# Appendix D: Code of Ethics for NPS Museums

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# APPENDIX D: CODE OF ETHICS FOR NPS MUSEUMS

#### A. Overview

1. What information will I find in this appendix?

This appendix summarizes Federal standards of ethical conduct applicable to NPS museums and provides a Code of Ethics for NPS Museums in section C. It also references codes of ethics statements from the American Association of Museums (AAM), Society of American Archivists, American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC), and other related professional organizations.

2. What is ethics in the museum context?

Ethics is a system of moral principles that governs the behavior of individuals and groups, for example, museum employees individually and as a group in a single or multiple museums. It is about what is right, fair, truthful, honest, beautiful, or, in one word, good. Ethics derives from a general moral consciousness affecting individual and group choices about what is best for the common welfare.

3. What is a code of ethics?

A code of ethics is a systematic collection of moral principles that a group believes will benefit the whole. There is agreement in the subscribing group that individual choices must be governed by these principles in order for the individual to contribute to the common good. Codes of ethics may evolve over time, as a group (for example, a society, a community, a profession, or a team) collectively identifies and refines its understanding of what is best for the group.

4. What is a code of ethics for museums?

A code of ethics for museums identifies principles that govern the conduct of museum employees and the choices that museums make in order to benefit the societal good. The principles must address the choices made by individuals in the museum organization, as well as groups of individuals, and the museum as a whole.

5. Does the museum profession have a single code of ethics?

No. Diverse professional organizations of museum workers, such as archivists, conservators, and curators, as well as individual museums, have different codes of ethics. Professional organizations representing individual disciplines, such as anthropology, history, and paleontology, also have codes of ethics. The AAM has issued a Code of Ethics for Museums that applies exclusively to museums, including botanical gardens, planetariums, and zoos. Museums also subscribe to codes of ethics that apply to specific functions and

disciplines represented in the museum. See Section D for references to codes of ethics for museums and other professional organizations. The AAM requires all accredited museums to have a formally approved, separate and distinct institutional code of ethics.

6. How does a code of ethics relate to law?

The law protects specific interests, such as property rights and freedoms, in service to the common good. The law sets a minimum standard. A code of ethics often goes beyond the law in establishing principles for the common good. For example, although bleaching an 18<sup>th</sup> century quilt so that it is bright white may be legal, doing so would not be consistent with the AIC Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice. Such severe treatment would accelerate the deterioration of the quilt, and diminish the public benefit. The legal rights of individuals may come into conflict with ethics and the common good as well. For example, although a museum curator might legally purchase for his own collection paintings of the same type that the museum has, most museum codes of ethics would consider this a conflict of interest and prohibit or place restrictions on this activity.

# B. Federal Standards of Ethical Conduct Applicable to NPS Museums

 What codes of ethics apply to all NPS employees with responsibility for museum collections? All NPS employees with responsibility for museum collections and functions must follow the:

- Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 CFR 2635)
- Employee Responsibilities and Conduct (43 CFR 20), Department of the Interior
- Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Department of the Interior (5 CFR 3501)
- Criminal Conflict of Interest Statutes (18 USC 201, 203, 205, 207-209)
- Code of Ethics for NPS Museums (see Section C)
- 2. What does the Ethics
  Guide for Employees of
  the Department of the
  Interior cover?

Making Ethics a Part of the Workplace: Ethics Guide for Employees of the Department of the Interior, available at http://www.inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=3&prg=37&id=3889, provides plain language guidance to the ethics

laws and regulations that apply to employees of the Department of the Interior (DOI). It addresses actions and responsibilities of the individual employee as follows:

- Basic obligation of public service
- Governmentwide ethics laws
- Department ethics prohibitions
- Accepting gifts
- Traveling for the Department
- Outside work and activities
- Seeking non-Federal employment
- Using Government property, time, and information
- Restrictions that apply after you leave Federal service
- Disclosure of financial interests
- Ethics training and contacts
- 3. Where can I find additional information on ethics for NPS employees?

