

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX

**SCOPE OF COLLECTION
STATEMENT**

Prepared by:

Museum Curator

Date

Recommended by:

Division Chief

Date

Approved by:

Park Superintendent

Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of North Cascades National Park Service Complex (NOCA) which includes North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. This statement is designed to ensure that all of the museum collection is clearly relevant, contributing to the understanding and interpretation of NOCA's purpose, themes, and resources, and includes those objects whose preservation and protection is required under federal mandate. Guidance is provided by enabling legislation and management documents such as General Management Plan (1988), Resource Management Plan (1994), Collections Management Plan (1994), and the Interpretive Prospectus (1990).

Enabling legislation (Public Law 90-544, October 2, 1968) states the purpose of the complex units. North Cascades National Park was established to: "... preserve for the benefit, use and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features" The purpose of Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area is: "... to provide for the public outdoor recreation use...and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic and other values contributing to the public enjoyment"

North Cascades National Park Service Complex, located in the Cascade Range of northwestern Washington, includes spectacular and diverse natural features: craggy mountain peaks, more glaciers than any U.S. national park outside of Alaska, alpine meadows and cirque lakes, cascading streams and verdant river valleys edging dense, virgin forests. Flora and fauna occupy distinct habitats. Cultural resources reflect the adaptations and utilization of remote mountainous regions: prehistoric camp sites and fisheries, lithic tool 'factories', mines, trapping and logging camps, pioneer settlements, 20th Century agriculture, hydroelectric development, and recreation.

Management documents set forth guidelines and objectives for both natural and cultural resource preservation in the park and recreation areas. The General Management Plan (1988) manages the park complex to: "... increase knowledge and understanding of the interrelationships of the natural processes To preserve ... and ... retain ... primary natural resources and those ecological relationships and processes To identify and evaluate the cultural resources and to preserve them ... consistent with the purpose and requirements of historic preservation plans and National Park Service policy To conserve the scenic and the primary natural resources and to balance ecological relationships and processes with recreational activities...."

The NOCA Resource Management Plan (1994) lists specific goals relating to the museum collection:

- Design and establish a comprehensive long-term inventory and monitoring program ... collecting data ... to facilitate analysis
- Monitor and understand global change

Conduct appropriate research studies ... to mitigate ... impacts.
Inventory, evaluate, and manage prehistoric and historic archeological resources through continued research and surveys.
Inventory, evaluate, and manage ethnographic resources
Document, maintain, and manage historic structures
Document, preserve, and augment natural and cultural museum collections in accordance with policy and guidelines so that specimens may be used as references in future understanding, research and studies.

NOCA interpretive themes include:

Wilderness and its value to individuals and society;
The Shape of the mountains;
Environmental variation;
Life in the wilds;
Critical relationships between people and their environments;
Memorial to Senator Jackson.

A museum collection of selected artifacts, specimens, and documentary materials ideally supports and strengthens each interpretive theme.

The Collections Management Plan (1994), offers comprehensive guidelines for all aspects of the museum collection. This plan serves as a valued mentor, suggesting recommendations to improve the environment, use, and planning of the diverse NOCA collection.

National Park Service authority to acquire and preserve museum property appears in the following laws: Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.), Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f), and Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470 aa-mm).

Federal regulations and NPS policy guide some special collections. Archeological materials recovered within the complex boundaries are NPS property and must be cataloged into the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR Part 7 and NPS policy. Similarly, 36 CFR 2.5 states that all natural history collections made after April 1984, must be cataloged into the National Park Service system, and that individual collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions:

Specimens placed in displays or permanent collections are to be identified with NPS museum labels and cataloged into the museum collection.

Specimens and data derived from consumed specimens must be made available to the public.

Reports and publications resulting from a research collection permit must be filed with the Superintendent.

The repository and responsibility for curation of any collections resulting from a research project are to be determined prior to permit issuance.

Other laws, regulations, directives, conventions, policies and guidelines pertinent to the NOCA museum collection are found in Appendix A.

