

APPENDIX G

CURATION PLAN FOR HANFORD'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

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Curation Plan For Hanford's Archaeological Collections

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Introduction

The U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) is required to establish definitions, standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records, recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act (AAA), the Reservoir Salvage Act (RSA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (36 CFR 79.1). Collections recovered pursuant to the AAA will remain subject to that act and collections recovered pursuant to the ARPA will remain subject to that act, the implementing regulations, and any terms and conditions of associated ARPA permits.

The main purpose of this document is to 1) ensure that all DOE-RL archaeological collections, including those that have been retrieved, any that await retrieval, and any future collections generated by any Federal Agency are relevant to the DOE-RL's mission and responsibilities, 2) prevent undue or excessive growth of additional holdings requiring curation, and 3) ensure that curatorial services provided for the DOE-RL collections possess the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services to safeguard and preserve the associated records and any material remains that are deposited in the Repository selected by DOE to curate the Hanford Site archaeological collections (36 CFR 79.3).

Background

Prior to federal acquisition in 1943, artifacts and artifact collections were removed from archaeological sites and lands now situated within the administrative boundaries of the Hanford Site. Early collectors often considered their activities to be a recreational event that was many times attended by family members. Professional archaeologists began their investigations in what was to become the Hanford Site during the early 1900s (Smith 1905; Krieger 1927). By the 1930s, the Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, River Basin Survey efforts had generated extensive survey and excavation data (Shiner 1961, 1951, 1952a, 1952b, 1953; Osborne 1949, 1957; Osborne and Shiner 1950, 1951).

Although interest in the archaeology of the region grew during the mid 1900s, lands inside the Hanford Site were restricted from public access as the nation's Manhattan Project and Cold War efforts expanded. By the late 1960s, federal legislation provided mandates directing federal agencies to consider the potential impacts of their undertakings on archaeological sites and other cultural resources. For the next several years at Hanford, cultural resources were considered on a project-by-project basis by several different archaeologists and universities. In 1987, DOE-RL created a Cultural Resource Program at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to consolidate and standardize cultural resource management for the Hanford Site. After that point in time, archaeological objects and material remains recovered from the Hanford Site were curated for DOE-RL by PNNL at the Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory (HCRL).

Although most of DOE's archaeological collections were curated at HCRL, several of Hanford's archaeological collections were stored off-Site by members of the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society. Efforts to consolidate Hanford's archaeological collections were begun in 1992. DOE-RL's Site Preservation Officer initiated efforts to consolidate Hanford's archaeological collections in 1992. By 1993, nearly all of DOE-RL's archaeological collections had been identified and returned to the Hanford Site.

Current Status of Hanford's Archaeological Collections

DOE-RL's archaeological collections are currently curated by HCRL in Room 2209 of the Sigma V Building, also called the Repository. This Repository is located in North Richland, and is immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Hanford Site. Archaeological collections and isolated artifacts curated in the Repository include archaeological collections from 147 archaeological sites, 4 "collections" turned-in or confiscated from on-site workers, 7 singleton artifacts or partial collections from non-Hanford locations (artifacts encountered in Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society collections returned to DOE-RL), and 33 non-provenienced artifacts and other objects. Records associated with DOE-RL's archaeological collections are also stored in the Repository.

Long-Term Plan for the Curation of DOE-RL's Archaeological Collections

The long-term plan for curation of DOE-RL's archaeological collections is to obtain a permanent onsite repository that meets 36 CFR 79 guidelines. The search for a permanent facility will begin in 2004.

Scope of Collections Statement

This scope of collections statement provides guidelines for the management and curation of permanent and temporary archaeological collections and associated records recovered from the Hanford Site in southeastern Washington State. In general, only material remains from within the administrative boundaries of the Hanford Site will be curated by DOE-RL. The collections currently held by the DOE-RL include those that have been generated as the result of an archaeological survey, excavation or other study conducted in connection with a Federal action, assistance, license or permit.

All current and future collection activities including the creation of associated records will conform to existing federal legislation and implementing regulations and the *Hanford Cultural Resources Management Plan* (1998) to ensure that recovered material remains are provenienced and fully documented before the remains are prepared for curation. All DOE-RL archaeological collections and associated records will be housed at a repository, museum, or collections storage area that meets archaeological curation regulations defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 79).