For all questions concerning ethics, consult your servicing ethics official. Following advice from an ethics official gives an employee a "safe harbor" from disciplinary action. Further information on ethics is in Chapter 9 of *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (NPS-28, Release No. 5, 1997). In addition, you may want to consult your supervisor, regional curator, or the organizations listed in this appendix. DOI is developing a chapter in the Departmental Manual to address the integrity of scientific activities and a code of scientific conduct.

# C. Code of Ethics for NPS Museums

1. What is the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums?

The Code of Ethics for NPS Museums is a set of principles that guide the decisions of employees and volunteers who manage or work with NPS museum collections or perform other museum functions. The Code of Ethics was first issued in 1990 in Museum Handbook, Part I (MH-I), Chapter 1. It is reviewed and updated every five years, or more frequently as needed.

2. How do NPS policies relate to the Code of

The principles in the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums are

Ethics for NPS Museums?

addressed in all levels of NPS policy. The policy documents include NPS Management Policies, the Director's Order (DO) series, and handbooks. The Code of Ethics for NPS Museums consolidates the ethics information specific to museums.

3. Who follows the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums? The Code of Ethics for NPS Museums applies to NPS employees and volunteers whose actions and decisions directly affect the management of NPS museum collections and/or museum-related functions. It applies to superintendents, managers, museum curators, museum technicians, museum aids, archivists, archives technicians, conservators, housekeepers, maintenance staff, interpreters, park rangers, cultural and natural resource specialists, and all other staff with museum-related functions. It also applies to other staff and volunteers when their jobs interface with museum operations.

4. What ethics principles do I follow if I am responsible for governance and administration of NPS museums?

If you are a superintendent, manager, or other employee with administrative responsibility for NPS museums or direct responsibility for museum collections, following NPS Management Policies and Director's Orders you will:

## Acquisition, Disposal, and Documentation

- Acquire and dispose of collections consistent with the park's mission and Scope of Collection Statement and in accordance with the Museum Act (16 USC 18f), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001-3013), and NPS policies and procedures.
- Acquire items only if the park can manage them according to NPS policies and standards.
- Acquire items for the museum collections only when you have determined that they have a legal and ethical pedigree. Avoid acquiring, borrowing, and retaining (if previously acquired) any object that has been acquired, exported, or imported contrary to the laws of its country of origin, or any intermediary country, or contrary to the laws and treaties of the United States, including Nazi-era objects that were unlawfully appropriated without subsequent restitution.
- Accept only unconditional gifts for the museum collections, unless the regional director makes exception on a case-by-case basis.
- Avoid conflict of interest and the appearance of conflict of interest
  when acquiring, borrowing, or disposing of collections and making
  other decisions affecting collections, including avoiding personal
  collecting in the same subject area as the museum.
- Follow the prescribed order of preference when deaccessioning,

giving preference to NPS, other DOI bureaus, other Federal agencies, and then non-Federal museums.

See 18 USC 208, Acts Affecting a Personal Financial Interest; 5 CFR 2635.502, Personal and Business Relationships; Management Policies, 5.3.5.5.4 Acquisition, Management and Disposition; DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (DO #24), 4.3.2 Standards, 4.3.6 Scope of Collection, 4.3.15 Unconditional Gifts; Cultural Resource Management Guideline, Chapter 9, B.2 Acquisition, B.3 Documentation, and B.7 Deaccessioning; MH-II, Chapter 2 Accessioning, Chapter 6 Deaccessioning.

#### **Preservation and Protection**

- Preserve and protect collections while also providing public access.
- Maintain a current Museum Collections Emergency Operations Plan identifying actions required for preparedness and response to protect collections and human health and safety under all risks.
- Authorize conservation treatment consistent with the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works Code of Ethics (AIC)
- Keep information about the security of the museum or of private collections and locations visited during official duties confidential, except to assist law enforcement authorities.

See Management Policies, 5.3.5.5.1 Preservation, 8.2.5.2 Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Operations; DO #24, 4.3.10 Emergency Operation; MH-I, Museum Collections.

