

2001 CTA SPRING MEETING

Camp Mabry, Austin

April 6, 2001

9 AM - 11:30 AM

The spring meeting of the CTA will be held at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas on April 6, 2001

Meeting Agenda

Registration 8:30PM

Call to Order 9:00PM

*Approval of Minutes from Fall 2000 Meeting
(as published in 25-1)*

Announcements

Officer's Reports

President

Immediate Past President

Secretary-Treasurer

Newsletter Editor

Standing Committee Reports

Governmental Affairs

Contractors List

Public Education

Multicultural Relations

CTA Web Page

Membership

Special Committee Reports

Accreditation and Review Council

Archeological Survey Standards

Anti-Looting Committee

Guidelines Revision

Curation Issues Task Force

Old Business

New Business

Election of President-Elect

THC Announcements

Other New Business

CTA Public Outreach Award

Business Meeting Adjourns: 11:30PM

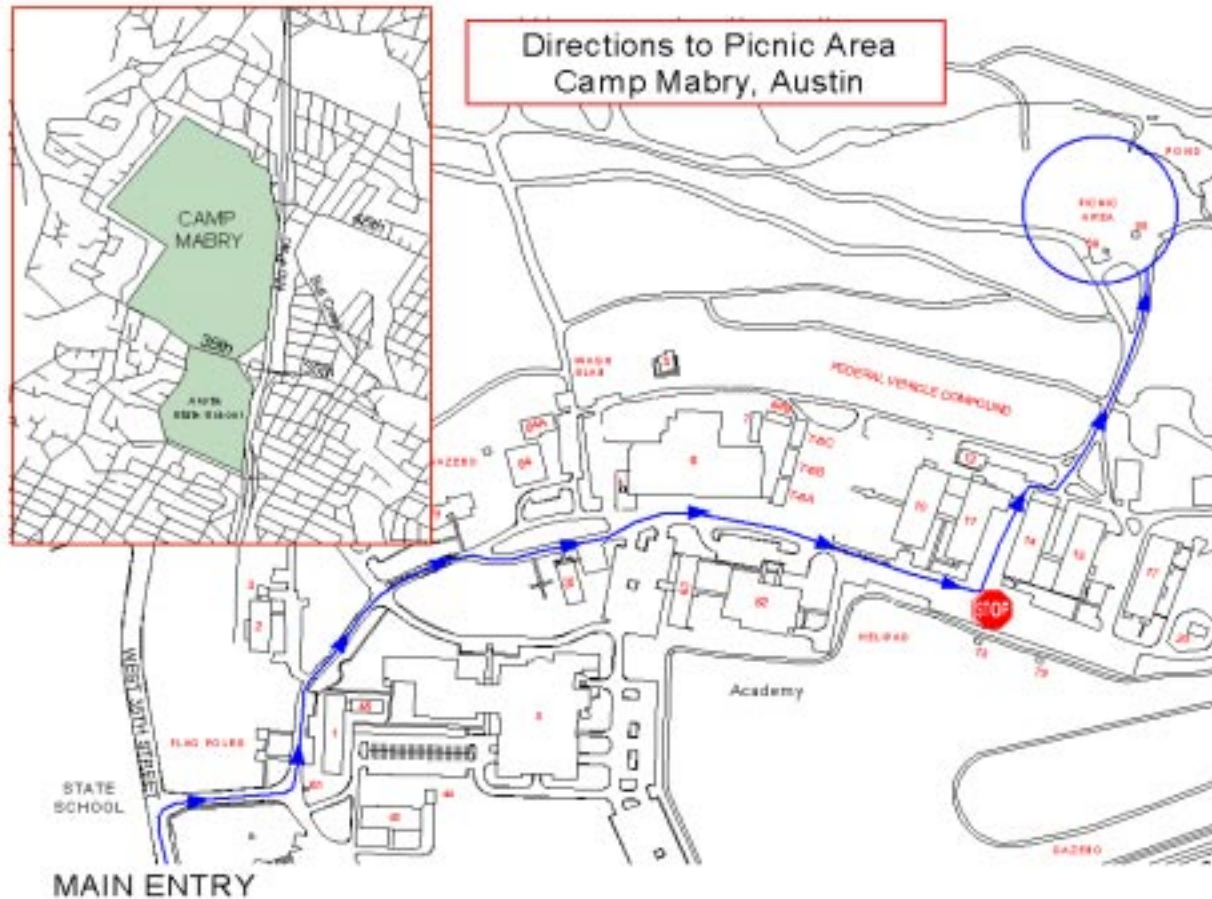
AFTERNOON PROGRAM

GIS Session: 1:00PM

GPS Panel Discussion: 4:00

SOCIAL: 5:00PM

In this issue . . .	
Presidents' Forum	2
Officer's Reports	4
Committee News:	
Public Education	6
Membership	7
Survey Standards	7
Contractor's List	19
ARC	19
Multi-Cultural	20
Other CTA Business	22
Updates	22
Announcements	
Preservation Fund	22
McKee Foundation	24
TAS Field School	25



Presidents' Forum

David O. Brown

The winter has been relatively quiet – no new archaeological crises or brushfires to put out. Several of the CTA committees have been hard at work and their reports are included in this issue. In the meantime, folks are getting ready for the spring meeting (gotta reserve that keg early, y'know) which looks to be pretty interesting. Check out the details below.

Antiquities Advisory Board

Since the fall meeting of the CTA in Clear Lake, there has been only one meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board that was held on 11 January in Beaumont. Of greatest interest to CTA was the

approval of the final version of the Disposal, Deaccession, and Destructive Analysis rules after correction of a few minor inconsistencies in the text [see comments by Mark Denton on page 26]. The text of the rules, which will be incorporated into the existing rules and procedures as parts of Title 13, Part II, Chapter 26, Sections 26.5 and 26.27, was essentially not changed from what had been agreed upon by the final workshop on the issue sponsored by the THC in Austin in September of 2000. The new rules were subsequently voted on by the Commission the following day and after publication in the Texas Register and another Commission vote, they will become official. While many people originally had strong reservations about these policies and the manner in which they were introduced, the final version of these rules is a good document which should promote a more thoughtful attitude toward Texas Antiquities Permit collections without creating excessive amounts of new paperwork or

confusing new regulations. The new procedures provide a better definition of some very important aspects of the curation process under the Antiquities Code and will help to clarify the responsibilities of contractors, curatorial facilities, and the THC under the code. As I pointed out in the last newsletter, Commissioner Eileen Johnson and the THC staff should be commended for their efforts in this matter. Having recognized the problems with the early draft, they were extremely supportive of the CTA position and worked very closely with us to see that our concerns were addressed. This trend continues as Commissioner Johnson has recently convened a meeting to discuss crafting a broader THC policy regarding curation issues in general (of which the 3D policy would simply be a part) [see Editor's report]. We look forward to working closely with the THC in the future to develop and hone these planned rules so that they will serve the needs of the THC and the professional archaeological community in a logical and efficient manner.

Besides the 3D rules adoption and the recommendation of the Corpus Christi Museum as the repository for the LaBelle collection, there was the usual recommendation for nominations of State Archeological Landmarks. In addition to the Stephens and Polk County Courthouses (and the Polk County Annex), and the Christianson-Leberman Building in Austin, 55 archaeological sites on UT lands in Crockett County were nominated as landmarks. The upcoming burial bill was discussed but no action was taken.

Unmarked Graves Protection

As most of the members know, the Native American community is once again attempting to halt the looting of burial sites in Texas through a law that would protect unmarked graves. The CTA was well represented at a rally in support of unmarked graves legislation on 20 January on the Capitol steps in Austin. Alston Thoms was invited to speak at the event and he delivered an eloquent and moving personal account that was very well received. Overall, some 25 archaeologists dropped by through the course of the afternoon, some coming a great distance to be present. Many

thanks to all of you who came.

Now the respective bills have been submitted and the time for action is here. Senate Bill 472, sponsored by Gonzalo Barrientos of Austin, underwent hearings in the State Affairs Committee on 26 February. Several people spoke in favor of the bill including yours truly and it was recommended to the full Senate by a 6-0 vote. The House version, HB1997, sponsored by Norma Chavez of El Paso, is currently awaiting hearings in the State, Federal, and International Relations Committee.