Archaeological collections belonging to the DOE, but not recovered from the Hanford Site, may also be housed with Hanford Site archaeological collections as specified by the DOE-RL Official. (See Section 6.0 Acquisitions in this document for additional guidance on this topic).

Types of Collections Held

Hanford's archaeological collections curated at HCRL are associated with prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic time periods and contain a variety of material

remains that include but are not limited to flora and faunal remains, sediment samples, charcoal, lithic tools and flaking debris, metal, and organics (Figure 1).

Industrial collections are also maintained by the DOE-RL. The *Hanford Curation Strategy: Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Artifacts and Records* (DOE 1997) contains DOE-RL's management strategies for industrial collections, namely the records and artifacts associated with the Manhattan Project and Cold War still found in buildings across the Hanford Site. This document presents a "...strategy to identify important artifacts and records that may be present in Hanford Site buildings ... and provide procedures for the identification and recovery of these items" (DOE 1997:iii).

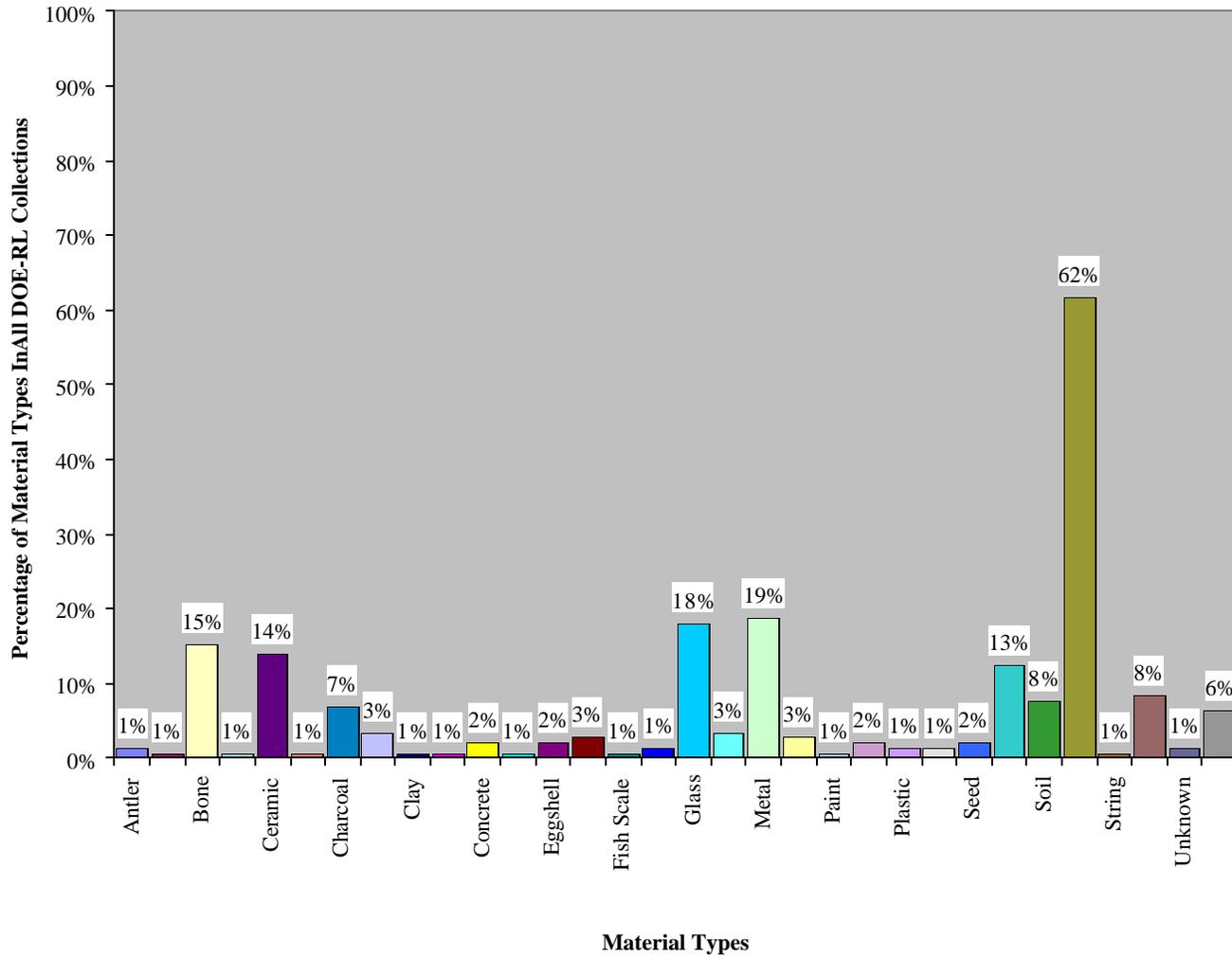
Repository Standards

The Repository holding DOE-RL archaeological collections must have the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services as defined in 36 CFR 79.5. The Repository housed in Sigma V meets these requirements.

Physical Security

- Hanford Site or DOE standard security badge is required for access to Sigma V and must be worn by staff members at all times while in work locations not otherwise designated as Public Access Areas.
- Written procedures for access to DOE-RL collections, storage rooms, and work spaces.
- Key access limited to authorized PNNL staff having direct responsibility for locked archaeological collections on a recurrent basis for curatorial work or emergency basis.
- Access to the Repository work space is limited to authorized Repository staff and others (i.e., security personnel) who have a daily recurrent need for the use or inspection of cultural resource review records, site forms, photographs, and historic documents.
- Researchers, on-site contractors, or visitors to the Repository are accompanied at all times by Repository staff or PNNL security personnel.
- A log is maintained to record visitors entering the Repository; the log must record the visitor's name, address, date of visit, times of entry and departure and reason for the visit.

Figure 1. Material Types in DOE-RL Archaeological Collections