#### **Access and Exhibits**

- Actively promote appropriate access to collections and data about the collections in order to increase public benefit.
- Ensure that merchandise sold or provided by concessions promotes the park's theme and servicewide mission and values.
- Ensure that concession operations
  - do not sell or offer for sale original objects, artifacts, or specimens of a historic, archeological, paleontological, or biological nature;
  - include with geological merchandise appropriate educational material and a written disclaimer that the items are not from within park boundaries;

clearly label replicas.

See Management Policies, 10.2.4.5 Merchandise, 10.2.4.6 Artifacts and Specimens; DO #24, 4.3.23 Access and Use; Museum Handbook, Part III (MH-III), Access and Use.

# Management

- Ensure that all decisions involving donations to NPS maintain integrity, impartiality, and public confidence as established by the review process in DO#21, Donations and Fundraising (DO #21). Avoid soliciting donations. Avoid accepting donations of money, collections, or services from sources that would contribute to creating a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest, including:
  - organizations in which an NPS employee has a leadership role
  - entities that have litigation pending with the Department of Interior, unless that litigation is sufficiently removed so that the donation does not appear to be an attempt to influence the litigation outcome.
  - companies that hold or are seeking concessions contracts or are otherwise engaged in business with the park
  - sources that would identify NPS with alcohol or tobacco products
  - parties that offer donations in order to state or imply the NPS endorsement of a product, service, or entity.
- Authorize fundraising efforts (including marketing relationships with businesses or corporations) to benefit park programs in accordance with DO #21.
- Maintain donation boxes on NPS property only if 100% of the donations go to NPS.
- Avoid naming features or facilities for a donor.
- Provide an annual report on donations.
- Seek and allocate funds sufficient to preserve, document and provide access to the collections and associated documentation.

• Expend funds according to established criteria.

See 5 CFR 2635.201, Gifts from Outside Sources; 5 CFR 2635.502, Personal and Business Relationships; 5 CFR 2635.702, Use of Public Office for Private Gain; 5 CFR 2635.808, Fundraising Activities; 5 CFR 3501.105, Outside Employment and Activities; DO#21, 6.1.1 Maintaining the Integrity and Impartiality of, and Public Confidence in, NPS and the Department of the Interior, 6.1.2 Reviewing Direct Donations, 6.3.1 Donation Boxes, 10.2.6 In-Park Displays, Name Plaques, and Plates; DO#24, 4.3.4 Ongoing and Corrective Actions, 4.3.16 Project-generated Collections.

### **Human Resources**

- Avoid requiring museum staff to act in conflict with this code of ethics or other international, national, or relevant professional codes of ethics.
- Ensure that employees, volunteers and visitors working with museum collections are informed of hazards inherent to the collections (such as pesticides) and protective measures.
- Ensure that all employees with direct responsibility for museum collections management have the knowledge, skill, and ability to perform assigned jobs.
- Foster a cooperative relationship between park cooperating associations and park staff in the interest of the museum collection.

See DO #24, 4.2.4 Staffing and Training, 4.3.11 Job Hazard Analysis.

5. What ethics principles do I follow if I am responsible for the direct management of collections?

In addition to the ethics principles in Sections B and C.4, your actions and decisions will follow the ethics principles below.

# Acquisition, Disposal, and Documentation

- Fully and accurately document items in the museum collection and ensure that the documentation is current.
- Verify that all acquisitions and incoming loans have a legal and ethical pedigree, including required permits. Document in writing research related to this verification.
- Never traffic in objects and specimens originating on public lands.
- Avoid making any judgment for another party about the value of an object, archival document, or specimen. You may provide

information on obtaining appraisals, but not recommend any single appraiser.

- Cooperate with other institutions to ensure the preservation of significant cultural and natural heritage and avoid competing for acquisitions if such competition would endanger the integrity or safety of such materials.
- Make all deaccession actions open to public scrutiny.

See DO#24, 4.3.2 Standards, 4.3.13 Accession and Catalog Records; MH-II, Museum Records, Chapter 4 Inventory and Other Special Instructions, Section IX, Determining the Monetary Value of Museum Objects, Chapter 6 Deaccessioning.

