

**MARTHA'S
VINEYARD
MUSEUM** INC.
1923

MARTHA'S VINEYARD MUSEUM

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT POLICY

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

April 23, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction: Overview of the Martha's Vineyard Museum	1
	A. Mission	1
	B. History of the Martha's Vineyard Museum	1
	C. Legal Status and Organizational Structure	2
II.	Statement of Authority	2
	A. Board Authority and Responsibilities	2
	B. Collections Committee Authority and Responsibilities	3
	C. Staff Authority and Responsibilities	3
III.	Scope of Collections	
	A. Introduction	
	B. History of the Collections	5
	C. Collecting Guidelines	
IV.	Categories of Collections	6
V.	Acquisitions and Accessions	7
VI.	Deaccessions and Disposal	9
VII.	Loans	11
	A. Outgoing Loans	11
	B. Incoming Loans	11
	C. Old Loans	12
VIII.	Objects in Custody	12
IX.	Documentation	13
X.	Collections Care	13
XI.	Insurance	15
XII.	Access and Use	15
XIII.	Intellectual Property	16
XIV.	Ethics	16
XV.	Collections Management Policy Review and Revision	16

I. Introduction: Overview of the Martha's Vineyard Museum (MVM)

A. Mission

MVM's Mission, approved by the membership on Aug 8, 2016:

The Martha's Vineyard Museum inspires all people to discover, explore, and strengthen their connections to this Island and its diverse heritage.

B. History of the Martha's Vineyard Museum

The Martha's Vineyard Museum was founded as the Dukes County Historical Society in 1922 and incorporated the following year. The Society's founders devoted a great deal of their time, energy, and resources to the documentation of the Island's role in American history and the community's involvement in the maritime industry. In 1996, acknowledging the fact that the Society's collections relate exclusively to Martha's Vineyard and recognizing that the Cuttyhunk Historical Society serves the only town in Dukes County that is not on the Vineyard, the organization changed its name to the Martha's Vineyard Historical Society. In 2006 the organization began calling itself the Martha's Vineyard Museum in order to better convey its collecting, exhibiting, educational, and programming goals. The name change became official in 2010.

The Society met in libraries, churches, and private homes until 1932, when it acquired the Cooke House in Edgartown (built in 1766). This structure was converted into offices and exhibition space without compromising its architectural integrity. It became the Society's headquarters.

By 1947, the Society required more space to accommodate its growing collections and serve its increasing membership. It purchased the property adjoining the Cooke House and, over the following three decades, built four structures on the newly acquired land: a small tower to house the original 1854 Fresnel lens from the Gay Head lighthouse; a gate house; a library building (1954), and later an addition to it for exhibition space and archival storage (1978); and a carriage shed (1954) to store and exhibit the museum's largest collection objects.

The purchase in 1989 of the Captain Francis Pease House (c.1840) allowed further expansion of the campus. Offices, collections storage, exhibit galleries, and a museum shop were located there.

By 2004, MVM had outgrown its Edgartown facilities and began to search for a new home where the public could be more easily accommodated, exhibitions could be larger, and collections could be housed in conditions that would ensure their preservation. In the winter of 2018/19, MVM relocated to the former U. S. Marine Hospital in Vineyard Haven. After rehabilitation of the historic building and addition of a new wing and separate building for large objects and programs, the new MVM opened its doors to the public in March 2019.

At the same time, the Cooke House in Edgartown was re-envisioned with an educational Colonial garden on a site with a smaller footprint (the Pease House and library/Fresnel tower properties were sold).

The Museum interprets the entire island of Martha's Vineyard through exhibitions of its collections, but the East Chop and Edgartown lighthouses extend its presence beyond Vineyard Haven. The Coast Guard gave the museum stewardship of these important historic buildings in 1995. Since then, ownership of the Edgartown Lighthouse has been transferred to the town of Edgartown but MVM continues to interpret its history and opens it to visitors during the summer months.

Since its founding, the organization has preserved the material culture of the Vineyard through its three-dimensional collections and the history of the Vineyard through its archives and library. In 1959 the Dukes County Historical Society began publishing *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, a journal dedicated to examining the history of the Vineyard and its people. In 2018, the journal's name was changed to the *MV Museum Quarterly*. The organization has also, through the years, published books and pamphlets on subjects pertaining to Vineyard history.