After numerous failed attempts over the past two decades, many archaeologists are understandably pessimistic about the chances of this attempt. But while the proposed bill may not succeed, I sincerely hope that no one can or will say that it did not succeed because of lack of support from the archaeological community. Likewise, I have heard a few mutterings about the language of the bill, intimating, I suppose, that it is not perfect. The text of both versions is available on the Texas legislative web site. Judge for yourself. As near as I can tell, it will have little or no effect on CRM archaeological investigations as they are currently undertaken, and very little effect on archaeology in general except perhaps making a bit more work for the THC to deal with discovery and enforcement. The bill will certainly raise some questions among property rights advocates, and may ultimately bring stiff opposition. This is unfortunate because the intent of the bill is to deter the willful desecration of cemeteries and it is likely to have little or no real effect on the vast majority of landowners, even those who might accidentally plow up a burial. I'm very sympathetic to landowner concerns – the government is much too invasive in every aspect of our lives – but ultimately it comes down to a very simple fact: grave robbing is morally wrong and illegal and property ownership just doesn't give you that kind of right.

I strongly encourage all of you to support this effort, no matter how pessimistic you may be or how frustrated you may feel at earlier failures. Call or e-mail your state senator and representative and the respective committee members (especially for

the House version which has yet to go to committee) and encourage them to support this bill.

Spring Meeting

This spring's CTA meeting program will tackle Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in archaeology. The main afternoon session will feature brief papers by several universities and state and federal agencies on their uses of GIS in archaeology. The applications presented will range from resource management to research-oriented uses. We have a tentative commitment from Fred Limp of the Center for Advanced Spatial Studies at the University of Arkansas, one of the country's foremost experts on GIS, to give the keynote address for the afternoon session. He plans to fill us in on the latest trends and future directions for GIS studies in archaeology. In addition to the talks, several groups will have computers set up in the adjacent classroom to show off their particular applications at a more in-depth level. These demonstrations should give folks who know very little about these applications a chance to see what they can actually do and to learn some of the basics, but will also allow those familiar with the systems to ask more direct technical questions. We recommend that firms encourage their technical mapping specialists to attend so that they can share information on systems, as well as problems and prospects. If you would like to participate in the session, contact David Brown ASAP at (512) 258-2832 or <david.brown@mail.utexas.edu>. We expect to post a schedule of papers and presenters on the CTA website the week before the meeting and/or send out announcements.

After the GIS session there will be a brief workshop/panel on GPS use. The panel will discuss such issues as reporting standards, accuracy problems, and the prospects for making GPS data a survey requirement. Dan Julien, director of the THC's Texas Historic Sites Atlas, will moderate this session. Everyone involved with GPS mapping should plan on attending.

As the GPS session winds down, the social will begin. Once again, we will have fajitas and beer (though not necessarily in that order) in the Camp

Mabry picnic area. In keeping with the theme, we plan to have some GPS exercises in the park, so bring your units if you can. There will be prizes waiting at certain coordinates. We'll see you all there.

☆☆☆

Officer's Reports

Missi Green

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

I would like to thank those of you who read the last newsletter, and pointed out a few mistakes. I'm still new at this and will hopefully have better control on the note taking by the next meeting. There are a couple of clarifications I'd like to submit here, and they have been made to the official minutes file. Corrections are shown in all caps.

Patricia Mercado-Allinger's review of the Texas Preservation Fund should read: "Pat also spoke of the Texas Preservation Trust Fund and that IT IS HOPED the Texas Legislature will make a change TO ELIMINATE THE CURRENT RESTRICTIONS (WHEREBY 90% of the funds go to architecture and only 10% for archeology). There have been five archeology applications THIS YEAR, totaling more than \$40,000 allotted. THC has final decision on what will be funded. RULES changes will SOON eliminate the 2 to 1 funding REQUIREMENT, bringing dollar to dollar funding rather than two dollars to one dollar as it previously funded. There should be details in the next newsletter."

Bill Martin's review on the changes to Section 106 Regulations should read: "Bill Martin mentioned that the new regs were voted on by two members of the ADVISORY COUNCIL WHO WERE NOT APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT THAT TECHNICALITY BROUGHT ABOUT THE LAWSUIT."

Marianne Marek's review of the Archeological Survey Standards should read: "DAVID BROWN apologized...".

Again I apologize for any misrepresentations on my part to the minutes of the last meeting and its printing the newsletter.

A reminder that dues for 2001 are NOW due! Please keep in mind that dues are now due at the beginning of the year and are good for through the calendar year. I urge everyone to try to get their memberships up-to-date prior to the Spring meeting if possible. If you are not sure whether you are paid up, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Two sizeable contributions were made recently to the CTA Scholarship Fund. Between Prewitt & Associates, Inc., and Geo-Marine, Inc., the fund grew \$1000 in the last month. Contributions of all shapes and sizes are greatly appreciated, but these large contributions will certainly help the fund to grow more rapidly. We all appreciate the generosity of these two firms and their commitment to the education of future archeologists!! Thank you!

☆☆☆

Marybeth Tomka
Newsletter Editor's Report

On February 26, 2001, I attended a meeting called by THC Commissioner Eileen Johnson to develop a THC collections management policy. In attendance at this meeting were Commissioner Johnson, Larry Oaks and Jim Bruseth of THC, and several collections management specialists: Darrell Creel of TARL, Patricia Clabaugh of CEA-TAMU, Sue Linder-Linsey of SMU, Aina Dodge of TPWD, and myself. Also present was Elton Prewitt as the representative of TAS to the Antiquities Advisory Board. Jeff Indeck of Panhandle-Plains Museum was invited and unable to attend. CTA President David Brown was invited but remained in Austin to testify on behalf of the unmarked graves legislation before the Senate State Affairs Committee. David

asked me to speak for the CTA Executive Board as well as represent my own institution (CAR-UTSA).

All members of this committee received rough drafts of the policy previous to the meeting. We were able to make several suggested changes to both language and policy proposed. However, several issues dealing with legality of proposed policies have been tabled until Johnson can speak with Joe Thrash, the THC attorney. In general the policy will impact the management of collections of archeological, historical and other significant types. In doing so, those in attendance had to comment within the larger issue of ethical and proper collections management. The policy as written will pertain to collections presently controlled by THC at the Sam Rayburn House, those that are under THC's general control as held-in-trust state-permitted collections, as well as collections purchased or donated to THC and considered to be state-associated.

The recommended changes to the policy will be made by Johnson and the revised document recirculated among the committee members. It is hoped that the legal issues can be resolved by the THC attorney before this redraft is completed. The draft of the policy will go before the Antiquities Advisory Board and the Commissioners at their April meeting. However, since the document at the present time deals with internal issues of policy, public comment will be solicited once the rule making process begins for those institutions or firms that will be impacted. The rule making is not anticipated to begin until this summer. Since there will not be another newsletter until the late September edition, the CTA membership will be notified via the web site and the CTA email list.

☆☆☆

Committee News

Public Education Committee
Karen Harry, Chair

The Public Education Committee has received three outstanding nominations for the E. Mott Davis Award for Excellence in Public Outreach. These are the Camp Ford Team, the Freedman Cemetery Team, and the Rueben Hancock Team. The outreach efforts undertaken by each of these teams exemplify the goal envisioned by this award, which is to advance public awareness and appreciation of archeology through work done in the CRM sector. The winner of this year's award will be determined by the members of the Public Education Committee and announced at the spring CTA meeting. A brief summary of each nominated team is listed here.

Camp Ford Team

This team consists of staff from the Center for Ecological Archeology-Texas A&M University, the Texas Department of Transportation, and the Smith County Historical Society. Public outreach was incorporated into this data recovery project through on-site tours, public presentations to local civic groups, newspaper coverage, a 30-minute radio interview broadcast on the local affiliate of National Public Radio, and the extensive use of local volunteer workers. This project is clearly a case where many individuals and institutions went far beyond contractual obligations to promote an interesting archeological project to the local population and involve many volunteers and local historical groups. The public outreach components were varied and directed toward the local population. More importantly, the public outreach was truly a team effort. The project received a great deal of public attention, became a good public relations tool for archeology, fostered goodwill in the local community, and promoted the idea that great things can be learned from scientific archeological studies. The Camp Ford Project is a shining example of the kinds of public outreach that all archeologists should be doing when involved in a data recovery effort!