## **Preservation and Protection**

- Protect and preserve the integrity of collections.
- Avoid using methods and materials that may adversely affect museum collections or their future examination, scientific investigation, treatment or function.
- Document examination, scientific investigation, and treatment of collections for preservation purposes.
- Protect collections against physical threats and unauthorized access.
- Store, handle, use, and exhibit objects to maximize their long-term preservation unless destructive analysis or consumptive use is specifically authorized in writing according to DO#24, 4.2.7 Destructive Analysis and Consumptive Use, 4.3.25 Preservation vs. Destructive Use.

See Management Policies, Chapter 5 Cultural Resource Management; DO #24; MH-I.

#### **Access and Exhibits**

- Encourage use of the collections and data for research, exhibits, and education in order to increase public benefit. See also Section C.6.
- Ensure fair and equitable public access to collections, associated documentation, policies, and technical information.
- Maintain the confidentiality of data about the nature and specific location of 1) a national park system resource which is endangered, threatened, rare, or commercially valuable; 2) mineral or paleontological objects within units of the national park system; or 3) objects of cultural patrimony within units of the national park system,

unless the Secretary determines that disclosure would further NPS purposes and would not create an unreasonable risk of harm, theft or destruction of the resource or object, including individual organic or inorganic specimens, and disclosure is consistent with other applicable laws protecting the resource (National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 [16 USC 5937]).

- Ensure that access is consistent with the laws and NPS policies pertaining to Freedom of Information Act disclosures, copyright, privacy, publicity, obscenity and pornography, defamation, and resource protection.
- Never use objects from the museum collection or museum venues for personal purposes, and inform your relatives that they are similarly restricted.
- Never exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of the remains. You may exhibit drawings, renderings or casts of remains with the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes and native Hawaiian organizations.
- Borrow and lend museum collections consistent with the Museum Act (16 USC 18f).
- Provide accurate, well-researched information to the public, and maintain accurate documentation about the collections in files and databases.
- Inform researchers of parallel research by others, and supply names if agreeable to the parties involved.
- Avoid borrowing and exhibiting collections from individuals who may have a conflict of interest or an appearance of a conflict of interest (for example, park staff).
- Ensure that reproductions, replicas, and copies are permanently marked as facsimiles to avoid confusion with the original.

See Management Policies, 4.1.2 Natural Resource Information, 5.2.3 Confidentiality, 5.3.4 Stewardship of Human Remains and Burials; DO #24, 4.3.28 Exhibit of Human Remains; MH-II, Chapter 2 Accessioning, Chapter 5 Outgoing Loans; MH-III, Chapter 1 Evaluating and Documenting Use, Chapter 2 Legal Issues, Chapter 4 Two-Dimensional Reproductions, Chapter 5 Three-Dimensional Reproductions.

### Management

 Consult with affiliated parties in managing collections, including parties subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. See Management Policies, 5.2.1 Consultation; DO #24, 4.3.24 Consultation.

#### **Professional Conduct**

- Act in the best interests of the museum collection.
- Maintain current knowledge of and follow relevant professional standards and ethics.
- Seek the expertise and advice of colleagues when such input will benefit the museum collections and programs.
- Share information with colleagues and co-workers in order to benefit the museum profession at large, and credit sources for information received.
- Act only within the scope of your knowledge, and seek training to acquire needed knowledge and skills to perform your job.
- Maintain current knowledge of the safety of materials and procedures, and take appropriate protective measures when handling hazardous materials.
- If you perform personal research using NPS collections, inform your supervisor of the research; do the research on your own time, during regular hours when other members of the public also have access, and inform others doing parallel research.
- Obtain a permit in accordance with 36 CFR 2.5 to personally collect in a park for non-official purposes, and do such collecting off-duty. For information on permits and conditions see http://science.nature.nps.gov/research/ac/ResearchIndex.
- Avoid conflict of interest or apparent conflict of interest in pursuing professional activities outside your NPS job responsibilities. Some outside activities may benefit the NPS museum program, such as teaching; participating as an AAM Museum Assessment Program consultant or accreditation team member; or serving a local, regional, national, or international museum association, but be mindful of restrictions in 18 USC 208, Acts Affecting a Personal Financial Interest, and the appearance of a conflict of interest in personal and business relationships as described in 5 CFR 2635.502.
- Clear outside professional activities with your supervisor and servicing ethics official when done on official time. Such activities involving a professional organization may require an ethics Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NPS and the organization and/or a waiver in accordance with 18 USC 208(b)(1).
- Avoid using your official title when not representing NPS.

