

A
DIGEST
OF
CURATORIAL POLICY

(A compendium of excerpts from the NPS MANAGEMENT POLICIES
dealing with collections. Emphasis added. Marginal notes
show chapter, page, and edition of excerpt.)

Curatorial Services, WASO

February 1983

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

CRITERIA FOR PARKLANDS

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

- I-5
2-78 Cultural Resources - National significance is ascribed to structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the cultural heritage or our Nation, such as:
- I-6
2-78 - Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or that embody distinguishing characteristics of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or that are notable as representations of the work of master workers or designers.
- To possess national significance, a historic or prehistoric structure, district, site, or object must possess integrity.
- I-7
2-78 - For an object, integrity requires basic original workmanship.

PARK PLANNING

INFORMATION BASE

- II-1
2-78 The Service will develop, gather, compile, store, analyze, update, and employ adequate natural, historic, social, economic, and demographic data relevant to planning and management of each park. Such data will serve as an information base for formulating proposals and administrative decisions in planning for the achievement of park objectives. This information is required for the preparation of general management plans, environmental impact statements, and specific plans; for review of projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593; and for development and various management actions. In the absence of adequate information for planning and management decisions, its acquisition becomes a prerequisite to action.

REQUIRED CONSULTATIONS

- II-8
2-78 Plans Affecting Cultural Resources
- Plans and other actions affecting cultural resources require compliance with procedures established under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 or Executive Order 11593, as appropriate. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer will be given an opportunity to review and comment on any environmental statement or Service plan affecting cultural resources before a planning decision is approved.

PARK FACILITIES

VISITOR FACILITIES

Interpretive Facilities

- III-11
2-78 As appropriate, a visitor center may include facilities for audio-visual programs, museums, visitor transportation facilities, and other staffed or self-help programs necessary for a quality visitor experience.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SCIENCE PROGRAM

- IV-2
2-78 Natural and social science information is necessary for management of the National Park System. The National Park Service will, therefore, conduct a program of natural and social science, to support management in carrying out the mission of the Service and provide accurate scientific data upon which all aspects of planning, development, and management of the units of the System may be based.

The Service also may permit the use of parks by qualified investigators for scientific studies when such use shall be consistent with Service policies and contribute to the attainment of park objectives.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

- V-2
2-78 In general references to resources significant in the human past, the term "cultural" is now preferred to "historic" as more broadly denoting the inclusion of prehistoric, archeological, and architectural properties. The term "historic" (and its various forms) is still often used in a broad sense to refer to both prehistoric and historic periods, to the anthropological concept of culture, and to the processes, events, places, and objects related to the human past. There follows a brief explanation of the use of selected terms.

Cultural Resources

Cultural (or historic) resources are sites, structures, districts, and objects significantly associated with or representative of earlier people, cultures, and human activities and events.

- V-3
2-78 Object (or artifact) - a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, or scientific value, usually by nature or design movable. Historic objects are ordinarily regarded as museum specimens. If, however, they are large and not readily portable (e.g., nautical vessels, statues), they are treated as structures.

INVENTORY, CLASSIFICATION, AND REGISTRATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

- V-4
2-78 As required by law, the National Park Service shall inventory and appropriately classify for protection and use the cultural resources of all the parks.

Inventory of Cultural Resources

The cultural resources of every park shall be located, inventoried, and evaluated for significance in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 11593. The resulting evaluative inventory will provide the substantive data needed to formulate historic preservation and resources management proposals; to guide planning, development, interpretation, and maintenance activities; and to comply with legal requirements. The cultural resources inventory is an essential part of the park's Information Base. As a basic resources management tool, it shall be periodically reviewed and updated in a progressive effort toward completion.

Control of Historic Objects

- V-5
2-78 The Service shall develop and maintain a comprehensive Servicewide evaluative inventory of all historic objects for which it is responsible and shall periodically verify their existence, location, and condition. Objects of national significance, objects susceptible to unauthorized appropriation as collector's items, and marketable commodities and objects of an appraised value over \$100 shall be treated as controlled property under appropriate property management procedures. The Service shall appraise and offer positive identification on all objects known to be traded in various collectors markets. Every park shall maintain a complete accession record and museum catalog of historic and/or scientific objects for which it is responsible, as prescribed in the National Park Service Manual for Museums.

