ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM
FY83 AND FY84

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to insure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibilities for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

This report is required to be submitted to the United States Congress by section 5(c) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291) and by section 13 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95). The National Park Service prepared the report on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. Copies are available in limited quantity for general distribution.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Donald Paul Hodel, Secretary
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, National Park Service

This report was prepared by staff in the Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, under the general direction of Dr. Victor A. Carbone, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, and Dr. Bennie C. Keel, Departmental Consulting Archeologist. This report is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Carbone.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

JUN 9 1986

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my pleasure to provide you with a copy of the combined annual report to the Congress for activities carried out under the Federal archeological program during fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The report was prepared to fulfill my reporting responsibilities under the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

This report differs from reports prepared in previous years in that it describes the status of archeological activities carried out only by the National Park Service. From fiscal years 1975 through 1982, the National Park Service attempted to collect data from other Federal agencies on their archeological activities. The information collected was largely incomplete and inaccurate. In addition, several agencies maintained that they were not required to report to the Department because they conducted archeological studies under other authorities. Thus, the reports submitted to the Congress for those fiscal years were not able to reliably assess the scope and effectiveness of the Federal archeological program.

To rectify this problem, the National Park Service currently is (1) implementing a computerized nationwide archeological database on Federal activities, and (2) drafting regulations which will, insofar as the legal authorities allow, require Federal agencies to provide me with the information needed to prepare the reports to Congress. Once the database is operational and the regulations are promulgated, my reports to the Congress will be able to fully satisfy the intent of the legislation by containing reliable information on activities carried out by other Federal agencies.

A similar letter is being sent to Honorable Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

Thank you for your continued support of the Federal archeological and historic preservation programs.

Sincerely,

Donald Paul Hodel

DONALD PAUL HODEL

Enclosure

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FY83 AND FY84

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ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM
FY83 AND FY84

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Preparation of the Combined FY83 and FY84 Report

This report was prepared for the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Congress. It was prepared pursuant to section 5(c) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291; 74 Stat. 220; 16 U.S.C. 469-469c) and section 13 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16 U.S.C. 470aa). Under these Acts, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to submit an annual report on the Federal archeological program and on activities carried out under the provisions of the 1979 Act to the United States Congress. As a part of this report the Secretary is to indicate the scope and effectiveness of the program, the specific projects surveyed and the results produced, and the associated costs. In addition, the Secretary is to make appropriate recommendations as to changes or improvements needed in the provisions of the 1979 Act.

This report describes the status of archeological activities carried out by the National Park Service (NPS) during FY83 and FY84 and on the Service's efforts to streamline the annual reporting requirements. The body of the report is divided into five sections. The first section reports on the status of efforts by NPS to establish a nationwide computerized data base of Federal archeological activities. The second section reports on activities relating to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, including development of two sets of regulations, decentralization of the permitting program, and preparation of an informational pamphlet for the public. The third section reports on activities relating to the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, including development of two sets of regulations, withdrawal of a third set of regulations, preparation of NPS procedures for responding to notifications to the Secretary that important archeological properties have been discovered during construction of a Federal undertaking, and analysis of past such notifications. The fourth section reports on activities relating to the archeological component of the National Register of Historic Places, including responsibility for reviewing archeological nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility, preparation of technical materials, and preparation of archeological theme studies and nomination forms for designation of archeological properties as National Historic Landmarks. The fifth section reports on NPS's archeological technical assistance program, including preparation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, availability of training for Federal agencies on the Federal archeological program, and issuance of new Archeology Series qualification standards for Federal employment. In addition, Appendix I of this report contains a revised thematic structure for the National Historic Landmarks' Original Inhabitants theme. Appendix II of this report contains information on archeological contracts administered by NPS archeological technical assistance offices during FY83-84. Appendix II is arranged by State, and identifies the Federal agency being assisted, the NPS office providing the assistance, the dollar amount of the contract, the fiscal year when the contract began, and the contract's current status. Appendix III of this report cites the archeological reports accepted during FY83-84 under NPS administered contracts. Appendix IV lists memoranda of agreement between NPS

and other Federal agencies to provide technical assistance. Appendix V is a list of acronyms used in the report.