- A log is maintained to record staff entry into the locked rolling bays housing archaeological collections. Staff unlocking and entering the rolling bays are accompanied by another staff member at all times. Non-staff and visitors may enter the rolling bays if accompanied by PNNL staff. Entry into the rolling bays by non-PNNL staff will be recorded on the log.
- Non-staff, researchers, or visitors are not permitted to remove materials from the rolling bays where archaeological collections are housed. Removal or placement of boxes or objects from/in the rolling bays will be conducted by PNNL staff only.
- Entrance to Repository is equipped with secure metal or solid-core wood doors in substantial frames, doors have deadbolt locks and other security hardware, such as non-removable pin hinges.
- Highly sensitive items and valuable items are stored in locked rolling bays or locking cabinets.
- Security personnel provide ‘round-the-clock’ inspections of the Repository interior and the locking mechanisms on the entrance.
- The Repository protection and security program applies to everyone on staff – no one is excluded from rules or safeguards due to rank, job function, or position.

Fire Protection

- Multiple fire separated areas are incorporated into the construction of the Sigma V facility to support the facility exit system.
- The Repository is protected by automatic fire alarm systems. Detection systems are installed, maintained, and inspected in accordance with the Facility Use Agreement.
- The Repository is protected by automatic fire sprinkler systems that conform to NFPA 13. Installation, operation, and maintenance of these systems is conducted according to code requirements.
- Fire detection and suppression systems meet UL and NFPA standards and are tested and maintained regularly according to those standards and to the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Staff are trained in the use of available fire extinguishing equipment. Fire extinguishers are provided and placed at required locations throughout the building.
- Objects, shelves, furniture, and cabinets in the Repository are placed to not obstruct discharge of overhead sprinklers. Potential damage to objects from discharge of the overhead sprinklers or other fire extinguishing agent is minimized by ensuring that objects and computers are in cabinets or under protective covers.
- There is a thorough and vigorously enforced fire prevention program in the Sigma V building. Smoking and open flames are not allowed in the Repository. Flammable solvents are not kept in collection storage areas.

- Building occupants are trained to know the location of the nearest fire alarm pull box, recognize the building emergency signals, know the location of the building staging area, and utilize the Battelle Single Point Contact phone number (375-2400) to report an emergency or unusual situation.