In 1993, the Oral History program was established at MVM with the mission to promote the preservation and collection of Vineyard history, past and present, through recorded oral history interviews and related materials. Since then, MVM has established an archive of over 1900 oral history interviews with Vineyard people. The archive of tapes, transcripts and photos is available to the public for purposes of education, research and enjoyment. MVM promotes the use of oral history as a learning tool and trains others in the techniques of oral history collection. Whenever possible oral histories are integrated into the Museum's exhibits to enhance and enrich the visitor's experience.

C. Legal Status and Organizational Structure

The Martha's Vineyard Museum is a private non-profit corporation incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The governance of the museum is vested in a Board of Directors elected from the membership.

II. Statement of Authority

This section articulates the authority and responsibilities of the Board and Staff of MVM with regard to the collections.

A. Board Authority and Responsibilities:

The Board of Directors of MVM must actively exercise its fiduciary responsibilities, thereby ensuring that the collections are well managed. This is accomplished through the establishment and regular review of the Collections Management Policy and the performance of other duties, as follows:

- Approval of all accessions valued greater than \$5000
- Approval of deaccessions except for insignificant and valueless materials, as set forth on pages 8-9 of this policy
- Establishment of the **Collections Committee**. This standing committee includes Board members, one of whom shall be selected as Chair by the Chairman of the Museum Board; pertinent staff members, including the Executive Director and Chief Curator; and members of the MV community who are also members of the Museum. A majority of members of the Collections Committee shall be Board members. The term of non-Board members shall be three years.
- Review of matters identified as exceptional by the Collections Committee

B. Collections Committee Authority and Responsibilities:

The Collections Committee oversees all accessioned collections. Reports of committee meetings are provided to the Board. The committee's responsibilities include:

- Review of potential donations having values greater than \$5000 and forwarding positive recommendations to the Board
- Approval of all purchases of objects and archives for the collections
- Approval of expenditures from the restricted Collections Account, including costs for the direct care of the collection, costs related to the acquisition of collections (e.g. transport), and costs to purchase objects and archives for the collection
- Recommending deaccessions to the Board
- Ensuring proper storage, care, and security for the collections, as outlined in section X of this policy (below, page 13)
- Development and review of collections-related policy and planning documents; submitting policy documents to the Board for approval
- Advocating for the collections, which includes seeking funding for purchase of new collections and for collections care

In addition, the Chief Curator will consult the Collections Committee in exceptional situations involving collections and, if appropriate, refer such matters to the Board. Such situations might include:

- Accepting or refusing an object that would place an extraordinary financial burden on the museum to store or care for
- Accepting an object that does not fall clearly into the collecting guidelines set forth in section III.C of this policy (below, page 6)
- Accepting or refusing items the Collections Committee deems controversial

C. Staff Authority and Responsibilities:

The small size of MVM's staff requires that members of the Curatorial Department work together as a team to provide for the proper management and care of

collections, with an obligation to share responsibilities as the situation may require. This is especially relevant when there is no Collections Manager on staff.

The Board of MVM delegates authority to accept gifts valued at \$5000 or less to the **Chief Curator**, who will prepare a quarterly report of all accessions for submission to the Board by the Collections Committee.

The Board of MVM delegates authority to sign Deeds of Gift for accessions to **Chief Curator**.

The **Chief Curator** coordinates all activities relating to collections, maintains close communication with the Executive Director and the Collections Committee, and supervises the members of the Curatorial Department. The Chief Curator drafts policy and planning documents with regard to collections and presents potential accessions and deaccessions to the Collections Committee along with recommendations for committee action.

In addition, the **Chief Curator** fulfills or delegates responsibilities of the curatorial staff in the event that one or more of the staff positions is unfilled.

The Curatorial Department may consist of the following positions that have collections responsibilities:

The **Collections Manager** has primary responsibility for:

- the physical care of the collections, balancing the need for conservation and maintenance of each object with the need for public access and research, exhibition, and staff research
- coordinating incoming and outgoing loans
- insuring the physical well-being of the collections through proper risk management
- creating and maintaining detailed collections records
- creating procedures for carrying out the provisions of the Collections Management Policy
- insuring that all staff and volunteers who handle collections are properly trained

The **Curator of Exhibitions** has primary responsibility for evaluating needs of collections that are being considered for exhibition and providing care and monitoring of exhibited collections. The **Associate Curator of Exhibitions** aids the Curator of Exhibitions in these responsibilities.

