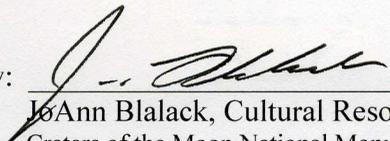


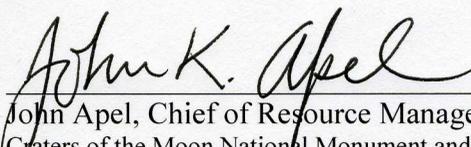
CRAETERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific West Region
2009

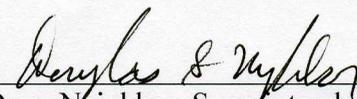
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

The Monument's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collections include: archeological materials systematically collected from within the Monument's boundaries and associated field reports; historic objects associated with the areas 19th and 20th century exploration, settlements and mining; archival and manuscript collections such as those associated with Robert Limbert; photographs; and scientific and resource management records. Cultural materials obtained from systematic surveys are housed at Idaho State University in Pocatello or in the Monument's museum storage facility along with items collected by Monument staff over the years.

The natural history collections include: a herbarium of vascular and nonvascular plant species; geological specimens from throughout the Monument; some mammal and reptile specimens; and associated project documentation and reports.

Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the present and future museum collection holdings of Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the Monument's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure clear Monument relevance to the museum collections.

Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections can be found in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et. seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469c-2); the Archeological Resources Preservation Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

Monument History, Mission and Resources

Craters of the Moon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on May 2, 1924 (Public Law 1649) and states that the Monument was established to preserve...

“...an area of which contains remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and whereas, this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value...”

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Scope of Collection Statement

On November 9, 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7373, expanded the Monuments boundary to include the 60-mile-long Great Rift geological feature. Then on August 21, 2002, Federal legislation, PL 107-213, 116 Statute 1052, designated the area within the 2000 expanded lands of Craters of the Moon National Monument to a National Preserve that also included co-management of the preserve portion with the Bureau of Land Management. The total acres within the two NPS units are approximately 464,304 acres that range from the Pioneer Mountains in the north to within about six miles of the Snake River to the south with elevation gradient ranging from about 7,500 feet at the northern boundary to about 4,000 feet at the southern boundary.

Located in South Central Idaho, the Monument contains the youngest and most geologically diverse basaltic terrain found on the Eastern Snake River Plain that contains three distinct lava fields: Craters of the Moon; Kings Bowl; and Wapi. Craters of the Moon Lava Field is the largest of the lava fields that is predominantly of Holocene age (less than 10,000 years old) in the conterminous United States. Also within the Monument is the Great Rift which varies in width from 1 to 5 miles and extends in a northwest-southeast direction for about 50 miles.

Within the Monument there are a variety of lava flows, volcanic cones and lava tubes along with lava-cave features such as lava stalactites, explosion pits, lava lakes, and low shield caves to name just a few. Some lava flows within the Great Rift zone have encircled areas of higher ground known as “kipukas.” As a result some of these kipukas are surrounded by miles of rugged lava flows which have isolated them from humans and terrestrial animals which have resulted in the last undisturbed vegetation communities on the Snake River Plain.

The Holocene lava flows cover about 450,000 acres of the Monument with about 300,000 acres being of older volcanic origin. These older flow areas have a substantial soil layer that supports a sagebrush steppe community that includes grasses and shrubs that provide habitats for a variety of wildlife.

The Monument contains a diversity of cultural and historical resources. Prehistoric archeological sites associated with the Paleo-Indian through Shoshone cultures include: hunting and plant gathering sites and caves/rockshelters. Historic archeological sites are associated with the Goodale’s Cutoff (an alternative route of the Oregon Trail between Fort Hall and Boise); mining; exploration; and sheep ranching.

One property (Goodale’s Cutoff) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places while the Visitor Center/headquarters, employee residents and maintenance buildings have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a Mission 66 Complex. Lastly, the museum collection itself is a cultural resource, containing irreplaceable objects and records that relate directly to the human history of the Eastern Snake River Plain area.

Basis for Museum Collection

The Monument’s museum collection is a repository for artifacts, specimens, archives, and associated records that the Monument is required to preserve by legislative mandate and/or

agency directive and policy. The collection also supports operations and planning efforts that stem from the Monument's mission. Specimens, artifacts and associated records that are preserved allow the Monument to develop baseline data, document trends, and protect records. Moreover, museum objects and records play a vital role in the Monument's efforts to foster appreciation of natural and cultural resources through exhibits and interpretive programs.