RESEARCH INVOLVING CULTURAL RESOURCES

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2-78 The Historic Sites Act of 1935 recognizes the importance of research by placing it first among the authorities granted the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the national historic preservation policy. Accordingly, the Service shall conduct and support research necessary to evaluate, preserve, and interpret the cultural resources of the National Park System.

Purposes of Service Research Involving Cultural Resources

Service research on cultural resources within the National Park System shall be mission-oriented, supporting their preservation, development, interpretation, and management. Research shall precede planning and development affecting the cultural resources of any unit of the System. The depth of research conducted shall be appropriate to the level of importance of the end to be served.

Research may be directed to a particular planning or management problem, or may be conducted to provide fundamental data for preservation, management, or interpretation. Research that does not contribute directly to these needs of the Service is properly the province of non-Service scholars and shall not be conducted by the Service.

Archeological Research

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Archeological research involving excavating or collecting, no matter how well conceived or executed, is a destructive process representing an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of cultural resources. Accordingly, any Service proposal for research physically affecting cultural resources shall:

4. provide for appropriate recordation of data, dissemination of results, and preservation of cultural resources affected.

Non-Service proposals for archeological research in parks involving excavating or collecting shall:

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3. establish that sufficient institutional commitment and capability exist to fully recover, analyze, synthesize, and publish the results of the work; to meet curatorial responsibilities for the archeological materials and artifacts removed; and to provide for appropriate preservation of the in situ remains;

Salvage of Cultural Resources

When it has been determined, in conformance with the Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, that overriding development or other considerations require the destruction of cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, provision shall be made for salvage of data and remains. In the case of resources not meeting the National Register criteria and in accordance with recommendations of appropriate professionals, provision shall be made for the salvage and/or recordation of data and remains that will be destroyed or altered. If it is established that in a particular situation total salvage will be too expensive in relation to the value of the data and remains, or if total salvage will involve unwarranted duplication, then less-than-full salvage may be approved. All salvage shall be based on an appropriate research design and shall conform to the extent possible with Service research policies and Department of the Interior regulations.

Preservation of Field Notes and Collections

Field notes and collections of artifacts and structural features retrieved in the conduct of research in archeology and historic architecture, or during restoration projects, shall be preserved for the benefit of future investigators and as an aid to continued preservation.

Where practicable, structural elements shall be left in place. If they must be removed for preservation, significant or representative samples shall be carefully tagged, cataloged, and stored.

Investigation of Cultural Resources by Qualified Investigators

Direct archeological and architectural investigation of cultural resources in any manner that physically affects such resources shall be undertaken only by professionally qualified Service employees or contractors or collaborators in the conduct of their official assignments, or by accredited scholars from recognized institutions bearing Antiquities Act permits.

Protection of Research Potential

No action shall be taken that in any way unnecessarily reduces the potential for future research on cultural resources in any park. Proposals for archeological excavation shall be preceded by a thorough professional evaluation of the impact on research potential. In addition, affirmative steps shall be taken in every park to insure that (a) routine park activities or development do not impair cultural resources; (b) no action is undertaken that alters the fabric of a historic structure for any purpose other than approved forms of its preservation, and then only under appropriate professional supervision; (c) structural materials and historic objects recovered during treatment or excavation of cultural resources are recorded and preserved. Where warranted by their importance, susceptibility to adverse effects from visitation, or the necessities of ongoing research efforts, cultural resources (including historic structures and areas of archeological value) may be closed to public access and reserved solely for research purposes.

ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

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The National Park Service shall provide for the appropriate care, storage, disposition, and selective display of the historic objects, items, and materials entrusted to its care and shall acquire, as needed, those historic objects and materials essential to the achievement of park purposes and objectives, or directly related to research requirements.