The **Oral History Curator** has primary responsibility for managing and maintaining the oral history collection.

The **Research Librarian** schedules research appointments and ensures that visitors and non-curatorial staff using archives and library materials are supervised by a qualified staff member or volunteer. When there is no archivist on staff, the Research Librarian assumes the Archivist's responsibilities.

The **Archivist** processes archival collections in accordance with professional archival standards and ensures that proper organization and storage of the archives are maintained.

III. Scope of Collections

A. Introduction

MVM collects objects and archives that relate to the natural history, culture, and history of Martha's Vineyard. This section of the Collections Management Policy describes the collections of MVM and provides guidelines for future acquisitions.

B. History of the Collections

For most of its history, the museum collected materials relating to:

- the Vineyard's maritime industry and its legacy
- European colonization and settlement of the Island
- the Wampanoag people
- the genealogy of Vineyard residents
- the Island's place in American history

Early collecting focused on the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, but in the 1990s the museum extended its collecting to include all periods of Martha's Vineyard history up to the present. Oral history collecting, in particular, has contributed greatly to the museum's goal of capturing and preserving the more recent history of the Vineyard and exploring the constantly changing ethnic and cultural diversity of the Island. Within the past 20 years, MVM has added significantly to its holdings that address African American and Jewish history on the Island, but acknowledges that materials relating to this history, as well as that of Portuguese and Brazilian Vineyarders are underrepresented in MVM collections.

With the exception of oral histories, most of the collections were donated or bequeathed to the museum. This passive collecting has resulted in a rich collection that is used in exhibits and by researchers to convey the Island's history. However, it does not represent the breadth of Vineyard history that the museum strives to interpret. As the Martha's Vineyard Museum moves forward, it will continue to actively seek out materials relating to people and eras currently underrepresented in the collections.

C. Collecting Guidelines

In keeping with the Museum's mission statement, the focus of the collections shall be on items that further an interest in, experience of, connection to, and appreciation for the history and culture of the Island and its environs. The museum collects relevant materials from all time periods with the goal of including archives, oral histories, and objects that represent the diverse communities that contribute to the culture of Martha's Vineyard. A more detailed description of the materials that the museum collects will be found in the Martha's Vineyard Museum's **Collecting Plan**.

IV. Categories of Collections

MVM holds several distinct types of collections, which are treated differently according to their purpose.

Permanent Collections – These materials are maintained at the highest standard of care, require the most complete documentation, and are held in public trust for the foreseeable future.

- Objects – works of fine and decorative art; material culture; archaeology; natural history
- Oral Histories – audio recordings, films, and associated photographs and documents
- Archives – documents, photographs, maps, ephemera, and audio/visual recordings

Collections for use – These large accessioned objects are actively used and maintained by properly trained individuals who have been approved by MVM. Unlike most of the collections, they will suffer wear and tear that may necessitate repair or replacement of significant parts, repainting, or other maintenance. All collections for use are identified as such in the accession records. General guidelines for the care and treatment of these objects will be included in the Collections Procedures Manual and specific guidelines and maintenance records will be placed in the object files.

Ephemeral Artworks It is possible that the collection will include site-specific works located outdoors that may employ fragile, ephemeral materials or rapidly obsolescent components. When an object is made of materials that require all or part of a piece to be remade each time it is displayed, or materials which the artists acknowledges will change radically in appearance over time and allowed to take their course, the artist will be actively involved, when possible, in deciding whether to intervene in the aging process and under what circumstances to consider reasonable conservation, re-fabrication, replacement, or deaccessioning. The process requires complete and candid discussion and disclosure of the intent, method, reason and outcome.

Library – Materials in this collection are under control of the Research Librarian and do not fall under this policy. Prior to the date of this policy, library materials were assigned accession numbers in addition to Dewey decimal numbers. Accessioned library holdings have been

individually evaluated to determine whether they should remain in the accessioned collection as objects or be deaccessioned to the library collection.

Education Collection – Items in this collection are unaccessioned and intended to be used in hands-on activities and demonstrations. They may be authentic pieces or reproductions. Management of the Education Collection is the responsibility of the Education Manager and does not fall under this policy.

