shelton House at Rural Plains (1975) is listed individually on the NRHP. In 2018, the NRHP nomination for the entire park was updated.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The introduction section defines the purpose of the park's museum collection. This section describes the contents, present and future, of the park's cultural collection and natural history collection.

1. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is 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 when in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The cultural collection is subdivided into five disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history, art, and archival and manuscript collections. All but the ethnology discipline is represented in the RICH museum collection, with the largest portion made up of the archeology, followed by the archival collection (though as of 2023, the Resource Management Records are largely uncataloged). The collections include Civil War arms and armament; uniforms and other textiles; photographs, diaries, letters, and rare books; furniture and homegoods; and archives.

A. Archeology Collection

Archeological resources are any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. They can reveal scientific or humanistic information through archeological research. ([NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline](#)). Material remains are “artifacts, objects, specimens, and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource” ([36 CFR 79.4\(a\)\(1\)](#)).

Legal and ethical [standards](#) provide protection for archeological sites and materials. Artifacts found on the surface by NPS staff and visitors outside of an archeological investigation should be left in place; collecting them removes them from their archeological provenience, degrades sites, and can reduce our understanding of the artifacts and their contexts. If archeological materials are collected outside the parameters of an authorized archeological study and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor or staff member collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, that park cultural resource staff are notified, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the curatorial

staff upon receipt by staff members. Parks should develop appropriate interpretive messages and staff training to prevent this unauthorized collection of materials. Violations under the [Archaeological Resources Protection Act \(ARPA\), 1979](#), should be promptly reported to park law enforcement officers.

NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 5.3.5.1) mandates that archeological resources are managed in situ, unless the removal of artifacts or physical disturbance is justified by research, consultation, preservation, protection, or interpretive requirements. “Data recovery actions will be taken only in the context of planning, consultation, and appropriate decision-making . . . conducted within the scope of an approved research design.” Refer to Appendix G for a more in-depth discussion of research design development within the context of the permitting process.

At RICH, an interdisciplinary team discusses any proposed projects that would trigger compliance archeology. The Park Historian then leads the Section 106 process, involving the Museum Curator in any conversations with contracted archeologists pertinent to accessioning and cataloging guidelines, including the retention of associated field records.

Archeology Collection at RICH

The park’s archeology collection is comprised of over 38,398 objects and includes:

Prehistoric Material. The collection currently contains 782 prehistoric Native American items associated with Paleo Indian sites within the park. Collection includes chipped stone, worked stone, and fire-cracked rock.

Historic Material. Materials from both Native American sites and Euro-American sites are included in this category. This collection consists of roughly 37,559 artifacts ranging from Native American worked stone to 19th- and 20th-century building materials. Many of the military objects recovered through early 20th century surface collecting (including arms, armament, and personal equipment) were cataloged under the History field, suggesting that excavation permits, documentation, and other provenience information was missing or insufficient.

Confiscated Archeological Objects. These are objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities. They include Civil War artifacts illegally excavated by relic hunters or from uncontrolled surface collecting by unauthorized individuals within the park boundaries.

Mandated acquisitions: Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by NAGPRA), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection must be retained in the park’s museum collection. [43 CFR 7.13](#), “Custody of Archeological Resources,” requires that archeological resources excavated or removed from public lands remain the property of the United States.

[NPS Management Policies](#) (2006, section 5.3.5.1) mandate that artifacts and specimens recovered from archeological resources, associated records, and reports will be maintained together in the park museum collection.

Collections (artifacts and/or associated records) may result from research or compliance projects, including as a result of historical research, surveys (phase I), test excavations (phase II), and research or mitigative excavations (phase III). Every archeology project will result in materials for the museum collection; even if artifacts are not collected, project records must be accessioned and cataloged into the collection.

All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the collection. These records include field notes and catalogs; daily journals; drawings and maps; photographic prints, negatives, and slides; sound recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing materials; collection inventories; analytical study data; conservation treatment records; and computer documentation and data. The Museum Curator (or collateral duty curator) will work cooperatively with the Archeologist, NPS archeologists, and contract archeologists to make certain that these records are complete and preserved. These records will be processed at the item level using the same block of catalog numbers as those assigned to the collected artifacts themselves.

Research design, collecting strategy, and sampling strategy are all vital components of an archeological investigation. These documents should be detailed and approved before archeological permits are accepted and/or archeological materials are acquired by the park. Specific considerations should be made regarding long-term needs of the material required, collections care, future research interest and potential, and concerns of culturally affiliated groups. The collecting strategy, developed before the project begins and implemented during and after the project, has direct implications for the materials curated in a park's archeological collection. The park will document the recovery of all archeological objects and their associated provenience but may limit collections to representative samples of the whole. These will be defined in both the research design phase, as well as, be documented in field notes and subsequent archeological reports. It is vital that the Chief of Resource Management reviews proposed research designs before ARPA permits are issued or NPS staff implement compliance or research projects. Legislative and other guidance for archeological research can be found at [NPS Management Policies 2006](#), sections 5.1, 5.3.5.1.5, and 5.3.5.3.3; [NPS Archeology Program](#) [Federal Archeology Program](#) [Federal Archeology Program Permitting](#); [NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline](#), Section D.2; [NPS Museum Handbook Part III: Collections Use](#).

Should be acquired: Confiscated archeological materials recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities in RICH in violation of ARPA should be acquired. These materials commonly include archeological materials illegally excavated or obtained through uncontrolled surface collecting by unauthorized individuals within an NPS unit's boundaries. When such collections are encountered, a museum staff person 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 staff person as soon as possible. Once all legal questions are resolved, the objects and all associated documentation should be added to the park's collection after review by CAC and Superintendent Approval.

May be acquired: Surface or diagnostic finds not recovered from systematic excavations, but which have provenience data and are uncommon in the collection and/or suitable for exhibit may

be acquired. Collections excavated from within the park before it was created should be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on legal title, provenience data, condition, objects present, size of collection, associated records, etc...

Not to be acquired: The Park should discourage visitors from collecting cultural resource materials from park property. Artifacts with no direct provenience within in the park, artifacts which lack data, and artifacts with questionable provenance should not be accessioned into the museum collection. Native American human remains and inalienable and communal property subject to NAGPRA will not be collected.

B. Ethnology Collection

According to NPS-28, [Cultural Resource Management Guidelines \(Chapter 10\)](#), the ethnology classification is used for resources associated with the cultural systems or ways of life, and the related technology, sites, structures, and natural resources of peoples associated with the park from before the park's establishment. The decision to call resources "ethnographic" depends on whether associated peoples perceive them as traditionally meaningful to their identity as a group and the survival of their lifeways.

There are four ethnographic resource types that have been assigned cultural significance by traditional users, which include sites (archeological or historic places), structures (built features), objects (portable materials), and landscapes (areas containing diverse natural and cultural resources). When natural resources acquire meaning according to the different cultural constructs of a particular group, they become ethnographic and thus cultural resources as well. A major goal of ethnographic object collections is to facilitate collaborative relationships between the NPS and the peoples whose customary ways of life affect, and are affected by, park resource management.

The composition of the park's ethnology collection is subject to change, as traditionally associated peoples are identified. At the present time museum collections are not included in CRIS-ER, however museum resources may be evaluated for inclusion in the park's CRIS-ER in the future

RICH currently has no formal agreement in place but is directed to engage with Federally recognized tribes who are interested in park land areas. At minimum, this includes reaching out with ground disturbing projects for their review and concurrence and see if they want to consult on a project. The tribes that have indicated that they are interested in reviewing park projects are the Delaware Nation, Catawba, Chichamony - Eastern Division, and Pamunkey.

Future ethnographic studies of the park and its resources may generate records including oral histories, journals, photographs field notes and other documents associated with ethnographic fieldwork. Because of their documentary nature, these materials shall be included in the museum collection as archives and are described in II E of this SOCS.

Ethnology Collection at RICH

Currently, RICH has no Ethnology Collection in its museum property.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the Ethnology collection. Please refer to the Archives section for guidance on records related to ethnographic studies.

Should be acquired: Only ethnographic materials with a direct association with the park, such as from an eminent individual from an affiliated Native American tribe, should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

May be acquired: Ethnographic objects owned or used by an individual or cultural group traditionally associated with, and significant to, the park mandate. The park should carefully consider collections of non-original ethnographic resources which may be related to the existing museum collection or attributed to traditionally associated people of the park/park area.

Not to be acquired: Ethnographic materials from peoples who do not have direct traditional associations to the park.

C. History Collection

History collections reflect the spectrum of materials made and used during recorded times by humans residing in what today is the United States and its Territories. They include cultural collections that are neither archeological nor ethnological. These collections document individual or community life and social, cultural, political, economic, and technological trends, and events associated with a park's mission, themes, and history. They also may include art, such as paintings and sculpture, and rare books.

Some history collections reflect activities of well-known individuals, others evidence everyday life and actions of working-class people. Documenting and interpreting historical objects to the public in the context of their original settings enhances the public's understanding. For more in-depth discussion of history collections, see [Museum Handbook II, Appendix G](#).

History Collection at RICH

The history collection is an important component of the RICH interpretive and resource management programs and supports the mission of the park and serves a valuable purpose for interpretation, education, and research. With 2,762 items, the history collection is fully cataloged with no backlog. The history collection includes objects that represent the primary interpretive period of the park (1861-1865) and the interpretive themes outlined in the introduction section of this document. The collection encompasses Civil War uniforms, weaponry and munitions, medical equipment, furnishings, personal effects, books and newspapers, historic building fabric, and assorted domestic wares. RICH collections are minimally exhibited at Chimborazo Museum and Cold Harbor and Ft. Harrison visitor centers.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the History collection.