Environmental Control

- Sigma V’s HVAC system maintains a cooling capacity of 1,400,000 BTU and 1,700,000 BTU of heating to maintain a comfort range from 65° to 75° inside the building.

Housekeeping

- Custodial services including trash pickup, vacuuming, and dusting are conducted on an as-needed basis. Custodians sign the visitor log (Figure 2) and conduct housekeeping duties when accompanied by Repository staff.
- Dust control inside the locking bays conducted by HCRL staff.

Pest Control

- Insect and animal controls for the exterior and interior of Sigma V are performed as required. Special control measures are requested as necessary.
- To ensure that pests are not present in the DOE collections, a insect trapping program may be initiated. Baseline data captured during this process will provide information on any biological activity and can be used to design a pest management program for the archaeological collections (Table 1).

Table 1. Development of an Insect Trapping Program

Step	Action
1	Create a floor plan of the area to be monitored.
2	Number and date “sticky” traps.
3	Place traps throughout area to be monitored.
4	Map trap locations on the floor plan.
5	Inspect traps on regular basis – record information.
6	Refine trap placement as necessary.
7	Replace traps every 2 months or when trap becomes ineffective.

Inspections and Inventory

Periodic inspections of the DOE-RL archaeological collections and inventories of archaeological collections are conducted to ensure that the collections are properly managed.

Periodic inspections will be conducted to monitor for pest control, to inspect the

collections/archives for damage and missing collections/archives and records, to inventory the collections annually, and to conduct a sample inventory. These inspections

will be conducted during each fiscal year. The Site Preservation Officer (SPO) will conduct the review. Table 2 displays a recommended review interval for inspections and inventories of the Repository.

Table 2. Inspection and Inventory Intervals for Archaeological Collections Repository

Inspection Item	Inspection Interval:				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Six Months	Yearly
General Planning Documents					•
Dedicated Storage					•
Physical Space					•
Methods and Techniques					•
Environment			•		
Pests			•		
Housekeeping		As Needed			
Security	•				
Access Control	•				
Fire Protection			•		•
Collection Inventory					•
Missing Item Record					•
Damaged Item Record					•
Random Sample Inventory					•

Acquisition of Archaeological Objects and Collections

The DOE-RL acquires objects and artifacts primarily through field collection activities associated with standard cultural resource management activities at the Hanford Site made in strict compliance with the laws of the country, state or relevant political jurisdiction in which the field work is conducted. Field collection of material remains from the Hanford Site follows guidelines presented in the *Hanford Cultural Resources Management Plan* (Chatters 1989). Acquisition of new archaeological objects or collections in consultation with Native American

tribes as required by NAGPRA and other federal legislation. All new archaeological collections will be accessioned according to the processes and procedures identified in the *Curation Procedures* document¹ located in the Repository files.

Short-Term Storage for Individual Items, Samples, or Small Collections

The phrase short-term or temporary storage refers to the housing of archaeological collections and objects for a period of time before formal accessioning actions are taken. DOE-RL may temporarily place individual items, samples, or small collections in the Repository prior to initiation of a formal accessioning process. For example, temporary storage may be intermittently required for artifacts pending completion of a large-scale project involving data recovery. Material remains entering the Repository for short-term or temporary storage will be held in a labeled holding box or on a labeled shelf designated as temporary storage.

Long-Term Collections Storage

DOE-RL archaeological collections are placed in a Repository for long-term storage preservation. Long-term storage can involve varying degrees of curatorial services to ensure preservation of items and collections for future generations of Americans. Objects or archaeological collections meeting that are specific to the Hanford Site and have associated records that define its provenience may be placed in long-term curation. Criteria to be considered before archaeological collections will be considered for long term storage and preservation:

1. Is the item intact? Is the item made of inherently unstable materials?
2. Is the item rare?
3. Is the item's authenticity verifiable?
4. Does the Repository have the resources such as funding, staffing, facilities, and equipment, to properly manage the item for long-term storage and preservation?

¹ This document, in draft form, provides the procedures used for the treatment and labeling of DOE's archaeological collections.