Documentary Records

The disposition of official records generated in the course of park operations is governed by records management schedules jointly agreed on by the National Park Service and the National Archives and Records Service and periodically reviewed to insure their consistency with archival standards. Regional offices are responsible for transferring official records from both their offices and parks to the records centers. When records maintained in parks have served their purpose as operating records and are eligible for disposal according to the National Park Service Records Disposition Schedule, parks are encouraged to retain notes or copies of historically significant records relevant to management and interpretation and such materials as are needed for exhibit or to document museum collections.

The acceptance and retention of private collections of relevant historical material by parks is encouraged, provided they are confined to printed matter, photographs, maps, and copies of original documents. Original archival material shall not be acquired unless specifically authorized by the Director. The criteria for acquisition are: (1) adequate storage facilities which meet archival standards; (2) a continuity of trained archival personnel, and (3) ready access for research. When original documentary collections are offered to or are already in a park which does not meet the above criteria, effort should be made to have them placed in an appropriate public repository, such as a state or university library or the National Park Service Historic Collection in the Division of Reference Services, with copies only retained in the park. If the collection is a major historical resource, as at Edison and Morristown, retention of the collection on site entails a responsibility to provide perpetual professional care.

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Where park archival or library collections contain rare printed items on fragile sulfide paper, preservative treatment and photocopying shall be undertaken.

Acquisition and Care of Historic Objects

A scope of collection statement, in which the limits of museum collection are detailed, must be prepared and approved for every park.

Historic objects related directly to the history of an area may be acquired by gift, loan, exchange, or purchase, in conformance with legal authorizations and existing procedures, and preserved in the area for study and interpretive purposes. A reasonable number of specimens not related directly to the history of an area may be included in a collection for purposes of comparative study. Historic or archeological objects may be collected from the area only in conformance with historical research policies by professionally qualified persons operating within the scope of assigned duties, under contract, or under provisions of an Antiquities Act permit. The original fabric of historic structures shall not be mutilated to secure specimens for museum collections. Where some original fabric is removed incidental to structural repair, representative portions of the removed elements shall be preserved in the museum collection if they reveal significant facts about the structure.

The Service shall document, record, and protect for optimum preservation all historic objects entrusted to its care. It may cooperate with other qualified institutions in the accession, protection, and preservation of historic objects and, under appropriate circumstances, may place objects on loan to such institutions.

OPOSAL FORMULATION AFFECTING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Proposals for the restoration, reconstruction, removal, or neglect of historic sites and structures shall be advanced only as part of the planning process.

Proposals for any park purpose affecting cultural resources shall be implemented only when consistent with the following criteria.

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5. The effects of the proposal on all historic resources and other elements of the human environment have been assessed through interdisciplinary analysis, and all reasonable measures to minimize harm and avoid adverse effects have been incorporated in the proposal, including salvage of data and materials.

TREATMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

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For purposes of preservation treatment, the Service recognizes three classes of cultural resources: historic sites, historic structures, and historic objects (which differ from structures in being generally movable). Perpetuation of these resources will be accomplished by one or more of the following methods: preservation, restoration, or reconstruction.

Preservation - involves the application of measures to sustain the existing terrain and vegetative cover of a site and the existing form, integrity, and material of an object or structure. It includes initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance.

Restoration - is the process of recovering the general historic appearance of a site or the form and details of an object or structure by the removal of incompatible natural or human-caused accretions and the replacement of missing elements as appropriate. For structures, restoration may be for exteriors and interiors and may be partial or complete.

Reconstruction - involves the accurate reproduction of an object or structure, in whole or in part.

All cultural resources shall be preserved (except where a determination is reached in accordance with the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that a particular resource need not be preserved). Consequently, prior to any other approved treatment, or following restoration or reconstruction, preservation treatment is required.

All forms of treatment described above shall be carried out only by, or under the direction of, competent Service professionals in conformance with approved supplemental criteria, standards, guidelines, and technical instructions.

All forms of treatment may be carried out in an area as applicable. Significance of the resource, its condition, its interpretive value, and the cost of treatment are all factors that must be weighed in determining the appropriate treatment.

Historic Objects

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Preservation - All historic objects that come into the possession of the National Park Service shall be accessioned, cataloged, given appropriate preservation treatment, and stored or exhibited in ways that will insure their continued survival with minimal deterioration. Such storage or exhibit shall include periodic inspection, cleaning and preservation treatment as necessary, and such conditions of atmospheric control as are most conducive to the survival of the objects.