Should be acquired: Only historic material with a direct association to the park is to be included in the museum collection. When a large quantity of an object type is available, priority should be given to acquiring the best-preserved examples. The history collection is based on the park's themes used to establish the following collecting categories:

- a. **Military Artifacts** directly related to the activities in and around Richmond during the Civil War period. This category includes but is not limited to uniforms, insignia, and medals; musical instruments; edged weapons, infantry weaponry such as muskets, rifles, and side arms along with ammunition (defused cartridges, Minié Balls, bullets) as well as artillery weaponry (field guns, siege guns, mortars) and their respective projectiles (defused/inert) and accoutrements. Also included in this category are objects related to Civil War technology, aviation, engineering, and naval warfare as they relate to Richmond.
- b. **Civil War Medical and Surgical Objects:** Emphasis should be placed on acquiring more objects associated with this important park theme, especially if objects are directly related to Chimborazo General Hospital or field hospitals established during military operations around Richmond. The vast majority of items currently on display at the Chimborazo Museum are incoming loans. Effort should be made to permanently acquire these or other medical items, if Chimborazo continues to be a medical museum. However, as of 2023, RICH is pursuing a broader exhibit with more inclusive interpretive themes which will affect collecting strategy.
- c. **Freedmen's Material Culture** especially if connected to the Chimborazo freedmen's camp will help illustrate refugee and Reconstruction themes. RICH currently does not own any such material but should consider acquisitions or loans in preparation for a more inclusive Chimborazo exhibit.
- d. **Personal Items** including Bibles, mess kits, canteens, currency, knapsacks, writing and recreation materials used by soldiers, prisoners, patients, or civilians. Objects should be added to this collection category only if the objects are site-related or fill a specific need to complete the collection.
- e. **Historic Furnishings** for exhibition at the Shelton House. This collection is currently comprised mostly of personal furniture, decorations, and household items from the historic Shelton House. Future additions to this collection should follow the recommendations of the 2021 Historic Furnishings Report to fit the period of significance for the house museum.
- f. **Building Fabric** removed from a historic structure during a restoration or repair project should be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation. Identifying and labeling is of utmost importance to retain specific site association. Only representative samples are needed rather than comprehensive collecting.

Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of objects currently not represented in the collection, which meet the criteria referenced above and clearly address a resource management, interpretive or research deficiency noted in park documents, thus ensuring that the history collection is relevant to the needs of the park.

May be acquired: RICH does not anticipate a need to accession period pieces and reproduction in the museum collection. Period pieces and reproductions are managed as informal property and may be acquired, especially to fill gaps in exhibits at the Shelton House and Chimborazo.

Rare books retained for their physical properties or associative value may be acquired into the park's museum collection. Books should never be added to the museum collection simply because they are perceived as old, rare, or valuable.

Not to be acquired: Objects without a direct association to the park's resources. Items of general or broad Civil War connection should not be acquired.

Objects that duplicate current holdings or objects in such poor condition that they are beyond conservation. Objects that are inherently unstable which causes it to deteriorate or destroy itself.

Potentially hazardous materials including live munitions. See Appendix H: Hazards in the Collection for more information.

D. Art Collection

Art collections generally consist of paintings, drawings, prints, and sculptures admired and appreciated primarily or solely for aesthetic or intellectual content. Although created primarily for utilitarian or decorative purposes rather than aesthetics, the artistry and skill of many folk artists is now recognized, and folk art is sometimes considered within art collections. Although most artists in parks work independently, the NPS may commission artists to create works of art inspired by a specific park or resource.

Art Collection at RICH

This small collection (35 items, no backlog) is comprised of donations including paintings, engravings, statuary, and illustrations representing Civil War subjects. This collection also includes NPS-commissioned artwork for waysides by noteworthy artists Sydney King and Keith Rocco.

Mandated acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the art collection.

Should be acquired: Works commissioned by the NPS for specific park purposes, such as exhibitions, illustrations, education, or interpretation should be acquired, although not necessarily for the museum collection. Note that contracts commissioning works of art should include language transferring copyright to the NPS.

May be acquired: Acquisition of fine art should be considered on a case-by-case basis, evaluating direct associations to the park (including people who have resided in the park), subject, artist, and condition.

Not to be acquired: Art with undocumented provenance and no clear title; “office art” or reproductions (posters, prints, and similar mass-produced copies). Artwork with no direct association of past ownership, subject, or artist, to the park.

Objects in such poor condition that they are beyond conservation. Objects that are inherently unstable which causes it to deteriorate or destroy itself.

E. Archives Collections

For the NPS, the term “archives” or “archival collections” refers to permanently valuable documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people. FY2021 CMR reports a total of 201,418 items of archives, with a backlog of approximately 169,600. An important caveat is that archival item counts are generated with an equation of 1,600 items per linear foot. Much of the RICH archival backlog was generated on linear foot estimates of unaccessioned resource management records.

a. Resource Management Records in the Archival Collections at RICH

Resource Management Records (RMR) are a subset of NPS records managed as archives within the park’s museum collection. They document the natural and cultural resources and park lands which must be preserved in perpetuity. Associated records are the subset of RMR that document and provide context for museum objects, specimens, and samples, as well as archeology, ethnology, biology, paleontology, and geology sites. They include project files for work carried out by NPS staff, contractors, or private researchers working under park-issued permits.

Resource Management Records are federal records subject to the Federal Records Act (FRA), Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), or other laws governing federal records access. Although records created by government employees are in the public domain, records within the park archives created by others may be subject to copyright or other legal restrictions. Much of RICH’s RMR are only loosely inventoried, awaiting comprehensive cataloging and processing through PMIS#214857 or IRA (Inflation Reduction Act) funding. These Resource Management Records ~~include~~ are estimated at approximately 80 linear feet and are comprised of superintendents’ records, GMP and other planning notes and finished reports, and finished scientific summaries or reports. Note - Associated Records (field notes, photos, sketches, etc... from archeology or permitted scientific research) are accessioned and cataloged separately from the larger RMR set. Associated records are kept at the project level along with their affiliated recovered artifacts and specimens.

Mandated Collections: Records associated with collections made through permitted activities associated with ARPA, PRPA, and NAGPRA are mandated by these laws to be retained.

Should be Acquired: Resource management and lands records should be acquired regardless of format.

May be Acquired: The NPS Service-wide Record Schedule (SRS) and the NPS Records and

Electronic Information Management (REIM Guide) identify additional permanent records that have enduring value to both the NPS and NARA. These records are not RMR and are very small subsets of park records related to protection and safety, wildfire management, park facilities and maintenance, commercial visitor services, interpretation and education, partnerships, information and public image management, national assistance programs, and management and accountability. Most of the records generated by these program areas are not museum archives. During development of the SOCS, the CAC should review these permanent records in the SRS and REIM Guide and determine if any will be acquired for the museum collection or if all materials will be sent to federal records centers (FRC).

Not to be Acquired: Museum records such as accession book, accession files, catalog records and databases, catalog folders, images/scans documenting objects/specimens, and object conservation condition and treatment reports must be permanently retained but are not accessioned into the collection. Permanent Records that do not meet the criteria in DO-11D are not to be accessioned into the museum collection. These go to NARA instead.

b. Manuscript Collections at RICH

The term “manuscripts” commonly refers to single documents or collections of documents created by organizations (“organizational records”), businesses (“corporate archives”), and individuals or families (“personal papers”). In NPS museum collections, manuscript collections are primarily donated by individuals, organizations, or families and may include letters between family members, ledgers from family businesses, and photographs documenting the family’s history.

Manuscript collections, or donated collections, are not “park Federal records” and should always be maintained and cataloged separately from resource management record collections. They are not subject to the Federal Records Act (FRA), Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), or other laws governing federal records access. Donated collections may be protected by copyright or other restrictions, and the NPS may hold copyrights for donated materials.

Key manuscript collections at RICH included two collections, fully processed, and cataloged in 2016 by Northeast Museum Services. These include: *Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation Records*, 1927-1970 (bulk dates: 1927-1934), Catalog No. RICH 1600, 5 LF and *Shelton Family Papers*, 1764-2004 (bulk dates: 1850-1970), Catalog No. RICH 7850, 14.5 LF.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for manuscript collections

Should be acquired: Manuscript collections of soldiers and civilians directly related to the battles and themes interpreted by RICH. Collections documenting the freedmen experience at Chimborazo and throughout Richmond will greatly add to the park’s research and exhibition potential.

May be acquired: Manuscript collections may be acquired but proposed acquisitions must be evaluated by the CAC on a case-by-case basis against existing collections and the park’s mission, resources.

Not to be acquired: Broad civil war manuscript collections without direct ties to the specific battlefields and themes interpreted by RICH are not to be acquired. Photocopies or scans of diaries, letters, historic photos, etc. from personal collections or other repositories are more appropriately “vertical files” or interpretive use collections and will not be acquired for the museum collection. General “family vacation” images from members of the public and employee personal photos unrelated to the park will not be acquired. Digital copies of analog photos or documents already in the collection created for access and use will not be added to the museum archives. Reproductions used in living history programs are not to be acquired.

2. Natural History Collection

The purpose of RICH’s natural history collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of the park’s natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park 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.

Richmond National Battlefield Park’s natural history collection consists only of one herbarium inventory collected by the University of Richmond in 1990 as accessions RICH-121 and RICH-125. The 616 specimens in this collection are stored at the University of Richmond’s biology department under the supervision of Dr. John Hayden. The park is responsible for including these species and their records during its annual reports to WASO.

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 RICH’s approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of, and promoting increased stewardship of, the park’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 Permitting and Reporting System \(RPRS\)](#), NPS Management Policies (2006, section 4.2.3), *Director’s Order #77: Natural Resource Protection* (under development), and *NPS Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). Please see Appendix H: Permits for more information.

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; they should be reported to park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. If materials are turned in to the park, standard NPS policies and procedures must be followed 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 park. Unless the items are determined to be significant by a subject-matter expert in the respective discipline (biology, geology, or paleontology), they should not be cataloged into the park's museum collection.

Natural resource specimens collected outside park boundaries are not included in the RICH museum collection

RICH acquires natural history collections through outside permitted research projects conducted by researchers within park boundaries. Collections associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged. Because RICH's curatorial facilities and staff expertise are limited to preserving cultural resources, permanent collecting of natural specimens should only be approved when an outside repository can successfully curate the specimens.

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

The park's natural communities contain historic and nonhistoric forests, as well as meadows, hundreds of acres of wetlands, and nine stream and river communities that are part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. These community types harbor diverse assemblages of woodland and wetland birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. These communities are identified as "Other Important Resources or Values" in the park's foundation document (NPS 2017). Some exemplary wetland areas include the southern end of Western Run, which is considered by Partners in Flight to be an Important Bird Area, nine acres of Coastal Plain/Piedmont Acidic Seepage Swamp at the Cold Harbor unit, and 50 acres of Coastal Plain/Piedmont Floodplain Swamp forest at Turkey Hill that are Virginia Natural Heritage Exemplary community occurrences. In addition, the Coastal Plain Mesic Mixed Hardwood forest community that is present on 27 acres at Turkey Hill is also a Virginia Natural Heritage Exemplary community occurrence (Taverna 2014).