V. Acquisitions and Accessions

Accessioning is the formal process of legally accepting materials into museum collections. MVM may acquire collections through gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, bequest, or field collection. It will only accession materials that fulfill the **requirements for accessioned collections**, set forth below, that it intends to keep for the foreseeable future.

The Chief Curator is responsible for accessioning the collections and ensuring that they are accurately cataloged by trained staff and/or volunteers, as outlined in MVM's Collections Procedures Manual. Each accessioned item will have a record of the date of its receipt, how it was acquired, name and address of the donor or vendor, and date of accession. If available, the records will also include information about and documentation of the provenance of the materials and their appraised value.

All documentation relating to accessioned collections is kept in the care of the Chief Curator. This includes the file containing the Deed of Gift, as well as any receipts, appraisals, or other paper records associated with the material. In addition, each accession will be recorded in MVM's collections management system.

The standard of nomenclature for cataloguing accessions is the Chenhall taxonomic system, supplemented when necessary by the Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus, Union List of Artist Names, and the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. The standard of nomenclature for archives, library, and oral histories is the Library of Congress Authorities supplemented when necessary by the Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus, Union List of Artist Names, and the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names.

Requirements for accessioned collections:

All new accessions, however acquired, must:

- conform to MVM's mission
- enhance and strengthen existing collections or conform to MVM's collecting guidelines (III.C, page 6, above)
- have a clear title
- be designated for the permanent collections, collections for use, or ephemeral artwork (see page 6, above)
- be ethically acquired

- if applicable, comply with all requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, Final Rule December 13, 2023. Specific guidance regarding compliance is compiled in the Collections Procedures Manual.
- if related to any tribal communities, have consultation with tribal members representing the relevant cultural group(s) as part of the acquisition process.

MVM will not acquire new materials for its collections unless it is able to adequately store and care for them. The Chief Curator will determine if resources exist for MVM to adequately store and care for any proposed addition to the collections and make recommendations to the Collections Committee regarding whether or not to accept materials offered for the collections.

Gifts

MVM will only accession gifts that conform to the requirements for accessioned collections.

A Deed of Gift shall be executed for all donations to the collections. This document lists the objects in the gift. It must be signed by the Chief Curator and the donor, who must have legal authority to convey title. MVM does not accept conditional, partial, or fractional gifts. A promised or deferred gift will only be allowed under terms of a written contract.

MVM will not make, arrange, or pay for appraisals of donations. Internal appraisals (e.g. for insurance purposes) will not be shared with donors. Donors who wish to take a charitable deduction are solely responsible for fulfilling IRS requirements for their non-cash charitable donations.

Bequests

MVM will only accession bequests that conform to the requirements for accessioned collections. MVM reserves the right to refuse bequeathed objects that do not meet these criteria, or to choose to accept only a portion of the bequest. MVM also reserves the right to refuse conditional bequests and bequests of objects for which it cannot properly provide care or storage. For all bequests, copies of the will shall be retained in the accession file.

Purchases

All purchases of objects for the collections must be initiated or reviewed by the Chief Curator, approved by the Collections Committee and, if the value is greater than \$5000, approved by the Board. The method used to evaluate the purchase price and provenance must be documented and the documentation retained in the accession file.

Transfer

A transfer of property will be considered for accession in the same manner as other acquisitions.

Exchanges

Exchanges are treated as two separate collections management actions. Incoming objects are considered for acquisition in the same manner as other acquisitions and must be approved before the exchange takes place. Title transfer documentation appropriate to the type of acquisition is retained in the object's accession file. Outgoing objects must be deaccessioned in accordance with Museum Policy.

Field collected objects

MVM does not accept field collected materials if there is reasonable cause to believe their recovery involved the unauthorized, unscientific, or intentional destruction or damage of terrestrial or underwater archaeological or geological sites, or species and natural habitats. In the same way, acquisition will not occur if there has been a failure to disclose the finds to the owner or occupier of the land, or to the proper legal or governmental authorities, including, if Native American artifacts, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), as required by NAGPRA.