Restoration - When needed to interpret properly the historical values of an area, a historic object may be fully or partially restored by the removal of nonhistoric additions and the replacement of missing members. In no case shall restoration include the removal of elements of the object such as integral parts or original finishes, except where such removal is necessary for the survival of the object as a whole. In such a case, removed elements shall not be discarded unless their removal occasioned their total destruction. To the extent possible, work accomplished in the restoration shall be reversible. Restoration of a historic object may be authorized on the basis of the following criteria:

1. Restoration is necessary for the survival of the object as a whole; or
2. The object is necessary for display purposes but cannot be properly understood without restoration, and sufficient data exist to permit an accurate restoration with a minimum of conjecture. In such a case the nonhistoric elements shall be distinguishable from the historic and removable.

Reconstruction - Reconstruction of a historic object may be authorized when all the following criteria are met:

1. The object is essential for public understanding and appreciation of the historical associations for which a park was established, or it is an integral part in interpreting a facet of the park's story.
2. No original exists, or an original that may exist is unobtainable or too delicate or valuable for the display or use intended.
3. Sufficient data exist to permit an accurate reproduction.

Historic Structures

Restoration - Full restoration of a historic structure may be undertaken when essential for public understanding and appreciation of the historical or cultural associations of the park. Partial restoration (usually for adaptive use) may be undertaken when necessary to insure preservation of the structure or to restore the historic scene, or when desirable for interpretive purposes. In all cases, sufficient historical, architectural, and archeological data must exist to permit accurate restoration, with a minimum of conjecture.

Every restoration shall be preceded by detailed documentation of the structure, and any changes made during restoration shall be carefully documented. Original historic fabric shall be safeguarded to the extent possible during and after restoration. Important structural features, samples of surviving historic paint, and other elements of the structure removed during restoration and important to a technical understanding of the structure shall be preserved.

SPECIAL POLICIES FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Additions to Historic Structures

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Modern additions, such as lightning protection, security equipment, heating and air conditioning equipment, are permitted in Category Ia structures to the extent they can be concealed within the structure or its setting and do not damage or destroy significant original fabric. Structural additions, such as additional wings, rooms, or other appendages, may not be added to Category Ia structures except as replacements of deteriorated or missing original members during an authorized preservation or restoration project.

Historic Furnishings

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The perpetuation or re-creation of historic furnished interior spaces shall be governed by the standards of appropriateness and integrity that apply to the treatment of historic structures themselves. In either case the Service seeks--when appropriate--to perpetuate or restore with demonstrable accuracy fabric and appearances that existed at a past period.

The refurnishing of spaces whose historic contents are partially absent is analogous to the restoration of structures and shall be considered in the light of the policies for such restoration. When most or all historic contents are missing, refurnishing becomes analogous to reconstruction and is guided by correspondingly restrictive criteria. In general, given the frequency with which furnishings change over time and the relative complexity of interior appointments, the accurate re-creation of historic interior spaces is even more difficult than the restoration or reconstruction of buildings. Refurnishing is the preferred interior treatment only when it can be accomplished with minimal conjecture and when it contributes significantly to visitor understanding of a primary park theme.

The following criteria shall apply:

1. When the historic furnishings of a structure are present in their original arrangement, no substitutions or rearrangement shall occur unless required for their preservation and as prescribed in an approved furnishing plan.
2. When the historic furnishings of a structure are not present but are available for acquisition, they should be acquired for refurnishing if
 - a. sufficient evidence of their historic placement exists to permit refurnishing with a reasonable degree of locational accuracy; and
 - b. the structure is significantly related to a primary park theme, and it is demonstrated in an approved planning document that furnishing is the best way to communicate that relationship to the public.
3. When all or most of the historic furnishings of a structure are missing, the structure may be refurnished (in whole or part) if
 - a. sufficient evidence of the design and placement of the historic furnishings exists to permit accurate refurnishing with minimal conjecture; and
 - b. period pieces or reproductions closely comparable to and representing a visual majority of the furnishings present historically may be obtained; and
 - c. the structure is significantly related to a primary park theme, and it is demonstrated in an approved planning document that furnishing is essential to communicate that relationship to the public.