Freedman Cemetery Team

Staff members from the Texas Department of Transportation, Geo-Marine, Inc., Black Dallas Remembered, Inc., and the African American Museum comprise this team. Public outreach within the context of this CRM project consisted of two primary efforts. First, a third grade curriculum guide was developed for use in the Dallas Independent School District (DISD). This curriculum consists of multiple lesson plans, all of which meet education requirements of TEKS and the Dallas ISD's Vision 2003. The lesson plans teach concepts from a variety of subjects, including history, social studies, geography and mapping, and professions or occupations. This curriculum was tested at the African American Museum last summer, and feedback from teachers has been positive. A second outreach effort supported by the nominees was the creation of a major exhibit, named *Facing the Rising Sun: Freedman's Cemetery*, at the African American Museum in Dallas. Geo-Marine, as the contractor, conceptualized an interactive, multimedia exhibit that far exceeded the expectations of the sponsor and all participants in the project. Development of the concept and construction of the exhibit was expertly accomplished by Documentary Arts, Inc., under subcontract to Geo-Marine. This exhibit runs from September 23, 2000-September 2, 2001 and highlights the history of the Freedman community and the information gained through the archeological excavation of the cemetery.

Rubin Hancock Team

Nominated as a part of this team are Mary S. Black (University of Texas at Austin); staff members from Prewitt and Associates; Terri Myers (Hardy, Heck, Moore, and Myers); and staff from the Texas Department of Transportation. As a part of the Rubin Hancock data recovery project, team members created a curriculum package for 7th grade Texas history classes dealing with historical archeology and African American history. The curriculum has been distributed to middle schools in three school districts, and teacher workshops have been

presented at the Texas Council of Social Studies Annual Meeting, the Austin ISD Summer Institute, the Austin ISD Teacher Workshop, and the Smithsonian Institution's Summer National Faculty Program, and the Jourdan-Bachman Pioneer Farm. The curriculum is available on-line and several articles about the project have been published in teaching journals. The curriculum meets the needs of teachers by adhering to state and national standards for social studies education, and the late-19th and early-20th century African American history content also conforms to required topics for 7th grade Texas history. The Rubin Hancock outreach effort is successful because teachers have been trained both in how to use the lessons and in how to collaborate with social science professionals (such as archeologists and historians) in their area to create curriculum about local history and archeology. This model of collaboration is one that can be utilized throughout the state and across the nation.



Membership Committee Report
Karl W. Kibler, Chair

Members of the CTA Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet in Austin on February 24th to craft the guidelines and requirements for awarding monies from the CTA Student Scholarship and Grant Endowment Fund. I am very pleased with what the members of the committee and the Executive Board developed. The guidelines and requirements were primarily drawn from the results of a questionnaire presented to the membership at the Spring 1999 meeting (see CTA Newsletter 23(3) 1999). Details of the plan will be e-mailed to the membership a few weeks prior to the Spring meeting for review, but in general the committee will ask the membership to approve our proposal and begin awarding a \$500 research grant at the Spring meeting next year. We hope that all members will review the draft guidelines and requirements drawn up so that they may be approved with minimal debate at the upcoming Spring meeting.



Survey Standards Committee
Marianne Marek, Chair

Introduction to Revised Archeological Survey Standards for Texas

The CTA Survey Standards Committee was formed to revise the current one page THC Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. This committee was formed at the Fall 1999 CTA meeting as a result of members expressing a desire to learn what everyone thought about the minimum survey standards and revise them if necessary to make them more appropriate and effective. In the January 2000 newsletter the Survey Standards Committee solicited comments on the minimum survey standards from the CTA membership. Responses indicated some displeasure with the current one-page standards. Specific complaints included the lack of standards for linear projects; differences between transect intervals for West and East Texas, and no mention of requirements for background research and curation.

The Survey Standards Committee then conducted a review of the survey standards for 17 different states (see Summary of State Survey Standards elsewhere in this newsletter). A review of other state survey standards shows the current Texas guidelines to be extremely short and lenient. It is also evident that Texas is the only state that tries to dictate an actual number of shovel tests and trenches for a given area. Most other states leave decisions as to the number of shovel tests and trenches required for a particular situation up to the professional archeologist, with the knowledge that their work will be reviewed by and must obtain approval from the state SHPO.

Since the Texas Survey Standards document is normally sent to non-archeologists, the survey standards committee feels it would be better to orient the Survey Standards towards presenting an overview of the entire archeological survey process. From a CRM perspective clients and even co-workers are often surprised to find out that they have to pay a fee for submitting site forms, curation, and reports. They are really surprised when they find out how long the review

process takes, and the fact that they have to wait for THC concurrence before they can start their project. Therefore the survey standards should be more informative of the entire process, thereby giving archeologists more leverage to justify their actions and costs.

The current Texas survey standards appear to be trying to regulate the archeologist through the client. It is impossible to come up with a unified, one-page survey standard for the entire state of Texas. As found in other states, it would be better to place specific fieldwork requirements for the different geographical areas and situations in a longer separate document that is oriented toward the archeological community, such as the CTA Standards for Performance, Curation, and Reports.

Therefore the intent of the current proposed Survey Standards document is to provide an overview of the entire archeological process. The numbers provided in Section 6, "*The Minimum Survey Standards for Project Areas of 200 Acres or Less*" are only meant as general guidelines. Deviations from the guidelines are possible, but must be justified and adequate to pass THC review.

The Proposed Archeological Survey Standards for Texas is the result of 6 months of work by the Survey Standards Committee. Several drafts of the document have been reviewed and commented on by the Texas Historical Commission, the CTA executive committee, and prior members of the former Survey Standards Committee. The proposed revisions to the draft standards are presented immediately following this report.

Comments should be addressed to the committee chair: Marianne Marek, P.O. Box 476, Wallis, Texas 77485, mmarek@nstci.com

DRAFT REVISIONS TO THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS

These minimum survey standards identify the recommended amount of work that will be considered acceptable for intensive archeological surveys of 200 acres or less. These standards are not intended to limit additional work (i.e. more shovel tests or backhoe trenches) that may be deemed necessary to identify archeological sites on the basis of the Area of Potential Effect, anticipated impacts, or the likelihood of encountering significant cultural resources. Survey methodologies for project areas larger than 200 acres should be discussed with the Texas Historical Commission Archeology Division prior to implementing the survey.

1. Professional Qualifications: Archeological investigations must be supervised by a Principal Investigator that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, 36CFR Part 61; or meets requirements as outlined in Title 13, Part II, of the Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 26.

2. Archeologists shall adhere to guidelines provided in Title 13, Part II, of the Texas Administrative Code Chapters 24 and 26 and the *Council of Texas Archeologists Guidelines for Performance, Curation, and Reports*.

3. Background Research: Archeologists must conduct a background literature search prior to field investigations. At a minimum this shall include searches of the Texas Historical Commission and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) records or the equivalent Texas Archeological Sites Atlas Database for previously recorded archeological sites and historic properties, and previous archeological work in the vicinity.

4. Archeologists must assess the **potential for buried cultural deposits** within the area of potential effect prior to starting field investigations. At a minimum this shall include a review of the USDA soil surveys and geologic maps. If there is a potential for buried cultural deposits within the depth of impacts, subsurface investigations will be required.

5. Projects crossing navigable state or federal waters may require an underwater survey to locate submerged archeological sites.

6. Fieldwork

Minimum Survey Standards
for Project Areas of 200 Acres or Less

Transect Interval of not greater than 30 meters

Project Areas Size	ST density
0-2 acres	3 per acre
>2-10 acres	2 per acre
>10-100 acres	1 every 2 acres
>100-200 acres	1 every 3 acres
Linear Projects (100' (30 m) wide corridor)	17 per mile
STs to define boundaries	6
Average Survey Rate (per Person/per Day)	20 acres/ 1-3 miles

BHT 1 per acre as appropriate

Shovel Tests must be excavated in settings with a high probability for buried cultural materials and whenever vegetation obscures surface visibility, except on slopes greater than 20%.

Backhoe Trenches are required in any setting with the potential for deeply buried cultural materials, see item 4 above

7. Site Forms: Texas Archeological Site Data Forms must be completed for all archeological sites revisited or discovered during survey. These forms are submitted in TEXSITE database and paper format to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas at Austin.

8. Project Report: Archeologists are required to submit the results of their investigations in a report to the THC. The THC will normally complete its review within 30 days. The archeologist is required to address any comments from the THC and submit 20 copies of a final report to the THC.

9. Curation. Archeological field notes, photographs, and artifacts must be submitted to an accredited state repository for permanent curation as stipulated in Chapter 26 and the Council of Texas Archeologists guidelines.



History of the Texas Survey Standards
Bill Martin, THC

The minimum archeological survey standards for Texas were developed jointly by the CTA and the THC.

When they went into effect on a one-year trial basis following the spring CTA meeting in April of 1998, the goal was to try them out and see if they worked, and to amend them if they did not. In most cases, these minimum standards have worked quite well. This is largely due to the fact that most archeologists do more than the minimum standards require as a matter of course. However, in our opinion, some improvements are needed in a few areas.