Several internal planning documents, such as the Management Plan (MP), Long-Range Interpretive Plan, and the Museum Management Plan (MMP), provide guidance for determining this scope of museum collection:

Management Plan

Approved in 2006, the MP serves as a combined General Management Plan (GMP) and Resource Management Plan (RMP) for cooperative management of the Monument by both the NPS and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The MP supplies general descriptions of the Monument's natural and cultural resources to include the following topics, all of which emphasizes the need for more and/or continued research which will add significantly to the museum collection:

- Geological resources
- Soils
- Threatened, endangered, protected, and sensitive biological species
- Biological diversity
- Water resources and quality
- Air quality
- Archeological and historical resources

Long-Range Interpretive Plan

Approved in 2007, the LRIP identifies six interpretive themes each with several subthemes that include:

- Volcanology – provide the public opportunities to experience a well preserved volcanic landscape
- The Great Rift – foster better understanding of a series of geological events that started occurring about 15,000 years ago
- Ecosystems – foster an appreciation of the geology of the area that has created unique habitats that provide for a diversity of plants and animals that have adapted to a lava and sagebrush steppe environment
- Kipukas – make visitors aware of the uniqueness of these areas of higher elevation where lava flowed around them and protects the last intact sagebrush steppe communities within the Snake River Plain.
- Wilderness landscapes – allow the visitor to experience vast areas of wilderness that protects dark skies, natural quiet and relatively undisturbed wilderness ecosystems
- Prehistoric and historic landscapes – allow the visitor to gain an understanding and appreciation that this area has been utilized for thousands of years by humans.

The LRIP identifies the need for exhibits as a minimum requirement to meet the basic objectives of interpretation within the Monument that would also include using the museum collection to obtain some of the information for these exhibits.

Museum Management Plan

Approved in 2008, the MMP is a consolidated plan for the four Southern Idaho NPS units that outlines archival and collection management issues facing each individual unit and provides recommendations for those units.

The following are some of the recommendations for the CRMO museum collection. A full list can be found in the MMP:

- Revise the Scope of Collection Statement
- Establish a Museum Preventive Maintenance Plan (Housekeeping Plan)
- Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan
- Develop a Collection Management Plan
- Archival documents require systematic evaluation, processing and documentation
- Develop an Emergency Operation Plan
- Conduct a Museum Collections Condition Survey
- Determine ownership status of artifacts and specimens housed at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History; University of Michigan; Idaho State University; and Brigham Young University

Laws, Regulations and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended [25 USC 3001-12]), recovered from within Monument boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the Monument's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13, Protection of Archeological Resources and the NPS *Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, natural resource specimens and cultural materials remain Federal property and are incorporated into the Monument museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the Monument include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protect Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); The Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et. seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as amended (42 USC 1996); Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988 (PL 100-691); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, “Managing Museum Property”, Chapters 1-3; “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections”, 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; “Disposition of Federal Records” 36 CFR 1228; “Protection of Archeological Records” 43 CFR 7; “Preservation of American Antiquities” 43 CFR 3; “Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records” (44 USC 2109); “Disposal of Records” (44 USC 3301 et. seq.); Director’s Order No. 19: Records Management; Director’s Order No. 24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director’s Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management; Director’s Order No. 44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

Overview

The management objectives and mandates described in Section I of this report, define the purpose of the museum collection. With few exceptions, collecting activities will be permitted only as part of projects designed to meet management goals based on these objectives and mandates. In general, objects collected outside the Monument boundaries will NOT be included in the collection unless they are required to augment specific Monument-related research projects or to demonstrate effects on Monument resources.

The earliest museum collection at CRMO is a herbarium collection from the 1930s. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Mission 66 infrastructure development established adequate storage, at the time, for the museum collection. Over the years the museum collection has been moved to several locations within the Mission 66 infrastructure. The first location, from 1950s to 1990s, was in the now visitor center lunch room then moved to a room in the Resource Management building which is a Mission 66-era housing unit converted to office space. In 2005-2006, an expansion to the Mission 66-era visitor center was conducted with a room specifically designated for museum storage. The entire, in-house museum collection is now stored in this dedicated storage room. The collections were/are primarily natural history with some archeological and archival material which are becoming a large proportion of the collection.

Note: the archival collection is not as large as what one might expect since prior to the 1980s, very little if any documentation was kept on the Monument.