The report was prepared by staff in the NPS's Archeological Assistance Division (AAD), under the general direction of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. The AAD serves as liaison with other Federal agencies in matters dealing with archeological resources; develops standards, guidelines and other documents for the management of archeological resources; and coordinates the collection of information from other agencies for inclusion in the annual report to Congress on the Federal archeological program. The AAD also is responsible for coordinating policy on the issuance of permits for archeological and paleontological investigations on public and Indian lands, and provides archeological contracting technical assistance. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist, who also is the NPS's Assistant Director for Archeology, is responsible for the archeological and anthropological programs of the NPS, and oversees the archeological programs of the Department of the Interior.

B. Past and Future Methods for Reporting

From FY75 through FY78, reports to Congress on the Federal archeological program consisted primarily of information on archeological investigations conducted by NPS's Interagency Archeological Services program. These investigations were funded either with monies appropriated to the Service under the 1974 Act or with monies transferred to the Service from other Federal agencies. In order to collect information on Federally-authorized archeological projects that were not conducted by the Service, the Service requested that all Federal agencies provide information concerning archeological projects conducted during FY76, FY77 and FY78. Because the information provided was largely incomplete, the reports were not able to reliably assess the scope and effectiveness of the Federal archeological program.

Since FY79, NPS has used a questionnaire to collect information from Federal agencies on their archeological activities. Initially the questionnaire was designed to collect information on individual projects conducted. However, because many agencies were not able to provide the level of detail requested on individual projects, the questionnaire was revised to collect information in a grouped format. Nevertheless, use of the questionnaire does not result in the collection of accurate information because some agencies are not able to extract the requested information from their records management systems. For example, archeological expenditures frequently may be included within general planning or construction budgets rather than be listed separately. Also, expenditures incurred by agency staff conducting projects in-house rather than by contracting ordinarily are not reported.

Because of these problems and others connected with use of a questionnaire, NPS will in subsequent years report on information on Federal archeological activities contained in the new computerized data base, in notifications to the Secretary of the Interior under section 4(a) of the 1974 Act, and in antiquities permit, prosecution and conviction statistics reported from Federal land managing agencies.

II. STATUS REPORTS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

A. Computerized Archeological Data Base

During FY84 the Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, developed and established a nationwide computerized data base of Federal archeological activities. This effort was in response to criticisms raised by the General Accounting Office in its evaluation of the Federal archeology program, and to efforts by the Society for American Archaeology encouraging the Department of the Interior to establish an archeological data base. In reports issued in 1979 and 1984, the General Accounting Office stated that the Federal archeological program was inefficient and redundant because of inadequate oversight and coordination by the Department of the Interior. The Congress responded to these criticisms and recommendations by providing funds to the NPS for the specific purpose of establishing a data base of Federal archeological activities. NPS has used these funds to design, develop and implement a nationwide computerized archeological data base. To date, the data base management system has been designed, the necessary software and hardware have been acquired, and the system has been implemented beginning with a demonstration project in the Washington, D.C., office (WASO), and a pilot project in the Southeast Regional Office (SERO) and the States of Georgia and Arkansas. Implementation of a national system involving all the regions, States, and Federal agencies is scheduled for the Summer of 1985.

As a first step toward developing a computerized data base, NPS conducted a nationwide survey of existing data bases being used by the States, Federal agencies and institutions. A number of systems are in place in both the Government and private sectors, but these are all woefully inadequate in preventing redundancy in the Federal archeological program. For example, on a nationwide scale, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) in the Department of Commerce functions as a Federal repository of all reports generated by Federal agencies. Although NPS submits to NTIS reports on its archeological activities, not all Federal agencies do so. In addition, there are severe technical limitations to the NTIS system for archeological users. Since it is basically a cataloging system, it is not possible to conduct searches and sorts by geographic location. Location of projects by State and county are key data elements to know if an archeologist is searching for reports on previous archeological studies conducted in an area of a proposed Federal undertaking.