Only a handful of CTA members ever voiced concerns to the THC about these standards. The principal complaint, however, was that the shovel test per acre ratios did not adequately address linear projects, such as water lines and power lines. Under the current system, where one shovel test is required per 3 acres on projects between 100 and 200 acres in extent, only 4 shovel tests per mile are required on linear rights-of-way that are 100 ft. wide. The proposed modifications would raise this level of effort significantly, to one shovel test dug every 100 m. Of course, this will also raise the cost of doing survey considerably. It will be interesting to see what level of effort the membership views as a reasonable, yet cost-effective approach.

Another complaint stated that the CTA board did not adequately poll its membership on these minimal standards before they went into effect. The standards were developed by members of the CTA survey standards committee in conjunction with the THC reviewers, but were not submitted to the general membership for approval. By publishing the proposed changes to the standards and requesting comments, David O. Brown is effectively seeking input from all CTA members, something that the THC believes is important if these standards are going to work.



SUMMARY OF STATE SURVEY STANDARDS

Gathered by the Survey Standards Committee

State: Alabama

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes, but these qualifications are only encouraged/suggested. Qualifications are cited from Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Persons not meeting these qualifications are guaranteed that their reports will be peer reviewed.*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Yes. A "Scope of Work" or "Statement of Purpose" or "Research Design" is required. No mention of permits.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *None mentioned.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *When appropriate deep testing or restricting impact to the depth limits of archeological testing. No mention of geomorphology.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *Shovel tests should be placed at intervals no greater than 30 meters apart (or no fewer tests than 9 per hectare)*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *30 x 30 cm minimum and should be conducted to subsoil.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *No, unless they are inferring that transect widths should be 30 meters apart based on the required spacing of shovel tests.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful. *In low probability areas (confirmed through surveys) shovel tests can be spaced up to 60 meters apart; 5-10 meter intervals to establish site boundaries; screening heavy clay soils may not always be feasible.*

State: Colorado

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes, PI's should have a graduate degree in Archeology, Anthropology, or closely related field and at least 4 months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North*

American archeology. They maintain a contractor's list, but inclusion on the list does not constitute a recommendation.

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Yes, permits are required for work on state (as well as federal) land. There was no mention of scopes of work, although it does state that a research design should be prepared. It should include how the ground surface will be examined and how resources will be recorded.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *No, only recommendations: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) site and document files, cultural resource files at the land holding agency, cultural resource consultants and contractors who have worked in the area, people who live in the area, and professional journals and books*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *not mentioned.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *No.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *No.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *No.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? ***Of note:** Very little is actually required—there are only recommendations. It is stated several times that it is important to keep in mind that cultural material may be buried and therefore not visible on the ground surface, but there appear to be no subsurface requirements during Phase I.*

State: Delaware

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes – Secretary of Interior Standards*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Not stated*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes, and procedure is outlined*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *May be appropriate under certain circumstances*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *Not addressed*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *No but some amount of subsurface investigation is expected. Methods are to be appropriate to level of survey being performed – However all must be screened through ¼” hardware cloth*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *No – Appropriate to the project*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *Appropriate to the project*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *All sites must be recorded – even modern (Post WWII) sites. Low artifact density sites must be recorded*

State: Florida

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *It refers you to 36 C.F.R. 61, Professional Qualifications Standards and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and guidelines for Archeological and Historical Preservation. However, these qualifications are only suggested, not required.*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *No. The state SHPO staff can assist in the review of scopes of work and in the review of consultant responses to requests for proposals, but there is no mention of permits or required scopes of work.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Not explicitly stated, but they go on and on about the need to know archeological and environmental data about the specific area to be able to conduct a proper job.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *These are not specifically mentioned as being required.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *Shovel tests, augering, and probing can be used to establish site boundaries. There are different requirements for different kinds of sites and*

environmental areas as far as subsurface testing goes:

- 1) Coastal shell middens—at least one 50 x 50 cm subsurface test excavated to pre-midden levels per 900?2500 sq. meters in sites with shallow, scattered midden deposits, whereas fewer units would be needed within boundaries of thicker (over 50-cm deep), and more concentrated shell middens;*
- 2) Historic archeology in urban settings—at least one 1 x 1 meter unit to culturally sterile levels per 400?900 sq. meters;*
- 3) Dark earth middens in South Florida—at least one 50 x 50 cm unit per 400-900 sq. meters;*
- 4) Deep sandy interior environments—at least one 50 x 50 cm test unit to a depth of 100 cm or culturally sterile soil for every 900 sq. meters of suspected site area;*
- 5) It says that other examples of different site/ environmental situations could be given—it seems like they are encouraging a working relationship with the SHPO.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *See No. 6 above. Generally, they state that 50 x 50 cm units excavated to 100+ cm provide better data than 30 x 30 cm units excavated to 50-cm depths.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *They only recommend a stratified systematic but unaligned strategy (i.e., a combination of judgmental and systematic sample testing along transects). Test spacing and transect intervals should be 30 m or less: 25 m in high site probability areas; 50 m in moderate site probability areas; and judgmentally done over 10% of the area in low probability area.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *They state that the occurrence probability of different site types varies (i.e., the low occupation site probability zone often is the high probability area for burials associated with occupation sites). Thus it is important to structure field investigation methodology to assure that all sites types are accounted for.*

State: Illinois

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *yes, the state maintains a list of IAS certified archeological contractors. However they accept any professional that meets the Secretary of the Interiors Standards. Archeologists that work in Illinois are also expected to abide by the Illinois Archaeological Survey’s Professional Standards. All contract archeologists working in Illinois must have a*

current vita on file with the SHPO or submit one with the report.

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *apparently no, however the areas that need to be investigated are chosen by SHPO and outlined in a survey request document – a 100% survey of the requested areas must be conducted.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *yes, both a reconnaissance survey and a literature search are required.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *Must check for buried deposits on floodplains of all major rivers, and also on smaller rivers where floodplains are over ½ mile wide. This is called deep testing, acceptable to use test units, coring, or trenching. Required in areas with the potential to contain deeply buried cultural deposits, such as floodplains, alluvial fans, and areas where post-Pleistocene loess deposition has occurred.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *no*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *screened shovel tests are required in areas with less than 25% surface visibility. In areas with less than 10% surface visibility shovel tests must be no greater than 15 meters apart.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *40 x 40 cm diameter, and depth to culturally sterile soil.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *no wider than 5 meters apart.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Also have guidelines for what must be included in the survey report. Project correspondence (SHPO & client letters) must be included as an appendix in the report. Their guidelines are pretty short, therefore there are a series of letters attached that stress items such as having the proper qualifications to supervise a project, the required transect widths, etc.*

State: *Iowa*

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes, in order to be on the state listing of prehistoric and historic archeological consultants. To be placed on this list, individuals must submit a resume that*

demonstrates that he or she meets the Secretary of the Interiors professional Qualifications Standards for the appropriate discipline.

In addition, the State Historical society requires that archeological work funded through the State Historical Society by supervised by a Principal Investigator that meets the Secretary of the Interiors professional qualification standards. Also provides list of qualifications for Project Geomorphologists. Project Geomorphologists should have sufficient training to adequately evaluate the sedimentology, stratigraphy, and pedology of the deposits in the field and be able to describe and analyze the deposits using standard terminology and methods. The Geomorphologist should have or be near completion of a post-graduate degree in an earth-science field (geology, physical geography, pedology, quaternary studies) or have demonstrated professional expertise in field geomorphology through experience and publications. Previous field work experience in the upper midwest is recommended.

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *NO. State agencies that own, manage, or administers an historic property must enter into an agreement with the State SHPO's office to specify a process for ensuring that the protection of historic properties is considered during agency planning activities.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes. Investigations of cultural resources in an area should begin with a review of information about recorded sites and previous archeological surveys in the vicinity of the project area.*

Preliminary historical research should also be undertaken. No records check can be considered complete without indication of having consulted the Office of the State Archeologist and the SHPO's office

If there is more than a 6 month delay between conducting the background research and the start of fieldwork, then another search should be conducted for any new project that may have occurred in the area.

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *The research design needs to include geomorphological investigation preceding and/or concurrent with archaeological field studies. It is not always necessary to have a geomorphologist for survey project, but must have a geomorphologist for testing and data recovery projects. Level of effort depends*

upon the nature of the area, type of project etc.

