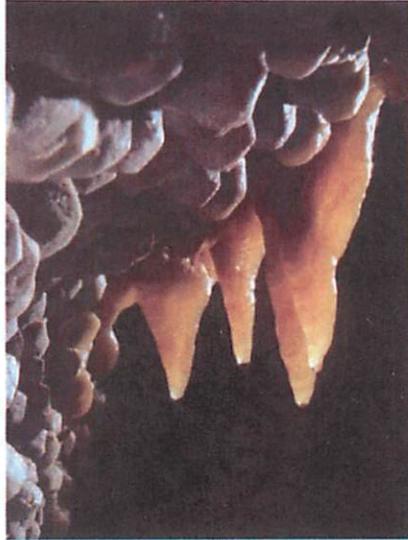


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Custer, South Dakota



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Scope of Collection Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The park's museum collection includes both natural history and cultural collections. The park's natural history collection includes: a mammal collection; the herbarium, which includes various species of vascular plants that occur in the park; one paleontological collection from an excavation just inside the original cave entrance; geological specimens from Jewel Cave and its natural formations; samples from a fire scar study, and associated project documentation and reports. Other natural history collections within the museum collection include reptiles and insects. At present, these collections are relatively small, and little research pertaining to these disciplines has been conducted in the park to date.

The cultural collection includes: historical slides, negatives and photographs from throughout the history of the park, objects of historic significance to Jewel Cave and the surrounding infrastructure, personal journals and papers, oral histories, park regulations, newspapers, flyers, pamphlets, and administrative, scientific and resource management records.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Jewel Cave National Monument that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

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

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

Jewel Cave was the first National Monument established for the protection of a cave. Its enabling legislation, signed on February 7, 1908, identifies the "natural formation, known as the Jewel Cave . . ." as worthy of protection for its scientific and public interests.

Public Law 89-250 of October 9, 1965 provided for an acre-for-acre land exchange with the U.S. Forest Service. The new boundary was established to encompass passages discovered in the previous five years, including those that would be developed as the Scenic Tour route, which was opened to the public in May 1972.

Thus, the purpose of Jewel Cave National Monument has evolved from cave preservation to the preservation and protection of both surface and subsurface ecosystems. This allows for scientific research and provides for public use and enjoyment in ways that leave the resources unimpaired for future generations.

The special features of Jewel Cave are acknowledged by speleologists around the world as being rare and significant. At over 150 miles long, Jewel Cave is one of the most extensive and three-dimensionally complex caves in the world. It is a pristine and largely unexplored frontier providing unique opportunities for scientific study; and it provides the opportunity for people to experience an internationally significant cave. The lack of multiple entrances and the strong barometric winds is unusual in the world of caves. Some speleothems (formations) in Jewel Cave are also unusual, including the most extensive calcite crystal coating, scintillites, and hydromagnesite balloons – which were first discovered at Jewel Cave.

Jewel Cave National Monument is characterized by steep topography and deep canyons. Prior to the Jasper Fire of 2000, the landscape was dominated by a Ponderosa pine forest. During the fire, virtually the whole park was burned, and approximately ninety percent of the trees were lost.

The human resources of Jewel Cave National Monument go back at least 10,000 years. The park preserves prehistoric and historic records of human activities. The region (the Black Hills) was and is highly significant to many Plains Indian cultures. Recent historical research and objects records of early cave exploration and tourism, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Additionally, with the management of the park by the Department of Interior and National Park Service, a significant influence has been exerted within the area, even to the defining of the present day cultural landscapes experienced within the park.

None of the park's enabling legislation specifically address the establishment of a museum or collections and it is assumed that the existing collections accrued from curiosities which were collected by interested staff or visitors during the development of the park.

National Park Service policies and guidelines also affect collections, collecting, and historic or natural resource uses. These can be found in Sections IV, V, and VII of National Park Service Management Policies (variously revised), Chapter 2 of NPS-28, Cultural Resources Guidelines and on both sides of Form 10-741(Rev. 3/57), Application for Permission to Collect Specimens of Plants, Rocks, Minerals, and Animals. Additional guidance for our collections comes from documents generated at the field level.