Conservation and Treatment

DOE-RL's archaeological collections may require conservation treatment to stabilize objects and materials prior to long-term storage. Such actions are usually carried out by a conservator "trained and experienced in dealing with the problems of a particular class of objects (e.g., paintings, textiles, furniture, photographs, books, ethnographic objects, natural history specimens". Treatments requiring the services of a Conservator must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (NPS 1990).

Repository staff are responsible for ensuring that DOE objects and archaeological collections receive proper care. In all cases, the general policy shall be to do "the least possible to the object that in any way alters its significant characteristics. The goal is to reduce the possibility that the treatment itself will in some way compromise the valuable aspects of the object or eventually result in more rapid deterioration" (NPS 1990:8:2). Suggestions and guidelines for the proper care of the various material remains in DOE-RL archaeological collections may found in Museum Handbook Part 1, Appendices I through P (NPS 1990). Toward this end, the following factors should be taken into consideration:

- The preventative conservation needs of each archaeological collection shall be defined;
- The primary goal is to keep interventive treatment to a minimum;
- The services of a Conservator will be sought for objects and/or collections when preventative conservation such as good environmental conditions and proper handling are not enough to reduce deterioration to a satisfactory level;
- Conservation treatments must be appropriate for the object and necessary for preservation. Thus, the object's condition, history, significance, and role in the collection must be taken into account;
- Some treatment processes may not be completely reversible;
- All treatments must be competently performed and documented (NPS 1990:8:1-3).

Record-Keeping

The Collection Manager is responsible for maintaining an acquisition record of the DOE-RL archaeological collection curated in the Repository. All records concerning the archaeological collection including the history of acquisition, ownership, provenience, excavation

records, photographs, inspections, or other documentation will be filed in an “Curation File.” The Collection Manager is responsible for maintaining all records in the “Curation File” throughout the storage period.

The Collection Manager is also responsible for recording items in an archaeological collection or associated records found to be missing or damaged. This record shall be kept on a form created for this purpose. The information to be recorded will include the date of the finding, the item/object that is missing or damaged, and the initials of the record taker.

Use of Collections

DOE archaeological collections are to be made available for scientific, educational, and religious uses within parameters and terms that ensure preservation of the research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of each collection.

Scientific and Educational Uses

DOE-RL will make its collections available to qualified professionals (curators, conservators, collections managers, exhibitors, researchers, scholars, archaeological contractors and educators) to study, loan and use for such purposes as in-house and traveling exhibits, teaching and public interpretation, scientific analysis and scholarly research. Students may use the collection under the direction of a qualified professional. Any publications or exhibits that result from these activities will acknowledge the DOE-RL and the curatorial facility as the owner or administrator, as appropriate.

Religious Uses

DOE-RL archaeological collections may be made available to persons who have aboriginal or historic ties to the Hanford Site for use in religious ceremonies or religious rituals.

Restrictions to Use of Collections

When a collection has been determined to be of religious or cultural importance to any Indian Tribe having aboriginal or historic ties to the Hanford Site, the DOE-RL may restrict scientific and educational use, access to information relating to the nature, and character, and

location of the resource, and not allow uses that would alter, damage or destroy objects in the collection².

DOE-RL may also restrict access to associated records according to Section 9 of the ARPA and Section 304 of the NHPA.

Security and Protective Measures

The DOE-RL archaeological collections will be housed in a repository, museum, or collections center that restricts access to collections and associated records. DOE officials and visitors entering or working in the room will be escorted. Keys and/or electronic entry devices providing access to the Repository and archaeological collections are issued to a limited number of individuals.

Protection devices such as security cameras, alarm systems, and monitored electronic entries may be used to monitor access to and use of archaeological collections stored in the Repository as required. Other protective systems such as emergency plans and fire protection equipment and procedures extinguishers must also be available.

Physical Security

The Sigma V Building meets local building codes and minimum structural requirements for the region code - all building entrances are secure. The building contains fire detection and protection systems and maintains environmental controls for heating and cooling (when such controls are necessary to ensure preservation of individual objects within archaeological collections). The Repository (housed in Sigma V Building) has the minimum number of windows and doors permitted by code. Doors to the Repository are solid core and have proxy card locks. Building emergency plans and procedures are available to Repository staff.