As the park's successful land preservation program has swelled from 754 acres in 2003 to more than 4,000 acres currently—and still growing—so has its responsibilities to steward additional natural areas.

The park maintains its largest meadow habitats as part of the cultural landscape as it mimics the open agricultural landscape present at the time of the Civil War, while protecting soil and water and providing important native habitat. Managers use prescribed fire to maintain the cultural landscape as well as to promote native vegetative cover. There are patches of cultural meadow/grassland on five park units; however, only Malvern Hill, Gaines' Mill, and Cold Harbor have patches greater than 10 acres. Although these are small extents of land from a regional ecological perspective, they are important to conserve and enhance at the park level. The park's cultural meadows are currently managed for native, warm season grasses. In

addition to creating habitat preferred by many species of birds and small mammals, an added benefit of prescribed fire operations is a reduction of maintenance effort and mowing. Native grasses protect the soil and waterways from runoff and erosion, while providing habitat for several species of declining meadow nesting birds.

Similarly, the park's riparian buffers help control sedimentation, remove excess nutrients from surface runoff, moderate surface water temperature flux, and support habitat and migration corridors for flora and fauna. Combined with their wetland and stream/river counterparts, the park's riparian and wetland ecosystems rate in "excellent" condition. Turkey Hill and Beaver Dam Creek in particular have the healthiest buffer conditions in the park and as noted, the Acidic Seepage Swamp at the Cold Harbor unit and Floodplain Swamp forest at Turkey Hill are considered rare wetland ecosystems in the eastern United States (Schneider et al. 2012). Finally, upland forest, which includes a variety of early and late successional community types, represents the greatest land cover of the three primary natural community types at the park. The park's 2008 Vegetation Classification listed that the park's mature forests, totaling 487 acres and 35% of the park, were made up of three community types: Mesic Mixed Hardwood forest, Coastal Plain Mixed Oak/Heath Forest and Acidic Oak-Hickory forest (Patterson 2008). The most common tree species found throughout the park are oak, hickory, beech, maple, tulip poplar, loblolly pine, and eastern red cedar. The condition of the forest Vegetation and Soils is rated at "warrants moderate concern," based on seedling regeneration and invasive species proliferation among other things.

A. Biology Collection

Biological resources are plants and animals which live within, migrate through, or otherwise make use of a park. These include all species belonging to all five of the commonly recognized kingdoms of living things, such as flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, algae, bacteria, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, worms, crustaceans, and microscopic plants and animals. These biological resources can be either native or exotic.

Biological collections include specimens (or parts thereof) from plants and animals and their associated records. All records created during biological research are retained in addition as part of the museum collection, regardless of collecting specimens. These collections document the non-human biology of the park at a given time and place. When researchers make observations about the park environment, they often collect voucher specimens to testify to their observations. If these specimens are not destroyed or consumed in analysis, they become part of the park's museum collection. The NPS has an ongoing program to inventory and monitor living resources in the park that generates many specimens for the museum collections. Over time, NPS biological collections can help document changes in the park environment and changes in species thus helping to inform park planning, natural resource management, cultural landscape management, and interpretive programs.

Examples of biological collections may include:

- Animal skins,
- Skeletal material,

- DNA samples and other viable samples,
- Tissue samples,
- Marine and freshwater shells,
- Pinned insects,
- Pressed plants,
- Tree cores, and
- Casts of animal tracks
- Specimens or other collected material that results in derivatives that may be patentable or otherwise protected under the intellectual property (IP) laws.

Biological Resources at RICH

RICH has diverse biological resources and much remains to be learned about lesser studied taxa and habitats within the park, as well as impacts of anthropogenic and natural processes. There are four threatened or endangered (T&E) species documented in the park, all bats: northern long-eared bat, Indiana bat, tri-colored bat, and little brown bats.

RICH's only biology collection consists of one herbarium inventory collected by the University of Richmond in 1990 as accessions RICH-121 and RICH-125. The 616 specimens in this collection are fully cataloged and stored at the University of Richmond's biology department under the supervision of Dr. John Hayden.

With the exception of this herbarium, permitted scientific research projects in the park have practiced a non-collecting strategy where specimens are documented in the field without capture for permanent retention.

Mandated acquisitions: Specimens and samples obtained for preservation during inventory, monitoring, research, and study projects, together with associated records, must be acquired. Collecting of animal specimens will be associated with needs identified in the Resource Management Plan/Resource Stewardship Strategy or approved I&M plans, or as needed to voucher research projects. Threatened and endangered (T&E) specimens should not be added unless accidental death occurs or if researchers comply with all legal restrictions regarding protected species, including all Federal, State, and other permitting requirements for all proposed collections. Remainder samples and specimens not wholly destroyed during analyses that retain scientific value and potential for further testing must be acquired into the museum collection.

Should be acquired: Park will identify gaps in the collection that are significant for baseline inventories and future research. These needs are identified in RPRS under the park research needs.

RICH participates in the Mid Atlantic Inventory & Monitoring Network. I&M studies and records park water quality, forest health, breeding birds at Malvern Hill, and weather and climate data. I&M associated records are kept by the Network, except for survey data collected by RICH NRM staff. This data includes vernal pool, grassland birds, and wildlife survey data.

May be acquired: Taxidermy specimens with strong provenance to the park (particularly extirpated species) may be acquired. Although taxidermy specimens are traditionally considered more for exhibit or public education purposes, new technologies are proving that these specimens can have scientific value. Therefore, such specimens should be considered on a case-by-case basis considering provenance, condition, rarity, and other relevant factors. Specimens prepared prior to the 1990s may be contaminated with arsenic or other heavy metals. Never use taxidermy mounts or study skins in hands-on demonstrations, particularly with children. For future potential gifts of taxidermy specimens, it should be the responsibility of the donor to test the specimen for harmful materials prior to NPS consideration. For more information on health hazards in collections, see Section V.D Potential Hazards in Collections below. Reproductions, such as casts or molds of a specimen, may be acquired if they are the only remaining evidence of the original specimen. See [NPS Museum Handbook, Appendix N](#) for more information about evaluating the accession of reproductions.

Not to be acquired: Biological specimens collected outside the park's boundaries will not be accessioned into the museum collection. Scientific specimens lacking provenience documentation, lacking scientific value, in poor condition or which were not prepared to professional standards, and species for which the RICH museum collection already has a sufficient number of examples are not to be acquired. Living specimens are not to be acquired for the museum collection.

B. Geology Collections

NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 4.8) describes geologic resources as both geologic features and processes. “Geologic processes” are the natural physical and chemical forces acting with natural systems and human developments across a broad spectrum of space and time. Examples include: exfoliation, erosion and sedimentation, glaciations, karst processes, shoreline processes, and seismic and volcanic activity. “Geologic features” are the products and physical components of geologic processes. NPS *Management Policies* ([2006, section 4.8](#)) requires the NPS to preserve and protect geologic resources and geologic features as integral components of park natural systems.

As described in the NPS [Museum Handbook, Part II \(2012\)](#), geological collections inform park planning and development, natural and cultural resources management, and interpretation.

Geological Resources at RICH

Richmond National Battlefield Park does not collect nor intend to collect geology samples.

C. Paleontology Collections

The [Paleontological Resources Preservation Act \(Public Law 111-011\) \(PRPA\)](#) defines a paleontological resource as “any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth’s crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth, except that the term does not include— (A) any materials associated with an archaeological resource (as defined in section 3(1) of the Archaeological Resources

Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb(1)); or (B) any cultural item (as defined in section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)).” (NAGPRA) The law requires that both the paleontological resource and copies of associated records be preserved for the public in an approved repository, to be made available for scientific research and public education.

PRPA requires that paleontological resources collected on federal land remain the property of the United States and that the paleontological resource and copies of associated records will be preserved for the public and made available for scientific research and public education. The law requires curation of these resources, stating “Any paleontological resource, and any data and records associated with the resource, collected under a permit, shall be deposited in an approved repository.”

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is prohibited. 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 and the object and location data should be promptly given to the museum curator upon receipt by staff members.

Identify if molds, casts, and other reproductions, exist. These are made from fossils to share information with other researchers, preserve a specimen in situ before disarticulation, or make surface details clearer for black and white photography.

Paleontology Resources at RICH

Richmond National Battlefield Park does not collect nor intend to collect paleontology samples.

III. PARK MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990 (NAGPRA)

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony be completed not later than November 16, 1993. Additionally, NAGPRA required a written, item-level inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995.

Items identified as subject to NAGPRA in the collection, including human remains found in faunal bone or soil samples, newly identified associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony must be addressed within the parameters of the NAGPRA law.

RICH does not contain any NAGPRA items in its collection which was first inventoried in 1993. Subsequently, archeological artifacts are reviewed prior to accession. The tribes that have indicated that they are interested in reviewing park projects and collections are the Delaware Nation, Catawba, Chichamony - Eastern Division, and Pamunkey

IV. ACQUISITIONS

A. Acquisition Criteria

RICH continues to acquire objects that relate to the site through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve materials according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006), the standards for managing museum objects in *NPS-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-III*.

An object from the site or directly associated with person(s) or event(s) commemorated by the park is more desirable than a similar object without such association. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

- Interpretive and/or research needs identified in RICH approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of, and promoting increased stewardship of, the park's cultural resources.
- Cultural resources baselines/inventory and monitoring activities
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

In accordance with NPS policy and general museum practice, only unrestricted gifts should be accepted. Only the regional director can allow an exception to this rule. Gifts or bequests must be free of restrictions as to their use and future disposition. However, museum collections are subject to legal restrictions, such as privacy laws and classified data. Refer to the MH-III, Chapter 2: Legal Issues, for information on use and access restrictions.

Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000).

Firearms and ammunition, acquired for museum exhibits and research purposes, are not intended for use as operational firearms. The NPS standards for managing, use, and disposal of museum objects are outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook Parts I and II*, and *NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline*.