The museum collection contains approximately 224 accessioned records, with more than 11,219 catalogued items. Of these items, approximately 11,143 are stored at the Monument and 76 items are on loan to Boise State University. Other collections are possibly housed at Brigham Young University, Idaho State University, and/or the Smithsonian to name just a few. Research must be

conducted to determine where and how much of CRMO's collections are housed outside of the Monument.

With the Monument expansion in 2002, cultural and natural resource sites that were once on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land are now managed by the NPS, the Monument needs to determine the assemblages from these sites and incorporate them into the NPS ANCS+ catalog system. This will entail the cooperation from the BLM, Shoshone District Office and the Idaho Museum of Natural History where the assemblages are being housed.

The cultural resources and natural history collections (described below) shall include any and all pertinent records associated with collecting activities, including but not limited to: field notes, journals and catalogs; drawings and maps; photographic prints, negatives and slides; audio and audio-visual recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing materials; computer documentation; collection permits; and published and unpublished reports.

Collection permits for research in the park stipulate that all such records are retained and managed as part of the museum collection. In accordance with Director's Order No. 19: *Records Management*, these records shall be identified on the Records Disposition Schedule as permanently retained, and be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.

Cultural Resources Collection

Future growth of the cultural resources collection will result from well-defined research projects based on needs identified in the MP and other approved planning documents. All researchers must comply with all applicable state and federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities. Any and all records associated with permitted cultural resources research projects will be obtained in the collection (Section II, Overview).

Furthermore, research proposals and/or work plans that include collection of cultural material must provide funding for cataloging and initial preservation and storage of the specimens and records as line item budget and must identify the parties responsible for this curation. Uncontrolled casual collecting of cultural material by visitors or park staff is strongly discouraged (Section IV, Acquisitions).

The cultural collection is comprised of artifacts and associated records that foster our understanding of the human history of this area. In acquiring items for the cultural collection, items from the Monument lands or directly associated with the human history of the immediate area have a greater priority of acquisition than similar items without such primary associations. Exceptions may be made for special exhibit needs, but such exceptions should be carefully considered.

Archeology

The archeological collection is a repository for artifacts and specimens (organic material) recovered in an archeological context, and any and all associated records. The bulk of the archeological material at CRMO is comprised of the 1966 archeological survey

conducted by Paul Seed from Idaho State University, Pocatello. This collection is comprised of 71 catalog numbers with 1572 items total.

Specimens: The Monument has only four worked bones in the collection. No Human remains are known. There are also no know soil or charcoal samples within the collection. Though there could be archeological specimens housed at other museum institutions such as Idaho State University, Pocatello which needs to be investigated.

Artifacts: The prehistoric collection is comprised of 5011 worked stone artifacts (debitage, bifaces, projectile points, manos and metates, etc.) and 85 potsherds. The historic collection is comprised of 30 items which includes bottles, cans, horseshoes, signs, etc.

Analysis of these artifacts helps define future archeological fieldwork and refines the prehistoric and historic timeline of the Monument. Acquisition of materials should be limited to artifacts collected during Monument mitigation and compliance projects.

Associated Records: All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection, as described above in Section II, Overview. These should include the final reports, photographs, and field notes; if not originals, which are preferred, then good quality copies of these items.

History

Objects and records in the history collection serve to document the following periods and themes:

Early Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1930s)

Fur Trade (1820-1856): Fur trappers avoided the lava fields of the Monument area; they only passed near the perimeter. Some of these well know fur trappers that passed near the Monument were Donald Mackenzie, Alexander Ross, Peter Skene Ogden, John Work, Nathaniel J. Wyeth and Captain Benjamin L.E. Bonneville. The only know traversing of the Monument's lava flow by fur trappers occurred in 1830 by a group from the American Fur Company looking for a shortcut to the Wood River area. They came upon the Great Rift and only spent two days trying to traverse the area before heading northeast out of the flow.

Though fur trappers never entered the Monument area, their descriptions of the landscape and the difficulty in crossing just the perimeters of the lava flows, increases our understand of the region's history. Because of this, the Monument should work on obtaining copies of these reports; journals; diaries; and possibly artifacts from this time period to add to the collection.