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *NO. For survey, the geomorphologist and SHPO archeologists should coordinate on appropriate intervals or locations prior to field investigations.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *Appropriate subsurface test unit intervals and transect intervals will be dictated by the landform, soil deposits, and identified sites located within the project area.*

Shovel tests are required in forests, farmsteads/house yards and fields with less than 25% visibility
Subsurface transect and test intervals on identified sites should not exceed 10m, and the test and transect intervals used to evaluate a site should take into consideration the size of the site and the nature of the cultural deposits.

In non-site areas hand excavated, subsurface tests should be no further than 15 m apart unless these intervals are demonstrated to be inappropriate.

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *Yes, shovel tests minimum 30 cm by 30 cm. Subsurface tests should be conducted to depths that are either appropriate to investigate the Area of Potential Effect for the project or to soil deposits that have not potential to contain cultural resources.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *No more than 10 m apart on sites, see above for non-site areas. If there is greater than 25% ground surface visibility 10 m transect widths are acceptable*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?

Pre field investigations should include the following:

- 1) Iowa One-call 2) documentary research 3) preliminary geomorphological assessment (literature search, research design, plan of work).*

Iowa One-call: state law that anyone undertaking any excavation (including shovel tests) should call Iowa One-call 48 hours in advance of excavations for identification of utilities within the project area.

Provides definition of what is considered an archeological site, how to obtain site numbers, policies for the collection of artifacts, and how to evaluate an archeological site.

Provides laboratory and curation standards. Provides report preparation guidelines

Provides instructions for filling out state forms.

Projects must adhere to OSHA safety guidelines.

State: Kansas

1. Does the state define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes, must meet the Secretary of the Interiors Guidelines in order to be a PI or primary author.*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Permits required before working on land owned by the state or one of its entities.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Archeologists should contact the state archeologist for information regarding sites and background of project area prior to the start of a project.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *not addressed, see #9*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *not addressed, see #9*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *not addressed, see #9*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *not addressed, see #9*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *not addressed, see #9*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Survey methods should be designed through consultation between the contracting firm or agency, the contracted archeologist and SHPO.*

State: Kentucky

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes,*

For Principal Investigator the Secretary of the Interiors standards must be met plus 8 to 12 months of professional field experience in Kentucky or the eastern US.

For Field Supervisor the qualifications are different according to Survey, Testing, or Mitigation Projects.

Survey Field Supervisor = BA, one year experience, knowledge of Ohio Valley Archeology

Testing Field Supervisor = Two years graduate school, demonstrated ability to analyze artifacts and write reports, knowledge of Ohio valley archeology

Mitigation = MA, one year field experience of which four months must be excavation, a knowledge of Ohio Valley Archeology.

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Permit are needed for survey on state, county, or municipally owned or leased land. A permit is required to collect, excavate, and transport human remains.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes Records check and literature search at the SHPO's office and the Office of State Archeology, archival research required for historic properties.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *The use of heavy machinery is not acceptable for site discovery without prior approval by the SHPO's staff. Areas of substantial alluvial or colluvial deposition should be deep tested.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *Placement is at the field archeologist's discretion, but the field archeologist must ensure that geomorphological features are taken into account. Minimum length of each trench will be 3 meters, and the depth will be dependent upon the geological situation and safety considerations. Representative profiles should be documented.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? *All undisturbed, accessible areas must be surveyed, survey strategy dependent upon surface visibility and topographic features. Archeologist in the field will determine whether visibility is good or poor. Shovel tests must be screened or sorted with a trowel. a). for linear surveys? In areas of poor visibility shovel tests should not exceed 20 meters. b). for area surveys? In areas of poor visibility, shovel tests should not be more than 20 meters apart and transects should not be further than 20 m apart. In areas with a slope of greater than 20 degrees the 20 meter transect interval is not required.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *They should be approx. 30 cm in diameter, and excavated to subsoil or bedrock.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *Normally should not exceed 20 meters*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Provides standards for documentation for prehistoric and historic sites and standing structures, including photographic instructions. Provides definitions of what is considered an*

archeological site.

Provides standards for survey reports. Provides standards for curation of artifacts and records. Provides forms and instructions on how to fill them out.

State: *Louisiana*

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *No.*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *No, except for work on state-owned lands. No mention of scopes of work.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes. A literature review, site records review, local interviews with archeologists and historians, examination of maps, aerial photographs, title searches, and other pertinent cultural resources records are required.*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *Not in Phase I—only in Phase III.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *All high probability areas must be tested by shovel testing regardless of surface visibility. The spacing of these tests is variable: 30 meters apart in high probability areas; 50 meters apart in low probability areas. Shovel tests are required to determine site boundaries: for sites 50 meters across or less—10-meter intervals; for sites larger—15-meter intervals.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *May vary in shape, size, and depth, but should not be smaller than 30 x 30 cm or 30 cm in diameter. They should be excavated to sterile soil or 100 cm, whichever comes first.*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *30 meters apart in high probability zones and 50 meters apart in low probability zones.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Collected artifacts from shovel tests—only 10% of recent materials required to be collected; **Of interest:** representative samples of all kinds of artifacts must be collected from the surface.*

State: *Maryland*

- 1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist?** *Section 106*
- 2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start?** *Research design is required for all projects. Permit is required*
- 3. Are there any requirements for background research?** *Archival research must be completed prior to field work*
- 4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required?** *Geomorphology should be sufficient to ascertain site bearing potential*
- 5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area?** *No*
- 6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys?** *Based on the background research*
- 7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests?** *The width of the shovel blade and to (10 cm below) sterile subsoil*
- 8. Are there requirements for transect widths?** *Not mentioned*
- 9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?** *Replowing of previously plowed areas is recommended followed by surface survey. Techniques for dealing with urban settings are addressed in detail. Curation Standards are included*

State: *Massachusetts*

- 1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist?** *Research Team must include – graduate degree, 16 mo of experience or training in field, lab or research experience + 6 mo field experience in the area of the site being examined i.e., historic industrial etc. PI – graduate degree and ability to complete project + 4 mo field experience in North Am. Archeology and 6 mo supervisory experience in NE Archeology.*
- 2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start?** *Permit required if destructive fieldwork will be performed. Written notification if non-destructive fieldwork is performed. Special Permit required for dealing with human remains*
- 3. Are there any requirements for background research?** *Not mentioned*

- 4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required?** *Not mentioned*
- 5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area?** *Not mentioned*
- 6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys?** *Not mentioned*
- 7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests?** *Not mentioned*
- 8. Are there requirements for transect widths?** *Not mentioned*
- 9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?** *Report Standards are very detailed
A section is devoted to the penalty for not obtaining a permit*

State: *Mississippi*

- 1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist?** *Yes. Must meet minimum professional qualifications outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, Archaeology and Historic Preservation's Professional Qualifications Standards. The PI must: 1) have a graduate degree in anthropology, archeology, or closely related field; 2) have demonstrated an ability to successfully implement Phase I, II, and III archeological work/research; 3) have prepared technical reports that meet state and federal guidelines; and 4) be a Registered Professional Archaeologist.*
- 2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start?** *No permits are required unless the work will involve excavation of a human burial. Yes, scopes of work are required on all projects exceeding 200 hectares (500 acres)—No for smaller projects.*
- 3. Are there any requirements for background research?** *Yes. There are a number of areas of research that should be consulted prior to fieldwork. These include the State Archeological Data Base, Archaeological Maps, the State Historic Context Document, Survey Reports, etc.*
- 4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required?** *The PI's should conduct limited deep soil sampling. Consultation with a geomorphologist is encouraged if the PI is not proficient or trained in the soils of the area.*
- 5. Are there any requirements for the number of**

trenches per area? *No.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? *Just that once a positive test is excavated—the testing interval should be reduced to 5-10 meters and continued in a cruciform or grid pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests are encountered.*
a. for linear surveys? *Nothing specified directly—see below.* **b. for area surveys?** *Shovel tests should be excavated at 30 meter intervals maximum across terrain with poor ground surface visibility.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *30 x 30 cm and excavated to sterile soil (if possible).*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *15-30 meters maximum for areas with good surface visibility. No mention of areas with bad surface visibility—it just says ground cover conditions must be described and the techniques of pedestrian survey specified (I guess in the scope of work).*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *None.*

State: *New Jersey*

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes – Secretary of Interior Standards. Graduate degree is minimum + 1 year experience at supervisory level*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Research Design required*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes – needs to be sufficient to establish historic context. Suggested sources are listed for General, Prehistoric, and Historic*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *Designed with pedologist or other soil specialist and soil from trenches should be screened. If large amounts of soil are removed, screen a sample of the soil.*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? *Average of 17 1x1' subsurface probes per acre = 50' rectilinear grid. Adjust to less in low potential areas – more in high potential areas*

a.) for linear surveys? *1(one) test per 50 linear feet if 50' wide or less (closer in high potential areas)*

b.) for area surveys? *Sizes of sites prospected for should be used when designing and supported in report. Also artifact density of possible sites should be addressed.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *Depth = to depth of intact Holocene sediments + screened 1/2" screen*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *See 6 a & b*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Detailed Instructions for Report Preparation and Criteria for review of Reports is included*
Much time is spent assessing the potential of an area to contain sites prior to fieldwork, i.e., model building

Plowing or disking is recommended for previously plowed areas
Specific instructions are given for locating and identifying Historic sites in both rural and urban settings

State: *New York*

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *All professional/ supervisory level personnel must meet the qualifications set forth in 36CFR61*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *Not mentioned*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes. Details for what should be included are given and it should include a field visit*

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *Not mentioned*

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *Not mentioned*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *16 per acre and screened through 1/4" hardware cloth, number and document and locate all shovel tests*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *30-40 cm diameter*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *15 meters*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?