Roles and Responsibilities for Accessioning and Deaccessioning

Accountable Officer

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 unit's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day

care of the collection to the custodial officer for museum collections. This designation must be made in writing.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park's Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Before physical receipt of the acquisition, all paperwork, including the Deed of Gift, must be signed by both the park and the donor. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Receiving Officer. The Curator, or Custodial Officer, 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.

The Superintendent, as the accountable officer, also must approve all incoming loans, which are considered temporary acquisitions, and is the final signatory for all loan documentation.

Custodial Officer

The custodial officer is directly accountable and responsible for the physical care and documentation of the museum collection. The custodial officer, usually the curator or other museum staff (including collateral duty), provides oversight of the museum collection, as delegated by the Accountable Officer. In the absence of those positions, it may be assigned as a collateral duty to an employee in a different job series.

Designated Receiving Officer

The superintendent appoints, in writing, the receiving officer for the museum collection.

The receiving officer is responsible for documenting the receipt of museum collections. The receiving officer can be one of the museum staff or a staff member from another.

The receiving officer signs the Accession Receiving Report, Form 10-95, the Receipt for Property, DI-105, and any other receipts for museum property. The custodial officer cannot serve as the receiving officer, nor can the superintendent.

Collections Advisory Committee

The Collections Advisory Committee (CAC) reviews the appropriateness of the proposed accession or deaccession and its disposition.

Since 2017, all parks are required to establish a CAC. A CAC is required to review all proposed new accessions other than scientifically generated archeological and natural history field collections and their associated records from NPS-administered land. The CAC also should review any miscellaneous items "found in collection." See *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 2 for types of accessions and their definitions.

Park-specific CACs shall be established based on the guidelines for deaccessioning committees in the [Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 6](#). The CAC must include at least one member at the GS-1015-11 grade or higher, must include at least three members, and must make recommendations in writing.

V. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

RICH has identified the following management actions required to maintain and improve its collections:

- SOCS will be reviewed and updated at five-year intervals (any revisions must be approved by the superintendent)
- CAC will be updated to fill vacancies as needed
- Continue to follow recommendations of the 2015 Collections Management Plan (CMP) and 2018 Collections Condition Survey (CCS)
- Process and catalog Resource Management Records
- Deaccession items that fall outside Scope of Collections Statement
- Rehouse RICH archeology collection in proposed Regional storage hub
- Work with NPS Regional leadership and DOD to inspect and render inert the potentially hazardous inventory of ammunition and ordnance identified in the 2020 review
- Incoming Loans:
 - Renew exhibit loans at Chimborazo per schedule in loan agreements.
 - Consolidate Doc Wheat loans (RICH-145 and RICH-200) into new loan, requesting Mrs. Marla McAllister (Wheat's remarried widow) as new signatory
- Outgoing Loans:
 - Create loan agreement with University of Richmond to appropriately reflect responsibilities for RICH herbarium collection
 - When L.2022.01 (Sidney King paintings) expires on 11/16/2027, consider deaccessioning and offering paintings to Sidney E. King Foundation for the Arts
 - When L.2023.01 (Lincoln statue) expires on 1/31/2026, consider renewing, deaccessioning, or relocating and installing on NPS property.
- Outstanding research permits generating collections including associated field records – locate, inventory, catalog, and prepare loans/agreements as needed

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation

74TH CONGRESS } 1st Session	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }	REPORT No. 959
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RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

MAY 17, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1415]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 19, 1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part hereof:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1935.

HON. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
*Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of January 30, requesting a report on H. R. 1415, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation would create the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, to be administered under Federal protection. Since there are few areas in American history with greater claims to distinction, I favor passage of the bill. The region has a rich background of Colonial and Revolutionary associations, and was also the scene of some of the most outstanding American military engagements during the Civil War period. It is now a Virginia State Park, but those in authority in the State government, including the Virginia House of Delegates, feel that it is of sufficient importance to warrant national recognition and are willing to make the transfer.

The Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the bill in its present form would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I, therefore, recommend that H. R. 1415 receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

T. A. WALTERS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 111-113. MARCH 2, 1936.

1155

culated generally in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if it shall appear that there were any substantial defects in any tax sale no part of the penalties and charges incidental to such sales shall be collectible; but nothing herein contained shall in any wise affect any costs incurred by the District of Columbia in the institution and prosecution of the suit.

Proviso.
No penalty if defect in tax sale.

SEC. 4. Every such sale shall be reported to and confirmed by said equity court, and no sale shall be made for an amount less than such aggregate taxes, interest, and costs incurred in the institution of suit, including advertising and sale, unless by express order of the court. Any surplus remaining from sales made under this Act shall be paid by the collector of taxes into the registry of the court, to abide its further order for payment to the person or persons entitled thereto; and any such moneys remaining unclaimed for a period of five years after confirmation of any such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia. Upon confirmation of such sale by order of court and payment of the purchase price, and upon full compliance with all of the terms of sale, the clerk of the court shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed to the property so sold, which deed shall convey to said purchaser all of the right, title, and estate of all persons whether named in such suit or not.

Confirmation of sale.

Surplus to be paid into court.

Delivery of deed, etc.

SEC. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 112.]

AN ACT

To extinguish tax liabilities and tax liens arising out of the Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts.

March 2, 1936.
[H. R. 11138.]
[Public, No. 483.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to repeal the Kerr Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Act of 1934, and the Potato Act of 1935", approved February 10, 1936, is amended by striking out "and all liens for taxes imposed as provided in subdivision (f) of section 4 of Public Law Numbered 169 are hereby canceled and released." and inserting in lieu thereof a period and the following: "No tax, civil penalty, or interest which accrued under any provision of law repealed by this Act and which is uncollected on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be collected; and all liens for taxes, civil penalties, or interest arising out of taxes under such provisions of law are canceled and released."

Repeal of Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts, amendment.
Ante, p. 1106.
Post, p. 1163.

Cancellation of certain tax liens, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

[CHAPTER 113.]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1936.
[H. R. 1415.]
[Public, No. 464.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas in the city of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such area or

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.
Establishment, when title to land, etc., acquired.

74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 111-113. MARCH 2, 1936.

1155

culated generally in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if it shall appear that there were any substantial defects in any tax sale no part of the penalties and charges incidental to such sales shall be collectible; but nothing herein contained shall in any wise affect any costs incurred by the District of Columbia in the institution and prosecution of the suit.

Proviso.
No penalty if defect in tax sale.

SEC. 4. Every such sale shall be reported to and confirmed by said equity court, and no sale shall be made for an amount less than such aggregate taxes, interest, and costs incurred in the institution of suit, including advertising and sale, unless by express order of the court. Any surplus remaining from sales made under this Act shall be paid by the collector of taxes into the registry of the court, to abide its further order for payment to the person or persons entitled thereto; and any such moneys remaining unclaimed for a period of five years after confirmation of any such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the revenues of the District of Columbia. Upon confirmation of such sale by order of court and payment of the purchase price, and upon full compliance with all of the terms of sale, the clerk of the court shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed to the property so sold, which deed shall convey to said purchaser all of the right, title, and estate of all persons whether named in such suit or not.

Confirmation of sale.

Surplus to be paid into court.

Delivery of deed, etc.

SEC. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent Acts repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

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Repeal of Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts, amendment.
Ante, p. 1106.
Post, p. 1163.

Cancellation of certain tax liens, etc.

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March 2, 1936.
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[Public, No. 464.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas in the city of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such area or

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.
Establishment, when title to land, etc., acquired.

1156

74TH CONGRESS. SESS. II. CHS. 113, 114. MARCH 2, 1936.

areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the "Richmond National Battlefield Park":

Provided, That such area or areas shall include, at least, the Richmond Battlefield Parks now belonging to the State of Virginia.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept in behalf of the United States donations of lands, interest in lands, buildings, structures and other property within the boundaries of the said park as herein authorized and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased or otherwise acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, such tracts of land within the said national battlefield park as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

Sec. 3. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national battlefield park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Approved, March 2, 1936.

Proviso.
Certain State parks
to be included.
*Acceptance of dona-
tions.*

Proviso.
Acquisition by pur-
chase, etc.
Vol. 25, p. 357; U.
S. C., p. 1785.

Administration, etc.

Vol. 39, p. 535; U.
S. C., p. 591.

[CHAPTER 114.]

AN ACT

March 2, 1936.
[H. R. 9130.]
[Public, No. 465.]

To authorize the incorporated city of Skagway, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, and for such purpose to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$12,000, and for other purposes.

Skagway, Alaska.
Bond issue author-
ized for specified pub-
lic works.

Proviso.
Maximum amount.
Vol. 48, p. 611.

Special election re-
quired.

Notice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the incorporated city of Skagway, in the Territory of Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake all or any part of the hereinafter described municipal public works, to wit: Construction and reconstruction of sidewalks, reconstruction and reconditioning of city hall, and regrading, construction, and reconstruction of streets and crossings, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$12,000: *Provided*, That the total amount of bonds issued and outstanding at any time under authority of this Act and under authority of Public Law Numbered 174, Seventy-third Congress, approved April 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 611), shall not exceed the sum of \$40,000.

Sec. 2. Before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said city of Skagway, Alaska, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued in the amount above specified for the purpose hereinbefore set forth shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city of Skagway, Alaska, whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said city for purposes of municipal taxation. The form of the ballot shall be such that the electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds for the purposes herein specified up to the amount herein authorized. Not less than twenty days' notice of such election shall be given to the public by posting notices of same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Skagway, Alaska, one of which shall be at the front door of the United States post office at Skagway, Alaska. The election notice shall specifically state the amount of bonds proposed to be issued for the

Calendar No. 1596

74TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT No. 1531
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RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

JANUARY 16 (calendar day, FEB. 7), 1936.—Ordered to be printed

MR. WAGNER, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1415]

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

The facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the report of the House Committee on Public Lands (H. Rept. No. 959, 74th Cong., 1st sess.), as follows:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1415) to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, after careful consideration of same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass the House without amendment.

Facts concerning the proposed legislation are set forth in the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 19, 1935, which report is hereinbelow set out in full and made a part hereof:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1935.