Exploration and Surveys (1879-1937): Explores, which also include geologists, left very little physical evidence of their presence when they traveled through the Monument naming geological features and mapping their route(s) taken, though they mention leaving cairns, there are no descriptions in their journals as to what these cairns looked

like and are difficult to find unless good photos were taken. The Monument has copies of geological reports by Harold T. Sterns and Israel C. Russell and adventurous explorer Robert W. Limbert who was instrumental in raising public and national attention to the Craters area that led to the establishment of the Monument.

Surveyors left the most permanent physical artifacts on the landscape, survey markers. Max Gleissner's survey team was the first to conduct a topographical survey of the Monument.

The Monument has a few copies of reports and journals of exploration and surveyors but should work on obtaining more of these items, especially information from the local community on their explorations of the Monument area that includes not only journals and diaries but photos also.

Overland Travel (1852-1904): Overland migration to Oregon and California via the Oregon-California Trail through southern Idaho led some groups to find shorter and faster routes to reach their destinations. One of these short-cuts is known as the Goodale's Cutoff (formerly called Jeffrey's Cutoff) and is located in the northern unit of the Monument and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Monument has some documentation on this route with copies of journals from emigrants who traveled this route but more information should try to be obtained along with other materials pertaining to the routes other uses such as stock trail, military route and eventually an auto route.

Settlement (1879-1933): In the late 1870s and 1880s, communities started to be established in the Little Wood River Valley and the Big and Little Lost River valley's due to mining. Settlements also occurred due to cattlemen and sheepmen. But it was not until the 1894 Carey Act which established irrigation in the region that settlements became permanent and larger.

The Monument has very little if any documentation on settlements within or near the Monument, though there is some indication that homestead claims were established in what is now the northern portion of the Monument. The Monument needs to try and obtain documentation of these homestead claims and on information pertaining to ranching use within or near the Monument.

Mining (1882-1928): Mining interests used the Goodale's Cutoff to access mines in the Wood River and Lost River areas and was used to reach new mines, ship their ore and bring supplies to the camps. Boom towns sprang up near the mines and along the routes to the mines. Mining activities also benefited already established towns such as Arco.

Though not extensive, mining within the northern portion of the Monument occurred. The Martin Mine was the only known working mine within the Monument though the Monument contains mining claim markers and the Goodale's Cutoff that was used by miners to reach the mines.

The Monument has very little information on this time period and should try to obtain copies of the miner's claims, journals and mining company documents of mines in or near the Monument.

Craters of the Moon National Monument (1920s-2000)

Recreation and Development (1924-present): It wasn't until the start of the 1900s with the advent of the automobile, improved highways and an increase in outdoor recreation, that the Crater's area started to see an influx of tourists. The main driving force on getting tourists to the Crater's area was Robert W. Lambert who was instrumental in getting the Crater's area nationally recognized and eventually National Monument status in 1924. The Monument has copies of some of his documents and photos while his original papers are housed at Boise State University on an Outgoing Loan agreement.

The Monument's archival collections pertaining to tourism includes photographs, postcards, and pamphlets. The Monument is always interested in obtaining more of these items especially if they come from the visitor along with visitor comments on their experience while at the Monument.

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (2000-present):

This collection is comprised of archival documentation of the 2000 expansion and subsequent management plans not only for just NPS lands but also for NPS-BLM managed lands.

The Monument should obtain funding to conduct an archives survey of these documents so that these materials can be properly housed and catalogued.

Administration and Operations (1920s-present):

The museum collection is the final repository for significant records that document day-to-day Monument operations, including official records, sub-official records, and non-record documentary materials, as defined by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For non-record materials, consideration should be given to collecting objects related to park operations, visitor use and daily life in this area that appear commonplace today but which might be of historic interest in the future decades (e.g. a public release/flyer announcing an activity being held/conducted at the Monument), but only the minimum required for documentation should be obtained.

The Monument's archival collections contain few administrative and operation records prior to the 1980s and should try to locate other repositories where NPS records may be housed to obtain, at least copies, of these records.

Ethnography

Native American ethnographic material will not be collected except under archeological methodologies. Consultation with the Shoshone-Bannock tribal community and other affiliated groups is required in regards to NAGPRA-related ethnographic material.

Objects manufactured by ethnographic groups, Native American or Euro-Americans are very limited within the Monument's collection. Acquisition emphasis may be placed on acquiring associated materials such as: oral histories, photographs and archival material.

