APPENDIX C: CONDITIONS OF RECEIVERSHIP FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL SALVAGE COLLECTIONS

submission rate, a publication balance can be achieved by further tightening of standards for acceptance and manuscript length. Clearly, additional measures will be necessary if submissions continue to increase. The two most obvious solutions are: 1) to further increase the length of the journal (which would necessitate a concomitant expansion of the revenue-generating basis for the journal, cost-cutting measures, or both); and 2) a change in the scope and mission of the journal, which would permit the adoption of more stringent rules regarding manuscript acceptance and length. (Richard L. Cifelli and Nicholas C. Fraser)

-- COMMITTEE REPORTS --

Conformable Mitigation Committee

In 1994 the Conformable Mitigation Committee submitted final guidelines for impact mitigation which were published in the Society's *News Bulletin*. The committee recognized that curators and existing collections might be impacted by mitigation collections if they were not received in a proper state. Consequently, in 1995, a restructured committee consisting primarily of curators developed "Conditions of Receivership for Paleontological Resource Salvage Collection."

With the sentiment that "museums are not a dumping ground," committee members provided the accompanying list of 11 conditions for collections derived from salvage projects. These conditions do not necessarily apply to collections acquired during research or collections donated by individuals to repositories. The main purpose of these conditions are to prevent already overtaxed staff and budgets of institutional repositories from being impacted by collections developed during excavations for profit-making ventures.

These conditions of receivership for paleontological resource salvage collections are respectively submitted for comments, suggestions, and additions by membership of SVP.

Final Draft--October 10, 1995

Conditions of Receivership for Paleontologic Salvage Collections

1. The repository museum and its curator maintain the right to accept or refuse the materials.

2. The materials received must fit with the repository museum's mission and policy statements.

3. All repository arrangements must be made with the curator in advance of receipt. All arrangements must be made with the curator in advance of receipt. All arrangements for

inventory numbers and locality numbers must be made in advance. "Museums are not a dumping ground."

4. The museum will act as the trustee for the specimens. A deed of gift from the land owner or agent must be provided. A loan form or M.O.U. must be prepared for specimens from governmental lands.

5. Specimens must receive discrete locality numbers. Locality data must be to the maximum specificity available and plotted on 7.5 minute topographic maps, and as specific as allowed by stratigraphic collecting and field mapping. The repository may require the repositor to bear the cost of entering locality data into computerized data files.

6. All reports prepared to meet mitigation requirements, field notes, and photgraphs must be provided at the time of transfer to the respository museum.

7. Specimens must be delivered to the repository fully prepared and stabilized. Standards of stabilization and modern conservation techniques must be established prior to preparation and must be acceptable to the repository institution. Details of stabilizing materials and chemicals must be provided by the repositor. For microinvertebrates, this means sorting and mounting. For large specimens, including whales, this means removal of all unneccessary materials and full stabilization. Fossiliferous matrix must be washed and processed. Earthquake-proofing includes inventory numbers of corks and in vials. In storage, specimens must be insulated or cushioned to protect each from contact or abrasion. Oversized specimens must be stored on shelves or on racks developed to fit existing constraints of the repository museum. The repositor must provide for all nonstandard materials for storage.

8. Specimens must be individually inventoried in accordance with the established system at the repository museum. The specimen inventory must be acceptable to and meet the requirements of the lead agency. Specimens must be individually inventoried in accordance with the established system at the repository museum. The specimen inventory must be acceptable to and meet the requirements of the lead agency. Specimens must be identified to element and to maximum reasonable taxonomic specificity. Batch or bulk cataloging must be avoided.

9. Specimens must be cataloged in accord with the repository system so that specimens are retrievable to curators and to researchers. The repository museum may require that the repositor bear the cost of having repository staff catalog specimens into computerized data bases.

10. The repository may require the repositor to bear the cost for completing preparation and stabilization, completing inventory, and completing cataloging.

11. There will be a one-time fee charged by the repository for permanent storage of specimens. This fee will be utilized to compensate the repository for storage space, cabinets or shelves, access or aisle space, a retrievable catalog system, additional

preparation, specimen filing, and labor involved in the above. The repository reserves the right to charge the repositor for unpacking and placement of specimens in approved storage cabinets.

Development Committee

In 1994, the Development Committee was charged with a new fundraising initiative to meet the growing financial needs of the Society, in particular, to enable the *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* to increase the number of pages published per year and, thereby, reduce the then-current 18-month backlog of manuscripts. A two-year campaign was kicked off at the 1994 annual meeting in Seattle, with two sources of donations to be targeted: (1) the SVP membership, and (2) private individuals and foundations. With the first year of the campaign already behind us, the Development Committee is very pleased to report significant results from both sources.

Regarding the SVP membership, at the 1995 annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Donald Baird donated $65,000 for the *Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates.* We thank Don for his continued support of the Society and its programs. In addition, over the past year, a mail and telephone campaign netted more than $37,000, with the bulk targeted for the Endowment. To each and every one of you who contributed, the Development Committee and the SVP leadership are sincerely grateful. We also hope that you will renew your pledges for the coming year to help the Society and the *JVP* continue to move forward. New demands have been placed on the *Journal* through markedly increased submissions in the past year.

Regarding private individuals and foundations, since meeting in Pittsburgh, an anonymous private individual has contributed $200,000 to the Society. We are most grateful to this individual for his gift and to those SVP members who helped make this donation a reality. Also, in 1995, the Development Committee submitted a proposal for $25,000 to a private foundation. Although we did not receive an award, SVP gained valuable experience by putting such a proposal together. With needed modifications, this proposal will be submitted to other appropriate foundations in the coming year.

Finally, some new fundraising strategies are being tested or are in the planning stages. Thanks to Catherine Badgley, Emily Giffin, and the rest of the SVP Membership Committee, SVP has entered into marketing of products with the Society's theme or logo. Those SVP members in attendance in Pittsburgh already showed their approval by gobbling up annual meetng and SVP logo pins, mouse pads, and scale bars. We want your suggestions and requests for more items to market in the future. Under Stuart Sumida's initiative, the Development Committee is looking into an SVP Speakers Program, modeled loosely on the Sigma Xi program, with honoraria to be donated to the Society. Your ideas on this or on any other scheme for fundraising are always welcomed. (John R. Wible, Chair)

Education Committee