HON. RENÉ L. DEROUEN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of January 30, requesting a report on H. R. 1415, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation would create the Richmond National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, to be administered under Federal protection. Since there are few areas in American history with greater claims to distinction, I favor passage of the bill. The region has a rich background of Colonial and Revolutionary associations, and was also the scene of some of the most outstanding American military engagements during the Civil War period. It is now a Virginia State Park, but those in authority in the State government, including

2**RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK**

the Virginia House of Delegates, feel that it is of sufficient importance to warrant national recognition and are willing to make the transfer.

The Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised that the bill in its present form would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

I, therefore, recommend that H. R. 1415 receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

T. A. WALTERS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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83D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT
2d Session				No. 2192

AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO., OF A PERPETUAL EASEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE PURPOSES ACROSS LANDS OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VA., SUCH EASEMENT TO BE GRANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF, THE CONVEYANCE FOR PARK PURPOSES OF APPROXIMATELY 6 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE PARK

JULY 13, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8205]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8205) to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric and Power Company of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately six acres of land adjoining the Park.

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2 EXCHANGE RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR 6 ACRES ADJOINING PARK**EXPLANATION OF THE BILL**

H. R. 8205 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co., a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across fifty-five one hundredths of an acre of land in the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., in exchange for 6.57 acres of land adjoining the park.

This land exchange is recommended by the Department of the Interior, inasmuch as the lands to be acquired by the Federal Government include certain historic fortifications which would constitute a desirable addition to the park. The Department states that the easement would not affect park operations. The bill permits the Secretary to prescribe necessary terms and conditions to protect the public interest.

Set forth below in full is the favorable report of the Department of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1954.

Hon. A. L. MILLER,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR DR. MILLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 8205, to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

We recommend the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The exchange proposal involved in this legislation is desirable. The easement that would be granted across parkland would have little, if any, effect upon the park operations. The property that we expect to acquire by this exchange, because of its proximity to the Parker's Battery area in the park, is essential to and should be an integral part of that area because it contains certain historic fortifications that should be included in the park. Also, the addition of this land will greatly facilitate public visitation to the Parker's Battery area.

We suggest the following amendments for purposes of clarification:

In the sixth line of the title and in line 4, page 2, strike out the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The perfecting amendments recommended above have been adopted by the committee.

Enactment of H. R. 8205 as amended is unanimously recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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68 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 693—AUG. 28, 1954 913

SEC. 710. (a) The third sentence of section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, is amended by inserting "wool," after the comma following "(Irish potatoes)".

49 Stat. 1491.
7 USC 2.

(b) The amendment made by this section shall become effective sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Effective date.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 691 CHAPTER 1042

AN ACT

To authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric and Power Company of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately six acres of land adjoining the Park.

August 28, 1954
[H. R. 8205]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant and convey to Virginia Electric and Power Company a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes over, upon, and across fifty-five one-hundredths of an acre of land on the western side of Parker's battery site in the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem desirable, and to accept in exchange therefor the conveyance of six and fifty-seven one-hundredths acres of land adjoining the Parker's battery area, Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 692 CHAPTER 1043

AN ACT

To convey the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the city of Pawnee, Oklahoma.

August 28, 1954
[H. R. 8859]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, to the city of Pawnee, Oklahoma, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the tract of land in Pawnee County, Oklahoma, known as "Mission Park", and more particularly described as follows: Lot 1 of section 32, in township 22 north of range 5 east of the Indian meridian, Oklahoma, containing eighty-eight and forty-three one-hundredths acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Pawnee, Okla.
Conveyance.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 693 CHAPTER 1044

AN ACT

To reclassify dictophones in the Tariff Act of 1930.

August 28, 1954
[H. R. 8932]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 372) is hereby amended by inserting after "cash registers, 25 per centum ad valo-

Dictophones.
46 Stat. 625.

914

PUBLIC LAW 694—AUG. 28, 1954

[68 STAT.]

rem;" the following: "business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices, of the type or types recording on nonmagnetizable recording medium, and parts thereof, 30 per centum ad valorem;"

46 Stat. 669.

SEC. 2. Paragraph 1542 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 1542) is hereby amended by striking out "dictophones," in each place it appears therein.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any manner existing international obligations of the United States with respect to the duty on the articles inserted by the first section of this Act in paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and the rate of duty of 15 per centum ad valorem presently applied to such articles under paragraph 1542 of such Act, as modified pursuant to such international obligations, shall continue to be applied to such articles and to be subject to modification or termination in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing law.

Effective date.

SEC. 4. The foregoing amendments made by this Act shall take effect at the close of the thirtieth day after the day on which this Act is enacted.

19 USC 1201.

SEC. 5. Section 201 of title II of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Furfural.

"PAR. 1818. Furfural."

Black granite.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to admit free of duty black granite, in whatever form, imported prior to January 1, 1955, for use in any statue, monument, or memorial authorized by law to be erected on Federal property.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Public Law 694

CHAPTER 1045

AN ACT

August 28, 1954
[H. R. 9248]

To amend section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Automobiles,
etc.
46 Stat. 690.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C. 19: 1308 (5)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(5) Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests; and, in the case of vehicles and craft entered under this subdivision to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, collectors of customs, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed ninety days after the date of importation, but unless such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture."

Book binding or
cover.
19 USC 1201,
par. 1631.

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph 1631 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "book binding or cover" after "book."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall be effective as to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the tenth day following the date of this Act and prior to September 1, 1956.

Approved August 28, 1954.

Calendar No. 2504

83D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 2475

AUTHORIZING THE CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO. OF A PERPETUAL EASEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION-LINE PURPOSES ACROSS LANDS OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VA., SUCH EASEMENT TO BE GRANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR, AND IN CONSIDERATION OF, THE CONVEYANCE FOR PARK PURPOSES OF APPROXIMATELY 6 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING THE PARK

AUGUST 12 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DWORSHAK, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8205]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8205) to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to permit a minor exchange whereby the Virginia Electric & Power Co. will obtain a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond Battlefield Park in exchange for the approximately 6 acres of land desired for addition to the park. The report of the Department of the Interior, which is set forth below in full, is favorable to the enactment of the bill and states that the easement that would be granted across the park land would have little if any effect upon the park operations. The land to be acquired by the Federal Government is desirable for the purposes of the park and contains important historic fortifications that should be included in the park. It is there-

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2 CONVEY EASEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-WAY IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND

fore the conclusion of this committee that the enactment of this legislation is in the Federal interest.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

The reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget are set forth in full below. The amendments adopted by the House of Representatives based upon the recommendation of the Department of the Interior were considered and approved by your committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1954.

Hon. A. L. MILLER,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR DR. MILLER: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 8205, to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co., of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the donation for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

We recommend the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The exchange proposal involved in this legislation is desirable. The easement that would be granted across parkland would have little, if any, effect upon the park operations. The property that we expect to acquire by this exchange, because of its proximity to the Parker's Battery area in the park, is essential to and should be an integral part of that area because it contains certain historic fortifications that should be included in the park. Also, the addition of this land will greatly facilitate public visitation to the Parker's Battery area.

We suggest the following amendments for purposes of clarification:

In the sixth line of the title and in line 4, page 2, strike out the word "donation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "conveyance".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington D. C., July 30, 1954.

Hon. GUY CORDON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 8205, a bill to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., such easement to be granted in exchange for, and in consideration of, the conveyance for park purposes of approximately 6 acres of land adjoining the park.

In return for the conveyance of an easement authorized by this bill, the Federal Government would receive lands containing historic fortifications that would be desirable to add to the Richmond National Battlefield Park. The Department of the Interior reports that the easement will not interfere with park operations.

The Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. BELCHER,
Assistant Director.



PUBLIC LAW 106-511—NOV. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 2373

(1) Chugach Alaska Corporation shall pay consideration in the amount of \$9,000.00.

(2) In order to protect the historic values for which the Forest Service acquired the land, Chugach Alaska Corporation shall agree to and the conveyance shall contain the same reservations required by sections 2653.5(a) and 2653.11(b) of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, for protection of historic and cemetery sites conveyed to a Regional Corporation pursuant to section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Forest Service shall deposit the proceeds from the sale to the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund established by Public Law 102-154 and may be expended without further appropriation in accordance with Public Law 102-229.

TITLE V—REVISION OF RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARIES

Richmond
National
Battlefield Park
Act of 2000.
Virginia.
Historic
preservation.
16 USC 423f-1.

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this title:

(1) **BATTLEFIELD PARK.**—The term “battlefield park” means the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 502. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

16 USC 423f-2.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Act of March 2, 1936 (Chapter 113; 49 Stat. 1155; 16 U.S.C. 423j), Congress authorized the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, and the boundaries of the battlefield park were established to permit the inclusion of all military battlefield areas related to the battles fought during the Civil War in the vicinity of the City of Richmond, Virginia. The battlefield park originally included the area then known as the Richmond Battlefield State Park.

(2) The total acreage identified in 1936 for consideration for inclusion in the battlefield park consisted of approximately 225,000 acres in and around the City of Richmond. A study undertaken by the congressionally authorized Civil War Sites Advisory Committee determined that of these 225,000 acres, the historically significant areas relating to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond encompass approximately 38,000 acres.

(3) In a 1996 general management plan, the National Park Service identified approximately 7,121 acres in and around the City of Richmond that satisfy the National Park Service criteria of significance, integrity, feasibility, and suitability for inclusion in the battlefield park. The National Park Service later identified an additional 186 acres for inclusion in the battlefield park.

114 STAT. 2374

PUBLIC LAW 106-511—NOV. 13, 2000

(4) There is a national interest in protecting and preserving sites of historical significance associated with the Civil War and the City of Richmond.

(5) The Commonwealth of Virginia and its local units of government have authority to prevent or minimize adverse uses of these historic resources and can play a significant role in the protection of the historic resources related to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond.

(6) The preservation of the New Market Heights Battlefield in the vicinity of the City of Richmond is an important aspect of American history that can be interpreted to the public. The Battle of New Market Heights represents a premier landmark in black military history as 14 black Union soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of their valor during the battle. According to National Park Service historians, the sacrifices of the United States Colored Troops in this battle helped to ensure the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to abolish slavery.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title—

(1) to revise the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service; and

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the City of Richmond, other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, other public entities, and the private sector in the management, protection, and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia.
16 USC 423I–3.

