

LONG RANGE PRESERVATION PLAN
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM - UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Updated 2010
Dr. Nancy Odegaard, Conservator

INTRODUCTION

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) was founded in 1893 and has had an active conservation program since 1980. This program incorporates the broader institutional goals with ongoing preservation initiatives, emergency actions, and special opportunities. The administration of the ASM includes the following eras: Herbert Brown (1893-1915), Byron Cummings (1915-1938), Emil Haury (1938-1964), and Raymond Thompson (1964-1996), George Gumerman (1997-2002), Hartman Lomawaima (2002-2008), Beth Grindell (2008- present).

In 1999 the Museum began work on a Strategic Plan with the UA School of Business Administration and Lord & Associates. The Museum participated in the UA Historic Preservation Plan by Architectural Resources Group in 2005.

MISSION/VISION STATEMENT

The ASM promotes understanding of and respect for the peoples and cultures of Arizona and surrounding regions. We strive

1. To collaborate with diverse communities to explore and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of Arizona and surrounding regions.
2. To practice and promote the highest professional standards in collecting, preserving, researching, interpreting and sharing objects and information.
3. To be a leader in fulfilling ethical and legal responsibilities for archaeological and cultural preservation.

PRESERVATION DIVISION

The Preservation Division was established in 2001 to actively support and promote the Arizona State Museum policy to preserve and protect the collections entrusted to its care. The care and treatment of objects is guided by the principle that the integrity of the object should be preserved in every way possible.

To meet the ethical, legal and educational concerns related to these responsibilities, the Preservation Division collaborates with ASM sections and UA Departments, as well as regional, national, and international cultural communities, institutions, and related agencies to maintain the highest standards of practice and to provide reliable advice, assistance, and information on the most current knowledge and practices.

The Arizona State Museum Conservation Laboratory conducts research and provides educational opportunities as they relate to the preservation of cultural property.

CONSERVATION LABORATORY

The Conservation Laboratory (originally located in the basement of Building 30 since the 1970's and now relocated on the first floor of Building 26 as of November 2006) includes an enlarged workspace with work tables, built-in cabinetry, a chemistry lab, an analytical room with portable XRF, an FTIR, analytical balances, forensic and binocular microscopes. Presently, the museum funds two full-time conservators who advise on collections care, implement environmental monitoring and integrated pest management, initiate collection condition surveys and perform conservation treatments, technical studies, and material characterization. The lab follows the Code of Ethics and Guidelines of Practice of the American Institute of Conservation (AIC).

Major Goals: To improve safety issues in laboratory, develop research projects, address collections of highest conservation need, gather and maintain all preservation records, and include students in work.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
-Complete conservation treatments for southwest ceramics in highest need	in progress
-Complete an assessment and storage upgrade for paleo-archaeological objects	2010
-Complete the survey and re-housing of silver jewelry collection	in progress
-Complete the survey and treatment for organic archaeological objects in exhibit	2008
-Complete the survey and treatment for archaeological objects in new exhibit	2008
-Complete the conservation survey of the Southwest ceramic vessel collection	2008
-Establish a safe, efficient, modern, and competent conservation lab	2006

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EXTERNALLY FUNDED PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