² The Federal Agency Official can permit the alteration or destruction of objects in a collection if “the potential gain in scientific studies or public interpretation, and the potential gain in scientific or interpretive information outweighs the potential loss of the object (36 CFR 79.10 (5)).

Access

Access to the Repository holding DOE-RL archaeological collections and associated records will at all times conform to the following requirements:

- Building security procedures necessary to safeguard the archaeological collections and records,
- Any restrictions imposed by limitation of space and environmental control;
- Availability of Repository staff to escort visitors.

Access to Repository

Sigma V's Repository contains archaeological collections and associated records, cultural resource project files, site files, site location maps, and other documents. Archaeological collections are accessed infrequently; cultural resource project files and records that may be accessed on a daily basis.

The DOE-RL collections will be accessible for legitimate research and study by responsible investigators, during normal business hours as long as these activities conform to existing DOE-RL terms and conditions and federal legislation (see 5.3 Restrictions to Use of Collections above). All archaeological collections and associated records covered by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act will be restricted in use and access based on wording in the law.

Native Americans, or Native American representatives may access the DOE-RL archaeological collections and associated records and as agreed by the DOE and tribal representative. Repository staff will provide entry to the Repository and will accompany Native Americans, or their representatives, while they are in the Repository. Native Americans or their representatives will access archaeological collections as agreed by DOE-RL and Native American tribes. Native American visitors and/or their representatives will sign-in and out of the Repository on the Visitor Access Log Sheet (Figure 2).

On-site contractors may access the DOE-RL archaeological collections and associated records and as agreed by the DOE. Repository staff will provide proxy entry for on-site

contractors and will accompany on-site contractors while they are in the Repository. On-site contractors will sign-in and out of the Repository on the Visitor Access Log Sheet (Figure 2).

Public access to the Repository through small tours and education programs may be permitted as defined by the DOE-RL. However, members of the public not involved in approved research will not be permitted to handle archaeological collections or associated records.

Instructions for Repository Access:

1. Visits to the Repository shall be arranged prior to entry into the Repository to ensure that HCRL staff are available to escort visitors (see attached POC list).
2. Staff and Visitors to the Repository must be badged.
3. Entry to the Repository is via proxy card. Visitors may enter the Repository if escorted (see POC list).
4. Visitors to the Repository will sign in on a Log Sheet (Figure 2) that includes the time and date of entry, reason for entry, and time of departure. The time and date will be entered under the column "Date/Time of Entry", the name of the staff or Visitor will be printed under the column entitled "Print Name", the reason of access will be listed under the column entitled "Reason for Access", and the time the Repository is left by staff and/or visitors is written under the column "Time of Departure".

Access to Archaeological Collections

The Repository contains locking Spacesaver© shelving used to house the DOE archaeological collections. When the locking shelves are opened a log sheet (Figure 3) will be completed listing the staff member opening the shelves, the reason for opening the

shelves, the time/date of opening and the time/date of closure. The Collections Manager or alternate will be the only persons permitted to unlock the shelves. Items requested by DOE-RL officials will be removed from the shelves by the Collections Manager or alternate and will be placed on tables located in the Repository for that purpose. When inspections are complete, the Collections Manager or alternative will replace the item in the locking shelves, relock, and record the closure (date and time) on the log sheet provided for this purpose.

Instructions for Access to Locking Shelves:

Only the Collections Manager or alternate will unlock the locking shelves.

1. Visitors may request access to objects held in the Repository under an existing Curation Agreement.
2. Staff and Visitors to the Repository must be badged.
3. Entry to the Repository is via proxy card. Visitors may enter the Repository if escorted.
4. Visitors to the Repository will sign in on a Log Sheet (Figure 2) that includes the time and date of entry, reason for entry, and time of departure. The time and date will be entered under the column "Date/Time of Entry", the name of the staff or visitor will be printed under the column entitled "Print Name", the reason of access will be listed under the column entitled "Reason for Access".