The General Management Plan (GMP), 1993 recognized the value of Archives/Study collections and recommended that they be housed in more adequate facilities than was then provided. This was accomplished when the collections were moved to Mount Rushmore facilities in 1999.

Jewel Cave's Resource Management Plan, December 1999 addresses the park's purpose and significance and goes on to identify specific objectives, including the need to "identify, document, preserve and protect significant cultural resources within the monument."

The collection is a significant tool for managing natural and cultural resources. Its purpose is to help provide the park staff with information to assist in wise decision making. The collections, though not open to the public without assistance, provide a pool of objects and artifacts which cover the full spectrum of park resources, some of which may be used in interpretive exhibits. The collections are available to bona fide researchers and provide valuable insights into park ecosystems, history, and prehistory.

The park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan, March 2011 identifies the following primary interpretive themes:

1. The entwined system of surface resources (and human features) at Jewel Cave National Monument are managed in unique ways to enhance the preservation and protection of the sub-surface resource.
2. The preservation and protection of surface and sub-surface resources at Jewel Cave National Monument contributes to the survival of the Townsend's big-eared bat and eight other bat species within the Black Hills.
3. The interrelationships and physical connectivity between the surface and subsurface resources harmonize the storied geologic history of the region, making Jewel Cave an ideal setting for the study of environmental processes
4. Jewel Cave exhibits uncommon characteristics, including its size, geological formation, unique features, and complex passages, making it a cave of international significance.
5. Jewel Cave National Monument is part of a diverse, unique ecosystem within the Black Hills, where East meets West and habitats are intricately linked.
6. Provocative and educational cave tours provide unique visitor experiences and an opportunity for the National Park Service to mentor the next generation of public land stewards and cavers.
7. The on-going exploration and discovery within Jewel Cave reflects a deep-seated human desire to venture beyond physical and intellectual frontiers.
8. Through its ponderosa pine forest, rocky terrain, and open meadows, Jewel Cave National Monument showcases a diversity of surface features that create specific habitat for an assortment of native flora and fauna.

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

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection, and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

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

F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries

Historic features associated with Jewel Cave National Monument are listed in the National Register of Historic Places under a Multiple Property designation that

was accepted in April 1995. The “Jewel Cave National Monument Multiple Property Submission” includes three associated property types: 1) Resources associated with tourism and the early development of Jewel Cave, 1890-1944; 2) Resources associated with the development and administration of Jewel Cave National Monument, 1908-1944; and 3) Resources associated with NPS rustic architecture and Public Works Construction, 1933-1942. The CCC Ranger Cabin, the cave entrance and the trail leading from the Ranger Cabin to the historic cave entrance are listed in the National Register as contributing resources associated with the Jewel Cave Multiple Property listing.

Jewel Cave maintains one Historic Structure, the Ranger Cabin (FMSS 40936), completed in 1935. The cabin was added to the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) in 1975, and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in April 1995. The building maintains the rustic 1930's style externally and internally.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the preceding sections provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission. Jewel Cave has a collection of over 4,000 cataloged items, and some un-cataloged items, contained in a locked, dedicated space. Catalogued paper objects are stored in museum storage cabinets within Mount Rushmore's museum vault area. The cultural section is expected to grow in 2011, with the addition of items accessioned in conjunction with the 1999 Historic Structure Report. This permanent collection is maintained for use by scientific researchers, visitors, employees studying aspects of the park which require access to the specimens, and for use in park exhibits. Un-cataloged items are stored in Mount Rushmore's processing/accessioning room while waiting to be cataloged.

Both major categories of museum collections are represented in Jewel Cave's collections. The Cultural collection contains items of Archeological, Ethnological, and Historical interest, and Archives. The Natural History collection has representative specimens from the Biology, Paleontology, and Geology disciplines including a further breakdown of the Geology subject into Terrestrial and Subterranean categories. Natural History collections cover those disciplines which are of significance to the mixed-grass prairie-ponderosa pine woodland ecosystem with an underlying extensive cave system.