1893	Territorial Assembly established the Territorial Museum
1979	Storage Improvements for Perishable Collections (NSF)
1980	Environmental Monitoring Equipment Grant (AZ Council for the Arts)
1981	Creation and Organization of Museum Archives (NHRPC)
1982	Storage and Preservation of Tapes and Sound Recordings (NSF)
1983	Storage of Ceramic Collection, Data-base Upgrades (UA)
1984	Storage Upgrades to Ethnographic Textile Collection (NSF)
1984	Research and Treatment for Archaeological Ceramics (IMS)
1984	Storage Upgrades to Cordry Mask Collection (ASM)
1985	Storage and Preservation of Nitrate Photo-Negatives (NSF)
1986	NIC Collections Care Training Program (Bay Foundation)
1987	Storage Improvements for the Ethnographic Basketry Collections (NSF)
1988	Storage Improvements for Western Apache Material Culture (UA Foundation)
1988	Storage Improvements for Works of Art on Paper Collection (ASM)
1988	Exhibition Micro-Climate Research and Design (Bay Foundation)
1988	Exhibition Planning Grant, Conservation Condition Survey (NEH)
1989	Structure Study and Renovation Feasibility Study (UA Capital Improvement)
1989	Emergency Preparedness Survey and Consultation (UA)
1989	General Conservation Assessment: Environment and Security (IMS)
1990	Storage Improvements and Conservation for Archaeological Textiles (NSF)
1990	Conservation Survey of Photographs, Library, Archives (IMS)
1991	Environmental Improvements Project (IMS)
1991	Conservation Training Grant (Getty Grant Program)
1994	General Operating Support, GOS (IMS)
1994	New Roof Project for Building 26 (UA-Capital Improvement)
1995	Storage Improvements and Conservation for Perishable Collections (NSF)
1995	Materials Characterization Research Start-up Grant (UA)
1995	Materials Characterization Testing (NCPTT)
1995	Library Window Treatment (UA Capital Improvement)
1996	Renovations Feasibility Study, Beha and Associates (UA-Capital Improvement)
1997	Conservation and Cross Cultural Exchanges (NEA)
1997	Life Safety and Air Handling Improvements in Bldg 26 (UA-Capital Improvement)
1997	AAM Reaccreditation Study (ASM)
1998	Storage Improvements for Zoo-archaeological Collections (NSF)
1999	Strategic Planning Study, Lord and Assoc. (ASM, UA Foundation)
1999	Pesticide Residues Research Start-up (UA- VP Office)
1999	Tribal Materials, Pesticides and Repatriation (NAGPRA)
1999	MAP II (IMLS)
2000	Improve Archaeological Storage in Processing Laboratories (UA-Capital Improvement)
2001	Ceramic Materials Consultation and Workshop (NAGPRA)
2001	Treatment of American Indian Art Collection (Stockman Foundation)
2001	Housing of American Indian Art Collection (NEH)
2001	Treatment and Storage of Southwest Ceramic Collection (Save America's Treasure)

2002	Study of Pesticide Residues (NCPTT)
2002	Conservation Survey, technical study of repatriation related objects (Kress)
2003	Preservation consultation and workshop for American Indian Tribes (NAGPRA)
2003	Pesticide Removal Research Start-up (UA)
2004	Ethnographic object survey and treatment (Kress)
2004	Textile Conservation Workshop (FAIC)
2005	Pesticide Removal on Museum Objects Research (NCPTT)
2006	Basketry Technical Study (UA)
2006	Archaeological Conservation Training Initiative (UA)
2006	Archaeological Objects Survey, Technical Study and Treatment (Kress)
2007	Conservation Survey of Library and Archive materials (CCAHA)
2007	Stabilization of SW ceramic vessels (Stockman Foundation)
2007	Evaluation of ancient and historic preservation treatments on pottery (NCPTT)
2009	Nano particle stabilization of ancient cordage (NCPTT)
2009	Basketry Conservation Workshop (FAIC)
2010	Archaeological Conservation Workshop (NPI)
2010	Clovis paleo archaeology survey and re-housing (NEH)

STAFFING

Preservation remains of high importance at the Arizona State Museum. Responsibility for promoting preservation of cultural resources and examples of material culture under jurisdiction of the Arizona State Museum is shared among much of the staff. The Conservation Laboratory is staffed with two full-time conservators who provide lectures to volunteers, student workers, gallery attendants, and educational docents regarding proper handling, preventive conservation, and agents of deterioration. An Administrative Assistant is also full-time. The Laboratory also serves as a learning center for UA undergraduate, graduate, foreign, and tribal students interested in preparing for a career in conservation or augmenting their education in a related field. Graduate conservation students may also elect to complete summer and third year internships in the laboratory. Also, post-graduate fellowships are offered when funding is available. The laboratory has received over 75 interns since 1984.

BUILDING AND FACILITIES

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) was established in 1893 as the Territorial Museum by the Arizona Legislative Assembly. The Museum's charge was "to collect materials of all kinds, illustrating the resources and development of the region, and particularly to preserve historical relics, including those pertaining to the aboriginal inhabitants." Located at the University of Arizona, it was the first anthropology museum established in the Southwest. Since its foundation its scope has broadened to encompass ethnology and related fields and is today one of the major institutions for the study of Southwestern Anthropology in the nation.