Natural History Collection

The future growth of the natural history collections will result from well-defined research projects based on needs identified in the MP and other approved planning documents. All researchers must comply with "Resources Protection, Public use and recreation", 36 CFR 2.5 plus all applicable state and federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other activities. Any and all records associated with permitted natural history research projects will be obtained in the collection (Section II, Overview). Furthermore, research proposals and/or work plans that include collection of natural history specimens must provide funding for cataloguing and initial preservation and storage of the specimens and records as a line item budget and must identify the parties responsible for their curation, in accordance with NPS Special Directive 91-4: *Museum Handbook*, Part I: Appendix Q, Curatorial Care of Natural History Collections. Uncontrolled casual collecting of natural specimens by visitors of park staff is strongly discouraged and restrictions on collecting threatened and endangered species are discussed in Section IV, Acquisition.

The natural history collection is divided into two categories: life sciences, including biological and paleobiological disciplines, and earth sciences including geology, climatology, soil sciences, and other related fields.

Life Sciences

Flora: When possible, all species of vascular plant should be represented by a herbarium specimen, including fruit and flower. Additional specimens representing significant phenotypic variations may also be included. Other types of botanical specimens, such as tree cones, pollen samples, seeds, nuts, etc. may be acquired, if collected in conjunction with approved research projects. Similarly, each species of non-vascular plant and fungi also may be collected and preserved in an appropriate manner.

Collections of botanical specimens within Craters of the Moon National Monument have been conducted since 1936 with the majority of the collection starting in 2000 to the present due to the Inventory and Monitoring program. To date, CRMO's in-house herbarium collection is comprised of 2,939 plant specimens that include vascular plants, fungi, moss and lichens. When research is proposed to collect, the herbarium should be surveyed to determine if a plant already occurs. If there are at least four plants in the collection that the researcher wants' to collect, it is recommended that no other plant of that species be collected unless it is for DNA sampling or the plant will be destroyed after the research is completed.

To date it is unknown if other museums such as Idaho State University, Pocatello; Brigham Young University, Provo; or University of Michigan Herbarium, to name a few,

have any herbarium collections from CRMO. Work needs to be conducted to determine other institutions that may have herbarium collections from CRMO.

Vertebrate Fauna: For Monument vertebrates, one good study skin and skull of an adult male and female for mammals and birds, and adult specimen of each sex for reptiles and amphibians may be represented. Immature individuals may be represented when found to show significant differences from the adult species. The collection may also include the minimum number of specimens needed to illustrate the range of dimorphic differences present in any given species, to show seasonal and transitional stages of pelage or plumage, and to record significant local varieties. In addition, post-cranial skeletal material, casts of tracks, scats, nests, eggs, and pellets may be collected. For these materials, collections should not exceed the minimum number of specimens required to represent distinct types, including significant varieties. Given that at least 273 vertebrate inhabit the Monument, a program to collect the specimens allowed within this scope of collection should NOT be undertaken until the park obtains sufficient museum storage space unless arrangements with a university or other NPS museum facility are obtained. Excluding vertebrate remains recovered in archeological contexts (Section II, Cultural Resources), the collection contains 36 specimens of vertebrate remains comprised of broken bones of mule deer and bison; skulls of rodents, lynx and fox; and sheaths of bighorn sheep.

Invertebrate Fauna: Each family of arthropod may be represented by at least one adult specimen. Larval forms and soft-bodied adults may be preserved in liquid. Species likely to arouse visitor interest because of their appearance, sound, bite, or sting may be represented by at least one properly mounted adult specimen. Conspicuous larvae may be included. Species important in Monument management (for example, parasites and potential pest species) may be similarly represented. The minimal number of specimens required for adequate documentation may represent other invertebrates.

In the late 1960s, an invertebrate survey was conducted that identified at least 2,000 species within the Monument. The Monument's museum storage area currently contains 130 invertebrate specimens with an unknown number possibly at other museum facilities like universities or the Smithsonian.

A program to collect invertebrate specimens allowed within this scope of collection should NOT be undertaken until the park obtains sufficient museum storage space unless arrangements with a university or other NPS museum facility are obtained.

Fossils: The minimal number of specimens required to document the stratigraphic range of species and the various environments in which each was preserved should represent each paleontological species found in the Monument. Ancient packrat middens, palynological samples, trace fossils, and other types of paleobiological material may be included in the collection. Paleobiological specimens are to be collected in conjunction with approved research projects. Uncontrolled collecting of fossils is discouraged (see Section IV, Acquisition). Exceptions may be made if specimens are in imminent danger of destruction.

The Monument's museum storage area currently has six tree mold samples with possibly an unknown number of specimens at other museum facilities like universities or the Smithsonian.

Because of the nature of the Monument, the likelihood of finding fossils other than tree molds is very unlikely. But, if these fossils are located necessary steps should be taken to add them to the collection. As for tree mold samples, if the specimen is of a species other than Limber Pine it is recommended that it be added to the collection.

Associated Records: All records and final reports associated with the life sciences collections, including observation reports, are to be retained as part of the museum collection, as described in Section II, Overview. Most of the records of past natural history research projects in the Monument are incomplete. The Monument needs to ensure that future researchers are aware of the requirements regarding associated records.

Earth Sciences

Speleothems: Geologically speaking, the lava formations within the Monument are relatively young. Sulfates and other minerals are being deposited today within lava tubes throughout the Monument. The collection currently includes nine (9) samples/specimens. Additional specimens if needed to illustrate variations in structure or composition may be collected if it is determined that the Monument's collection does not contain an adequate sample of a certain geological specimen(s).

Rocks, Minerals and Soil: The minimum number of rock, mineral and soil specimens needed to document geological formations should be collected if not already in the collection. The collection currently includes 436 geological specimens. Additional specimens if needed to illustrate variations in structure or composition may be collected if it is determined that the Monument's collection does not contain an adequate sample of a certain geological specimen(s).

Meteorology and Climatology: The Monument conducts monitoring of air and weather conditions. Normally, these programs do not entail the collection of specimens that are eventually consumed in analysis. Nevertheless, these programs generate data, notes, reports, and other records, some of these records in the past have been archived into the collections while a large set of monthly reports starting in 1990 to 2009 have not.

Associated Records: All records associated with earth sciences collections are to be retained as discussed in Section II, Overview. There are few records associated with the specimens in the earth sciences collection. Materials needed to complete these records should be obtained. The Monument will also ensure that future researchers are aware of the requirements regarding associated records.

III. SUMMARY OF UNASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, as amended define unassociated funerary objects as...

“...objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are not in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence, having been removed from specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe.”

The Act requires that all federally funded agencies provide a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony held in museum collections. The Monument’s museum collection contains no unassociated funerary objects. The Monument’s museum collection does not include sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by NAGPRA, nor does the Monument anticipate acquiring such objects in the future.

IV. ACQUISITION

The Monument will acquire objects and records for the museum by field collection, donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned and catalogued in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II: Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the Monument’s ability to manage, preserve and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum collections in Director’s Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998); NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998); Director’s Order No. 24, NPS Museum Collections Management (2004); and NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I – Museum Collections and Part III – Access and Use.

The Monument will only accept objects for which it can provide proper storage, preservation and protection under conditions that assure their preservation and availability for appropriate museum use. Oftentimes, the best storage and preservation that the Monument can provide is to place objects on loan to another repository, such as Idaho State University, Boise State University or Brigham Young University to name just a few. Objects on loan remain part of the Monument’s museum collection and the Monument retains responsibility to ensure that all appropriate conservation and curation techniques are followed.

Casual and unsystematic surface collecting of archeological, historical, biological, geological, or similar material by visitors and Monument staff is discouraged. In most cases, collecting by untrained personnel results in a loss of potential provenance data and significantly diminishes the informational value of the object. With few exceptions, surface finds should be left undisturbed and reported to the Monument’s Cultural Resource Manager. If and when unsystematically collected artifacts or specimens are presented to Monument staff, every effort should be made to record accurate and precise provenance information from the collector and promptly accession the object(s) into the collection.

In accordance with NPS policy, the Monument will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the Monument will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans are required only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time.

The Monument will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly or unscientifically collected materials. Donors, sellers and other sources of prehistoric material must be able to demonstrate legal title to the material and prove that it was not removed illegally from public or Indian lands.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional/SO curator and the regional/SO law enforcement specialist.

The Monument Superintendent, by delegate, represents the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated day-to-day care of the collection to the Monument's Cultural Resource Manager.

All acquisitions require formal approval from the Superintendent before acceptance into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all acquired objects and related documentation must be submitted to the Monument's Cultural Resource Manager, who prepares for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance or rejection, and transmits these, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, or other source of acquisition.

V. USES OF THE MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Monument's museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and other interpretive media (i.e. publications based on museum objects). The governing consideration in the use of museum collection objects is the preservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole and accurate interpretation. In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the Monument will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed. The Monument will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any object whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities.

Researchers may examine objects and archival materials from the museum, with the approval of the Superintendent and under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collection Management (2004); Director's Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998); and NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998). Outside researchers must submit a research proposal for review by the Monument's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate. If applicable, the research proposal may be presented

for review during consultation with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes before access to certain items in the collection is granted.

Any interpretive use that can be defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order No. 24: NPS Museum Collection Management (2004); Director's Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998); NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998); and Director's Order No. 6, Interpretation and Education (2005). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects. Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collection Management (2004); Director's Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998); and NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998).

Objects from the museum collection may be loaned to certified institutions in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling and exhibition of National Park Service museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to the loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are to be made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits.

Exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects on exhibit.

The Monument's Cultural Resource Manager will control access to the museum collection by Monument staff for reference and program development.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

The Monument, in accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006): 5.3.5.5, "Museum Collections" and 7.5.6, "Consultation" and Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collection Management (2004), curatorial staff will consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections". Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious rituals or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The Monument will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937) and NPS *Management Policies* (2006): 4.1.2. “Natural Resource Information” and 5.2.3, “Confidentiality”, the Monument may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information remain confidential; and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on publication of images of manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright.

The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final deposition of type species will be determined at the Service wide level and will adhere to conventions established for specific disciplines.

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This SOCS will be reviewed every two (2) years, and will be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the Monument’s mission. Any revision(s) of this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

The Monument recognizes the need to establish standard operating procedures for the review, acquisition and curation of park records and other potential archival materials. These procedures should conform to NARA standard, Director’s Order No. 19: Records Management, and other applicable regulations.

When planning research projects and considering collection permit requests, the Monument will comply with Special Directive 91-4, which states that each NPS unit must “... ensure that funding for initial curation, that is, cataloging, preservation and placement into storage, is included in the budget for those projects that are designed to generate specimen collection ...”, and that “... the parties responsible for cataloging, preservation and storage must be identified prior to starting or permitting a research project, and must be written into the conditions of each

research proposal, agreement, contract, or collecting permit”. Likewise, until the Monument secures additional staff or otherwise becomes able to catalog new acquisitions, it will continue to discourage non-essential collecting activities by not only Monument staff but by researchers also.

Planning Documents

The Monument needs to provide a number of documents that will assist in the protection and preservation of the museum collections. Most of these documents can be funded through the MCPPP program.

- **Collection Condition Survey (CCS)** – CRMO has a project request in PMIS (18066) to have a CCS done. The earliest time that this survey could be conducted is in 2010. Funding for the survey is through MCPPP while any conservation treatment(s) will have to be funded through CRPP-BASE or CCM. By not having this report, the Monument is Automated Checklist Program (ACP) deficiency H6.
- **Museum Collections Emergency Operations Plan (MCEOP)** – this plan should be considered an appendix to the Monument’s Emergency Operation Plan. Region is in the process of conducting MCEOP’s, CRMO is slated to have a survey done in 2010. Funding for the survey is through MCPPP. By not having this report, the Monument is ACP deficiency E8.
- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan** – this should be an appendix to the Monument’s IPM plan. The survey is to be conducted in 2009. Funding for the survey is through MCPPP. By not having this report, the Monument is ACP deficiency H8.
- **Museum Preventive Maintenance Plan (Housekeeping Plan)** – this plan is being written as a multi-park plan for the southern Idaho parks (CIRO, CRMO, HAFO, MIIN). Completion is scheduled for 2009. Funding for the survey is through MCPPP. By not having this report, the Monument is ACP deficiency H9.

Collections At Other Museum Facilities

There is very little, if any, information of collections (natural or cultural) being housed at other repositories outside of the Monument. A PMIS needs to be established to obtaining funding to conduct a survey of other collection facilities that may have CRMO collections and put this information into the NPS new museum database, Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) which goes into full effect in 2010.

Some possible facilities to be surveyed are: Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho; Boise State University, Boise, Idaho; Washington State University, Pullman, Washington; Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Utah State University, Logan, Utah; Integrative Biology Department, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; University of California, Davis, California; and the Smithsonian just to name a few.

Archival Survey

Archives are the fastest growing collection at the Monument and the most vulnerable of the collection if not properly housed and catalogued. It is important that a project be put into PMIS for funding to have an Archival Survey be conducted. By having this type of survey the Monument will know what materials will then need to be archived properly.