The Collections Manager or alternate will ensure that the door to the Repository is shut by testing the doorknob. The Collections Manager or alternate staff will sign the "Log Sheet for Access To Locking Shelves" (Figure 3) posted above the lock on the first shelf. The date and time of entry will be entered under the column "Date/Time of Entry", the Collection Manager's name and the name of HCRL staff escorting the Collections Manager will be printed in the columns entitled "Print Name". The reason for opening the locked shelves will be listed under the column "Reason for Access."

5. The Collection Manager will roll the shelving open.
6. The Collection Manager will retrieve items from the locking shelves and will place the item, box, or record on a table provided for that purpose.
7. Before the Chain-of-Custody procedure is initiated, the Collections Manager will check to ensure that the Visitor is on the list of authorized officials included in the collections/curation agreement.

8. The Collection Manager and the Visitor will examine the seals on the containers and boxes to ensure that the boxes and box seals are intact. If all records are in agreement, the Visitor may proceed to Step 9.
9. The Visitor may break the seals and open the box.
10. When the Visitor is finished, the Collections Manager will reseal the box, item or record in the Visitor's presence, record the process on the Chain-of-Custody form (Figure 4) and replace the sealed item in the locking shelves.
11. The locking shelves will be rolled shut and locked. The Collections Manager and Battelle staff will place the time the locking shelves were locked on the "Log Sheet for Access to Locking Shelves" form (Figure 3) and initial that entry.
12. Visitors will sign out of the Repository on the Visitor Access Log Sheet. The time the Repository is left by staff and/or visitors is written under the column "Time of Departure".

Loans

No collection (or portion thereof) shall be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the DOE and the borrower that specifies, at a minimum, the following items:

1. Collection or object being loaned;
2. Purpose of the loan;
3. Length of the loan;
4. Restrictions on scientific, educational or religious uses, including whether the object can be altered, damaged, or destroyed;
5. The borrower shall handle the collection or object so as not to damage the collection or object, or reduce its scientific value unless different agreements have been specified in Item 4 above.
6. Any requirements for insuring the collection while it is on loan;
7. The DOE shall ensure that the Repository maintains administrative records that document approved scientific, educational and religious uses of the collection (36 CFR 79.10).



Deaccession

Deaccessioning is a process whereby material remains are permanently removed from curatorial services and/or a Repository providing these services. The process of deaccessioning must be completed with care and a strong emphasis on record-keeping. All reasonable efforts will be made to ensure that DOE is legally free to deaccession the material remains in question. Every reasonable effort will be extended to assure that deaccessioned objects or items that are unique to the State of Washington or the United States will remain within the State or nation as appropriate. Deaccessioned material remains may not be sold or transferred to members of the public.

The deaccessioning of human remains and cultural objects for repatriation to Native American tribes is a specialized form of transfer mandated by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Criteria for Deaccessioning

Material remains considered for deaccessioning by DOE-RL must meet at least one of the following criteria (quoted from the New York State Museum Collections Management Policy):

1. The object or specimen is outside DOE's Scope of Collection and acquisition policy.
2. The object or specimen lacks physical integrity or is deteriorated beyond usefulness.
3. The object or specimen is a superfluous example of others in the collections.
4. The Repository is unable to properly preserve the object or specimen.
5. The object contains or is composed of materials hazardous to the safety of persons or of other objects or specimens in the collections.
6. The object or specimen has been lost or missing for at least two years.
7. The object or specimen occupies space disproportionate to its present or anticipated importance to the collection.

Definitions³

1. *Collection* means material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study.

2. *Material remains* means artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.

3. *Associated records* means original records (or copies) that are prepared, assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource.

4. *Curatorial services* means managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices.

5. *Religious remains* means material remains that the Federal Agency Official has determined are of traditional religious or sacred importance to an Indian tribe or other group because of customary use in religious rituals or spiritual activities. The Federal Agency Official makes this determination in consultation with appropriate Indian tribes or other groups.

6. *Repository* means a facility such as a museum, archeological center, laboratory or storage facility managed by a university, college, museum, other educational or scientific institution, a Federal, State or local Government agency or Indian tribe that can provide professional, systematic and accountable curatorial services on a long-term basis.

³ These definitions are quoted from 36 CFR Part 79.

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Emergency Contacts

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