- When you obtain information while performing duties as a
  Government employee, avoid using that information for personal
  research or other outside activities, except when that information is
  also available to the general public.
- Avoid revealing or profiting from information gained through work with restricted collections.
- Have no personal business with dealers who also sell objects to parks.
- Avoid dealing (buying or selling for personal profit) in natural and cultural resources.
- Avoid personal collecting in the same subject area as the museum. If such a collection exists prior to park employment, you should:
  - provide the superintendent with a current inventory
  - keep the private collection in your residence or off of public lands
  - avoid lending items from the private collection for park use
  - avoid adding to the private collection while employed by the park
  - offer the park first option to buy any objects that you propose to sell from your private collection, in order to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- Never acquire anything for yourself that has formerly been part of any park museum collection. Inform your relatives that they are similarly restricted.
- Avoid using your official title, position, or authority to endorse a
  product, service, or enterprise, except in furtherance of a specific
  statutory authority authorizing such endorsement, such as in support
  of authorized fundraising efforts of friends groups and cooperating
  associations.
- Avoid irresponsible criticism of other museum professionals or institutions. Address complaints about professional or ethical behavior directly to the individual or institution.

See 18 USC 208, Acts Affecting a Personal Financial Interest; 5 CFR 2635.502, Personal and Business Relationships; 5 CFR 2635.702, Use of Public Office for Private Gain; 5 CFR 2635.703, Use of Nonpublic Information; DO #21, 3.1 Ethical Considerations.

6. What ethics principles do I follow if I am responsible for interpretation or education programs in the park museum or involving the museum collection?

Persons responsible for interpretation or education programs that involve the park museum and/or the museum collections will ensure that services:

- Focus on the park's resources and themes and park and servicewide mission.
- Present factual material that is accurate and based on current scholarship and science, and that maintains the intellectual integrity of the information.
- Are accessible to wide audiences, including those with impairments.
- Are available without discrimination. (See 43 CFR 17, subpart E.)
- Consider factors that might influence an individual's needs and interests, such as age, physical and intellectual ability, level of education, ethnicity, religion, social/economic status, sexuality, and gender.

See Management Policies, Chapter 7 Interpretation and Education; DO #6, Interpretation and Education.

See also section C.4 and 5, Access and Exhibits.

7. What should I do if the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums conflicts with another code of ethics?

Follow the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums, unless the conflict is with the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, the Employee Responsibilities and Conduct, the Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Department of the Interior, or the criminal statutes (see B.1). These regulations and statutes always take precedence.

8. Where can I find assistance in resolving ethics issues specific to the Code of Ethics for NPS Museums?

Contact the sources in section B.3. Ethics officials at the park, region, and Washington Office are specifically trained to address ethics issues of all types. As necessary, they will consult with the DOI ethics staff in the Office of the Solicitor before advising you. Regional curators will be especially helpful on ethics issues unique to museum collections or the museum profession. Contact information for park, regional, servicewide center, and Washington Office ethics officials is at http://www.inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=3&prg=37&id=4451

D. Codes of Ethics for Professional Organizations

American Association of Museums (AAM)

The AAM Code of Ethics for Museums is available at http://www.aam-us.org/museumresources/ethics/coe.cfm. Guidelines on specific ethics-related issues are available at http://www.aam-us.org/museumresources/ethics/index.cfm. The AAM publication entitled Codes of Ethics and Practice of Interest to Museums has codes from all the AAM Standing Professional Committees as well as standards and policy statements from related organizations. This publication and others on ethics are available through the AAM online bookstore at http://www.aam-us.org/bookstore/index.cfm or by contacting the AAM Bookstore at:

American Association of Museums 1575 Eye Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 289-1818 Fax (202) 289-6578 E-mail bookstore@aam-us.org

The Curator's Committee of the American Association of Museums has a Curators Code of Ethics available at http://www.curcom.org/ethics.php.