SEC. 503. RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK; BOUNDARIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—For the purpose of protecting, managing, and interpreting the resources associated with the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia, there is established the Richmond National Battlefield Park consisting of approximately 7,307 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Richmond National Battlefield Park Boundary Revision”, numbered 367N.E.F.A.80026A, and dated September 2000. The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor adjustments in the boundaries of the battlefield park consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460I–9(c)).

16 USC 423I–4.

SEC. 504. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of the battlefield park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this title, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR PRIVATE LANDS.—Privately owned lands or interests in lands may be acquired under this title only with the consent of the owner.

PUBLIC LAW 106-511—NOV. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 2375

(b) EASEMENTS.—

(1) OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary may acquire an easement on property outside the boundaries of the battlefield park and around the City of Richmond, with the consent of the owner, if the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary to protect core Civil War resources as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee. Upon acquisition of the easement, the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the battlefield park to include the property subject to the easement.

(2) INSIDE BOUNDARIES.—To the extent practicable, and if preferred by a willing landowner, the Secretary shall use permanent conservation easements to acquire interests in land in lieu of acquiring land in fee simple and thereby removing land from non-Federal ownership.

(c) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may acquire the Tredegar Iron Works buildings and associated land in the City of Richmond for use as a visitor center for the battlefield park.

SEC. 505. PARK ADMINISTRATION.

16 USC 423l-5.

(a) APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the battlefield park in accordance with this title and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) NEW MARKET HEIGHTS BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary shall provide for the establishment of a monument or memorial suitable to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights. The Secretary shall include the Battle of New Market Heights and the role of black Union soldiers in the battle in historical interpretations provided to the public at the battlefield park.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions (including the City of Richmond), private property owners, and other members of the private sector to develop mechanisms to protect and interpret the historical resources within the battlefield park in a manner that would allow for continued private ownership and use where compatible with the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions, nonprofit entities, and private property owners for the development of comprehensive plans, land use guidelines, special studies, and other activities that are consistent with the identification, protection, interpretation, and commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources located inside and outside of the boundaries of the battlefield park. The technical assistance does not authorize the Secretary to own or manage any of the resources outside the battlefield park boundaries.

SEC. 506. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 423l-6.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

114 STAT. 2376

PUBLIC LAW 106-511—NOV. 13, 2000

SEC. 507. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.

The Act of March 2, 1936 (chapter 113; 16 U.S.C. 423j-423l) is repealed.

**TITLE VI—SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
INTERTIE SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION;
NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEM-
ONSTRATION PROGRAM**

Deadline.

SEC. 601. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA INTERTIE AUTHORIZATION LIMIT.

Upon the completion and submission to the United States Congress by the Forest Service of the ongoing High Voltage Direct Current viability analysis pursuant to United States Forest Service Collection Agreement #00CO-111005-105 or no later than February 1, 2001, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy such sums as may be necessary to assist in the construction of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie system as generally identified in Report #97-01 of the Southeast Conference. Such sums shall equal 80 percent of the cost of the system and may not exceed \$384,000,000. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit or waive any otherwise applicable State or Federal law.

SEC. 602. NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a 5-year program to assist the Navajo Nation to meet its electricity needs. The purpose of the program shall be to provide electric power to the estimated 18,000 occupied structures on the Navajo Nation that lack electric power. The goal of the program shall be to ensure that every household on the Navajo Nation that requests it has access to a reliable and affordable source of electricity by the year 2006.

(b) **SCOPE.**—In order to meet the goal in subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall provide grants to the Navajo Nation to—

(1) extend electric transmission and distribution lines to new or existing structures that are not served by electric power and do not have adequate electric power service;

(2) purchase and install distributed power generating facilities, including small gas turbines, fuel cells, solar photovoltaic systems, solar thermal systems, geothermal systems, wind power systems, or biomass-fueled systems;

(3) purchase and install other equipment associated with the generation, transmission, distribution, and storage of electric power;

(4) provide training in the installation, operation, or maintenance of the lines, facilities, or equipment in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(5) support other activities that the Secretary of Energy determines are necessary to meet the goal of the program.

(c) **TECHNICAL SUPPORT.**—At the request of the Navajo Nation, the Secretary of Energy may provide technical support through Department of Energy laboratories and facilities to the Navajo Nation to assist in achieving the goal of this program.

Annual Responses: 224,420.
Filing Fee Per Response: A \$25 filing fee for Form 3830-3.
Annual Burden Hours: 31,135.
Bureau Clearance Officer: (202) 452-5033.

Dated: December 14, 2006.
Ted R. Hudson,
Bureau of Land Management, Acting Division Chief of Regulatory Affairs.
[FR Doc. 06-9764 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[UT-923-05-1330-00]

Known Gilsonite Leasing Area

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Known Leasing Area.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that based upon recent geologic information the following lands have been classified as the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas for gilsonite. Detailed information regarding this action, a description of the lands included in the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas, and the gilsonite Master Title Plats (MTPs) showing the boundaries of the proposed known leasing areas, are available to the public in the Public Room of the Utah State Office of the BLM.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 19, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries should be sent to the State Director (UT-923), Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stan Perkes (801) 539-4036.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of March 3, 1879, (43 U.S.C. 31), as Supplemented by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451, note) 220 Departmental Manual 2, and Secretarial Orders No. 3071 and 3087, the Bonanza, Cowboy, Independent, Little Emma and Wagon Hound Known Leasing Areas (Gilsonite), is established, as follows:

Salt Lake Meridian

Bonanza

T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 16, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Cowboy

T. 8 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 8 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 31, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Independent

T. 8 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
T. 9 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 1, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 3, lots 1 & 2;
sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 7, lot 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
sec. 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Little Emma

T. 9 S., R. 23 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 23 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Wagon Hound

T. 9 S., R. 24 E., SLM, Utah
sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 28, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
Containing 2,870.21 acres, more or less.

Dated: August 17, 2006.

Kent Hoffman,

Deputy State Director, Lands and Minerals.

[FR Doc. E6-21468 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-85-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Land Exchange at Richmond National Battlefield Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Announcement of land exchange.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a proposed exchange of a 0.32-acre parcel of Federal land in Chesterfield County, Virginia for a 236-acre parcel of privately owned land in Hanover County, Virginia. Both properties are inside the boundaries of Richmond National Battlefield Park (the Park). Acquisition of this 236-acre property will allow the Park to protect the resources and more fully interpret the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek for visitors in perpetuity. An Environmental Survey Assessment of the proposed exchange and a Cultural Resource Survey have been made of the lands involved in this proposed exchange. The parcels have been surveyed for endangered and

threatened species. Copies of the surveys are available upon request.

I. The following described 0.32-acre parcel of Federal land, located in the Drewry's Bluff Unit of the Park, has been determined to be suitable for disposal by exchange. Federal Tract 03-110 is located near Fort Darling Road in Chesterfield County. It is a 0.32-acre portion of a 23-acre tract acquired in 1936 by the United States, National Park Service by Deed Book 1179 at Page 843 recorded at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield County, Virginia. The parcel is a 30-foot wide strip of land which is currently occupied by underground pipes that are a portion of a five mile long acid and water pipeline owned by E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (DuPont). The pipeline was installed in 1980 under a special use permit which has expired, and the National Park Service has no authority to renew it. This strip of land is approximately 100 feet from the northbound lanes of Interstate 95 and is crossed by the entrance road to the Drewry's Bluff Unit of the Park.

The United States will convey fee simple title to Tract 03-110, together with a right-of-way for access from Fort Darling Road, by a quitclaim deed to DuPont. The deed will include permanent restrictions that prohibit construction of any above ground improvements and will require DuPont to restore the surface of the ground to its previous condition, in the event the ground is disturbed for any reason. The United States will retain a permanent right-of-way across the parcel for public access to the Drewry's Bluff Unit.

II. In exchange for the land described in paragraph I above, the United States will acquire fee title to Tract 01-114, a 236-acre unimproved parcel of land owned by The Conservation Fund (TCF) located on Old Cold Harbor Road in Hanover County, in the Beaver Dam Creek Unit of the Park. Both surface and mineral estates of the 236-acre parcel are to be exchanged. All right, title and interest in the Chesterfield County parcel is to be conveyed by the United States in exchange for the conveyance of all right, title and interest in the Hanover County parcel by TCF. The land conveyed to the United States will be administered by the National Park Service as part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park upon completion of the exchange. This exchange will ensure the protection of 236 acres of the Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield and provide DuPont with ownership of a small strip of land that is occupied by a portion of its underground pipeline.

75984

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The values of the properties to be exchanged were established by appraisals of fair market value. Since the appraised value of the 236-acre parcel exceeds the appraised value of the 0.32-acre parcel, TCF will donate the difference in value to the United States.

For a period of 45 days from the date of this notice, interested parties may submit written comments to the Park Superintendent at the address listed below. Adverse comments will be evaluated and this action may be modified or vacated accordingly. In the absence of any action to modify or vacate, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of Interior.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 3215 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, Phone: 804-226-1981. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Act of November 13, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 4231-4(a)) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of Richmond National Battlefield Park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Dated: December 5, 2006.

Chrysandra L. Walter,
Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region.
[FR Doc. E6-21616 Filed 12-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1122-0007]

Office on Violence Against Women; Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension of a Currently Approved Collection

ACTION: 60-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review: Semi-Annual Progress Report for the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program.

The Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) has

submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for "sixty days" until February 20, 2007. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice, especially the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to The Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to (202) 395-5806.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Semi-Annual Progress Report for Grantees of the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: 1122-0007. U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* The affected public includes

the approximately 200 grantees of the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program (LAV Program) whose eligibility is determined by statute. In 1998, Congress appropriated funding to provide civil legal assistance to domestic violence victims through a set-aside under the Grants to Combat Violence Against Women, Public Law 105-277. In the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 and again in 2005, Congress statutorily authorized the LAV Program. 42 U.S.C. 3796gg-6. The LAV Program is intended to increase the availability of legal assistance necessary to provide effective aid to victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault who are seeking relief in legal matters arising as a consequence of that abuse or violence. The LAV Program awards grants to law school legal clinics, legal aid or legal services programs, domestic violence victims' shelters, bar associations, sexual assault programs, private nonprofit entities, and Indian tribal governments. These grants are for providing direct legal services to victims of domestic violence; sexual assault, and stalking in matters arising from the abuse or violence and for providing enhanced training for lawyers representing these victims. The goal of the Program is to develop innovative, collaborative projects that provide quality representation to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond/reply: It is estimated that it will take the approximately 200 respondents (LAV Program grantees) approximately one hour to complete a semi-annual progress report. The semi-annual progress report is divided into sections that pertain to the different types of activities that grantees may engage in and the different types of grantees that receive funds. An LAV Program grantee will only be required to complete the sections of the form that pertain to its own specific activities.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: The total annual hour burden to complete the data collection forms is 400 hours, that is 200 grantees completing a form twice a year with an estimated completion time for the form being one hour.