A. Cultural Collections

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are

undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The Jewel Cave cultural collections cover the four broad categories of history, archaeology, ethnology, and archives. An archaeological survey was performed in 1998 by Sheveland and several sites were recorded. Because of the park's relative age, the period of 1900, through the recent past, is represented in the collections.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts, human remains, and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

As per 43 CFR part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

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

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff members. If artifacts are collected by staff or visitors, or as part of a donation, a study of the item will be made in concert with the regional office staff to determine whether it should be accessioned into the park collections.

1) Prehistoric Material

The collection contains 379 records of prehistoric Native American material, including projectile points, flaked stone, flaked stone, biface projectiles and other items.

2) Historic Material

The collection contains material from sites related to activities within the park from circa 1900 to 1942. This collection consists of over 7,700 artifacts, including building material, household items, tools, glass, CCC activities, and other items.

b. Associated Field Records

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

2. Ethnology Collection

Evidence of early habitation or travel through the area exists within and outside the park boundaries and suggests that the area supported a thin and temporary though continuous occupation for more than 10,000 years. The evidence presented by these cultural remains suggests a people who subsisted by hunting and gathering. Jewel Cave has no ethnology collection. Inclusion of ethnologic items in the Jewel Cave collections will be contingent upon the care required by such items. It is likely that artifacts of this nature would be lodged in a university collection in connection with a research effort. This should not preclude the possibility of including some items in an interpretive exhibit.

3. History Collection

Collections relating to the pre-park era (1900-1908), early development of the park, and the CCC are incomplete. With continuing research, it is possible these sections will grow.

In this general area, items that add to the knowledge of early cave management, exploration, or the lives and events of the people directly involved in the establishment or settlement of the park will be collected and catalogued. Original photographs and postcards of the cave and surface facilities will be screened and collected and catalogued as appropriate. Newspapers, periodical clippings, and non-original documents or photographs will not be collected. Objects relating to the CCC or early park development will be collected, following an evaluation of their worth in terms of our present collection. These items will be catalogued and accessioned. Items of particular interest from this period may be displayed in the visitor center exhibit room.

Since 1959, the explored sections of Jewel Cave have grown from two miles of passage to 152 miles. Objects and personalities associated with this modern spurt of cave exploration should be investigated for

inclusion in the historical collections. The collection includes no oral history recordings.

The development of park natural history or cultural collections will proceed in close coordination with park resource management and interpretive staffs, the regional Curator, Historian, and Chief of Interpretation. It is also recognized that any collecting will be done in a methodical, pre-meditated fashion, and that those items of opportunity, such as road kills or donations, will be evaluated for their potential to increase our knowledge of Jewel Cave or the visitor's understanding and appreciation of its resources.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

This section includes memorabilia collected from important current or commemorative events. The park's archival collection includes one oral history with local residents and the daughter-in-law of one of the discoverers, conducted by park staff in 1989; administrative records such as Superintendent's Reports and Chief Naturalist's Reports; photographic prints, negatives, and slides; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development; materials related to scientific studies and all records associated with collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

5. Future Collections Activity

The park will begin acquiring ethnographic material from local scholarly resources and possibly from the Lakota people as well as other Native American groups that have aboriginal, historic, or religious ties to park lands, if such collections will address an interpretive and/or research need identified in the Cultural Component of the Resource Management Plan.

Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of objects currently not represented in the collection, which meet the criteria referenced above and clearly correct an interpretive or research deficiency noted in the park's General Management or Long-Range Interpretive goals, future exhibit plans, or other planning documents. This will ensure that the history collection is relevant to the interpretive and research needs of the park. The park will also develop and/or collect relevant oral history materials for activities pertaining to the time frame of 1900 to recent past.

B. Natural History Collections

Purpose

The purpose of this collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; provide a database for researchers concerned with resources use by the park's prehistoric occupants; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; to guarantee the protection of important paleontological specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The natural history collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
 - Needs identified in the park's General Management Plan or Resource Management Plan and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies
 - Service wide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge
 - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended.

Scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS *Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the park without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions related to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's research coordinator or Chief of Resource Management. All collecting of natural resource specimens that impacts these areas must take into consideration restrictions in effect because of these special designations.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials is obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation or copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the park to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the park's collection. Archived soils and other strictly environmental monitoring samples will only be collected as part of authorized research projects.

This collection is divided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology. The following list identifies the categories of specimens that are to be included in the museum collection and notes their current representation.

1. Biology

a. Herbarium

The park herbarium consists of 526 records representing 186 plant species which have been entered in the servicewide inventory system. This collection has been added to over the years and continues to grow. It has been used by researchers, resource managers, and interpreters. It is available to the public on a supervised basis. The herbarium represents many of those species occurring in the park and contains specimens which have been prepared in a professional fashion.

Each plant species growing within the park will be represented by at least one, but not more than three specimens, including root, stem, and flower, as well as fruit whenever possible. If fruit cannot be obtained to accompany the specimen, a fruit collected at a later date from the same species can be added to the mounted specimen with a note to that effect attached to the specimen label. Multiple samples of a species will be encouraged when variation in size, form, or color are known or suspected.

b. Mammals

The park collection of smaller mammals is nearly complete and includes 22 individual bat specimens. Jewel Cave is a small park (1274 acres) surrounded by the Black Hills National Forest. Because the habitat for larger mammals is so much larger than the park, and because the Northern Great Plains Inventory and Monitoring Group has previously inventoried species that regularly occur within the area, the park will not actively collect specimens of larger mammals.

When available, their inclusion will be contingent upon space evaluation and the value of the specimen. Complete skeletons or skeletal parts may be collected only when they serve the purposes of ongoing research, exhibits, identification or interpretive programs. Due to space considerations these specimens may need to be stored off-site.

c. Birds

There are no birds in the collection. Jewel Cave is a small park (1274 acres) surrounded by the Black Hills National Forest. Because the habitat for birds is so much larger than the park, and because the Northern Great Plains Inventory and Monitoring Group has previously inventoried species that regularly occur within the area, the park will not actively collect bird specimens. When available, their inclusion will be contingent upon space evaluation and the value of the specimen.

d. Reptiles and Amphibians

There are no reptile specimens in the collection. The Northern Great Plains Inventory and Monitoring Group has previously inventoried species that regularly occur within the area. As opportunities arise, reptiles and amphibians that are unique to the area or are likely to be seen by visitors will be collected. Specimens will be represented by one solution-preserved adult male or female, or both when sexual dimorphism is significant. Multiple specimens will not be collected due to the space involved with solution-preserved specimens, and in recognition of their scarcity.

e. Insects

The park's present insect collection is fairly complete. All specimens have been catalogued and properly identified. Additional specimens that are unique to the area or are likely to be encountered by visitors will be collected. Each species will be represented by at least two specimens properly mounted, labeled with collection data, and identified to family. Lepidoptera will be spread with the front pair of wings perpendicular to the body and on top of the front edge of the rear pair of wings. Other winged orders will be mounted with the left wing(s) spread. Specimens missing both of any pair of legs, wings, leg or mouth parts, antennae, or any body segment will not be included in the collection. Present specimens in that condition will not be kept, once replaced by a complete specimen.

f. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of

contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimens inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

2. Geology

a. Terrestrial

Very few geology specimens have been collected. Although the total number of formations in the park is low, many of the formations contain multiple members. Care and judgment will have to be exercised in this area to keep the collections from being overwhelmed by multiple specimens.

The collection will eventually contain a maximum of two good quality (unweathered where possible) samples of each recognized geologic formation except where variation occurs in the composition of the formation. These samples will not be larger than hand-sized except in the case of included fossiliferous material. Fossil specimens will also be collected in this category, not to exceed two samples of each type.

b. Subterranean

The park collection contains a fairly complete representation of cave features. Many of the finer samples are already on display in the visitor center exhibit room. No additional specimens will be collected unless they have been dislodged by natural means or in connection with the impacts associated with cave exploration or development. Additional cave specimens will only be collected if needed for an approved exhibit, to supplement or fill-in recognized gaps in the known series, or if the object is in danger of destruction if left in place.