*Plan to develop guidelines for urban settings
 Recommends plowing or disking of previously plowed areas – then surface search at 3-5 meter transects
 Includes standards for curation
 Much detailed instruction is given about report contents requirements*

State: Ohio

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Yes. Lists the various levels, a definition of, and the qualifications for each.*

Project director must meet Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines and/or be certified by a professional archeological association such as the Society of Professional Archeologists.

Field Director must meet Secretary of the Interiors Guidelines or be SOPA certified, or be certified by a professional archeological association.

Field Supervisor must have a degree in anthropology, history, or a closely related field or equivalent experience, at least four months of supervised archeological fieldwork, and six months of additional fieldwork.

No more than 5 crew members per supervisor.

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *No***3. Are there any requirements for background research?** *Yes, a preliminary field visit and background research is required, specific procedures are outlined for prehistoric, historic, and urban sites.*

Background research for prehistoric sites should include, but not be limited to, documentary research on the environment and culture history, previous survey results, local and regional syntheses and interviews with locals knowledgeable about archeological resources in the local area.

Need to evaluate the probability for archeological sites

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *? Required in areas where archeologically sensitive surfaces may have been covered by buried soil horizons. A geomorphologist should be consulted.***5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area?** *Testing methodologies should be developed in cooperation with the SHPO office. The testing interval for deeply stratified contexts is the equivalent of a 1m x 1m unit (screened) for each 30m interval.*

Depth of testing should exceed pre-Wisconsin soils or until soils associated with pre-14000 BP are identified. Or depth of testing should continue to 1 meter below the depth of impact.

Backhoe trenches should be excavated perpendicularly to stream channels or in areas that are likely to be the site of buried archeological sites, depth to pre Wisconsin strata.

Must adhere to OSHA safety guidelines

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys? *15 meters or less between shovel tests. Shovel tests are required in areas with less than 50% surface visibility and less than a 15% slope.***7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests?** *50 cm diameter by 50 cm deep.***8. Are there requirements for transect widths?** *Areas with greater than 50% surface visibility should be inspected in intervals of 5-10 meters.***9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?**

Soils from each natural level must be screened through ¼" mesh. Troweling through the soils is not acceptable.

*Provides standards for analysis of artifacts from survey
 Provides survey report and curation standards*

State: Rhode Island

1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist? *Supervisory personnel must meet Secretary of Interior Standards & "be well-acquainted with the archeology of Rhode Island". Vita for key field and lab personnel must be submitted.***2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start?** *Yes. Detailed instructions for what that means are given. A detailed list of what the report of these activities should contain is included.***3. Are there any requirements for background research?** *See Above***4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required?** *A need to identify stratigraphy is addressed but procedures are not identified.***5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area?** *No***6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel**

tests? a.) for linear surveys? b.) for area surveys?

“The test areas, size of subsurface tests & the distances between test units is determined by the RIHPHC and specified in the permit”.

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *No***8. Are there requirements for transect widths?** *No***9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful?**

Standards for reports and what they should contain are presented in great detail.

Standards for curation and curatorial facilities are included.

Steps are included for consulting with Native American tribes interested in the area.

Special winter instructions due to ground freezing are given. (This could equate to seasonal water inundation in some areas of Texas)

State: Wisconsin**1. Does the State define qualifications for a professional archeologist?** *Not mentioned*

2. Are permits or scopes of work required before work can start? *A sampling strategy developed in a research design must be approved by the federal or state agency that funds or regulates the project. There are state laws for state lands, state agencies, and municipalities.*

3. Are there any requirements for background research? *Yes. Archival or pre-field research should be undertaken prior to conducting field investigations. Obtain background information adequate to 1) develop an effective research design 2) select an appropriate field methodology, 3) allow for later interpretation of the results of fieldwork, and 4) provide a basis for preliminary evaluation of identified sites.*

They provide a comprehensive list of sources that might be consulted for background research and they list 3 minimum sources that should always be checked prior to conducting field investigations. These are: 1) site files, 2) the Wisconsin burial inventory, and 3) the bibliography of archeological reports. These sources will identify any previously reported archeological sites and surveys in the area.

They provide a checklist for archival research to be filled out with the minimum information that needs to be researched.

4. When is backhoe trenching/geomorphology required? *Geomorphological research is required in*

areas where sensitive archeological surfaces may have been covered by buried soil horizons, or where complex or unusual conditions of soil deposition exist. Goals are to 1) locate and investigate areas of the landscape where the potential for buried archeological deposits exists, and 2) to aid in assessing the integrity of the archeological deposits.

5. Are there any requirements for the number of trenches per area? *No, they describe the level of effort needed to adequately evaluate the geomorphology of an area (i.e. background research, environmental assessments, and field investigations). They describe alternative methods for investigating geomorphology (auguring, backhoe trenching, coring, etc). Guidelines even list geomorphological reporting requirements.*

6. Are there any requirements for the number of shovel tests needed to adequately cover an area? Or requirements for the distance required between shovel tests? *Shovel tests are required in areas with less than 15 degree slope; areas with a greater than 15 degree slope can only be walked over*

Shovel tests are required in areas with significant vegetation or in which the original ground surface is not visible.

a.) for linear surveys? *Recommended that intervals not exceed 10m, absolutely no more than 15 meters between shovel tests. b.) for area surveys?* *An interval of not more than 15 meters between transects and 15 meters between shovel tests.*

7. Are there requirements for the size and depth of shovel tests? *35-50 cm in diameter. Shovel tests should be excavated to a depth sufficient to observe culturally sterile subsoil, or until bedrock is reached. If sterile soil has not been reached at 50 cm below the present ground surface, or the depth feasible using a standard shovel, techniques should be implemented for deep testing (use a post-hole digger or soil auger, or excavation of a test unit or backhoe trench)*

8. Are there requirements for transect widths? *yes, see above, not more than 15 meters apart.*

9. Any other survey requirements that you find useful? *Require soil from shovel tests to be screened through ¼” mesh, if this is not possible the soil should be troweled through, and this method described in the notes.*

Complex stratigraphy must be defined and recorded. Discusses sampling, and presents different types of sampling strategies

Provides guidelines for how to document an

archeological site.
Provides requirements for the survey report. Provides
curation guidelines.
Provides 106 guidelines for evaluating sites. Describes
site significance evaluation in terms of state
legislation ☆☆☆

Contractors List Committee Report
Amy Holmes and Robyn Lyle

Based on conversations with a few CTA and executive committee members, we would like to suggest some possible scenarios regarding the future of the CTA Contractors List. As we see it, there are three options:

- 1) keep everything the same, publishing twice a year in the same format;
- 2) publish once a year (March), but make the list much more professional in appearance (i.e., include photos, use a binding other than staples, possibly include duotone or full color on the cover), with updates posted to the contractors list on the web page;
- 3) make the list much simpler, basically including name(s), address, phone/fax/email, and web page, with the advantages being that publishing and mailing costs would be much lower and that the list could be updated more frequently.

Because Options 2 and 3 above both place greater reliance upon the web page as a method of disseminating contractor information, we will likely need a new web page committee position that is devoted solely to contractor list maintenance. This person could hold a dual appointment to both the Contractors List and Web Page committees.

We will bring this before the membership as an item of new business at the Spring Meeting. Please think about your position on future list publications, knowing that above all, we want to make sure that contractors' needs are met with regard to the list, its frequency, and its format. If you are unable to attend the meeting but wish to express your opinion, please email Robyn Lyle, Amy Holmes, or David Brown.