If additional information is required contact: Lynn Bryant, Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Suite 1600, Patrick Henry Building, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Appendix B: NPS Museum Collections

The Department of Interior defines a museum collection as a subset of personal property that is retained for long-term preservation, study, and interpretation consistent with statutory requirements and its relationship to the mission of the respective bureau and park. The NPS affirmed its mandate to actively acquire and preserve objects, specimens, and archives in *NPS Management Policies* (2006, section 5.3.5.5), stating that “The Service will collect, protect, preserve, provide access to, and use objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections . . . in the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, history, biology, geology, and paleontology to aid understanding among park visitors, and to advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences.”

Parks acquire and manage museum collections because they are:

important park resources in their own right as well as being valuable for the information they provide about processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment. Natural and cultural objects and their associated records provide baseline data, serving as scientific and historical documentation of the park’s resources and purpose. All resource management records that are directly associated with museum objects are managed as museum property. These and other resource management records are preserved as part of the archival and manuscript collection because they document and provide an information base for the continuing management of the park’s resources (NPS-28 *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, 1998: 137).

Because of their significance, *NPS Management Policies* (2006, section 1.4.6) includes museum collections among the park resources and values which are subject to the no-impairment standard. Impairment (pg. 11)

Appendix C: Legislation Related to NPS Museum Collection and Other Related Conventions, Laws, and Regulations

These laws provide the legal mandates for NPS management of museum collections:

- 16 USC
 - 469-469c: Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended
 - 470aa-mm: Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
 - 470aaa: Paleontology Resources Preservation Act of 2009
 - 668a Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended
 - 703-711 Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
 - 1361-1407 Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972
 - 1531-1543 Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
- 18 USC43-44 Lacey Act of 1900 [The Black Bass Act of 1930 (16 USC 851) added fish to the list of wildlife under the Lacey Act]
- 25 USC 3001-3013 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

- 41 USC 102-41 Subpart C Voluntarily Abandoned Property
- 42 USC 1996 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- 54 USC
 - 100101: Promotion and Regulation
 - 100301-100302: Establishment (Organic Act of 1916)
 - 100701 et seq.: System Resource Inventory and Management (National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1988)
 - 102501-102504: Museums (Museum Properties Management Act of 1955)
 - 300101 et seq: Historic Preservation (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966)
 - 312501-312507: Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data (Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974)
 - 320301-320303: Monuments, Ruins, Site, and Objects of Antiquity (The Antiquities Act)
 - 321010-320106: American Antiquities [Policy and Administrative Provisions], (Historic Sites Act of 1935)

The following regulations include major requirements for NPS museum collections management.

- Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993])
- Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR Part 79)
- Disposition of Federal Records (36 CFR 1228)
- Disposal of Records (44 USC 33)
- Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants” (50 CFR, Sections 17.11 and 17.12)
- Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b])
- Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (44 USC 3101 et seq.)
- Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations (43 CFR 10)
- Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)
- Preservation of American Antiquities (43 CFR Part 3)
- Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a)
- Protection of Archeological Resources (43 CFR Part 7)
- Research Specimens (36 CFR, Section 2.5)
- Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 USC 2101 through 2106)
- Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (7 USC 2131 through 2159)
- Copies of records, documents, etc.: charges, disposition of receipts (43 USC 1460)
- Commercial filming activities on federal land (Public Law 106-206)
- Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Policy: State-Federal Relationships (43 CFR 24)
- Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies” were published in the Federal Register as 67 FR 5365
- Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 USC 63)
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 35)
- Federal Technology Transfer Act of 2012 (15 USC 3710)

- Information Quality Act (passed in section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–554; H.R. 5658)
- National Archives and Records Administration Act of 1984 (44 USC 21)
- Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 (Public Law 104-208)
- Permits (36 CFR 1.6)
- Preservation of Natural, Cultural, and Archeological Resources (36 CFR 2.1)
- Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113-187; H.R. 1233)
- Presidential memoranda pertinent to museum and archival collections include Presidential Memorandum on Preserving Scientific Integrity in Government Decision-Making (2009) and the Presidential Memorandum on Managing Government Records (2011)
- “Technical Edits” for 36 CFR were published in the Federal Register as 80 FR 36474, effective as of on June 25, 2015

The following international conventions apply to NPS cultural collections

- 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)
- 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

The following governmentwide and departmental policies and standards apply to NPS museum collections:

- 41 CFR 101 Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR)
- Departmental Manual Part 11, Museum Property Management, Chapters 1-3
- Departmental Manual Part 517, Chapter 1, Pesticide Use Policy
- Interior Property Management Regulations, Departmental Manual Part 410, Personal Property Management (Subpart 114-60)

Excerpts from NPS Management Policies (1988) that are specifically relevant to museum objects are as follows:

- Chapter 4 - Natural Resource Management
 - Natural Resource Collections (Page 4:4)
 - Integrated Pest Management Procedures (Page 4:13)
 - Paleontologic Resource Management (Page 4:19)
- Chapter 5 - Cultural Resource Management
 - Inventories (Page 5:1)
 - Preservation of Data and Collections and Protection of Research Potential (Page 5:3)
 - Treatment of Museum Objects (Pages 5:9-10)
 - Acquisition, Management, and Disposition of Museum Objects (Page 5:10)

- Historic Furnishings (Page 5:10)
- Archives and Manuscripts (Pages 5:10-11)
- Fire Detection and Suppression (Page 5:14)
- Pest Management (Page 5:14)
- Chapter 7 - Interpretation and Education: Interpretation and Native Americans (Page 7:5)
- Chapter 8 - Use of the Parks: Research and Collection Activities (Pages 8:15-16)
- Chapter 9 - Park Facilities: Curatorial Facilities (Page 9:15)
- Chapter 10 - Concessions Management: Merchandise and Handcrafts (Pages 10:8-9)

Director's Orders (DO) supplement the NPS Management Policies. The following DO include guidance for museum collections

- Director's Order #11D: Records Management
- Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management
- Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management
- Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management

For a more detailed description of legislation and regulations as related to NPS museum collections, please see [Museum Handbook, Part I, Appendix A: Mandates and Standards for NPS Museum Collections](#).

Appendix D: Uses and Restrictions of Museum Collections

A. General Use

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

- All exhibits or displays containing museum objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long-term preservation.
- Social Media posts must follow the guidelines outlined in *Director's Order #70*
- Objects and records 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 member 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 RICH curatorial staff.
- Museum objects are prohibited from being used in living history demonstrations. For more information regarding museum collection use in demonstrations, see [Museum](#)

[Handbook, Part III, Chapter 6](#). 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) and the [Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 4](#) <include any park-specific data use procedures>
- Requests for monetary and/or non-monetary benefits sharing stemming from research results derived from NPS-permitted research including progeny and unmodified derivatives of collected specimens, museum specimens, living collections, and multiple generations thereof, i.e. *Material*, will comply with [Director's Order #77-10](#) (2013) and [NPS Benefits-Sharing Handbook](#) (2018).

With appropriate authorization, documentation, and tracking, collected specimens may be used in the laboratory to create *Material*. The Collected Specimen Transfer Agreement (CSTA) authorizes the movement of collected specimens when a determination has not been made regarding final disposition. The Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) authorizes the movement of material that a researcher has created in a laboratory, and the loan agreement authorizes the movement of permanently retained museum specimens or living collection items.

Parks must use research permits, CSTAs, cataloging records, loan agreements, and MTAs, as applicable, to track collected specimens, museum specimens, and material. Tracking collected specimens, museum specimens, and material is critical to monitoring commercial use of research results and eventual benefits sharing.

- Objects may be loaned to qualified institutions for exhibition or research use in keeping with the conditions cited in “Conditions for Outgoing Loans (FORM 10-137A). No loans are made to individuals. Institutions must be able to adequately care for the loan and it is required that the borrowing institution complete a facility report to determine the risk of lending an object. A standard facility report can be purchased from the American Alliance of Museums. A condition report (Form 10-637) along with photographs of the loan shall be completed by collections staff before it leaves NPS custody. 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.

No exemption will be granted for use of museum objects where such use may lead to loss or destruction of human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, unless such use is approved by the affiliated cultural group(s) in addition to the regional director or director as described in NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guidelines. Exhibition of Native American skeletal or mummified human remains or photos or replicas of them are specifically prohibited.

An exhibit plan and design (EPD) serves as a guide for the development of exhibits that support the interpretive themes of a park. The final production-ready exhibit plan identifies the museum objects and graphics to be exhibited and provides label text. Detailed design drawings provide specifications on environmental and security needs for objects, special mounts needed to support objects, and techniques in exhibit case construction that facilitate access to museum objects. Park curatorial staff, conservators, and regional curators must be included in the development and review of EDPs. Indigenous groups associated with archeological and ethnographic objects will be consulted about their use in exhibits. (The NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part III provides guidance on the exhibit plan and design.)

Any and all uses of materials from the [PARK] 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 must be approved by the Regional Director.

B. Commercial Uses

1. Filming & Photography

Filming and photography that will subject collections to unacceptable light levels, heat buildup, deterioration or possible breakage or theft shall not be permitted. Items subject to copyright and privacy shall have all appropriate releases obtained before filming or photography is permitted. Traditionally affiliated groups shall be consulted to determine whether filming or photography would have an adverse impact on them before permitting use of museum collections.

On January 22, 2021, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued an order in *Price v. Barr*. The decision declared the provisions applying to commercial filming under 54 U.S.C. 100905, 43 C.F.R. Part 5, and 36 CFR 5. are unconstitutional under the First Amendment. The National Park Service is working with Department of Interior solicitors and the Department of Justice attorneys to determine the ramifications of the decision and how this decision will be implemented.

Until further instructions are provided, the implementation and enforcement of the commercial filming portions of 43 CFR part 5 including: 1) accepting applications and issuing permits for commercial filming; 2) enforcing the terms and conditions of permits or issuing citations and 3) collecting cost recovery and location fees for commercial filming activities will cease.