Over the course of last century, the collections and exhibits have moved to various locations on the campus of the University, which was, itself established as a land-grant university in 1885. Historical accounts indicate that by 1899, the new Territorial Museum filled a room on the second floor of Old Main, the campus's first building. In 1904, the Museum collections were moved into the second floor in the newly-completed Library Building (now the A.E. Douglass building). The year 1915 saw another move into the Agricultural Building (now the Forbes Building). In the 1930's the Museum was located under the Athletic Stadium. Finally, in 1936 the Arizona State Museum gained its first permanent facility (Building 30).

In 1977, the ASM was awarded the newly vacated University Library building immediately across the street from the Building 30 on the University Mall. Known both as the "Old Library" building and the "ASM" building, this facility now holds the central administrative offices, library, curatorial offices, exhibition preparation shop, educational programs, gift shop and galleries, archaeological laboratories and storage, and some cataloged collections storage. The ASM building was completed in 1926 with renovations and additions in 1949, 1951, 1959, 1963, and 2006. It is considered to be the most distinguished building on the campus. Both buildings were entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 as part of the University West Campus Historic District.

In the 1990's, the University of Arizona is undergoing a period of physical growth and development. The departments of Campus & Facilities Planning and Facilities Design & Construction at the University of Arizona are committed to thoughtful planning and design excellence. Although aesthetically pleasing and of historical importance, the structures of the Arizona State Museum have been responsible for the development of a host of problems relating to the maintenance of a stable internal environment required for the protection of the collections. Also, the configuration of the building layout presents large amounts of unusable space, and obvious inadequacy issues such as security, fire safety, American Disability Act access, electrical and telecommunication systems, lighting. The movement of related collections between buildings is a particular conservation concern as the irregular path crosses the street between.

In late 2006 the museum completed construction of the new state-of-the-art conservation lab. A new pottery interpretive gallery was completed in 2008. A new storage facility for pottery was completed in 2007 and movement of 20,000 ceramic vessels from five separate storage areas in 2 buildings is nearly complete. These new areas include new mechanical and security systems.

CLIMATE CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENT

Tucson is located in southern Arizona, an area described ecologically as the Sonoran Desert. It is an area of generally extreme dryness except for the monsoon period at the end of summer when high humidity and powerful thunderstorms are common. The year round daily temperature change in Tucson is 26 °F. Both buildings of the Arizona State Museum were retro-fitted with HVAC after their original construction. Modifications, additions, and renovations have taken place throughout the years.

The museum has used hygrothermographs and hygrometers since 1980 to monitor the environments of concern to collections (storage, processing, exhibit). In 1989, Steven Weintraub, a conservation scientist provided an environmental evaluation of the ASM buildings as part of a general conservation assessment funded by IMS. He suggested temporary improvements for Bldg 30 (south) until more substantial upgrades could be made. He suggested upgrades to Bldg 26 (north). In 1995, funds were awarded to research and design a micro-climate exhibit case design and 5 ACR data-loggers with soft-ware were to study long-term exhibit conditions.

Major Goals: In 1996 the Museum upgraded the monitoring program and hopes to expanded environmental monitoring to include 18 loggers with 16 probes and a laptop computer enabling the monitor 43 areas. This systematic environmental monitoring created a baseline of data to be used to assess the effectiveness of upcoming building renovations. In 2000 the museum became a participant in the Image Permanence Institute Museum Climate Study. In 2004 the data loggers and the baseline data were re-evaluated. In 2006 a new HVAC system with humidity control and climate alarms was installed in the Pottery Vault. This system has been carefully studied over the past 2 years.

<u>Priorities:</u>		<u>Completed:</u>
Climate control study of building 26	grant submitted in 2007	not funded
Purchase of 7 new data loggers	state funds	2009