Historic furnishings, when present, must be documented to authenticate their origin and placement. The acquisition and installation of replacement pieces must be governed by a documented furnishing plan reflecting current curatorial policies and standards.

Original historic furnishings and period pieces shall not be displayed unless they will be adequately protected from damage and deterioration. When such protection cannot be assured, reproductions shall be used for display.

Significant extant original pieces that cannot be acquired by the Service may be reproduced for display consistent with the foregoing provisions.

Replacement pieces shall be identified as such to the public.

USES OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

V-23
2-78 Where consistent with their preservation and enjoyment, historic structures may under appropriate safeguards and conditions be used for other purposes, consistent with policy, that will further park objectives.

Limitations on Use of Historic Structures

Requirements of structural preservation, protection of historic fabric and contents, and public safety take primacy over all uses of historic structures. All prudent measures shall be taken to protect the safety of the public using historic structures, but public use shall not be permitted if provisions for safety necessitate significant alterations compromising the visual integrity of the structure. Such safety devices as handrails and fire protection systems shall be designed and installed to minimize visual and structural intrusion on original fabric.

No structure or portion of a structure shall be subjected to a greater load, either static or periodic, than it is physically capable of supporting. Any use, including visitation, that would place greater stress on a historic structure than it can safely bear without damage is not permitted. Structural modifications to accommodate greater loads shall not visibly alter the appearance of a structure nor harm significant fabric. An engineering analysis of structural safety must precede any decision to open any historic structure to public use, storage, or administrative use.

Compatible Use of Historic Structures

Use of historic structures for political, religious, or educational meetings shall be governed under conditions established in "Limitations of Use on Historic Structures." Such uses are permitted when compatible with the primary purposes of the area and consistent with the preservation of the historic resource. They must not conflict with ordinary public use of the area and must usually be scheduled to avoid the hours of maximum visitation. The topical content of meetings--political, religious or otherwise--shall not be a factor in issuing permits.

The use of a historic structure for social gatherings or entertainments may be permitted only if the use is compatible with the primary purposes of a park, if it does not threaten impairment of the structure or its contents, and if it does not conflict with ordinary use of the park.

SECURITY MEASURES FOR CULTURAL PROPERTIES

V-25
2-78 In the management and maintenance of its cultural resources the National Park Service shall employ the most effective concepts, techniques, and equipment to protect them against fire, theft, and other threats without compromising their integrity.

Security Surveys and Precautions

The physical security of a park cultural resource is the responsibility of each employee, regardless of job assignment. An annual on-site physical security survey by designated professionals shall be made to identify existing security needs in order to deter, delay, and/or detect unauthorized entry, vandalism, theft, and fire.

Security precautions shall be determined by the significance or value of the cultural resource to be protected and the nature of the potential threats to its integrity. The implementation of security procedures shall not impair or compromise the integrity of the resource. Any intruder detection system selected shall have direct response capability with local enforcement authorities and/or park protection personnel.

The implementation of security precautions shall neither unduly harass nor intimidate the legitimate visitor nor cause any unnecessary reduction in visitor service.

Building and Fire Codes

In the preservation of historic structures, every attempt shall be made to comply with local building and fire codes, to cooperate with local officials, and to provide protection from lightning. However, compliance shall not be allowed to destroy or impair the integrity of a structure. Where it is not possible to meet local public safety regulations without altering original fabric or architectural integrity, the use and operating procedures for the management of the structure shall be modified to mitigate the potential hazards to life and property.

Fire Detection and Suppression

Where warranted by the significance or value of a historic structure or its contents, adequate fire detection, warning, and suppression systems shall be installed. Where a manned fire station exists near the structure, a detection system providing a signal directly to the local fire authorities shall be installed whenever local ordinances permit. Otherwise, the signal shall have the capability of being monitored day and night by a central alarm station and/or park staff.

Fire personnel shall be advised of any peculiarities or dangers inherent in the structure, and the features and contents whose value warrants the greatest care in the event of fire.