The museum collection exists to document and support NOCA's interpretive, research, and resource management programs. The following guidelines are designed to prevent arbitrary and

excessive growth of the collection and to insure that the collection remains relevant. Development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination with the resource management and interpretive staff and draw upon the experience of the Columbia-Cascade Cluster Staff Curator and other appropriate NPS personnel.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

As outlined above, legal mandates, interpretive themes, and resource management goals and objectives provide the basis for acquiring museum collection objects. The museum collection consists of two major divisions, natural and cultural resources. All records associated with the natural history and cultural collections are retained as part of the collection.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The primary purpose of the natural history collection is to support the inventory and monitoring program as defined in the RMP. This includes documenting the natural world and providing information necessary to interpret the natural resources. Natural resource museum collections are generated during natural resource inventory and monitoring projects and through limited incidental collecting of natural-death discoveries and road-kill. Specimens that are collected by NPS staff in the course of their duties, and which require long-term preservation, are retained and managed as part of the museum collection. The complex recognizes the requirements of 36 CFR 2.5 regarding research activity conducted under permit, and will ensure that any specimens and associated records resulting from such activity are managed accordingly. A cooperative agreement between NOCA and Oregon State University (OSU) has provided the framework for several joint projects that have resulted in collections. The NOCA natural history collection has both biologic components and geologic components.

BIOLOGY

Flora

Ralph and Dorothy Naas Collection. The present herbarium contains 7000 cataloged specimens, representing many of the vascular plants known to exist in this area. Volunteers Ralph and Dorothy Naas began work on this collection soon after establishment of NOCA, continuing the association for over twenty years. As lay botanists, the Naas's collected, identified, and mounted the specimens, and completed catalog worksheets. Other volunteers, researchers, and staff have made substantial contributions to the NOCA herbarium.

Herbarium specimens are also retained in several other repositories: Twenty mycological specimens are in the Mycological Herbarium at Oregon State University (OSU), Corvallis, Oregon; forty-six fungi specimens in the USDA Forest Sciences Collection, OSU; and two fungi specimens in the University of Washington Herbarium, Seattle, including an unidentified specimen.

Ideally, each species of plant growing in the complex should be represented by a herbarium specimen, including fruit, flower, and vegetative matter. Additional specimens illustrating regional differences as well as important variations in form, color or hybrids, should also be included. A recent informal survey by NOCA volunteers indicates that many of the more remote areas have not been surveyed by a trained botanist. Considering general population

estimates, primitive plants, including ferns and bryophytes, plus fungi, and algae, and lichens are under-represented in the collection. To better understand forests, waterways, alpine habitats and rock exposures, examples of these plant-like life forms are needed in the collection.

Fauna

A small collection of skins, skeletons, and skulls of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians is presently stored in the Marblemount Curation Building, as well as a larger collection of wet specimens; fish and aquatic insects. These materials were collected and prepared by NPS staff in the 1970's and 1980's.

Mammals. In 1992 a resource management decision was made to store collections of small mammal specimens at the Burke Museum, University of Washington. Monitoring and inventory projects in the Stehekin valley of eastern Washington (1991) and in Park Slough spawning channels in western Washington (1994) have resulted in the collection of approximately 600 small mammal specimens. Analyzed and prepared by Burke Museum staff, the specimens have been cataloged with NOCA numbers and are maintained at the Burke Museum. This policy is expected to continue. Minimal additions to the collection resulting from research projects and incidental collecting is anticipated in the near future.

Birds. A small collection of bird study skins resulting from road kill, or other isolated finds, is maintained at Marblemount. Loon egg fragments collected near Ross Lake document an uncommon occurrence. A Boreal Owl and an Ancient Murrelet specimen are stored at the Burke Museum. An increase in the avian collection is not anticipated in the near future.

Reptiles. Three reptile specimens are in storage at the Burke Museum, two are at Marblemount. No concerted efforts are being made to collect additional specimens.

Amphibians. Of the 122 amphibian specimens presently in the NOCA collection, 56 are at OSU, 6 at the Burke Museum, and 60 in storage at Marblemount. Amphibians collected incidentally in pit-fall traps set for arthropods, and specimens collected as part of an OSU inventory and monitoring project will be included in the collection following analysis.

Fish. Over 600 fish specimens and salmon eggs are stored at Marblemount. Although the great majority are in the order Salmoniformes, the collection also includes Perciformes and Cypriniformes. Future collecting will be limited to rare and unusual species.