The museum has monitored and controlled lighting since the purchase of a lux meter and uv meter in 1980 with Arizona Commission for the Arts Funds. Additional light meters were purchased for the Collections Care Training Program (Bay Foundation) in 1986, a more accurate UV meter and an IR meter were purchased for the for the environmental survey (IMS) in 1989. The museum has installed UV protecting shields on all collections storage, processing, and exhibition areas. Window protection was designed and installed for the Paths of Life Hall in 1991 (IMS). Window insulation and covering were installed in basement storage rooms of Bldg 30 in 1993 (UA). Lighting design for the Paths of Life hall included exterior case lighting and rheostats dimmers (1990-1995) to lower light levels. In 1995 the Museum installed window treatments for the large arched windows of the historic reading room of the museum library to address light intensity, UV and IR levels (UA capital improvement). In 2003-4 both museum buildings underwent lighting upgrades (UA) including new fixtures, ballasts, and UV filters. In 2005-6 window panels were installed in the conservation lab, pottery vault, and pottery gallery (NEA). Monitoring of new exhibits continues.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to monitor and improve lighting fixtures and upgrade window coverings to reduce UV, IR and illuminance levels.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Window treatment for main floor exhibition galleries	grant submitted in 2005 not funded
Improve lighting in exhibit galleries	(ongoing)
Improve lighting in lobby	proposal under development

Integrated Pest Management has been an explicit activity of the conservation program since 1984. Though the museum continued to use pesticides as a preventive crack and crevice technique, chemical treatment of collections for insect irradiation virtually ceased after 1984. The use of sticky traps was developed and promoted at the museum (Odegaard 1990,1991). Files of documentation regarding the hazards of pesticides to collection materials were started. Improvements to the building envelope and housekeeping virtually removed infestations from the museum by 1990. Issues of clothes moths in Bldg 26 storage (1979-83), termites in Bldg 30 basement (1985), mice in Bldg 26 storage (1986), roaches in the Bldg 26 attic (1988) were dealt with. Most useful, has been the use of freezing to kill insect infestations in collections. ASM pioneered the use of this, now worldwide method, with the purchase of a freezer in 1984 (NSF) and has shared its methodology (Odegaard 1988, 1989, 1991, 1994). The museum no longer maintains a Pest Control Contract but does continue to monitor the buildings with sticky traps. In 1995 the Conservation Laboratory was funded (UA, NCPTT) to develop material characterization tests and it is hoped that some effort will produce tests for pesticide residues. Ongoing pesticide residue research has made the ASM a leader in this area (NCPTT, NAGPRA, NSF) with developments in residue detection, removal, education and publications.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to practice IPM and will increase awareness regarding pest control methods, damage to collections, human toxicology, and other related topics.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Summarize data to date	in progress

Housekeeping, food and live plants continue to be difficult issues to mandate at the museum. The UA custodial service is very good and the museum has benefited from loyal, competent and trustworthy custodians. Recommendations regarding eating, food preparation, and disposal of containers have been made regularly by the conservators.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to practice and promote preventive care and maintenance. Guidelines and policies have been created for clean-up after events with food in museum; staff eating in museum ; live plants in museum; recycling collection bins in the museum

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Work with new staff (Director, Development Officer, Curator of Collections) on improvements	

COLLECTIONS CARE AND COLLECTIONS POLICIES

Under the direction of Dr. Raymond H. Thompson (1954- present) the museum has seen increased commitment to collections care and preservation through expansion of the curatorial staff, the hire of a professional conservator, an expressed commitment to computerization of collections information. Since the 1970's, ASM has served as the largest repository for archaeological collections made by private cultural resource management (CRM) firms conducting field work in Arizona. Education and training in museology has also been an ongoing concern of the ASM. Museology courses were taught by ASM staff in the Department of Anthropology beginning in the mid-1960's and a formal Museum Studies Program leading to the M.A. in Anthropology was established in 1971. In 1984, the ASM hosted the "Archaeology and Ethnography Colloquium" for an American Association of Museums project (AAM 1984) and in 1986-88 ASM was selected by the Bay Foundation to host collections care and maintenance workshops for anthropology collections managers (Odegaard and Slivac 1990). The Museum has developed a wide range of forms, policies and procedures that it formally reviews and adopts. This process has been fairly regular.

All collection records are kept in fire-proof filing cabinets with the Registrar. In 2000 the museum completed the MAP II Survey.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to develop and upgrade its policies and procedures for management and care of collections. The upgrade of the collection database is of critical importance, the current system is obsolete, careful study has developed the requirements and the need is urgent.