VI. Deaccessions and Disposal

Deaccessioning

Deaccessioning is the formal process of removing accessioned objects from a museum collection. MVM may deaccession collections objects when they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- the object is inconsistent with MVM's mission
- the object is so badly damaged or in such poor condition that it cannot support MVM's research or exhibition functions
- the object cannot be properly stored or cared for by MVM
- the object is not authentic or lacks museum quality
- the object represents unnecessary duplication of other collections objects
- ownership of the object is illegal, dangerous, or unethical

Objects that meet criteria for deaccessioning may only be deaccessioned in accordance with the procedures set forth in MVM's Collections Procedures Manual. All deaccessions must be recommended by the Collections Committee and approved by the Board unless it is determined that the object to be deaccessioned is insignificant and valueless and/or should not have been accessioned in the first place. Examples of such potential deaccessions include newspaper clippings and property such as computers or office furniture. Deaccessions of insignificant and valueless materials are at the discretion of the Chief Curator and must be documented and disposed of according to the same procedures as other deaccessioned collections.

No object may be deaccessioned that has been in the collection of MVM for less than three years.

All accession records for deaccessioned objects must be kept, including the records created in the process of deaccession (those which justify the deaccession). Accession numbers may not be reused.

MVM may only deaccession objects to which it holds clear title. Legal counsel must be consulted if title to a proposed deaccession is questionable.

Legal counsel must be consulted before proceeding with deaccession of objects that carry restrictions as conditions of ownership by MVM.

In some instances, loaned objects have been assigned accession numbers. As these objects were never owned by MVM or formally accessioned into the collections, it is not necessary to deaccession them when they are returned to their owners. However, records for these objects must be retained and the disposition of the object must be clearly noted (see section VII on loans, below, page 11).

Missing or stolen objects will not be deaccessioned.

In an effort to maintain positive community relations, MVM may, at its option, inform donors or heirs prior to the deaccession of specific objects if such items are judged to be of notable personal or family significance.

Guidelines for disposal of deaccessions

MVM may dispose of deaccessioned collections by the following methods:

- **Transfer** to MVM's Education Collection or to another museum, repository, or educational institution (If an object is deaccessioned solely because it cannot be properly stored or cared for by MVM, then transfer to another museum, repository, or educational institution where it will continue to be accessible to the public is the preferred method of disposal.)
- **Exchange** with another museum, repository, or educational institution for an object of equal or greater value that meets the requirements for accessioned collections
- **Sale** at public auction or public sale
- **Repatriation** in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, Final Rule dated December 13, 2023.
- **Destruction**, if the object has deteriorated or been damaged beyond repair, poses a health hazard, or holds neither intrinsic nor monetary value

MVM employees, Board members of MVM, Collections Committee members, and their immediate family members may not purchase or otherwise benefit from the disposition of a deaccessioned object.

Use of proceeds resulting from deaccession

Funds resulting from the sale or disposition of deaccessioned objects will be used solely for the purchase of acquisitions for the collections or for the direct care of specific objects in the collections. Direct care means the direct costs associated with the storage or preservation of accessioned collections. Such direct costs include for example those for (i) conservation and restoration treatments (including packing and transportation for such conservation or restoration) and (ii) materials required for storage of all classifications of collections, such as acid-free paper, folders, matboard, frames, mounts, and digital media migration. Funds received from the disposal of deaccessioned collections shall not be used for operations or capital expenses except as provided above. Direct care does not include (a) salaries of staff or (b) costs incurred for the sole purpose of temporary exhibition display.

MVM has a segregated account that may be used only for this purpose.

VII. Loans

A. Outgoing Loans

Loans of collections objects may be made to other museums for purposes of exhibition, scholarly research, or educational use. Loans must clearly benefit public interests and the interests of MVM. Loans are approved by the Chief Curator, who has the authority to sign all loan forms. Loan documentation is processed by the Collections Manager. The Chief Curator may delegate authority to process loans and sign loan forms to an approved staff member.

Requests for loans must be made in writing. The Chief Curator will evaluate the request and approve or disapprove the loan based on the condition and availability of the object, as well as the prospective borrower's ability to ensure its proper care and security.

Loans are made for periods of one year or less and may be renewed yearly at the discretion of the Chief Curator.

The Collections Committee has the authority to make exceptions to the outgoing loans policy (longer loan period, or loans to non-museum entities, for example) if a compelling reason is provided. Justification of exceptions must be written and placed in the object file.

All outgoing loans are subject to the conditions set forth on the Outgoing Loan Agreement, which must be signed by the borrower before the object leaves MVM's custody. MVM may charge a loan fee and/or require the borrower to provide a professional, outside appraisal for insurance purposes.