Arthropods. The OSU Department of Biology was awarded a contract in 1994 to assist in the organization, mounting, and identification of arthropod specimens collected in the Big Beaver River drainage, a proposed Resource Natural Area. A synoptic collection of beetles from nine different habitat sites is being prepared at OSU. Further study will result in the identification, and eventual inclusion into the collection, of additional orders of arthropods from the Big Beaver research project in Big Beaver Valley. This collection will serve as valuable documentation of arthropod populations, and as reference material for identification of future collections.

Other Invertebrates. A small gastropod collection, currently being identified by Dr. Terrence Frest will be maintained in the collection.

GEOLOGY

The present geology collection in storage at Marblemount consists of 9 poorly documented rock specimens collected in 1974. Acquisition of the Roland Tabor Collection (USGS Geologist, Emeritus) of 1,250 hand-size specimens is expected in 1997. These specimens, representing each known rock type and formation in the park complex, and related documentation, will serve as a comprehensive reference collection for resource management, interpretation, and research. Volcanic tephra and radio-carbon samples collected in association with archeological research, and thin sections of rocks analyzed for archeological source material, are considered important components of the cultural collection.

COLLECTIONS BY PERMIT

Cataloged specimens collected under permit include 66 fungi at Oregon State University and two specimens at the University of Washington Herbarium. Recent collections of lichens and bryophytes made by Elroy Burnett and Mildred Arnot are presently being analyzed at the University of Washington prior to cataloging. Collecting under permit, and also working within a cooperative agreement, Oregon State University, College of Forestry - Fisheries, has 56 amphibians in storage. There are 154 NOCA geology specimens collected under permit: 56 at the University of Washington, 52 at Western Washington University, 37 at University of North Carolina, and 9 at Iowa State University.

FIELD RECORDS, DATA, REPORTS

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

Initial organizing and scanning natural history archives was completed in 1996 by NPS employee, John Moran. Field notes, maps, charts, and other records resulting from early studies in the High Lakes areas were scanned onto CD. An archival copy will be retained in the museum collection. Eventually, the remainder of natural history archives will be organized and made accessible in this manner.

Photographs and negatives associated with revegetation projects throughout the park are gradually being assimilated into the park collection. Field notes, maps, and accounts of methodology employed in these efforts will be sought and included.

B. CULTURAL COLLECTIONS

The purpose of this collection of objects is to document the cultural history of the park complex, and to increase knowledge and understanding among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The NOCA cultural collection is sub-divided into two disciplines: archeology and history, including photographs and archives. A collection of

history and historic archeology objects from Lake Chelan National Recreation Area was cataloged in the 1980's using the acronym LACH. LACH archives and photographs are stored in the Marblemount Curation Building, while most of the other LACH artifact types are stored in the Resource Management Room, Golden West Visitor Center, Stehekin, and on the grounds of the Buckner Homestead. The Pacific West Staff Curator has recommended that this "subset" collection be assimilated into the NOCA collection, eliminating the LACH acronym. This will occur after approval of the Buckner Homestead Historic District Management Plan when the status of many objects on loan from the Buckner family will be determined.

The following categories identify, by discipline, object types appropriate to the museum collection and notes the current representation in the collection.

ARCHEOLOGY

Prehistoric and historic archeological collections are generated by research in response to cultural resource management requirements and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Archeological research projects may frequently result in the collection of objects in addition to a variety of other kinds of data. The archeological collection includes artifacts that are recovered within the park complex boundary.

Archeological research is important to NOCA because it:

works to fulfill the mandate established in enabling legislation, "...to provide for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values.....and natural and historic objects....."

assists in mandated compliance activities necessary to allow ground-disturbing activities such as new construction and routine maintenance without impairing the historic values it is mandated to protect.

not only sheds new light on a previously unknown time of human use of the North Cascades, it also demonstrates the unique value of the park complex in understanding the larger Pacific Northwest ecosystem and how human populations have interacted with it for over 8,000 years.

Beginning in the early 1970s, NOCA hired archeological consultants to perform archeological surveys as required by sections 110 and 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Two types of surveys are conducted: general, nonintensive, reconnaissance-level surveys; and detailed, intensive, inventory-level surveys. In general, NOCA employs a noncollection archeological survey policy, electing to fully and accurately describe archeological site assemblages in the field. Acceptable reasons for deviating from this standard include:

The threat that a culturally or temporally diagnostic artifact will be irretrievably lost, destroyed, or stolen.