Also on a nationwide scale, four years ago a small group of professional archeologists in the private sector created a bibliographic and abstract service by establishing the journal American Archeology (formerly known as CRM Abstracts). The objective of the service is to compile an ongoing bibliography of archeological contract reports based on information voluntarily provided by professional archeologists.

One type of historic preservation activity information collection system that is required by law and regulation is operated by State Historic Preservation offices. Most State offices routinely collect information on preservation activities occurring within their respective States. Some Federal agencies also collect information on preservation activities occurring within areas under their control or jurisdiction. Unfortunately, most of this information routinely is not disseminated beyond the State or Federal agency.

The data base management system developed by the NPS does not duplicate these existing systems but does capitalize on them by capturing certain kinds of information. The failure of data management systems such as NTIS and American Archeology, which

rely on voluntary data collection, when contrasted with the success of systems such as those associated with large scale data recovery programs provided NPS with a set of prerequisites for a successful system. First, standardization of data elements is crucial since this is the only way in which data can be consistently collected and transferred, given the different hardware and software systems which are in use. Second, there has to be an active repository to provide the necessary administrative services and support.

Obviously, the success of the NPS's archeological data base will largely be based on the kind of data base management system which is being utilized. In this regard, NPS examined currently available computer software and established the following major criteria upon which it selected a system:

* the system should be the most advanced state of the art system available so that it does not become obsolete before it is fully operational;

* the system should provide the best foundation for a management information system;

* the system should use a high level language to allow for easy use without extensive programming experience, using the same language for the programmer, the administrator and the user;

* the system should be able to be easily expanded to suit new and changing needs;

* the system should be able to support a wide range of conditions each suited to the variety of workload and computing environments of the various NPS regional offices and many States that will be participating;

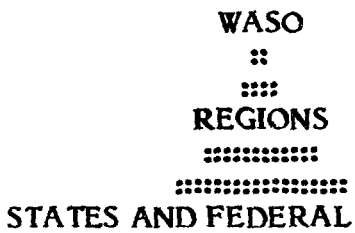
* the system should guarantee data independence to insure that the data can be shared from environment to environment with a minimum of effort; and

* the system should be consistent with the NPS Servicewide long-range plans and the Service's movement toward standardization.

Taking all of these factors into account and under the advice of several professional consultants, it was concluded that a relational data base management system would meet the criteria and provide the best solution to the data base's long term needs. One of the most attractive aspects of a relational data base management system is that it is very forgiving of bad design decisions in that alterations can be made rather easily. The data base system was designed utilizing the ORACLE data base management system on an IBM PC-XT.

The data base has been designed to contain three types of information: (1) information on specific federally authorized archeological projects (i.e., what work has been done, where, by whom, and how much it cost), (2) information on archeological reports completed for those projects, and (3) information on other sources of more detailed information on those projects (i.e., what existing data bases and other files are available, what kinds of information do they contain, who has them, where are they, and how are they accessed). The data base should enable NPS to provide effective control over a fairly sizeable volume of information spanning fifty States and the various territories and commonwealths.

The system developed is a tri-level hierarchical arrangement:



The Washington, D.C., and regional offices of NPS will serve as a centralized repository of nationwide common data elements relating to project activities, reports and other data bases. This information will be used to fulfill the Secretary's oversight and reporting responsibilities, as well as to evaluate the impact of policy decisions on the resource base. The States and Federal agencies will continue to collect and input the necessary information on the common data elements. They also will be free to expand the data base to fulfill local needs from the management, research and public information points of view. Each State or Federal agency will have the freedom to determine which additional data elements it needs to best discharge its responsibilities. They will be the repositories of the more detailed data bases which would be available to users.

The NPS currently is implementing a pilot of the archeological data base in the Southeast Region with the Archeological Services Branch and the States of Georgia and Arkansas. The pilot data base will look at problems of data collection, exchange of information among the States, regions and WASO, levels of effort required, standardization, data entry, implementation on a larger scale, hardware and software needs, level of technical expertise required for developing and maintaining a system, etc. The States of Georgia and Arkansas were selected on the basis of their level of computer experience in order to contrast implementation needs from the perspective of those who have their own systems and those who do not.