If filming activities in your park that would have previously been managed under a commercial filming permit could potentially impact park resources or the visitor experience, please reach out to the NPS Special Park Uses WASO program manager for further assistance. We anticipate issuing additional guidance about how parks can manage filming activities in a manner that complies with the court order. If you have questions, please contact the NPS Special Park Uses WASO program manager at 202-513-7092.

2. Sales Items

Only the Superintendent can authorize reproduction of a museum object, archive, or specimens. A park can enter into agreements with a cooperating association to reproduce museum collections as sales items. Parks can also enter into a reproduction agreement with contractors or other organizations to reproduce a museum object for sale or distribution. All reproductions of NPS museum objects must carry a reproduction mark, NPS credit, and interpretive label.

For detailed information regarding factors to evaluate when considering a reproduction request, legal issues, information about reproduction agreements, and other issues, see the NPS [Museum Handbook, Part III: Museum Collections Use](#). Additional information is provided in DO-21: Donations and Fundraising, DO-32: Cooperating Associations, and DO-53: Special Park Uses.

Appendix E: Sensitive and Confidential Information Statement

In accordance with 54 USC 300101 et seq.: Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act, ARPA, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), 54 USC 100701-100707: System Resource Inventory and Management, and NPS Management Policies (2006, sections 4.1.2. and 5.2.3), the Park may withhold from the public sensitive and confidential information, including the specific location, character, nature, ownership, or acquisition of cultural resources, and the nature and specific locations of rare, threatened, or endangered species, commercially valuable resources, caves, minerals, and paleontological resources.

Under some circumstances, the NPS may be required by law to disclose confidential information acquired during consultations, public meetings, and other research, planning, and stewardship activities, or in association with the acquisition of resources, including museum collections. Therefore, the park cannot guarantee confidentiality of all information received. To the extent permitted by law, the park will withhold from public disclosure information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous and who are protected from release by exemption under FOIA. The park should refer inquiries to the regional FOIA and Privacy Act officer for consultation and possible review.

Appendix F: Hazards in Collections

Potential health and safety concerns may exist in NPS collections due to the nature of the object or specimen or to past management strategies. Some examples of inherent risks for natural science collections include: rocks and minerals which may be radioactive or contain asbestos, mercury, or arsenic; fossils from some formations are inherently radioactive and may emit high levels of radon; and fluid-preserved specimens are sometimes fixed or stored in formalin. Samples of materials from historic structures may contain asbestos, lead, arsenic, or other potential hazards. Historic and archeological collections may include objects with radioactive compounds; mercuric compounds; chromium, cadmium, zinc, and lead; and pyrotechnic compound fillings, chemicals, or gas. Deteriorating cellulose nitrate film emits nitrogen oxide gases. Deteriorating cellulose acetate film emits acetic acid. Ammunition for historic firearms and unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as bombs, cannonballs, grenades, rockets, &

other projectiles and explosives may be live. Spears, swords, and arrows have sharp edges and may be coated with poisons. Medical, dental, and veterinary equipment may contain viable pathogens, or toxic or controlled substances. Industrial equipment, machines, and vehicles may also contain many types of hazards such as broken glass, rust, and other contamination.

Suspected unexploded ordnance (UXO) may be discovered in storage and on exhibit, during archeological excavation, construction, or other approved ground disturbing activities, and by park visitors. UXO is extremely dangerous and constitutes a major safety risk. Treat all ordnance with extreme caution and never assume it is disarmed. Refer to memo ____ and *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Appendix ____ for additional information.

Upon discovery, secure the space where the UXO resides. Do not attempt to touch, handle, or move any suspected UXO. Contact your regional curator and park Law Enforcement Ranger or Safety Officer and provide them with the following information:

- The circumstances that the items were found, a detailed description of events, current storage conditions, and the information on instructions/labeling already completed.
- Provide a catalog number list of the UXO and any other bullets and small ammunition.
- Provide any photos that can be found and scan/include those in the correspondence. Do not go back and photograph.
- Include the number of cabinets these items are in or if there are any on open shelving, in boxes, etc.

The service wide policy outlined in NPS DO-50B, Occupational Safety and Health, along with the Museum Handbook, outlines a framework for establishing and implementing a Risk Management process when managing hazardous collections including:

- Recognize and identify the hazards
- Evaluate the hazards
- Reduce or eliminate the hazards to the extent possible

NPS DO-24 (section 4.3.11) requires that curatorial staff notify users that collections may have been treated with potentially toxic substances. All individuals seeking direct access to NPS museum collections must be provided with DI-3320 “Notice of Potential Hazards in Museum Collections.” The form must be completed before providing access to collections, including repatriations, traditional use, and loans of materials from the collection for management or research. Completed DI-3320s with original signatures must be retained by the park that is accountable for the collection being accessed for 120 years from the date the form is signed. If the recipient of the form declines to sign the form, document this in the notes section at the bottom of the form.

Known hazardous collections may be acquired or deaccessioned on a case-by-case basis and only when the hazards have been identified and can be appropriately and safely mitigated.

<Provide any park-specific information regarding potential and known hazards; Identify if the park needs to inventory, evaluate, and/or reduce/eliminate known hazards in the SOCS. Section V. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS>

Appendix G: Permits

General permitting guidance:

Scholarly research may be conducted by park or nonpark 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 Management*, 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.

All archeological investigations undertaken on Federal lands must be conducted under a Permit for Archeological Investigations (Permit). The Federal land manager's authority for issuing a Permit is contained in statutes and regulations. Permits for Archeological Investigation may be issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Antiquities Act, or both. Some agencies also cite their own authorizing law(s) as an authority to issue archeological investigation permits. The Permit is a legal document that spells out the nature and location of the archeological research that is permitted, the manner in which the research is to be conducted, where any material that is recovered and the investigation records will be curated, and under what conditions the project can be suspended.

Natural history permit applications must include an Appendix A proposing a repository where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed if they are to be housed in a non-NPS repository. Ultimately, the decision about where specimens will be stored is at the Superintendent's discretion. Pursuant to 36 CFR 2.5(g), all specimens, as well as their progeny, unmodified derivatives, and byproducts, remain the property of the United States Federal Government. Collected specimens that are to be retained (not destroyed during analysis), associated field data, and project documentation resulting from a collections permit issued by the Superintendent must be accessioned and cataloged into the National Park Service's Interior Collection Management System (ICMS) according to NPS standards and bear National Park Service (NPS) accession and catalog numbers.

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; they should be reported to park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. If materials are turned in to the park, standard NPS policies and procedures must be followed 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 park. Unless the items are determined to be significant by a subject-matter expert of the respective discipline (archeology, biology, geology, or paleontology), they should not be cataloged into the park's museum collection.

RPRS:

The NPS Research Permitting & Reporting System (RPRS) is used to track research at NPS units; establish conditions for conducting research in a park; apply for, issue, and renew research permits; and document research results through the Investigator's Annual Reports (IARs). While RPRS is most commonly used for Natural History related research, all external research in the NPS must be documented in the RPRS. Currently, NPS policy allows superintendents discretion to require park staff to apply for research permits in the RPRS. This, because then the superintendent knows what research is being conducted in the park and can track it. Internal research is subject to the same requirements as external research per DO #24, DO #77, and Special Directive 91-4.

Reviewing research permits:

In reviewing research permits, keep in mind that neither the Collections Advisory Committee nor the museum staff decide what research will be conducted in the park. The superintendent, with the input of your park's research coordinator, makes that decision. Both the committee and the museum staff advise the superintendent on what objects and specimens should be (or must be, according to statute) accessioned into the park's museum collection. In some parks, curatorial and natural resource staff work together to review collection permit requests, advising the superintendent to reject certain requests that are duplicative of existing collections and re-direct the researcher to the existing park collections. This policy is particularly valuable to support park goals of protecting rare species and limiting/preventing duplicative collecting.

Park policy on how research permits are approved should consider the storage and curatorial care capabilities of the park unit. Research will almost always generate records, regardless of whether the research permit include collection of objects. Be sure to consider the requirement of cataloging by the researcher as well, and that the cataloging requirement should be reinforced in all issued permits, with the provision that permits will not be renewed unless a researcher provides the park curator with a reasonable number of cataloged specimens and data each year.

Per Directors Order #24, Special Directive 91-4, and the standard permit requirements, all natural resource projects in parks must include funding for curation of specimens collected to prevent an increase in the backlog of uncataloged materials. The standard permit conditions require that data, field notes, photographs, etc. are submitted as part of the project's deliverables and that they are cataloged according to NPS standards. A project is not considered completed until everything, including specimens, is cataloged and the data entered into ICMS.

Helpful links:

[National Park Service Organic Act](#)

[National Park Service Omnibus Management Act of 1998](#)

[National Park Service Management Policies 2001](#)

[Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77](#)

[Director's Order #75 \(Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring\)](#)

[Director's Order #24 \(National Park Service Museum Collection Management\)](#)

[Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 41 \(Wilderness Preservation and Management\)](#)

[Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act \(16 USC 470f\)](#)

[Endangered Species Act of 1973](#)

[Wilderness Act of 1964](#)

[Archeological Resources Protection Act](#)

[43 CFR 7](#)

[36 CFR 2.5](#)

[Research Permits - Everglades National Park \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

[NPS Archeology Program: Federal Archeological Permits](#)

[Research Permits - Yellowstone National Park \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

Appendix H: Selected Bibliography

Collection Management Plan - Richmond National Battlefield Park, Northeast Museum Services Center, September 2015

Collections Condition Survey - Richmond National Battlefield Park & Maggie L. Walker, HACE, National Park Service, September 2018

Foundation Document - Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service May 2017

General Management Plan – Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, 1996

Historic Furnishings Report - Shelton House at Rural Plains, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, 2021

Historic Structure Report - Shelton House at Rural Plains, Richmond National Battlefield Park, HACE, National Park Service, August 2012

Long Range Interpretive Plan – Richmond National Battlefield Park, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, April 1997

Resource Stewardship Strategy & Cultural Resource Stewardship Assessment - Richmond National Battlefield Park, National Park Service, October 2017

Strategic Action Plan - Richmond National Battlefield Park & Maggie L. Walker, National Park Service, January 2015

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