# The Society of American Archivists (SAA)

The SAA Code of Ethics for Archivists is available at http://www.archivists.org/governance/handbook/app\_ethics.asp . Publication information is online at http://www.archivists.org/catalog/index.asp. For further information contact the SAA at:

The Society of American Archivists 527 S. Wells St., 5th Floor Chicago, IL 60607 (312) 922-0140 Fax 312/347-1452 E-mail info@archivists.org

# The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)

The AIC Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice is available at https://www.culturalheritage.org/about-conservation/code-of-ethics. For further information on ethics, using a keyword, you can search the AIC Web site, including posted publications, such as the *Journal of the American Institute for Conservation*.

For additional information contact the AIC at:

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works
1717 K Street, NW
Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 452-9545
Fax (202) 452-9328
E-mail info@aic-faic.org

# American Association for State and Local History (AASLH)

The AASLH Statement of Professional Standards and Ethics is available at http://www.aaslh.org/ethics.htm. For additional information contact the AASLH at:

American Association for State and Local History 1717 Church Street Nashville, TN 37203-2991 (615) 320-3203 Fax (615) 327-9013 E-mail membership@AASLH.org

# **International Council of Museums (ICOM)**

The ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums is accessible at http://www.icom.org/ethics\_rev\_engl.html. Using the Web site keyword search function, you may access additional sources on ethics. Further information is available through AAM or from ICOM headquarters at:

International Council of Museums Maison de l'UNESCO 1, rue Miollis 75732 Paris cedex 15 France +33(0) 1 4734 0500 Fax +33(0) 1 4306 7862 E-mail secretariat@icom.museum

## **Other Organizations**

Many other organizations devoted to the preservation,

protection, and interpretation of natural and cultural resources have adopted codes of ethics for their members. Some organizations you might contact for additional information are:

American Anthropological Association 2200 Wilson Blvd, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22201 (703) 528-1902 Fax (703) 528-3546 http://www.aaanet.org

American Institute of Biological Sciences 1444 I Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 628-1500 Fax (202) 628-1509 E-mail admin@aibs.org http://www.aibs.org

American Institute of Professional Geologists 1400 W 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Suite 250 Westminster, CO 80234 (303) 412-6205 Fax (303) 253-9220 E-mail aipg@aipg.org http://www.aipg.org

American Library Association 50 E. Huron Chicago, IL 60611 1-800-545-2433 (312) 944-2641 E-mail membership@ala.org http://www.ala.org

Archaeological Institute of America Located at Boston University 656 Beacon Street, Fourth Floor Boston, MA 02215-2006 (617) 353-9361 Fax (617) 353-6550 E-mail aia@aia.bu.edu http://www.archaeological.org

Ecological Society of America 1707 H Street, NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 833-8773 Fax (202) 833-8775 E-mail esahq@esa.org http://www.esa.org

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http://www.geosociety.org

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National Education Association 1201 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-3290 (202) 833-4000 Fax (202) 822-7974 http://www.nea.org

Natural Science Collections Alliance PO Box 44095 Washington, DC 20026-4095 (202) 633-2772 Fax (202) 633-2821 E-mail general@nscalliance.org http://www.nscalliance.org

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Society for Historical Archaeology 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130 Rockville, MD 20850 (301) 990-2454 Fax (301) 990-9771 E-mail hq@sha.org http://www.sha.org/

Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections See Web site for current contact information. http://www.spnhc.org/

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 60 Revere Dr., Suite 500 Northbrook, IL 60062 (847) 480-9095 Fax (847) 480-9282 E-mail svp@vertpaleo.org http://www.vertpaleo.org

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E-mail membership@Wildlife.org
http://www.wildlife.org