The Washington, D.C., office is coordinating the overall pilot data base and compiling a nationwide catalog of existing data bases. The NPS's SERO already has a bibliographic data base consisting of several thousand entries for projects throughout the southeast. As part of the pilot project they are attempting to capture this information. SERO personnel are responsible for editing and entering the revisions to the data base which will be required as part of the conversion from their existing TAXIR system to the new ORACLE system.

The State of Arkansas is designing, developing and implementing a prototype system for computerized bibliographic citation and project data using an INFORMIX data base management system. INFORMIX is currently available on a wide range of personal computers. This will also provide a good test of the portability of the design. Arkansas is responsible for preparing the necessary documentation to go with the system and guidelines for its use and operation. Arkansas also is responsible for entering its data into the SERO data base.

The State of Georgia is serving as the pristine State representing the interests of the have nots. Since part of the Georgia data base already resides in the SERO data base, they are responsible for updating and editing. They also are serving as a laboratory test case where we can study the problems of implementation at the State level, and the application of the system to other categories of historic preservation data.

Currently the data base consists of 29 separate tables representing three classes of data, including archeological reports, Federal agency archeological projects and information on other archeological data bases within the United States. The archeological reports are described in a main table and in one of a series of tables that has categories appropriate to the type of report such as a journal, monograph, paper, or unpublished report. Other data bases and Federal agency archeological projects are described in main tables. The main tables are linked to a series of other tables which have domains common to all three (e.g., State, county, town, and type of work undertaken). Every effort was made to choose domains (fields and attributes) from existing NPS data bases such as the National Register of Historic Places data base, the Cultural Resources Bibliography, the List of Classified Structures and the Cultural Sites Inventory. Additional authorities include the Library of Congress MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data, the Federal Information Processing Standards and Cultural Resources Management Abstracts.

The computerized nationwide archeological data base is designed to provide effective control over a fairly sizeable volume of information on federally authorized archeological work conducted over the past 10 years in the 50 States and the various territories which participate in the historic preservation program. It is estimated that federally authorized archeological work has generated over 100,000 records distributed nationwide in both manual and machine readable form. This reduces to an average of approximately 2000 projects and reports per State. This is the backlog of information which will have to be entered into the system. A recent survey of State Historic Preservation offices indicated that ongoing activities would result in approximately 100 (for eastern States) and 400 (for western States) new reports per year.

Establishment of a comprehensive archeological and cultural resource data base can serve as a management tool for Federal agencies, the private sector, and the States. Once established, the data base should improve overall planning for archeological and cultural resource management activities, reduce redundancy in archeological efforts, provide a mechanism for data sharing on a large scale, and enhance the ability of NPS to provide oversight and coordination and to report annually to Congress on the scope and effectiveness of the Federal archeological program.

B. Archaeological Resources Protection Act

1. Regulations implementing the Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 requires that the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority promulgate uniform regulations implementing certain provisions of the Act. Further, the Act allows individual agencies to promulgate their own regulations, consistent with the uniform regulations. Considerable effort was expended on developing these documents during FY83 and FY84. On January 6, 1984, final uniform regulations were published in the Federal Register. They became effective February 6. These regulations can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR Part 7 (Interior), 36 CFR Part 296 (Agriculture), 18 CFR Part 1312 (Tennessee Valley Authority), and 32 CFR Part 229 (Defense).

Promulgation of these regulations results in several important changes in the way the Federal Government protects archeological sites on public and Indian lands. Definitions of archeological resources that are protected by the Act are clearly specified in the regulations; this should facilitate prosecution of individuals who use these resources illicitly. Permitting procedures are also somewhat changed by the Act and implementing regulations. Because of the information requirements in ARPA, agencies can no longer issue permits that do not specify the time, scope, location and specific purpose of the proposed work. Permits cannot be issued for archeological activities on Indian lands without the permission of the Indian tribe or individual allottee. Additionally, any Federal agency manager who determines that permitted activities on public lands under his/her jurisdiction might result in harm or destruction of sites regarded as culturally or religiously significant by any Indian tribe must notify that tribe of the permit application and afford the tribe 30 days to comment before issuing the permit.