Accreditation and Review Council
Patricia A. Clabaugh, Chair

ARC Moves Forward on State Accreditation

The ARC winter business meeting was held on January 19 at TARL and all council members were present (P. Clabaugh, C. Spock, K. Gardner, L. Nightengale, and S. Baxavanis). At that time, no new applications had been received and one application was/is in progress. Regardless of whether an institution is seeking accreditation on its own merit or working within the Texas Historical Commission deadline of December 2002, museums and repositories who are seeking accreditation are encouraged to get the process started as early as possible. Any application requests or questions about the application process should be addressed to: Ms. Carolyn Spock, ARC Secretary-Treasurer, University of Texas c/o TARL, J. J. Pickle Research Campus, Austin, Texas 78712-1100, Phone: (512) 471-6006, c.spock@mail.utexas.edu.

Focal points at the January meeting included: discussions on two by-law changes 1) Past Chair Ex officio status and, 2) prohibiting two members affiliated with one institution to serve on the council at the same time; deliberations continued on ARC internal documents including Guidelines/Standards for Papers, Presentations, Publications, Symposiums, etc., conflict of interest (i.e., serving on advisory boards), ARC's purpose outside of Texas, i.e., interfacing with Tribal or other museums; ARC field form review and housekeeping; planning for the next field review.

New ARC webpage additions include a link to DOI *Partnerships in Federal Collections Conference*—ARC Session, List of Accredited Archaeological Repositories, and links to various preservation and discussion groups. One very useful link is to the National Park Service online technical assistance page "Managing Archeological Collections". This is the most comprehensive online resource on collections management yet. Be sure to look for *Curating Archaeological Collections: From the Field to*

the Repository by Lynne Sullivan and S. Terry Childs (in Press[Alta Mira Press]).

Reminder

An ARC Field Reviewer refresher session will be offered in conjunction with the Spring CTA business meeting at Camp Mabry on April 6. Certified ARC Field Reviewers are required to complete a refresher course every two years to maintain their field reviewer status. All certified field reviewers are encouraged to attend.

ARC reviewers are expected to have a general knowledge about basic museum concepts and documents (collection management policies, procedures manuals, mission statements, etc.). They should have some knowledge about museum practices such as accessioning, cataloging, and inventorying. During this afternoon session we will talk about museum practice and go over standard policy and procedure documents as related to accreditation. We will reintroduce the ARC forms and paperwork including the written narrative and field review report. The on-site field review will be discussed with insights gained from the first field review. An open discussion and question period will follow. Letters acknowledging your presence at this session will be mailed out the following week.



Multicultural Relations Committee
Alston V. Thoms, Co-Chair

A Growing Diversity of Support for Unmarked Graves Protection Legislation

For the past several years, CTA's leadership has actively encouraged its membership to continue to work toward passage of unmarked-graves-protection legislation in Texas. In the MRC committee report published in the last CTA newsletter, for example, it was averred that an important measure of CTA's support would be how many members attended the public-

awareness rally at the state Capitol Building January 20, 2001.

The Rally

As it turned out, about 25 of us were among more than 125 folks who showed up for the rally, listened to numerous speeches, and had an opportunity to talk with Native Americans about graves protection legislation. Most of the archaeologists in attendance helped hold CTA and TAPA (Texas Alliance for Public Archaeology) banners as a way to show their support for unmarked-graves protection legislation. Other rally supports included Native American Student Associations from five universities, along with representatives of 10 Indian tribes and groups including, but not limited to, the Kickapoo, Comanche, Caddo, Tonkawa, American Indians in Texas at Spanish Colonial Missions, and the Texas Indian Bar Association.

The *Austin American-Statesman* (Sunday, January 21, 2001) reported, under the title "American Indians rally at Capitol for protection of burial Grounds, that "more than 100 American Indian students and tribal leaders from around the country rallied at the Capitol steps Saturday afternoon to call for stronger laws to protect unmarked graves in Texas and their ancestors' sacred burial grounds." Speakers included individuals representing several tribes and Indian groups with Texas heritage, an African-American cemetery organization, and CTA. Steve Russell, a long-time vocal proponent for Native American rights who is also a lawyer, law professor, and former county judge, commented about grave robbing around the state and noted that "we want this made a crime when you do it to Indians, just like it's a crime right now when you do it to white folks" (*Austin American-Statesman*, Sunday, January 21, 2001).

The Legislation

Senate Bill 472 was introduced this year by Senator Gonzalo Barrientos into the State Affairs committee. The proposed bill is an act "relating to the protection of certain unmarked burials and associated human remains or funerary objects and to the creation of certain offenses concerning

unmarked burials; providing criminal penalties” (full text and related information available from Texas Legislature Online at <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/>). It is noteworthy that Senator Barrientos considered grave robbing to be a civil rights issue in 1993 when learned, from Russell and others, about on-going looting of Native American burials in Texas (Barrientos 1998: “Finding Common Ground,” *Texas Forum on Civil Liberties & Civil Rights*).

This year, SB472 was supported by all six members of the State Affairs committee who were present at a committee hearing held on February 26. CTA President David O. Brown spoke in favor of the bill at the hearing, as did several citizens, including Native Americans from San Antonio, Dallas, and Austin. In addition, Patricia Mercado-Allinger and Gerron Hite of THC provided objective testimony on the bill.

According to Annetee Arkeketa, primary organizer of this session’s Native American efforts, and Chris TenBarge, legislative liaison for those efforts, there is growing grassroots support for the bill. Support has been requested from and promised by representatives of an NAACP chapter, a union chapter, the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio, a Houston-based African-American cemetery organization, and Native American tribes and organizations, and archaeologists.

House Bill 1997 was introduced, as an identically worded companion bill to SB 472, by Representative Norma Chavez in the State, Federal, and International Relations committee on February 26, 2001. On March 2, 2001, Representative Chavez also introduced House Bill 2394, as a less-encompassing version of HB1997. HB 2394 relates only “to the protection of certain unmarked burials and associated human remains or funerary objects; providing criminal penalties” (full texts and related information is also available online at <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/>). Arkeketa, TenBarge and others are now making plans for a show of support at a House hearing in the near future.

Comment

It should come as no surprise to CTA’s membership that there are citizens, groups, and organizations who have not and do not support the unmarked-graves legislation for one reason or another. In response to issues raised by those in opposition to the bill, sponsoring legislators and aids and Native American supporters have identified what they call “talking points” that should be emphasized when discussing the bill with wanna-be supporters and non-supporters alike: (1) this bill has nothing to do with marked cemeteries; (2) cemeteries on private land are not an issue; they are granted an easement of necessity for access; (3) there is a provision in the bill that allows for emergency situations, to be monitored by the State Archeologist; (4) archeologists want the bill; (5) farmers who plow have already found what they are likely to find by now; (6) ranchers don’t have to worry; they don’t have to plow; (7) if you really want oil, drill at an angle (Chris TenBarge and others: graves-protection list serve).

Archeologists and archaeological societies in Texas have a long and active history of supporting Texas’ legislation to protect archaeological and historical sites. Support for unmarked graves protection legislation should be no less forthcoming. After all, it is widely billed as civil-rights legislation that also provides protection for significant components of Texas’ cultural heritage. Some forty other states in the union have already passed legislation similar to SB472, HB1997, and HB2394. Simply said, its time that more archaeologists and archaeological organizations spend more time to insure Texas will soon have a law on its books that, in the words of Senator Barrientos, “insures equal treatment from cradle to grave.”

☆☆☆

Other CTA Business

The Nominating Committee has selected Karen Harry as the single candidate for President-Elect. As per bylaw requirements, nominations will be accepted from the floor during the business meeting on April 6th.

Nomination Statement: CTA President Karen Harry

I am the Director of the Cultural Resources Program at Texas Parks and Wildlife, a position I have held since the fall of 1997. I grew up in Texas and received my undergraduate degree from Texas A&M, and my master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Arizona. Prior to returning to Texas in 1997, I worked as a project director and principal investigator with a private cultural resources management firm in Tucson, Arizona and as a college instructor. I have nearly twenty years experience as an archeologist and have worked in six different states and in a variety of capacities. My experiences in CRM, the academic sector, and the government have helped me to appreciate the challenges facing professional archeologists today.

As a government employee charged with making cultural resources management decisions and recommendations, I can attest to the important role that CTA plays in how CRM is conducted in this state. If elected CTA president, I will continue to build on past and ongoing efforts to improve archeological standards, to ensure that what we do is relevant to the public, and to improve communication with Native American and other groups. In addition, I believe that CTA should serve as a forum through which its members can be kept abreast of professional developments and can maintain a dialogue with others in the field. Because most of what we will learn about Texas archeology in the next few decades will come from work done in the contract setting, it is essential that professional archeologists work together to identify appropriate methods and techniques for recovering and sharing archeological data.