Where local fire equipment and personnel are not readily available, the detection system shall trigger a suppression system. A halogenated system is preferable. Water sprinkler systems shall be used only in structures whose fabric and contents are not likely to be irreparably damaged by water. Foam systems shall be used only when the structure can be swiftly vacated. All equipment, devices, or systems shall meet the criteria or recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL Approved).

In planning and installing detection or suppression systems, the integrity of the structure and the requirements of its interpretation shall be respected.

Park maintenance, protection, administrative, and interpretive personnel shall be instructed in the proper prevention and fighting of fires in historic structures, in the protection or rescue of historically important contents, and in emergency evacuation and protection of visitors in case of fire, earthquake, or other emergency.

Smoking shall not be permitted in historic structures other than those adapted for residential, office, or other modern functional uses.

Humidity and Temperature Control

When necessary for the conservation of a structure or its contents--e.g., paintings, documents, fabrics, and furniture--an atmospheric control system may be installed to help their preservation by providing constant humidity and temperature. Such systems shall be installed and regulated for the purpose of protecting the cultural resources, and not primarily for the comfort of visitors or park personnel. In planning and installing atmospheric control systems, the structural and visual integrity of the structure and the requirements of its interpretation shall be respected.

USE OF THE PARKS

LIMITATION OF VISITOR USE

VII-I
2-78 In order to provide an enjoyable park experience, to meet its mandate to preserve "the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife" of the parks, and to comply with the intent of the Wilderness Act, the Service will, whenever necessary, regulate the amount and kind, and time and place, of visitor use in the parks. Such limitation will be fully explained to those affected and will be based upon adequate study and research.

Proposals for park uses shall also be assessed in terms of total costs and public benefits and weighed against the "criteria of effect" established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. They shall be subject to compliance with the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties."

INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR SERVICES

Interpretive Presentations

VII-3
2-78 Because of their potential impact on visitor experiences and the park's resources, interpretive presentations entail special obligations and, therefore, when adopted shall be consistent with the following criteria:

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- Any construction or other development of cultural or natural resources necessary for interpretive presentations must be consistent with the Service's policy, and in all cases the presentation must be conducted in a manner that protects the resources from damages or destruction.
- An evaluation of possible impact of presentations on original historic objects will be made by qualified professionals, and accurate reproductions will be substituted whenever there is any significant possibility of wear, breakage, or theft.

Display of Ethnological Items

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The viewpoints and beliefs of people with various cultural backgrounds must be considered before deciding to exhibit human burials and sacred objects; to display photographs of such objects or of sacred rituals; or to describe beliefs, customs, or mythologies. The use of such materials in an interpretive program is not only a matter of taste, appropriateness, and respect, but also of relevance and necessity to the primary park story.

Human skeletal and mummified remains should not be displayed in exhibits, audiovisual programs, or publications intended for the general public unless no other means of interpretation will convey a message that is required for an understanding of the park or area.

Photographs or actual ethnic objects of a sacred nature to indigenous people should not be displayed. When there is a question concerning the appropriateness of exhibiting an object or photograph, recognized religious leaders of the affected group legitimately concerned with such display should be consulted.

REGULATION OF SPECIAL USES

Research and Collecting Permits

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Research permits may include collection of plants, animals, rocks, and other natural objects when specimens of such objects are essential for conducting a bona fide research project substantiated by an approved research proposal. This proposal must be consistent with the Scope of Collections Statement prepared for each park. Collectors must comply with all applicable State and Federal laws regulating collecting and associated activities, including the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906, where vertebrate fossils are concerned. The collection of specimens for use in off-site educational programs and/or the development of general study collections will be discouraged in instances where specimens can be obtained outside the boundaries of parks.

Collecting for personal use or profit will not be permitted.

Collecting by Service employees in the performance of their authorized duties shall conform to all applicable rules governing collection of specimens and their disposition. Where objects are not obtainable from a park, or additional objects are needed to supplement existing Service collections, such may be acquired by gift, loan, exchange, purchase, etc., in conformance with legal authorization and procedure.

VII-21 The collecting of threatened or endangered plant and animal species
2-78 will comply with these policies and also be in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.