Although the several land managing agencies directly involved in this program are issuing additional directions to their staffs through program directives, revisions in existing regulations, and other means, only the Department of the Interior is developing a formal set of departmental counterpart regulations. By the end of FY84, a draft of these regulations was circulated in the Department for review and comment. These counterpart regulations expand on the discussion in the uniform regulations of permitting on Indian lands and provide more detail on the implementation of the civil penalty provisions of the Act.

2. Decentralization of the Permitting Program

Under the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Public Law 59-209; 34 Stat 225; 16 U.S.C. 431-433), any person who wishes to conduct archeological investigations on public or Indian lands must obtain a permit from the Secretary of the Federal department responsible for administering the lands. In 1979, enactment of ARPA altered this requirement so that only those persons who wish to excavate or remove any archeological resource located on public or Indian lands must obtain a permit from the Federal land manager. Since 1968, the Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, has been receiving and reviewing applications for archeological permits for lands under the jurisdiction of the Departments of the Interior and Defense. During FY83, the AAD received approximately 425 applications for new permits or amendments to existing permits. Of those applications, approximately 400 permits were issued or amended. During FY84, the AAD received and reviewed approximately 300 applications for new permits or amendments to existing permits and issued approximately 190.

Until the Final Rules and Regulations promulgated under ARPA became effective on February 6, 1984, permits were issued under the authority of the Antiquities Act. When these rules became effective, the Department was required to make several major changes in the permitting process. These changes are important to private sector businesses that conduct archeological work for Federal agencies on public and Indian lands. First, permits for archeological activities on Indian trust lands cannot be issued without the permission of the Indian landowners. For tribal lands, permission must be obtained from the tribe. For allotted lands, permission must be obtained from the individual landowner, or from 51% of the owners where multiple ownership occurs. Permit applicants need to consider this new requirement and the time that may be required to obtain the necessary Indian consent(s) when planning and scheduling their work and preparing permit applications.

Second, whenever a Federal land manager determines that a permitted activity may result in the harm or destruction of sites that are important to an Indian tribe for cultural or religious reasons, the tribe must be allowed 30 days to comment before the permit is issued. This requirement applies to all Federal public lands. Again, permit applicants must consider this requirement and the time that is involved with obtaining tribal comments when planning and scheduling their work and preparing permit applications. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist has recommended that, with certain exceptions, Federal land managers do not need to consider that surveys with limited testing result in harm or destruction of sites, but that many excavation projects will require this notification and comment period.

Third, under the previous permitting system, the Department issued general permits for archeological investigations on land controlled by one or more agencies in one or more States. There was no requirement to state the specific purpose or location of the permit. However, under ARPA, permit applications must include information on the time, scope and location and specific purpose of the proposed work. Because of this requirement, the Department can no longer issue general permits. Rather, permits must be obtained on a project-by-project basis. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist has advised Federal land managers to interpret this requirement as broadly as possible so that, for example, one permit would suffice for 20 well pads located within a 20,000 acre lease area even though the exact location of the pads may not be known at the time the permit is being issued. However, even though Federal land managers may interpret the term "project" in a broad sense, individual permits will be required for each project and private sector businesses will not be able to hire archeological contractors who have general permits in hand. Again, permit applicants need to keep this requirement in mind when planning and scheduling their work and preparing permit applications.

In April 1983, all individuals holding active permits (there are over 1,000 active permits) and all agencies within Departments of the Interior and Defense were notified of these changes in procedures. Individuals holding general permits also were notified that all general permits would expire on September 30, 1984, and could not be extended.