B. Incoming Loans

MVM borrows objects for specific purposes, such as exhibition. As of October 23, 2010, MVM accepts no incoming loans with terms longer than one year, renewable yearly up to five years at

the discretion of the Chief Curator. For policy relating to longer-term loans already in place, see “Long-term loans” under heading C, “Old loans,” below.

The Collections Committee has the authority to make exceptions to the incoming loans policy (longer loan period, for example) if a compelling reason is provided. Justification of exceptions must be written and placed in the object file.

MVM will abide by conditions set forth in the Incoming Loan Agreement, which may be MVM’s form or one provided by a lending institution. MVM does not accept incoming loans offered for the purpose of commercial exploitation of the object or to increase the value of the object when sold.

The museum does not provide long- or short-term storage services except in cases where a lender of archival materials agrees to allow public access to the materials.

MVM applies the same legal and ethical standards to incoming loans that it applies to acquisition of collections.

MVM applies the same standard of care to incoming loans that it applies to its own collections unless a higher standard is stipulated by the lender in the Incoming Loan Agreement.

C. Old Loans

Long-term loans

MVM is reviewing all objects in the museum on long-term loan. If ownership of these materials cannot be transferred to MVM, they will be returned to the lender, loan agreements will be updated and renewed, or special repository agreements will be executed with the lending institution. Only loaned objects that conform to the requirements for accessioned collections will be kept by MVM.

In some cases, objects that have long been on indefinite loan to MVM have been assigned accession numbers. These objects do not need to be formally deaccessioned upon return to their owners because ownership was never transferred to MVM.

Loans where the owner cannot be identified

In cases where the owner of a loaned object cannot be identified, MVM will retain the object under the same standard of care as its accessioned collections until its status is resolved. Disposition of old loans will be undertaken in accordance with the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Chapter 200B: Disposition of Museum Property. MVM will consult with legal counsel in these matters and retain all records of its efforts to resolve the problems associated with old loans.

VIII. Objects in Custody

Temporary custody

Objects may be left in custody of MVM for examination for purchase or approval as a gift. Unless prior authorization from the Chief Curator has been granted, only the Chief Curator and Collections Manager have authority to accept objects into temporary custody. The Oral History Curator and Research Librarian have authority to accept archives into temporary custody.

If necessary, the Chief Curator may designate another staff member to receive an object if an appointment has been made in advance.

Authentication and identification

MVM does not accept objects for authentication or identification. Oral assessments may be provided by knowledgeable staff, but it must be made clear that MVM does not warrant the accuracy of this information.

Objects found in collection

Objects that lack documentation are referred to as “found in collection” (FIC) and are assumed to be the property of MVM.

IX. Documentation

All documentation relating to collections is kept in the care of the Chief Curator. The Collections Manager is responsible for creating and maintaining these records or delegating this responsibility to individuals trained in the documentation procedures that are set forth in the Collections Procedures Manual.

Documentation includes the following paper files:

- Accession ledgers (1922 – 2004)
- Accession files containing Deeds of Gift, receipts, appraisals, or other paper records associated with the object.
- Card files
- Committee reports
- Deaccession files
- Loan files

In addition to its paper files, each accession is recorded in MVM’s computerized collections management system. The computer records reflect the information in the paper files. In addition, they contain up-to-date condition, location, and movement records.

X. Collections Care

It is MVM's goal to care for its accessioned collections in accordance with professional standards. Detailed collections care procedures are set forth in the Collections Procedures Manual, the Housekeeping Plan, and are be part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. These procedures address or will address the following preventive conservation measures:

- Monitoring of environmental conditions to mitigate against damage caused by extremes of temperature and rapid fluctuation of temperature and relative humidity
- Proper storage. The Chief Curator is responsible for approving storage locations for collections materials based on their preservation requirements and vulnerability to damage and theft.
- Proper handling of objects in the collections to protect against damage from direct physical forces
- Proper exhibition conditions. The Chief Curator is responsible for approving exhibition conditions of collections materials based on their preservation requirements and vulnerability to damage and theft.
- Emergency preparedness to mitigate damage to collections from natural and man-made disasters
- Integrated pest management
- Routine housekeeping in exhibition and storage spaces to prevent damage from dust, gasses, and particulate pollutants
- Light control to prevent damage from ultra-violet and visible light
- Security requirements to protect against theft and vandalism. Protections in place will include:
 - o Alarm systems for all buildings in which collections are stored or exhibited
 - o Key control
 - o Documentation of object movement to prevent loss or misplacement.
 - o Restricted, monitored access to collections storage by the public and non-collections staff

MVM's staff members work together to ensure the protection of the collections. The Chief Curator is responsible for the overall care of the collections, including the training of staff and volunteers who work with collections objects. Only persons approved by the Chief Curator may handle collections

Researchers who use the archival collections must read the Guidelines for use of the Archives, which include handling instructions, and agree to abide by them. The Research Librarian or volunteer who is staffing the library is responsible for ensuring that visiting researchers are handling archival collections properly.