An approved research design for a survey explicitly calls for artifact collection.

A sample of material is needed for reference or analysis; then nondiagnostic pieces, such as flakes or shatter, may be collected.

Approximately 3% of the entire area has currently been surveyed. Continued surveys are a priority and a key component of our resource management plan. Approximately 40% of the

land area is in a high probability category for the predicted occurrence of sites, and our goal is to survey, at a minimum, this 40%.

Surveys by Grabert and associates in the 1970's resulted in a collection of 680 lithics, accessioned at several different times. In 1996 original maps, documentation and additional lithics from that work were discovered in storage at Western Washington University, Bellingham and returned to the park to be accessioned and cataloged.

Excavations

Limited excavations in NOCA were carried out in the mid-1970s. Further test excavation programs began in 1987. Test excavations are required to fulfill the mandates of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to assess site significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

During test excavations virtually all remains identified as resulting from human activity may be collected. In prehistoric sites this consists of stone tools and fragments, charcoal, animal and fish bones. Volcanic ash samples, which are potentially datable material, sediment samples and source materials for tools are also collected, analyzed, and cataloged into the cultural collection. Full-scale data recovery excavations at Ross Lake may be part of the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project No. 553 relicense project settlement agreement. A working collection of material samples is not to be included in the museum collection.

Records

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

Surface Finds

Staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left *in situ* and their location documented unless there is an immediate threat of theft or loss. If collected, the artifact will be accessioned under the accession number assigned to the year's archeology field collection and cataloged following analysis and approval by the park archeologist. Catalog folder information will contain, at the minimum, a map showing the location of where the artifact was recovered, who recovered it, when it was recovered, why it was recovered, and any other pertinent data regarding the material.

HISTORY (Includes Archival and Manuscript Collections)

The history collection is composed of objects that have an identifiably direct association to the park complex. The collection includes objects and archival materials needed to enhance the interpretive themes as outlined in the introduction. It may also include important objects and archival material related to the history of establishment. Historian David Louter is currently researching and writing the administrative history, which will add substantive knowledge and comprehension of development of the park complex. Priority for acquiring historical objects is

given to the best documented objects within intact, historical fabric, and associated with specific activities, places, and people.

Photographs and archival material make up the largest percentage of the present NOCA history collection. There are almost 1,000 negatives, prints, slide transparencies, or glass lantern transparencies in the collection. These include historic images of early residents and landscapes, activities, and documentary photos of mountains, glaciers, plants and animals. A collection of aerial photographs documenting glaciers is anticipated in 1997. These large format images, taken by Austin Post in the 1960's will provide the NOCA geologist with information crucial to the current study of glaciers. Additional negatives, photographs, slide transparencies, movies and video documenting cultural and natural history resources will be added as they become available.

Sixteen oral history cassettes are presently in the collection. Transcriptions have been completed for approximately half of these interviews. A concerted effort to interview members of a generation who knew this land before the Skagit River dams is underway.

Park archives cataloged in 1990 were microfilmed, then placed into storage at the Federal Record Center, Seattle. An archival copy of the microfiche is at Marblemount. Recent additions to the archives have been accessioned and cataloged and remain in storage at Marblemount. Eventually, they will also be microfilmed, and brought to the Federal Record Center. A survey of offices is planned to find documents that should be included in the museum collection, in particular maintenance drawings, maps, and historic building restoration records.

Mining operations, often initiated with enthusiastic optimism and infusion of, literally, tons of equipment, are scattered across the remote North Cascades. When hopes of wealth turned to disappointment and the mines abandoned, heavy pieces of machinery and tools were often left in place. Management decisions, to date, have been to leave these sites undisturbed, with plans to collect only those objects determined by mining experts to be unique. Within the present collection, there are approximately 30 small mining-related objects, most collected because of vulnerability to theft.

Fewer than 30 logging and trapping tools represent other activities once occurring in the complex. There are no present plans to enlarge the collection.