In addition to the above legislatively mandated changes, during FY84 NPS requested that the Secretary of the Interior redelegate authority for permitting to individual agencies within the Department, with the expectation that those agencies delegate the authority for permitting to the field level. This request was made and granted in an attempt to expedite the permitting process and enable the local land managers to receive and review permit applications and to issue permits. On September 28, 1984, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretarial Order No. 3104 (effective October 1, 1984) redelegating the authority for issuance of archeological and paleontological permits from NPS to the individual agencies within the Department. On September 20, 1984, the Acting Director

of NPS amended National Park Service Order No. 77 to enable the Service's Regional Directors to grant permits for archeological and paleontological investigations on lands under their control or jurisdiction.

During FY84, the AAD prepared a technical manual for the review and issuance of archeological permits within NPS. These procedures are now in use. Incorporated into this manual are such items as the Service's Guidelines for Studies, NPS Standards and a discussion of Uses Authorized under ARPA. In consultation with the AAD, similar guidance procedures were developed by other agencies within the Department of Interior. The preparation of these procedures and the review provided by each agency within DOI ensure uniform guidance to field offices and applicants for the review and issuance of permits. In addition, all agencies within the Department of the Interior will provide the AAD with information on permits issued for incorporation into the nationwide computerized data base on Federal archeological activities.

In the Spring of 1984, NPS also notified the Department of Defense that it wished to transfer to the Department the responsibility for review and issuance of archeological permits for investigations on lands under the control or jurisdiction of the Department of Defense. However, the Department of Defense has requested that NPS continue to review and issue its permits. NPS and the Department of Defense currently are negotiating an Interagency Agreement on this matter.

3. ARPA Pamphlet

During FY83, the Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, awarded a contract to Morehouse College, a black college in Atlanta, Georgia, to design and write a pamphlet explaining certain aspects of ARPA to the public. Design and writing were completed late in FY84. The Division intends to print and distribute the pamphlet to Federal land managers for local distribution during FY85. The pamphlet discusses the purpose of the Act and explains why it is important that archeological sites be preserved for scientific study. It also defines the term "arrowhead" and describes penalties if caught vandalizing or otherwise destroying archeological sites on public and Indian lands.

C. Archeological and Historic Preservation Act

1. Revisions to 36 CFR 66

In January of 1977, the Department of the Interior published proposed rules (36 CFR Part 66) which provided guidance for Federal agencies on methods, standards and reporting requirements for the recovery of scientific, prehistoric, historic and archeological data. These rules, which were proposed under the authority of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, have never been finalized. Since their publication, subsequent changes in the overall Federal archeology program and the publication of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44715, September 29, 1983) have made portions of the 1977 proposed rule considerably out of date and extraneous. During FY84, the Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, began an effort to develop a new set of regulations implementing certain provisions of the AHPA. These regulations will establish procedures to enable the Secretary of the Interior to respond to notifications that important data may be damaged or destroyed by a Federal project, activity, or program. The regulations also will set forth the Secretary's role to coordinate the Federal archeological program. In addition, the regulations will provide guidance for Federal agencies on funding authorities and reporting requirements under the Act. At the close of FY84, a first draft was completed and circulated to a number of Departmental personnel for comment.

2. 36 CFR 79 Curation Regulations

Section 101(a)(7)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470) directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations ensuring that significant prehistoric and historic artifacts and associated records recovered under the authorities of the 1966 Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended, (Public Law 86-523; 74 Stat 220; 16 U.S.C. 469) and ARPA are deposited in an institution with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities. In addition, section 5 of ARPA gives the Secretary discretionary authority to promulgate regulations on the (1) exchange of archeological resources recovered from public and Indian lands and on the (2) ultimate disposition of archeological resources recovered under the authorities of ARPA, the Antiquities Act and the Reservoir Salvage Act. Section 5 further states that exchanges, where appropriate, are between suitable universities, museums or other scientific or educational institutions. It also states that any exchange or ultimate disposition of resources recovered from Indian lands must be subject to the consent of the Indian or Indian tribe which owns or has jurisdiction over such lands.

During FY84 the Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, began an effort to prepare regulations that will describe Federal agency responsibilities to preserve archeological artifacts and associated records recovered under the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, as amended, and the ARPA. The regulations also will present guidance for Federal agencies on selecting appropriate repositories for the ultimate disposition of federally owned archeological collections and to exchange materials in those collections. Specific guidance will be provided to ensure that appropriate Indians or Indian tribes are notified concerning the disposition of materials recovered from Indian lands. The regulations also will provide an appeals process to resolve any problems and disagreements concerning the appropriateness of a repository to house a federally owned collection. Although the regulations will not be retroactive, and will apply only to federally owned collections created after their effective date, they will encourage

Federal agencies to examine those repositories already being used to house collections created prior to the effective date of the regulations, and to evaluate the appropriateness of those repositories.

Staff in the Archeological Assistance Division are drafting the regulations in consultation with a small working group of curators, archeological conservators, archeologists and other cultural resource specialists representing several bureaus within the Department of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institution. The Division intends to complete the draft rules during FY85 and to distribute to Federal and State agencies, Indian organizations and professional archeological organizations and a cross-section of repositories that house federally owned archeological collections a draft for review prior to publication as proposed rules in the Federal Register. When published, the rules will appear as 36 CFR Part 79.

3. 36 CFR 1213 Withdrawal

On October 31, 1983, NPS withdrew proposed rules setting forth procedures for the identification and protection of archeological, architectural, historic, and scientific properties. These rules, designated 36 CFR Part 1213, had been published by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (44 FR 45417, August 2, 1979) to fulfill requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, Executive Order 11593 and other applicable historic preservation laws. They also were intended to be counterpart to 36 CFR 800.10, promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The rules were never finalized and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service was abolished on May 31, 1980. In addition, amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, passed December 12, 1980, directed the Department of the Interior to prepare various standards, guidelines and regulations, including guidelines for Federal agency historic preservation programs. Finally, the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are currently under revision and will most likely require new counterpart regulations. For these reasons, the NPS withdrew the proposed rule published as 36 CFR Part 1213.

4. NPS 4(a) Discovery Notification Staff Directive

During FY84, the Archeological Assistance Division prepared a NPS Staff Directive to clarify the Service's responsibilities and establish Servicewide procedures for responding to notifications to the Secretary of the Interior under section 4(a) of the AHPA that unanticipated scientific, prehistorical, historical or archeological data have been discovered during construction of a Federal undertaking and are being irrevocably lost or destroyed. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist carries out the responsibilities of the Secretary in that he or his representative evaluates the significance of discovered properties in terms of the National Register of Historic Places criteria and makes recommendations to the pertinent Federal agency on measures to recover significant scientific, prehistorical, historical or archeological data. The procedures are to be used in those situations where a Federal agency has complied with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and has commenced construction. However, if the Departmental Consulting Archeologist determines that the significance of the property, the effect of the project and any proposed mitigation actions warrant consideration by the Advisory Council, the project may be referred to the Advisory Council. On December 18, 1984, the procedures were approved and distributed to NPS offices as NPS Staff Directive 84-5. The Directive provides sufficient direction and guidance to ensure that investigations are carried out in a timely and responsible

manner. The Directive also requires that each staff member assisting the Departmental Consulting Archeologist in an investigation complete a standard report, in the form of a short questionnaire, to record and document actions taken by the Department in response to emergency discovery notifications received by the Department under section 4(a) of AHPA.

5. Analysis of Past 4(a) Discovery Notifications

When an agency has complied with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and has begun construction and subsequently discovers a previously unidentified archeological property that may be damaged by the undertaking, the agency is directed by section 4(a) of AHPA to report the situation to the Secretary of the Interior. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist, acting as the agent of the Secretary, responds to discovery notifications by determining if the discovered property is significant and, if it is significant, determining what steps should be taken to mitigate damage by the undertaking. The number of discovery notifications received by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist has increased steadily over the past several years. For example, over 20 notifications were received during FY83 while approximately 30 notifications were received during FY84. When a previously unidentified property is discovered, agencies frequently temporarily halt construction in the area of impact until the property is evaluated and any important data are recovered.