☆☆☆

Articles and Updates

Draft Rules for

DISPOSAL, DEACCESSIONING, AND DESTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS

Mark Denton, Texas Historical Commission

The THC has submitted new draft rules associated with the "Disposal, Deaccessioning, and Destructive Analysis of Artifacts" for publication in the Texas Register, and this posting should be coming out in late February or early March. Additionally, the THC will be publishing an article on these draft rules, in its upcoming issue of "Current Archeology in Texas" (Volume 3, Number 1). Since these new rules will effect how and when principal investigators address issues associated with the potential disposal of artifacts, it will behoove all CTA members to carefully review these documents once they are published. Regrettably, the Current Archeology issue will not be coming out until after the Spring CTA Meeting, but this article should be helpful in explaining future submission of disposal plans by PIs as a part of their scopes-of-work submitted with Antiquities permit applications, or as amendments to their permits prior to the potential curation of any artifacts. If you would like a copy of the Current Archeology article prior to its publication please contact Mark Denton at (512) 463-5711.

☆☆☆

Announcements

TEXAS PRESERVATION TRUST FUND PROGRAM NEWS

*Patricia A. Mercado-Allinger
State Archeologist*

Three of the twenty-five Texas Preservation Trust Fund grants approved by the Texas Historical Commission for 2001 will provide support to

archeological projects in Burnet, Hays and Jones counties. These projects include:

- Test excavations at 41BT37, an endangered prehistoric site known to contain thick cultural deposits and evidence of occupation between 4000 to 1500 B.P. *Applicant:* Lower Colorado River Authority.
- Test excavations at 41HY37, purported to be the original location of the historic 1848 cabin built by General Edward Burleson at San Marcos Springs. *Applicant:* Southwest Texas State University.
- Test excavations at Ft. Phantom Hill (41JS8), a frontier post established in 1851. *Applicant:* Grady McWhiney Research Foundation.

For additional details about the TPTF grant program and the funded projects for 2001, the reader is referred to Volume 3, Number 1 issue of the Texas Historical Commission's *Current Archeology in Texas* newsletter, due out this spring.

***Call for Texas Preservation Trust Fund
TAAM 2001 Archeology Fair Proposals***

Deadline: Tuesday, May 15, 2001, 5:00 p.m.

Submit to: Texas Preservation Trust Fund-TAAM 2001, Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission, PO Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276.

Eligible projects: Archeology Fair events that are designed to further archeological education and outreach and to combat looting of archeological sites; events must be held in October 2001.

Available funds: A total of approximately \$8,500 is available for use in support of Texas Archeology Awareness Month (TAAM) 2001 Archeology Fairs.

Terms of the grant: Grant funds are awarded on a 2-to-1 match basis; for example, if you plan to spend \$3,000, you may request a grant of \$1,000. Payment is on a reimbursable basis so that you will

receive the grant money after you have expended your own funds and the project is completed. The match must be in cash, not in-kind services.

Grant proposal requirements:

Identify the sponsoring organization, institution, or agency. The sponsor must have nonprofit status.

Briefly explain the intent and description of the TAAM 2001 fair project, including the following points: Archeological education and outreach through an Archeology Fair event to be held on October ___, 2001, during Texas Archeology Awareness Month, at (name of place where event will be held, city, and county). Activities will include (give a summary of activities to be offered). This event will promote public awareness of the methods of archeology and of the need for preservation of archeological resources. Success of the Archeology Fair will be evaluated in part by the number of attendees and by debriefing the participating staff and volunteers; this evaluation will be reported to the Texas Historical Commission.

Present a projected budget (total planned cost of the project) showing how grant funds will be expended and source(s) of matching funds. Grant funds may be used to cover legitimate expenditures such as supplies, security and custodial services, equipment rentals, special services, etc. Be aware that grant funds cannot be used for food or lodging.

State the amount requested. Grant requests should be in amounts from \$500 to \$1,500. Due to the limited amount of funds available this year, the total amount requested may not be awarded.

Ensure that the proposal includes the signature of the leader of your organization (for example, executive director or president).

Proposal checklist:

Cover sheet, showing project title and (in the lower right-hand corner) the name of the project director and the requesting organization's mailing addresses, phone number, and e-mail address.

Proposal Summary (a brief abstract): Identification, purpose, and description of the requesting organization.

Project Description (see explanation, above).

Project Goals and Timeline (can be included in Project Description).

Expected Outcomes and Project Results.

Evaluation Method (can be part of Expected Outcomes section).

Certification of nonprofit status signed by organization director; must include the organization's tax identification number.

Project budget (present in three columns: [1] description of items of expense, [2] expenses to be covered by sponsoring organization, and [3] expenses to be reimbursed with grant funds).

Eligibility for recognition is clearly defined. Landowners who have *completed* at least one of the following will be considered eligible:

1. Specifically donated an archeological site to the THC, another state agency, or a nonprofit land trust;
2. Granted a permanent conservation easement to the THC, another state agency, or a nonprofit land trust; the easement must provide permanent conservation of one or more significant archeological sites;
3. Completed the State Archeological Landmark designation process for one or more archeological sites, including the designation itself and the filing of all necessary records with the appropriate county;
4. Allowed substantial and significant archeological research on their property, including research such as survey, testing, or major excavation that contributes significantly to our knowledge of Texas archeology. A further requirement is that the results of the research must be published, and/or the materials produced by the research must be curated at a recognized facility.

The THC hopes that finished plaques will be available within the next three months. For further information about the awards, contact Dan Potter at 512/463-8884 or email dan.potter@thc.state.tx.us.



*McKee Foundation Awards Grant for
Landowner Recognition
Dan Potter, Texas Historical Commission*

The Robert E. and Evelyn McKee Foundation has awarded the Texas Historical Commission (THC) a grant that will fund our first production of Historic Texas Lands plaques. The cast plaques will recognize landowners who make substantial contributions to Texas archeology. Cast in aluminum and measuring one foot in diameter, the plaques will be free to recipients. It is hoped that this new recognition will encourage landowners to become aware of archeology and the importance of archeological stewardship.



The 2001 TAS Field School Needs You!

Professional and student archeologists will provide vital assistance during the Texas Archeological Society (TAS) field school at the Gault Site in Bell County in June of 2001. They will meet a critical need caused by the dwindling pool of experienced TAS avocational crew chiefs and area supervisors, and the influx of new TAS members. Professional archeologists will help the field school participants to gain archeological skills, while explaining the ethics of good archeology through hands-on examples. Our public education responsibilities can be addressed by participating in the TAS field school at every level—even as crew members—and for as short a period as one or two days. We also will help to maintain the high quality of the data from this important site.

The Gault Site TAS field school promises to be very popular, because much of the work will concentrate on extensive Paleoindian deposits. A limit of 600 has been set on the number of participants, so you need to send your reservation in as soon as possible. Registration forms are available in January issue of *Texas Archeology* newsletter. The modest per-day registration fee funds go to rental of portable toilets, trash pickup, field supplies, and other direct costs of the field school. Professionals, let's turn out in force to help fellow Texans learn what good archeology is all about, and to make this a rewarding experience for all that will long be remembered.



Council of Texas Archeologists
Membership and
Renewal Form

Return to:
 Melissa Green, CTA Secretary-Treasurer
 c/o Geo-Marine, Inc.
 550 East 15th Street
 Plano, TX 75074

- Address correction only (see below).**
 - I wish to join or renew my membership in CTA.**
 (membership is based on the calendar year Jan-Dec)
 - Contractors List \$ 100.00
 - Professional (annual income more than \$20,000 per year) 25.00
 - Professional (annual income less than \$20,000 per year) 15.00
 - Student (annual income more than \$20,000 per year) 25.00
 - Student (annual income less than \$20,000 per year) 15.00
 - Institution/Library (receive *CTA Newsletter* only, no voting privileges) 25.00
 - I would like to purchase a copy of the *CTA Guidelines* 7.50
- Total amount remitted to CTA** **\$ _____**

Name (please print): _____
 Company/Institution: _____
 Address: _____
 City/State/Zip: _____
 Phone: _____ FAX: _____ e-mail: _____

CTA Newsletter
Marybeth S.F. Tomka, Editor
c/o Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
6900 North Loop 1604 West
San Antonio, TX 78246

TO: