

# UPAC NEWS

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Steve Simms, President  
Signa Larralde, Editor

## FALL MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Several topics were discussed at the Fall business meeting of UPAC on October 22.

■ **Wilson Martin** of the Division of State History reported on recent events concerning archaeology in Utah, to wit:

The Native American Remains Review Committee has commenced working on implementation rules, and the burial vault at Pioneer State Park was consecrated on October 22.

More money will be available for archaeological projects requested by Certified Local Governments.

The National Park Service is working on a new policy which will make funds available for scientific excavations after listing on the National Register of Historic Places; the old policy allowed funds to be used for excavation only to determine eligibility.

■ **Highway 5:** The Utah SHPO, the U. S. Forest Service, and UPAC have made inquiries to the Federal Highway Administration about cultural resource issues on Utah Forest Highway 5, the Wolf Creek Road. Jim Dykman reported that the Federal Highway Administration stipulations allow work only within the specific right-of-way, no assistance from amateurs, specific excavation yardage required, in general a 1950s approach to archaeology. SHPO will continue to fight this attitude.

■ **Native American Remains Review Committee:** Brooke Arkush reported that the committee has met only two times and is just beginning to grapple with the many sensitive issues which need resolution. The committee will meet every month for the first year. Brooke has been elected vice-chairman. An all day working session is scheduled for early January, during which the committee will begin to draft rules. Brooke will summarize the results of this meeting in the next issue of UPAC News. For more information, contact Brooke at 626-7202.

Kevin Jones noted that remains at the Pioneer Trail State Park burial vaults may be accessible for scientific study with proper approval. However, no mechanics have been established yet to resolve claim disputes, according to Brooke Arkush. Wil Numkena stated at the Review Committee meeting that scientific

study of remains may be necessary in order to determine lineal descent and to resolve competing claims.

■ The Utah Archaeology journal marketing effort is going well. Information has been sent to Utah small town libraries and major western states university libraries. UPAC needs a volunteer to help process subscription requests.

Kevin Jones noted that USAS is a major subscriber, but their dues structure does not include enough to pay the actual cost; without their support, however, the journal would go under. A motion passed to authorize the Executive Board to subsidize Utah Archaeology up to \$500. The money would be used to increase the press run; in effect this would be an investment in extra journal issues; any resulting profits would go into the journal's account. Past production costs have run from \$7.75 to \$8.90 per issue.

Kevin Jones mentioned that the Colorado Conference of Professional Archaeologists would like to do a joint publication of the Rocky Mountain Conference papers. It was suggested that Wyoming be included. Kevin will pursue the possibility of a special issue of Utah Archaeology for this purpose.

Kevin has received only three project abstracts since they were suggested at the spring UPAC meeting. If he doesn't get more, he may drop the effort to include them in the journal.

■ **IMACS database access problems:** Everett Bassett, in coordination with Steve Simms, will write a letter supporting the renewed availability of the IMACS database, which is presently down.

■ **UPAC Elections:** Steve Simms and Kenny Wintch moved for a change in the bylaws to revise the nomination process. A nomination committee would prepare the ballot after consulting with potential nominees, but nominations from the floor or by mail or telephone could also be made. The proposed bylaw change is on the ballot enclosed with this issue of UPAC News. Also on the ballot is a slate of nominees for Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, and Vice President for Membership and Ethics.

■ **Parting thoughts from the president:** UPAC needs to communicate more with SAA and other national organizations to get local views expressed at the

national level, because the SAA is not aware of local opinions. More editorials in the UPAC News will stoke this process. Steve suggested a seminar at the spring meeting with position papers on policy issues.

## STATE LANDS UPDATE

As I mentioned at the last business meeting, a lot is happening with the Division of State Lands and Forestry. For now I would just like to highlight a couple of issues for your digestion.

**New rules in place.** As noted previously in UPAC News, the proposed revision to State Lands and Forestry's cultural resource rule (R640-60) has been finalized. State Lands now has a set of rules that are effectively the same as 36 CFR 800 and some other federal regulations. A copy of the new rules can be obtained by giving me a call at the number below.

I'd like to point out one particular portion of the new rule with which everyone doing archaeology in Utah should be familiar. Part 300 of the new rule clearly states that an archaeological permit is required for compliance-related surveys and all excavations on trust and sovereign lands. Explicit permission, rather than a survey permit, is required for non-compliance (e.g., pure research) surveys on these lands. And no requirement is made for non-documentary, non-disturbing, recreational visits of sites on these lands. (By the way, we intend to continue having permits for work on trust and sovereign lands issued by the Antiquities Section.)

**Short-list bid system.** As I mentioned at the last business meeting, I will soon be devising a short-listing system for obtaining telephone bids for surveys of proposed sale parcels. I am not yet quite sure how this will work, but I can offer the following hypothetical example. Every consultant (or contract firm) on the Antiquities Section's annual permit list will be eligible to submit a "statement of interest" (or some similarly titled package) to State Lands, who will then objectively divide and narrow the field down to just a few firms per State Lands area (a series of divisions not unlike the BLM's five districts). The few firms in a particular area would then be eligible to give telephone bids, if and when the need arises to have a parcel of land in that area intensively surveyed. The lowest of the (few) bidders who could meet the report delivery date would be awarded the survey project. The whole process would start with my sending out a "request for statements of interest" to everyone on the current permit list.

There would be no need for a formal "retainer" contract (like UDOT's previous district consultant or current region

consultant contracts) for either time or money. The purpose of the system is simply to allow State Lands to quickly and easily obtain consultant services for survey projects, yet still comply with state procurement laws.

If anyone has questions about this or any other matter, please give me a call at 538-5489.

-Kenny Wintch

## UDOT ISTE A UPDATE

Susan Miller of UDOT reports that applications are due by February 4, 1994 for Fiscal Year 1994 funds. Please contact John Quick, UDOT Statewide Planning Engineer at 965-4808 for program information and application guidelines. FY 94 applications will be accepted for projects with total budgets between \$50,000 and \$500,000.

The Enhancements Advisory Committee will hold a workshop on December 9 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Ogden Union Station, 2501 Wall Avenue in Ogden, to review the application process and discuss concerns and individual projects. In addition, Susan Miller has offered to provide some advice about applying for ISTE A funds before the next deadline. She can be reached at 965-4157.

## NEW FACES, NEW POSITIONS

**Julie Howard** has been named Area Manager for BLM's San Luis Resource Area in Alamosa, Colorado, which is part of the Canyon City District. Julie reports to her new job on December 13 and can be reached after that date at the San Luis Resource Area Office, 1921 State St., Alamosa, CO 81101. Congratulations go to Julie, along with our hope that as archaeologists infiltrate the ranks of federal agency management, cultural resources will have a louder voice in agency policy.

## VOTE!

A ballot is enclosed with this issue of UPAC News. Please take the time to vote for new officers and a change in the bylaws affecting officer nomination procedures.

The pre-addressed ballot should be cast, folded, stapled, and returned to Secretary Dennis Weder by January 15, 1994.



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Editor's note: Garth Portillo, Cultural Resources Program Leader for BLM in Utah, responds to Steve Simms in the following editorial.

**RESPONSE TO SIMMS:**

When I was first given the opportunity to respond to the editorial by Steve Simms in the September issue of UPAC News, I found myself in a quandary. I was faced with two problems. First, I agree with much of what Steve had to say, although on a less emotional plane. Second, I must be one of those "entitled bureaucrats" alluded to by Steve. As such, I do not know what I am entitled to, other than a somewhat regular paycheck and a series of unrelenting headaches. Some sort of sally from the ranks of bureaucrats is called for, but it is difficult to know how to start.

I will begin with a brief discussion of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and just what is it that we bureaucrats are supposed to do. On a formal level, Federal agency archaeologists are usually staff advisors to a line manager. The manager makes the decisions as to how resources will be preserved, conserved, or used, and as to how conflicts between competing resources and resource uses will be resolved. Staff advice is normally predicated on a combination of statute, Federal regulation, and agency policy, in order. Work priorities for the agency archaeologist are set by the manager; while statute, regulation and policy are major factors in determining work assignments, the very real specter of outside pressure cannot be discounted. After all, as public servants, we are required to serve the public interest and need.

In the real world, the agency archaeologist is performing a multiplicity of tasks, most of which are not learned in an academic setting. Despite the huge workload many agency archaeologists carry in terms of Section 106 for projects (this workload ranges from doing projects in-house to reviewing the work of agency contractors and third party contractors), Section 106, in fact "doing archaeology" at any level, occupies only a portion of the staffer's time. There are paleontological resources to manage, cultural and paleo permits to process, law enforcement cases to pursue, public contact and education efforts, site protection efforts, Native American coordination, land use planning and cultural resource management planning efforts, new laws and regulations rolling out of Washington D.C. on a daily basis (and we must be familiar with them all, including Section 110, ARPA, FLPMA, NEPA, and AIRFA), and an endless stream of requests form somewhere higher in the bureaucratic food chain for reports and data. Coordinating cultural resource issues with other programs, including but not limited to lands, minerals, wildlife, wilderness and recreation, is a major work component.

The agency archaeologist is by necessity a generalist, with few opporutnities to specialize in anything they did not learn before they entered Federal service. The archaeologist, for good or bad, is usually the sole authority on "cultural issues" in her or his unit, and is expected to have the answers to any questions posed by management or the outside world. Public demand and workload constraints seldom allow adequate time for the development of innovative or

imaginative responses to problems. Federal mandates do not allow the luxury of doing a great job obeying the law on a few projects while the rest are ignored . . . the law requires the impacts of all projects on cultural resources to be considered in accordance with the rules. These constraints also come to bear on the private contractor, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

It should be no surprise to any participant in the process, that like flowing water, the cultural resources compliance process (Section 106) follows the path of least resistance. Time is not to be wasted chasing in new, unproven directions when there is a system with a predictable end product. The result is a process oriented system which hopes for good work and accepts mediocre work. Money spent on projects is balanced against time saved, and not against the quality of the end product. **We must keep in mind that we, as archaeologists, are the ones concerned with the quality of the work in terms of its being good science. The other players in the system, from project proponents to many managers, are most concerned with meeting (not exceeding) a legal requirement and with getting projects built.** Occasionally, outside parties, especially the project proponents who fund these compliance efforts, use "quality" as a tool to aid their assault on the cultural resources protective legislation. While we must be able to respond to these attacks, we should keep in mind that "good science" is not what the special interest groups care about.

All of this, as a preamble, brings us to the issues pointed out by Steve in his editorial. There are grand exceptions where we proudly point to exemplary work done under the auspices of public archaeology. As Steve vigorously notes, however, much of the work done as CRM is at best mediocre, and often rather poor. To a certain extent, the system is at fault, but as a discipline we will face bad work regardless of the system in place.

I see no conspiracy on the part of Federal archaeologists, the SHPO, or the ACHP to perpetuate a flawed status quo. There is, however, a great reluctance to give up a system which works, however badly (remember that the measure of success may not include the quality of the science). By pursuing the statewide interagency programmatic agreement during the past few years, SHPO and Federal agencies have shown some willingness to try something new. The Advisory Council, despite vehement rejection of the Utah proposal, has participated in the development of several innovative approaches to cultural resources management and Section 106 in recent years (in other places). The trick is to keep trying, and to find the formula which does the most good without killing the sacred cow, so to speak.

We will continue to pursue a mechanism to streamline the Section 106 process. Eventually, we will find the formula. This formula alone will not guarantee any improvement in the quality of work. Improving the quality of archaeological work must also remain the responsibility of each of us who claims the discipline as their own. Recognizing the problem is the first step. Recognizing our limitations as individuals is the next step. No matter how good we think we are, we can all learn something. Each of us can do a little more to improve the quality of our work.

Steve Simms rightfully decries the lack of scientific peer review in our discipline. Meaningful research cannot be developed in a vacuum, unless it is research best conducted in outer space. So far, archaeology is practiced on Earth, in a rich environment of people, natural and cultural resources, and our growing knowledge of these things.

Jim Dykman of the Division of State History, announced at the October UPAC meeting, his desire to institute a system of peer review into the Section 106 process. I hope all Utah State and Federal agencies, as well as contractors, will work with the Division of State History in developing a formal peer review system for projects "coming through the system." The National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) now requires the Section 106 process to be open to all interested parties. As archaeologists in Utah, we have the opportunity to become involved in the formal process. At the same time, each of us can participate informally by sharing data, sharing ideas, and asking for the opinions of others at each level in the process. While there is an obvious focal point on research design and the ensuing (hopefully) analytical reports, everything from design of field inventory and analytical strategies to evaluations of significance will profit from the wider perspective provided by collaboration.

--Garth Portillo

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#### The Editor's Opinion: CREATIVE MITIGATION, CONFUSION, AND HAIR SHIRTS

Two kinds of responses have been presented in the UPAC News debate on creative mitigation. Some writers responded directly to a vague (and, to me, disturbing) proposal to divert compliance funding away from mitigation of sites that are going to be destroyed and towards other ends. Others sidestepped the PA proposal while making an impassioned plea for change in the status quo of Utah archaeology.

Many thought the debate was about the proposed PA. Hence the confusion. Perhaps the topic should have been "What (if anything) is wrong with Utah archaeology in the broadest of terms, not just in a regulatory or compliance sense, and what can we do about it?" rather than "Do we support this muddled version of the creative mitigation PA?"

Meanwhile, let me suggest a 12-step recovery program for us bureaucrats: If only we would just

1. admit we are powerless over the 106 process--that our bureaucracy has become unmanageable.
2. come to believe that a Power greater than ourselves can restore us to sanity.
3. make a decision to turn our budgets and our procedures over to the care of Scientists, as we understand Them.
4. make a searching and fearless moral inventory of our contract reports.
5. admit to Scientists, to ourselves, and to another bureaucrat the exact nature of our data base of small redundant sites.
6. be entirely ready to have Scientists remove all our dollars.

7. humbly ask Them to remove our dollars.
8. make a list of all regulations and statues we have upheld, and become willing to ignore them all.
9. make direct amends to Unfunded Scientists wherever possible, except when to do so would cut more prestigious research funding.
10. continue to take cultural resources inventory and when the best sites are outside the right-of-way, promptly admit it.
11. seek through contract negotiations and SAA meetings to improve our conscious contact with Scientists as we understand Them, praying only for knowledge of Their will for us and the power to carry that out.
12. have a Scientific awakening as the result of these steps, and try to carry this message to unenlightened bureaucrats and to practice these principles in all our RFPs.

OK, we'll briefly consider wearing hair shirts. It is, however, too easy to attack the government, and too hard to actually make changes or even figure out what needs to be changed.

The vehemence of the response at previous UPAC meetings suggests that these issues, whether creative mitigation or the morbidity of Utah archaeology, struck nerves all the way around, and consequently we should continue to discuss them. UPAC might pay some attention to the rules at 12-step meetings in our own discussions: each person gets to have a say, everybody listens compassionately and without interrupting, and nobody tries to impose their own agenda on the group, even people who are sure they know best. The creative mitigation debate will benefit from a clear statement of the topic being debated and a willingness to really listen to different points of view. Of course, to get to a clear statement, we have to be willing to listen to each other.

--Signa Larralde

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## BLM PLANS FOR NINE MILE CANYON

BLM has issued a special draft recreation and cultural management plan for Nine Mile Canyon that calls for trail improvements, parking, picnic areas, visitor center and interpretive signs at more popular sites.

Randy Russell, economic development director for Carbon County, says county officials recognize the canyon's attraction and archaeological value and admits the potential for damage by large numbers of visitors. "We are actively working with the BLM to understand what visitor pressures might do to these resources," he said. "Visitation will continue to increase and it's critical we come to an agreement on how to manage that increased traffic and do it in a way that it becomes an educational tool to acquaint people with just how important the area is."

Carbon County officials have proposed building a staging station and picnic facility in the upper portion of the canyon. Mr. Russell said they would be the first public facilities in the canyon. "As it now stands, it is 70 miles from Wellington to Myton without public restroom facilities."

BLM Price area manager, Mark Bailey, said the plan was drafted with input from government and the public. "This plan represents BLM's best effort to guide recreational and cultural development of the area for the next 10 years," he said.

The plan's coordinator, Jaynee Levy, said the plan calls for parking facilities and turnouts, pathways, fences, boardwalks, interpretive signs and siting tubes at 13 selected points in the canyon. The plan also calls for the BLM to investigate the possibility of developing a trail running from the eastern end of the existing dirt road to the Green River.

Primitive campgrounds at the Shelf in Gate Canyon and another in Harmon Canyon have also been proposed.

Several archaeological sites would have trails constructed to them with interpretive signs. They include the first rock art site encountered in the canyon, Cotton Village, as well as the famous Hunting Scene petroglyph panel and the pregnant buffalo rock art panel. The plan proposes the construction of a trail linking the sites.

The most controversial proposal in the plan could be acquiring and restoring the old Harmon house to be used as a contact station and visitor center. The plan says the historic building "has many features which render it the prime choice for a visitor contact station. The rooms are relatively large in comparison to other historic buildings in the canyon."

The BLM plan also proposes purchasing the historic Nutter Ranch if the agency isn't able to obtain the Harmon house. It says the ranch would be used "to interpret the history and explain the importance of the Price-Myton Wagon road and the settlement of Nine Mile Canyon by ranchers in the late 19th century."

Copies of the draft plan are available at the Price River Resource Area in Price, 900 North 700 East, 84501.

—abstracted from an article by Layne Miller, Salt Lake Tribune, October 10, 1993, pp. D9-10.

## ARPA NEWS

In August and September, Paul Kiser of Montrose, Colorado and Ivan Burch of Delta, Colorado pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges of violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Both admitted to digging in a rock shelter in May of 1992 and removal of artifacts, including a cedar bundle containing bone awls and other bone tools. The men reportedly realized the importance of the bundle, and they contacted Alpine Archaeological Consultants to return the bundle and artifacts to the Federal Government. Both men were subsequently fined \$1000 (\$900 suspended), 40 hours of community service to the BLM, and each are to write letters to the local newspapers about the seriousness of their crime. Rich Fike of the BLM stated that since the men cooperated with the authorities, the penalties are less than they might have been.

—abstracted from the October 1993 CCPA Newsletter, p. 3

## NAGPRA UPDATE

**NAGPRA Summaries:** Section 6 of NAGPRA required Federal agencies and museums that receive Federal funds to compile written summaries of portions of their collections that may include Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The summaries, based on available information held by the institution or agency, describe the scope and collection history of their holdings in sufficient detail to assist individuals or groups to identify cultural items to which they can reasonably be believed to be affiliated.

Museums and Federal agencies must send completed written summaries to known lineal descendants and cultural affiliated Indian Tribes by November 16, 1993 [i.e., summaries should have already been sent].

The summaries, in many cases, represent the first modest step in what will be an ongoing dialogue among museums, Federal agencies, and Indian Tribes, Alaskan Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

**NAGPRA Grant Funds:** The administrations's budget request for fiscal year 1994 includes \$2.75 million for the grant program authorized under Section 10 of NAGPRA. The money is to assist Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the repatriation of cultural items as well as museums in conducting the inventories and identification required by the statute.

Based upon these preliminary indications, the Archaeological Assistance Division is currently preparing guidelines for administering the grant program. It is anticipated that these guidelines, which will include application materials, will be available in late October 1993, with application deadlines tentatively scheduled for January 1994. The Archaeological Assistance Division also anticipates hiring 2-3 additional staff to administer this program. These positions are expected to be advertised in October and November 1993.

**Public Comments on Proposed Regulations:** Proposed regulations for the NAGPRA statute were published in the Federal Register on May 28, 1993. Eighty-two written comments were received by the close of the comment period on July 27, 1993. These included 20 from Federal agencies, 18 from museums, 14 from Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and 29 from other organizations and individuals. Analysis of these comments is currently underway.

Additional information about NAGPRA can be obtained from C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 27127, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone (202) 343-4101.

—abstracted from Federal Archeology Report, Fall 1993, pp. 19-20



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**CURRENT RESEARCH:** The following article will be of interest to all archaeologists investigating lithic scatters and exploring field methods.

### SCREENING THOUGHTS

Alan D. Reed  
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
1994

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. recently had the opportunity to conduct archaeological excavations at Shadow Shelter (42SA8477), a prehistorically occupied rockshelter in Canyonlands National Park. The work was conducted under contract with the National Park Service to mitigate the effects of Park Service staff housing construction. The scope-of-work called for 1/8-inch mesh screening of all excavated soils. Although the reasons for the requirement for 1/8-inch mesh were not stated in the scope-of-work, it is presumed that the small mesh was required to ensure recovery of an adequate sample of site artifacts and ecofacts and also to provide information regarding the distribution of site activity areas, as reflected by very small flakes. This paper briefly examines the efficiency of the use of 1/8-inch mesh screens for achieving these objectives.

Recent experimental and archaeological studies have demonstrated that prolonged human use of a confined area often results in size-sorting of artifacts, as larger artifacts and waste products are kicked, trampled, or intentionally removed from the main portion of the activity area to outlying areas for the comfort of the activity area users. These studies have shown that very small items tend to escape the effects of scuffing, trampling, and site cleaning, and so may provide a better indication of the location of certain types of activities. The degree of size-sorting may also provide information concerning the duration of site use. To examine activity distributions and duration of site use at Shadow Shelter, data from 1/8-inch screens were used in conjunction with bulk soil samples screened through much smaller 1.4 mm and 0.5 mm screens. The debitage recovered in the 1/8-inch screens was also passed through 1/4-inch mesh in the laboratory, to determine what information might have been lost had only 1/4-inch mesh been used.

As one might expect, screen size had an important impact on the amount of artifacts recovered. Approximately 14.5 m<sup>3</sup> of fill was excavated at Shadow Shelter. This resulted in the recovery of 27,440 pieces of debitage in the 1/8-inch screens. Flake type frequencies and other attributes indicated that lithic reduction strategies were primarily oriented toward tool production (Table 1; see also Sullivan and Rozen's 1985 article in *American Antiquity*). Forty-six percent of the flakes recovered in the 1/8-inch screens were recovered when screened through 1/4-inch mesh. When debitage in the 1/4-inch screen was analyzed, flake type frequencies and other attributes again



Table 1. Flake Attributes for 1/4-inch Mesh and 1/8-inch Mesh Samples

Variable	1/4-Inch Mesh		1/8-Inch Mesh	
	#	%	#	%
Complete Flake	3,032	24	2,322	16
Broken Flakes	3,492	28	3,195	22
Flake Fragments	5,485	44	8,595	58
Debris	587	5	730	5
Prepared Platforms	989	15	618	11
Lipped Flakes	3,345	51	2,637	48
Cortical Flakes	904	7	256	2

indicated lithic production oriented toward tool production. In the case of Shadow Shelter, use of the 1/8-inch screens more than doubled the quantity of recovered debitage, but had little effect on interpretation of the represented lithic reduction strategies.

A research hypothesis that small macrodebitage between 1/8-inch (3.2 mm) and 1.4 mm in size would mirror the distribution of even smaller debitage between 1.4 and 0.5 mm in size was supported. In 13 screened 1 liter samples, the ratios of recovered debitage in the two mesh sizes varied between 1:3 and 1:6; on an average, the 0.5 mm screen yielded approximately four times the quantity of debitage as the 1.4 mm screen. That the ratios varied only slightly suggests that, at open sites lacking highly compacted living surfaces, use of 1.4 mm screens will result in similar interpretations of microdebitage distributions as the use of 0.5 mm screens. Residues in the larger screen are easier and faster to sort than those in the smaller screen.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that 1/8-inch screens provide results similar to 1.4 mm screens. Figure 1 compares quantities of very small flakes (recovered in 1.4 mm and 0.5 mm mesh screens), to flakes recovered in 1/8-inch mesh screens, and to flakes recovered in 1/4-inch mesh along a single grid line at the same level. The figure shows that the recovery rates for the 1/8-inch mesh more closely resemble that of the 1/4-inch mesh than they do the 1.4 mm mesh. Neither the 1/8-inch mesh nor the 1/4-inch mesh consistently, nor accurately, reflects the frequencies of microdebitage.

The results of the Shadow Shelter investigations suggest that screen size should reflect site-specific objectives. The recovery of over 27,000 pieces of debitage in four archaeological components was more than adequate to address the research questions posed for Shadow Shelter in the project research design. Use of 1/4-inch mesh would have still yielded a large debitage sample, but would have substantially reduced the scale of the laboratory phase of investigations. Curation costs would also have been substantially lowered if only 1/4-inch mesh had been used. At sites with low artifact densities, however, use of 1/8-inch mesh may be effective in securing an adequate sample size. Shadow Shelter data suggest that the distribution of flakes between 1/8-inch and 1/4-inch in size reflects the distribution of large flakes and not microdebitage. Study of microdebitage distributions on uncompacted surfaces requires use of 1.4 mm or smaller screens.

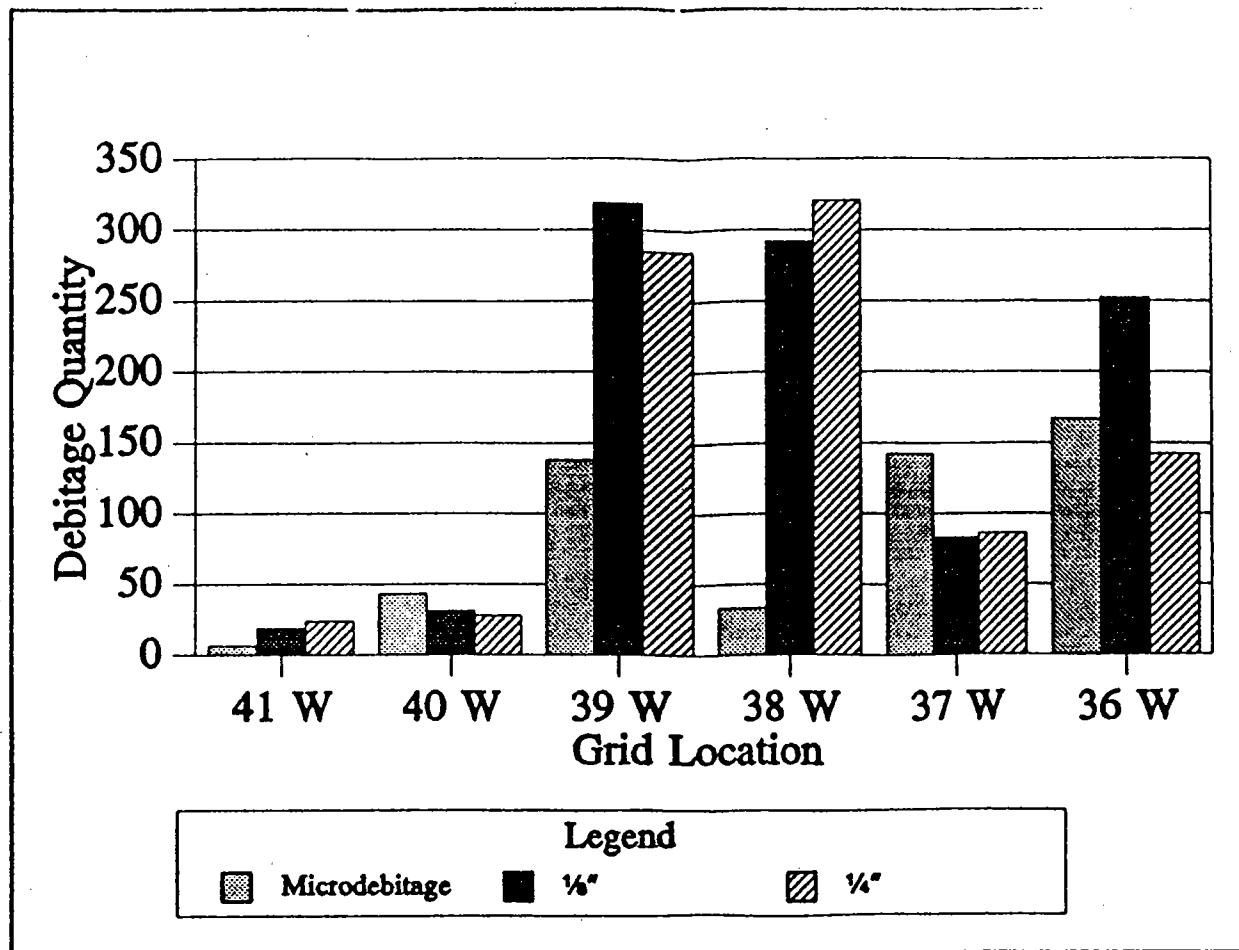


Figure 1. Size-graded flake frequencies along the 29 North grid axis.

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### NHPA SECTION 106 COURSES OFFERED

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be offering numerous sessions of its 3-day training course, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law." Designed by the council to explain the responsibilities of Federal agencies under the National Historic Preservation Act, the course focuses on the requirements of Section 106. The sessions will be open to any Federal, state, local, or Tribal official as well as to contractors who carry out work for government agencies. The cost of the training is \$250 per participant. For more information, contact GSA Interagency Training Center, P.O. Box 15068, Arlington, VA 22215-0608. [The following sessions are offered in and around the Intermountain West].

Feb. 1-3	Sacramento, CA
Mar. 15-17	Phoenix, AZ
Apr. 25-27	Anaheim, CA
May 24-26	Denver, CO
Aug. 9-11	Portland, OR

Also offered is the "Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act." To qualify for the course, participants must have successfully completed the introductory course or have significant experience working with Section 106 and its regulations. The cost of this program is \$365. For more information, contact Cultural Resource Management, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0024. Phone (800) 233-8928. [The following sessions are offered in and around the Intermountain West.]

Mar. 23-25	Sacramento, CA
May 18-20	Phoenix, AZ
Sept. 21-23	Pasadena, CA

—abstracted from Federal Archaeology Report, Fall 1993, p. 21.

## PUBLICATIONS

**The Basketmaker Volume is Out!** Utah BLM's latest volume in the Cultural Resource Series (Anasazi Basketmaker Papers from the 1990 Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium) is now available and can be ordered by using the flyer enclosed with this issue of UPAC News. Telephone orders with Visa and Mastercharge may also be made by calling the Public Room at the Utah State Office, BLM, at (801) 539-4001.

**Early Idaho Art:** Complete with over 60 illustrations of the most spectacular artwork produced in southern Idaho by its early inhabitants, Backtracking: Ancient Art of Southern Idaho combines diverse perspectives on the ancient cultures of Southern Idaho as they are represented through existing art. Work dated to 12,000 years ago is included and all major genres and motifs are covered. Copies may be ordered for \$19.95 each from Museum Publications, Idaho Museum of Natural History, Idaho State University, Box 8096, Pocatello, ID 83209-8096.

## POSITION OPENING

**North American Archaeologist:** University of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History and Department of Anthropology invite applications for a joint, tenure-track position as Curator of North American Archaeology and Assistant or Associate Professor of Anthropology beginning July 1994. Review of applicants will begin December 15, 1993 and continue until position is filled. Ph.D. required. Preference given to candidates with strong records of research and publication in Great Basin/Colorado Plateau prehistory, active field programs, and curatorial experience.

Duties will include maintaining a strong, ongoing field program, curation and expansion of the Museum's systematic archaeological collections, and participation in exhibit design and public outreach programs. The appointee will also teach one formal course per year in the Department of Anthropology, and provide field and laboratory training for undergraduate and graduate students. The position is a twelve month appointment at competitive salary level.

Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references to: Archaeology Search Committee Chair, Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. The University of Utah is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and provides reasonable accommodation to the known disabilities of applicants and employees.

## CALENDAR

**Now through April 1994: The Etruscans, Legacy of a Lost Civilization**, BYU Museum of Art, 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday, \$6.50 for adults. Call 378-2787 for more information.

**Dec. 9: ISTE Application Workshop**, 10 a.m.- 1 p.m., Ogden Union Station, 2501 Wall Ave., Ogden, Utah. For more information, call Sue Miller at 965-4157.

**March 4-5: Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists Annual Meeting**, Montrose, Colorado, featuring a session on Native American Issues. For more information on that session, contact Karen Brockman at 303-328-6244. For general information or to present papers at a general session, contact Alan Reed or Susan Chandler at 303-249-6761.

**April 20-24: Society for American Archaeology Annual Meetings**, Anaheim, California. For more information, contact J. Daniel Rogers, Program Chair, 59th Annual Meetings, SAA, Railway Express Bldg., 900 2nd St, NE, Suite 12, Washington, D.C. 20002, phone 202-789-8200, fax 202 789-0284.

**May 7-14: Utah Prehistory Week 1994.** For more information or to schedule events, call Kevin Jones or Renae Weder at the Division of State History, 533-3500.

## LIST OF ITEMS APPENDED TO THE SEPT. '93 UPAC NEWS:

1. UPAC Financial Statement, dated October 1, 1993, submitted by Evie Seelinger.
2. Minutes of the October 22, 1993 UPAC business meeting, submitted by Dennis Weder.
3. Ballot for voting members.
4. Flyer for Utah State University Contributions to Anthropology series.
4. Flyer for BLM Basketmaker volume.

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**UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**

**PRESIDENT:** Steve Simms, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0730 (801) 750-1277

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MEMBERSHIP AND ETHICS:** Stan McDonald, Manti-LaSal National Forest, 599 W. Price River Dr., Price, UT 84501 (801) 637-2817

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH:** Duncan Metcalfe Department of Anthropology, 117 Stewart Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112

**SECRETARY:** Dennis Weder, 7926 W. Britain Dr., Magna, UT 84044

**TREASURER:** Evie Seelinger, Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 533-3500

**JOURNAL EDITOR:** Kevin Jones, Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 533-3500

**NEWSLETTER EDITOR:** Signa Larralde, 601 9th Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84103

**UPAC  
Financial Statement  
October 1, 1993**

Balance - January 1, 1993: \$5,074.39

Expenses 1/1/93 - 10/1/93

Dues Refund	12.50
Non-Profit Corp. Fee	10.00
Office (Postage)	14.56
Spring Meeting Costs	160.00
UPAC Newsletter, 3 Issues	592.96
Utah Archaeology	1,207.28
Utah State Tax Commission	100.00

Total Expenses \$2,097.30

Deposits 1/1/93 - 10/1/93

Interest	113.90
Membership Dues	2,249.50
Utah Archaeology Sales	200.00

Total Deposits \$2,563.40

1/1/93 Balance: \$5,074.39  
Expenses -2,097.30

Deposits: 2,977.09  
+2,563.40

10/1/93 Balance \$5,540.49

Membership Summary

127 current UPAC members:

2 Affiliate
4 Associate
21 Complimentary
4 Fellows
7 Student
87 Voting
2 Subscribing

UPAC  
Fall 1993 Meeting  
Division State History  
22oct93

The autumn 1993 meeting of the Utah Professional Archeological Council (UPAC) was held on 22 and 23 October 1993 at the Division of State History in Salt Lake City.

Minutes of the UPAC Business Meeting, 22 October 1993

The meeting was called to order by President Steve Simms at 1:05 with 23 persons in attendance.

OLD BUSINESS:

The Spring Meeting minutes were approved with no additions or changes.

The Treasurer's report was given in Evie Seelinger's absence.

Announcements and Information Items

Wilson Martin of the Division of State History addressed the group on several issues:

- The Native American Remains Review Committee has commenced working on implementation rules and the burial vault at Pioneer State Park will be consecrated today.
- The State has made considerable progress towards serious consideration of CRM values by creating and filling professional archeologist positions at various state agencies.
- The Four Corners Council is promoting tourism in a manner which will protect CRM sites.
- His office is aware of the creative mitigation debate.
- There will be more money available for archeological projects requested by Certified Local Governments.
- The National Park Service is working on a new policy which will make funds available for more scientific excavations after listing on National Register of Historic Places; the old policy allowed funds to be used for excavation only to determine eligibility.

Sue Miller of Utah Dept. of Transportation reminded everyone that the next ISTEPA project proposal due date is February 1, 1994; her phone number is 965-4157.

Jim Dykman gave an update on the Highway 5 project: the Federal Highway Administration stipulations allow work only within specific right of way, no assistance from amateurs, specific excavation yardage required; in general a 1950's style archeology; SHPO will continue to fight this attitude.

Charmain Thompson commented that the Federal Highway Administration uses National Park Service to supervise their contracts. The NPS contracting and administration procedures are expensive, we need to pressure for change.

Tom Scott added that NEPA considerations may not allow the contract to strictly delimit areas.

Kenny Wintch maintains that the problem is that project supervision is in Denver, administrators not listening to local expert advice.

Sue Miller pointed out that unfortunately, the ACHP agreed with the Federal Highway Administration.

Brooke Arkush gave a brief summary of the status of the Native American Remains Review Committee. The Committee has met only two times and is just beginning to grapple with the many sensitive issues which need resolution. The committee will meet every month for the first year. Brooke will be doing an update article in each UPAC newsletter. His phone number is 626-7202.

Kevin Jones noted that remains at the Pioneer Trail State Park burial vaults may be accessible for scientific with proper approval.

In response to Kevin Jones, Brooke noted that no mechanics have been set up yet to resolve how claim disputes will be resolved.

Kenny Wintch recently reported a burial in SE Utah directly to the Committee, instead of the local tribe because the law states the Committee should be notified first.

Sue Miller countered that in cases where the affiliation of the remains are uncertain, the "unattended death" statute requires that the State Medical Examiner must be notified first.

Both Jim Dykman and Garth Portillo explained that in other areas of the country the problem of determining cultural affiliation is being based strictly on geographic grounds.

Kevin Jones noted that Clifford Duncan has said he would not want a Navajo buried on Ute land.

With regard to another sensitive issue, Steve Simms noted that Will Numkena stated this morning at the Review

Committee meeting that scientific study of remains may be necessary in order to determine lineal descent and to resolve competing claims

Kenny Wintch gave an update on State Lands issues; he has copies of rules available and the paleontological rules are forthcoming. State Lands has delegated permitting to the Division of State History; a permit will be required for contract work; but not for research. The latter will require official "permission". They will set up "shortlist" for contracting internally required surveys on trust lands/forestry lands, etc. is likely, but not finalized; the issue will be taken up by Legislature this winter.

Steve Simms reported that the Utah Archeology Journal marketing effort is going well. Information has been sent to Utah small town libraries and major western states university libraries. UPAC needs a volunteer to help process subscription requests. Kevin Jones has set up separate account because several agencies are involved.

Kevin Jones noted that USAS is a major subscriber, but their dues structure does not include enough to pay the actual cost: without their support, however, the journal would go under. Kevin Jones then moved: "That UPAC authorize the Executive Board to subsidize the Utah Archeology Journal up to \$500." Discussion: the money would be used to increase the press run; in effect this would be an investment in extra journal issues; any resulting profits would go into the journal's account) Steve Simms noted that past production costs have run from \$7.75 -8.90 per issue  
Kenny Winch moved question: the motion passed

Kevin Jones mentioned that the Colorado Conference of Professional Archeologists would like to do joint publication of the Rocky Mountain Conference papers and then asked if UPAC would like to participate. Kevin thinks an association with the CCPA would be valuable and suggests cooperation. There is no reason to limit the journal to one issue per year.

Steve Simms added that Joel Janetski left open the possibility of special issues when he was editor

Everett Bassett suggested that Wyoming be included. There were no dissenters to an informal motion that Kevin Jones pursue this special issue possibility.

#### New Business

Steve Simms suggested a change in the bylaws to revise the nomination process.

Kenny Winch and Steve Simms then moved that the bylaws be changed to include a nomination committee. The committee would prepare the ballot after consulting with potential nominees, but nominations from the floor or by mail or telephone could also be made.  
Discussion: Garth Portillo inquired why more than one nominee is required. Kenny Winch said that Jim Wild was elected by default and had bylaws changed.  
This bylaw change must be voted on by mail.

Everett Bassett brought up IMACS database access problems. He suggested UPAC write a letter supporting the renewed availability of the database which is presently down. Everett will write letter and coordinate with Steve Simms.

Steve Simms passed on a suggestion from Sue Miller that a letter of commendation be sent to Betsy Tipps for her services above and beyond the call of duty. Sue will write letter to be included in newsletter.

Steve Simms then opened the floor for nominations:

#### Treasurer:

Nancy Shearin, accepted  
Brooke Arkush, accepted  
Evelyn Tidlow, accepted

#### Newsletter editor:

Bill Fawcett, accepted  
Sue Miller, accepted  
Shane Baker, accepted

#### VP Membership & Ethics:

Charmain Thompson, accepted  
Shane Baker, accepted  
Garth Portillo, accepted

#### President:

Betsy Tipps, declined  
Signa Larraide, declined  
Mike Polk, declined  
Marion Jacklin, accepted  
Byron Loosle, accepted

Jim Dykman moved to close the nominations.

Duncan Metcalf announced that the UMNH has an open position to replace Frank DeCourten's. There also is a joint Anthro Dept/ UMNH position open.

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Jim Dykman reported that SHPO is trying to spread out report review process to outside professionals. There is also some realignments going on within SHPO including the loss of a position. The Feds are cutting back on CRM positions which he believes will create conflict between state and Feds. The ACHP apparently has a low opinion of both SHPO and the Feds.  
A discussion followed on communication problems among SHPO, Fed agencies, ACHP and contractors.

Kevin Jones has gotten only three project abstracts since they were discussed at the last meeting; if he doesn't get any more, he may drop the effort.

Steve Simms gave his parting thoughts: UPAC needs to communicate more with SAA etc. to get local views expressed at nationwide level because the SAA doesn't know what we are thinking; we need more editorials in newsletter to stoke this process.

Kenny Winch noted that Gov. Leavitt wants to reinvent State government; this is therefore a good time to make our wishes known. In particular, the creative mitigation PA would be a good starting point and should be supported to smooth process of project review. UPAC could have input to this reinvention of State government  
Steve Simms suggested a seminar at next spring meeting with position papers on policy issues.

Duncan Metcalf asked if Kevin Jones was ever formally voted in as Editor. Steve Simms answered in the affirmative.

Jim Dykman moved to adjourn meeting @ 4:09.