In Stehekin, a collection of dishes and other household articles from the early 20th Century Field Hotel help tell the story of a destination resort in the valley. For many years the Buckner Homestead played an important role in the Stehekin Valley as a center for community life, and as an established commercial orchard. At the present time over 200 historic objects are on loan from the Buckner family, some which may be returned to the family following approval of the Buckner Homestead Historic District Management Plan. Retention and/or acquisition of objects will be limited to those essential to interpreting the site.

A museum collection of objects of a more recent date and collected as a result of restoration and clearance projects can be preserved at the discretion of the specialists involved provided the objects are needed to document the work. These materials will be kept as a comparative collection until they are no longer required for documentation. They will not be cataloged into the museum collection.

Library materials are not managed as part of the museum collection. Policy and procedures for library materials are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 5; NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*.

Field notes and journals

Trail logs and journals from lookouts constitute an important component of the history collection. Master plans for trail construction elements, maps, and maintenance records documenting rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings are to be retained in the collection. Photo logs will be included when available.

C. INTERPRETIVE COLLECTION

To provide items that can be handled and used for school programs and interactive interpretive activities, a separate collection is maintained by interpretive staff. This collection needs its own inventory system and will not be cataloged into the museum collection.

1. Cultural Collection. Replica artifacts or items lacking adequate provenance information may be added to the interpreter's collection.
2. Natural History Collection. Biology and geology specimens such as mammal bones and bird skins, plant specimens and rock samples may be obtained for the interpretive collection when such specimens are needed for programs. Animal specimens should not be actively collected but can be added to this collection when they become available from natural occurrences or road kill. Priority should be given to acquiring specimens needed for the museum collection.

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

The *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA), 25USV 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. In 1997, NOCA park archeologist determined there are no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories (unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony). Acquisition of such objects is not anticipated.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects. NOCA has no human remains or associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

IV. ACQUISITION POLICIES

The complex may acquire/collect objects for its museum collections by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects must be governed

by the ability to manage them according to the acquisition and preservation policies outlined in Chapter V of the *NPS Management Policies* (Dec 88), the standards for managing museum collections in Chapter 3 of NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* 1991), the revised Special Directive 80-1 (1992), and the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part I*. In accordance with NPS policy the park complex will discourage gifts with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and catalogued in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records*.

In accordance with NPS-44, *Personal Property Management Guideline* (Chapter 10), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Cascade Cluster Staff Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Cascade Cluster Staff Curator and Law Enforcement Specialist.

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to, and responsibility for, museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has designated the Museum Curator as the staff member directly responsible for managing the museum collections.

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

The museum collection may be used for exhibits, research, and other interpretive media (e.g., publications based on museum objects). The governing consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole. Researchers and other specialists may examine objects under the conditions and procedures outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (NPS-28) and in the *NOCA Collection Access Procedures* (1995), Appendix B, and *Guidelines for using Museum Property* (1995), Appendix C. Currently, 23 objects are on exhibit in the Newhalem Visitor Center, and 251 objects are on exhibit at Buckner Homestead where proper security and environmental controls need to be addressed.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (Dec 88) (Chapter 7), NOCA will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains or photographs or replicas of them. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if Native Americans who are culturally associated with them object to such exhibit.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Curatorial staff should consult with Tribal governments and traditional religious leaders about the terms and conditions for management of collections from Federal lands that have significance for these groups; and should consult with other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social, and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties with the museum collection or lands of origin, and/or traditionally have used the museum collection. Objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collection" and other bureau policies.

NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 5, states that "information regarding the location, nature and character of archeological, historic and ethnographic resources may be exempted from public disclosure."

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88) and will be in accordance with the provisions of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and follow consultation with USFWS personnel. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement is to be reviewed every two years and revised when necessary to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park complex mission.

APPENDIX A

Laws and Regulations Relating to NPS Museum Collections

Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711)
Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (16 USC 1531-1543)
Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a)
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996)
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-13)
Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109)
410 DM 114-60, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR)
411 DM, Chapters 1-3, Museum Property Management
36CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections
36 CFR 1228, Disposition of Federal Records
41 CFR 101, Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR)
50 CFR Sec. 17.11 & 17.12, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants
1970 UNESCO Convention of the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by Public Law 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601)
1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
NPS Special Directive 87-3, Conservation of Archeological Resources
NPS Special Directive 91.4, Ensuring that Natural Projects Fund the Curation of Collections
NPS Special Directive 94-6, Ensuring that Projects Generating Museum Collections Fund Cataloging and Basic Preservation
NPS 28, Cultural Resources Management Guidelines
NPS 77, Natural Resources Management Guidelines

APPENDIX B

MUSEUM COLLECTION ACCESS PROCEDURES

The museum collection of North Cascades National Park Service Complex (NOCA) contains objects and specimens that represent the diverse biological, geological, archeological, and historical components of the natural and cultural resources. It is the policy of the NPS to make its collections available as documentation of park resources, for education and research. The NPS is also mandated to provide protection for museum objects, specimens, archival materials, and museum collection records. This document serves as a guide for the staff in regulating access to the NOCA collection, and for those who wish to use the collection.

GENERAL ACCESS PROCEDURES

1. Access to the museum collection, including storage cabinets, exhibit cases, and locked files containing original records, hereafter called "secure collection areas", will be controlled by the Superintendent who may designate, in writing, "authorized staff" with full access privileges.
2. Individuals wishing to use the collection for study or research must arrange with authorized staff for access in advance.
3. Under emergency conditions, emergency response personnel (rescue workers, firefighters, law enforcement officials, and designated maintenance staff) may access secure collection areas, as established by the Superintendent in the NOCA Emergency Operation Plan (draft).
4. Park maintenance staff in the performance of their official duties shall have access to the rooms in which collections are kept (not to cabinets, cases, key boxes, or records).
5. This procedural statement shall be reviewed every two years and revised, when necessary, to keep it current and viable.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

1. Access to the collection is by appointment only, to assure availability of work space and staff assistance.
2. Individuals may request access to conduct research in the collection by: (a) presenting documentation to show affiliation with a recognized educational institution or museum, or that he/she is an independent researcher with verifiable experience; (b) demonstrating the need to study objects or records in the park's collection; © demonstrating that the research to be conducted has merit, i.e., that the results of the research will benefit either the researcher's institution, the public, or the park (or all).
3. Limited access to the collection may be allowed on determination by authorized staff that such access will be of mutual benefit to those persons and NOCA. For example, tours may be allowed by: school classes, members of museum organizations, historical and archeological societies, Native American groups, teachers, prospective researchers, local political/government officials, and visiting NPS employees.
4. All visitors who are not designated as authorized staff by the Superintendent must be accompanied and/or supervised by authorized staff while they are in museum collection storage areas, or when working in open exhibits.
5. Guidelines for using and handling museum objects, archival materials, and records, must be reviewed prior to access and followed by all collection users.
6. All visitors must sign in and out of collection storage areas on the "Collection Access Log".
7. NOCA requires copies of any completed research papers and publications that result from access to the collection.

APPENDIX C

Guidelines for using Museum Property

1. NPS museum property and research materials shall be used within the designated area under staff supervision. Material may not be removed from the designated work area.
2. Only soft lead pencils are to be used for notes. Pens, food, drink, smoking materials, and any other material that may endanger the preservation of the collections or records are not allowed in the workroom.
3. Objects and documents must be put back in the order and condition in which they are found either by, or under the supervision of, the Collections Manager or the Cultural Resource Specialist.
4. North Cascades National Park Service Complex (NOCA) reserves the right to limit and control access to fragile materials to preserve them for future use.
5. Access to certain materials may be restricted due to copyright status. Researchers are solely responsible for identifying and satisfying any copyright liabilities in material being used for research and publication. Researchers are solely responsible for obtaining permission to publish an image or document from the holder of the original copyright.
6. If a researcher should wish to search restricted materials, prior permission must be obtained. NOCA requires that researchers request written permission from the appropriate sources to quote from any document in its holdings. Credit given to NOCA should read: "Courtesy of North Cascades National Park Service Complex."
7. Copyright Law of the United States (Title 17, USC) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted materials. If a user makes a request for or later uses a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use", that user may be liable for copyright infringement. NOCA reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgement, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of the copyright law.
8. There is a charge for copying unrestricted photo prints and archival materials. Copying arrangements may be made with park staff. Use of personal copying equipment such as cameras using flash illumination and electrostatic copiers is not permitted.
9. In accordance with NPS policy and mission to use and preserve collections, park staff may inform researchers of the work of others sharing the same subject interests.