Considering the present range of samples, additions to this section will be few. Because of the time involved and likelihood of additional damage resulting from cave travel, this section of the collection should be as complete as possible. Duplicate or additional samples of specimen types already present are not necessary.

c. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with geological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of

contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

3. Paleontology

The park's only known paleontological site is protected by a gate and security system. Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is prohibited. Fossils found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location by the finder. They should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the museum curator upon receipt by staff members.

a. Fossil Specimens

The collection consists of one accession with several boxes of uncataloged material. It contains a collection of invertebrates, from a test dig conducted by Schubert, Agenbroad, and Agenbroad in 1995. There is currently no plan to expand this collection.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with paleontological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

4. Future Collections Activity

The park will continue to acquire Natural History material to add to the collection. These items may come from field collection and local scholarly resources or possibly from future research as authorized by the park's General Management Plan if applicable. These objects will be added to the collection only if such collections will address an interpretive and/or research need. Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of objects currently not

represented in the collection, including biology samples which meet the criteria referenced above and clearly correct an interpretive or research deficiency noted in the park's Long-Range Interpretive goals, future exhibit plans, or other planning documents.

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

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park has no known holdings that fall into these NAGPRA categories.

NAGPRA requires a written item-by-item of human remains and associated funerary objects. There are no human remains or associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records.

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States. The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional/SO curator and the regional/SO law enforcement specialist. The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for

museum objects. The superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the museum curator. All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the museum curator. The museum curator prepares, for the superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole and accurate interpretation.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The park 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 and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and in the parks written "Museum Collection and Archives Access Policy and Procedures."

Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by the park's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (Draft, 2002). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis (Consumptive Sampling) is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the superintendent is required. If an

object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower. Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated in publications.

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in Section IV of this statement are as follows: In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) 7.5.5. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and 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 79, Section 79.10(c), and "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

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

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological 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 park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; 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 the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* and be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines. The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The park museum collection is managed under the procedures and standards of the Mount Rushmore Collection Management Plan, and a written Agreement between Jewel Cave and Mount Rushmore for managing the Jewel Cave collection.

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent.

The park has never had a formal Collection Management Plan. A number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park:

1. Seventeen lichen/fungi specimens are stored at the Black Hills State University, Spearfish SD
2. There are 280 small mammal specimens (1small green snake) stored at the Museum of Southwest Biology, Albuquerque, NM.
3. There are 46 small mammal tissue samples that require specialty freezers (-86 degrees F) are stored at University of Minnesota, James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History

The University of Minnesota loan is being processed and will be in place by the end of 2011. All loans are current and items accounted for yearly.

4. Over 358 items consisting of flakes, flake tools, biface, projectiles, and other materials are stored at the Midwest Archeological Centre (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska.

5. The University of Minnesota loan is being processed and will be in place by the end of 2011. All loans are current and items accounted for yearly.

VII. SCOPE OF COLLECTION SUMMARY

The park's museum collection includes both natural history and cultural collections. The park's natural history collection includes: mammal and bird collections; the herbarium, which includes various species of vascular plants that occur in the park; paleontological items from the park; geological specimens from above and below ground at Jewel Cave. Other natural history collections within the museum collection include: tree burn scar samples; lichen; reptiles and amphibians; insects; and mammal tissue samples. At present, these collections are relatively small, as little research pertaining to these early collections has been conducted in the park to date. The cultural collection includes: archeological materials systematically excavated from within the park's boundaries and all available associated field records, including Civilian Conservation Corps collections and journal papers, oral histories, photographs, and scientific and resource management records.

For additional information on the museum collection contact:

Chief of Resource Management
Jewel Cave National Monument
11149 US Highway 16
Custer, South Dakota 57730
Phone: 605-673-8308