<u>Priorities:</u>		<u>Completed:</u>
Data base improvement of museum records	grant submitted in 2001	not funded
Conservation documentation data preservation	grant submitted in 2008	not funded
Upgrades to conservation documentation data		in progress

Condition Surveys have been an important part of the conservation program and in the design and implementation of rehousing and storage improvements. Important surveys include:

1985-86	Nitrate Negatives, 7000 specimens
1985-86	Mexican masks, 550 specimens
1985-86	Mexican textiles, 600 specimens
1986-87	Hopi kachina dolls, 275 specimens
1987	Prehistoric Southwest ceramics, 12,000 specimens
1987	Archaeological textiles, 1200 specimens
1988	Works of art on paper, 450 specimens
1988	Hopi ceramics, 300 vessels
1988-89	Pacific barkcloth and matting, 75 specimens
1989	North American ethnographic baskets, 4000 specimens
1990	Southwest "Paths of Life" objects, 600 specimens
1990-91	Library, 30,000 volumes and archives, 600 linear feet
1990	Photographic collections, 500,000 negatives
1990-91	Ethnographic collections, 6,800 specimens
1992-93	Casas Grandes ceramics, 1000 specimens
1994	Archaeological perishable collection, 5000 specimens
1995-96	Mexican masks, 350 specimens
1995-97	Archaeological perishable collection, 22,000 specimens
1996-97	Norton Allen Hohokam ceramics, 1000 specimens
1998-99	Sample prehistoric sandal collection, 2000 specimens
2001	Ethnographic beadwork collection, 400 specimens
2000-01	Library collections, 40,000 volumes
2000-01	Native American Art Collection, 500 specimens
2002-08	Condition assessment of Southwest ceramic vessels, 20,000 specimens
2006-08	Archaeological objects selected for major exhibit, 2000 specimens
2010	Condition assessment of Paleo Archaeology collection, 1200 specimens

Major Goals: The conservator with collections staff members will continue to develop and implement collection surveys that identify collection needs. Addressing these needs as they relate to the movement of collections into renovated storage facilities is the highest priority.

<u>Priorities:</u>		<u>Completed:</u>
Survey of silver jewelry	grant funded	in progress
Survey Ethno Archaeo Botanical collections	grant submitted	pending

EXHIBITIONS

Staff from Exhibits, Collections and Conservation staff work together well in developing and installing exhibits at the Arizona State Museum. Their efforts combine new product research, mounting techniques, new technologies, and improved lines of communication to create successful exhibits. The museum has maintained permanent displays of "The Hohokam" and "Archaic Cultures" in Bldg. 26 since the 1950's or 60's. The "Shelter of Caves" exhibit was installed in 1984 and the "Mexican Masks" exhibit in 1994. The "Paths of Life" exhibit, which opened in 1995 in a newly renovated area of Bldg. 26, is the culmination of

exhibition design and conservation concern and is the benchmark for other exhibits to follow. In 2007 the “Pottery Project Gallery” was opened in a newly renovated area and includes the outstanding “Wall of Pots”. In 2006 a new exhibit of “Mexican Masks” opened. In 2005 double galleries were opened for Navajo Textile in the 19th and 20th c.” In 2008 an extensive “Ancient to Modern Jewelry” exhibit opened. A wide range of temporary exhibits have been produced, occurring about every two years.

Major Goals: The exhibits and conservation staff will continue to collaborate and develop innovative solutions to preserve exhibit preservation.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Lobby improvements	ongoing

STORAGE

Organization, rehousing, and furniture upgrades have been an ongoing aspect of the conservation program at the Arizona State Museum. Major improvements have resulted from grant funds and gifts that permitted the purchase of furniture and the hire of assistants to complete the upgrades. Modern museum cabinetry purchased between 1975-2009 include:

- Interior Steel museum cabinets (10); ethnographic textiles.
- Steel Fixture museum cabinets (50); ethno-objects, Navajo & Mexican textiles.
- Crystallizations oversize textile cabinet (1); oversize archaeological textiles.
- Flat files (3); works of art on paper.
- Map bins (3); archives collection of maps.
- Shelving upgrades; parts of the ceramic collection and photographic collections.
- Russ-Bassett museum cabinets (80 cabinets); Archaeological Non-Perishable Collections, Archaeological Perishable Collections, and the small rolled textiles.
- Shelving and archival boxes (2 ranges) for photographic materials
- Painting bins (2 ranges); Framed works of art on paper
- Delta Design museum cabinets (5); kachina dolls, basketry, silver jewelry, miniature pottery
- Space Saver compact shelving (36, 37ft ranges); ceramic vessels

Unfortunately, some obsolete, inadequate, and unsafe storage furniture remains in use with collections. These collections are uniformly overcrowded and difficult to access. Older wooden cabinets and metal clad wooden cabinets are used for inorganic archaeological collections, Mexican masks, and Navajo sand paintings. Stationary plywood shelves hold the basketry and drums. Particularly worrisome is the dispersed and unstable Ethno and Archaeo Botanical specimens some of which are vulnerable to multiple means of deterioration. Another problematic concern is the old library stack shelving that constitutes a structural component, which is used to hold some of the large artifacts as well as all the bulk archaeology research collections. Remedy for these collections will require additional space and renovations to accommodate an improved storage system.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to improve preservation and access to the artifact, document, photographic and library collections as technology and funding permits.

Larger re-housing improvements have included projects for the Archaeological perishable collections (1995-8); boxes and shelving for Archives collections(1996-7); crowding adjustment for Archaeological non-perishable collections (1996-9); shelving for Allen ceramic collection (1997-8); specialized containers for the kachina doll collection (1997-99); new matting and framing for Avery fine art collection (2000-01); packaging for nitrate negatives (2004-5); specialized supports for ceramic vessels (2002-8); specialized storage for the silver jewelry collection (2009-1011).

Due to their volume and weight, the boxed archaeological research collections curated at the ASM and stored in the repository present particular challenges. Though, in general, they are not as sensitive to the agents of environmental deterioration, insect pests, or security risk, they do require adequate space, a controlled environment, and sturdy shelving. The museum is nearing capacity in the 5 layers of former library stacks. Non-active collections that have been turned over to the Collections Division may require

off-site storage. Collections undergoing active research and that have not been turned over require significant shelving improvements. In 2004 a new off-site storage facility (rental) was acquired.

Major Goals: The museum will improve the conditions for processing and storage of the repository collections and the boxed systematic research collections in active processing and study.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Silver Jewelry	in progress
Framed art	2009
West Mexican ceramic figurines	2010

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND SECURITY

The Conservation program at the Arizona State Museum developed an Emergency Preparedness Plan after conducting a survey and consultation with Barbara Roberts in 1989. Susan Luebbermann, conservation assistant, was hired to work with the conservator and develop the Emergency Manual, assemble supplies, and create a Quick-Guide. Since this project, the Conservation Lab and an Emergency Committee (since 1991) has maintained the reference materials, posted fire escapes, established emergency supply cabinets, and established a logbook of events, happenings and disasters. Smoke detectors were installed in Bldg 30 in 1993. The library and Archives were retrofitted with fire detection/suppression in 1997. In 1997 life safety improvements were completed in level 5 of the library stacks. In 1999 the exterior of the south building was reworked to prevent flooding into the building during major storms. Safety in the Conservation laboratory has become a priority and as of 2009, all workers in the area complete the Chemical Safety Course. Other training as relevant includes Radiation Safety (x-ray), Sealed Source Radiation Safety (XRF), Compressed Gas Safety, Fire Extinguisher Training, CPR, and Standard First Aid. The museum hold regular emergency evacuation drills and checks the fire safety equipment.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to make improvement to the facilities that will prevent and mitigate damage caused by disasters. The Museum will maintain information of staff and resources to be used in an emergency.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Conservation staff training at UA	ongoing
Conservation staff training for CERT qualification	ongoing

Security issues have impacted on preservation of the collection. Exhibit case alarms were installed in 1985. In 1988 large format photographs were taken of the exhibit cases and an inspection rotation by Collections and Exhibits staff on a monthly basis was instituted. In 1989, the Museum conducted a survey of security (IMS). As a result, improvements and additions of close-circuit television for the exhibit galleries, storage rooms and hallways installed in 1990. In 1991, panels were installed in the exhibit hall to improve environmental concerns and to increase security at the windows (IMS). A staff position for security and building management was created in 1994. Maintenance of existing system is current. In 2006 a new alarm was installed for the pottery vault, conservation lab, and pottery gallery.

Major Goals: The Museum will continue to monitor and improve security for the collections, equipment and facilities.

<u>Priorities:</u>	<u>Completed:</u>
Conservation staff on Emergency Response Team (includes security) training	ongoing