Conservation treatments of collections objects must be recommended by the Chief Curator and authorized by the Collections Committee. With the exception of the collections for use (see IV above, page 6), conservation treatments may only be done by professional conservators.

Periodic inventories provide a systematic, itemized accounting of the objects in the collections and verify their locations. Inventory of the collections is the responsibility of the Chief Curator or Collections Manager, assisted by the Research Librarian, who select and train staff and volunteers to assist in the process. Inventories of the accessioned collections are undertaken regularly, with the goal of taking a complete inventory every four years. Partial inventories are conducted at the discretion of the curator and in all situations where security may have been compromised.

Materials that have been discovered to be missing during inventory will be reported immediately to the Executive Director and the Chief Curator.

XI. Insurance

MVM's collections are not individually insured, but are covered under MVM's fine arts policy.

Incoming loans will be insured according to the terms of the loan agreement.

Outgoing loans will be insured by the borrower for their full value as determined by the Chief Curator.

Payments resulting from insurance claims for damaged, stolen, or destroyed collection objects may only be used to conserve the objects or replace them with similar objects. In the case of a total loss, proceeds from an insurance claim must be used as if they were proceeds from the sale of a deaccessioned object (see VI above, page 10-11).

XII. Access and Use

MVM recognizes its responsibility to provide access to its collections while insuring their preservation for future generations. Public access to the object collections is provided primarily through long- and short-term exhibitions. Archive and object collections may also be made available to the public for research, publication, and other educational uses. Access to archives and collections in storage depends on available, trained staff to retrieve objects, monitor their use, and return them to their storage locations. Access also depends on the availability of clean spaces of adequate size to safely use the collections.

Access to collections and archives by researchers and members of the general public must be supervised by trained staff or volunteers. Access to objects must be scheduled in advance through the Chief Curator or Collections Manager. Access to archives is scheduled by the Research Librarian. The curator/librarian or designated supervisor will advise researchers of

proper use and handling of collections and will exercise judgment when determining who has access to collections. All use of archives and collections must be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in the Collections Procedures Manual.

Collections records will be made available to the public at the discretion of the Chief Curator. Monetary value of collections objects will not be disclosed and the privacy rights of donors will be protected.

Flash photography is not permitted in the exhibition spaces of the museum. Flash photography of archival materials is not permitted. Photography may be prohibited in some exhibitions at the discretion of the Chief Curator or as a condition of an incoming loan. Reproduction of photographs, archives, and objects in the collections is governed by the Reproductions Policy, which is included in the Collections Procedures Manual.

Activities which may place the collections at risk are restricted. The restrictions are outlined in handling guidelines and events guidelines, which are included in the Collections Procedures Manual.

XIII. Intellectual Property

MVM complies with Federal copyright law. MVM presumes to hold copyright to collections objects acquired before 1978 unless such rights were expressly reserved by the donor or seller.

Printed, manuscript, and photographic objects in MVM's collections may be reproduced as provided under the fair use provision of the United States copyright law. MVM may refuse to permit the copying of any collection object if such reproduction would violate copyright law, violate the donor agreement, or potentially damage the object.

A full discussion of these issues is contained in MVM's Reproduction Policy.

XIV. Ethics

Staff, Board members, and volunteers of MVM are required to sign and abide by the most recent Institutional Code of Ethics, which applies to all facets of MVM operations, including the care and management of collections.

XVI. Collections Management Policy Review and Revision

This Collections Management Policy supersedes all previous Collections Policies of MVM. The Collections Management Policy will be reviewed every five years by the Collections Committee. Changes to the policy must be approved by MVM Board of Directors.

The Executive Director designates that the Chief Curator monitor compliance with the Collections Management Policy.