Because the discovery of such properties may affect construction schedules and may require additional archeological investigations, the Archeological Assistance Division initiated a study during FY84 of notifications received over the past several years in an effort to identify common problems and recommend actions that Federal agencies could take to reduce the incidence of discovery situations. A questionnaire was developed to standardize the data being collected and analyzed. Fifty-three discovery situations were examined by researching the Departmental Consulting Archeologist's files and by contacting individuals who had been directly involved in specific cases. The data collected currently is being analyzed. A report on our findings, including recommendations for Federal agencies on actions they could take, will be prepared during FY85.

D. National Register of Historic Places

1. Archeological Nominations and Determinations of Eligibility

During the first quarter of FY84, responsibility for all archeological aspects of work for the National Register of Historic Places was transferred from the Interagency Resources Division to the Archeological Assistance Division. Activities now carried out by the AAD include (1) reviewing nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility from State and Federal agencies for prehistoric and historic archeological properties; (2) providing archeological views on the development of National Register policies, regulations, computerized data bases, nomination forms and instructions, and technical materials; and (3) developing technical materials concerning the nomination or eligibility of archeological properties.

When the AAD assumed the responsibility for reviewing nominations and requests for determinations of eligibility for archeological properties, the Division established a new system to track the status of all such nominations and requests being reviewed. The system was established as a result of requests for information from State and Federal agency officials, and includes information on the nominating agency, the State, the fiscal and calendar years.

During FY84, approximately 110 archeological sites and 21 archeological districts were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. One hundred forty-two sites and 3 districts were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. In addition, 15 drafts for nomination of sites, districts or multiple resource nominations were reviewed as a courtesy to State or Federal agencies. Prior to transferring the review function to the AAD, during FY83 approximately 20 archeological sites and 5 districts were nominated to the National Register. In addition, 150 sites and 3 districts were determined eligible for listing.

2. National Register of Historic Places Technical Assistance

During FY84 a technical bulletin (National Register Bulletin #12) was prepared that provides guidance on defining the boundaries of archeological properties being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The bulletin presents a series of examples and maps for particular archeological site types and situations commonly encountered in preparing nominations, and discusses a variety of approaches for defining boundaries.

3. National Historic Landmarks Initiative

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292; 49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) established a national policy to preserve historic and archeological properties of national significance. The NPS conducts the National Historic Landmarks program to identify, designate, recognize and protect buildings, structures, sites and objects of national significance. The program is a cooperative endeavor of Federal, State and local agencies, professional organizations and individuals sharing knowledge and working jointly to identify and preserve National Historic Landmarks. Landmarks are identified by theme and special studies within an established thematic framework. Theme and special studies are surveys of fields of American culture wherein a number of properties dealing with the same subject are evaluated at the same time, using the National Historic Landmarks criteria. Studies and nominations are prepared or overseen by NPS

staff. Nominations for designation are then evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens. The Board recommends properties that should be designated to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary, however, makes the final decision on designation.

The current thematic structure for nomination of properties to National Historic Landmarks designation was developed more than 25 years ago. During FY84 the Archeological Assistance Division revised the Original Inhabitants theme (the primary theme through which prehistoric archeological properties are designated) in an effort to incorporate archeological and anthropological methodological advances over the past three decades. The revised theme was presented to the National Park System Advisory Board. The Board recommended that the revised theme be adopted, and the Service is now taking steps to formally adopt the revised theme. The revised Original Inhabitants theme is attached to this annual report in Appendix I.

There are over 150 Landmarks and units of the National Park System representative of the Original Inhabitants theme. However, many of its subthemes are either not represented or under-represented. In addition, there is an apparent disproportion of Landmarks representing both the southwestern United States and the Native Villages and Communities subtheme. Since 1979, the NPS has not been able to prepare thematic studies or nominate nationally important archeological properties for purposes of designation as National Historic Landmarks. Because the NPS is not able to resume these activities for the foreseeable future, during FY84 the NPS and the Society for American Archaeology, a national professional organization of scholars, entered into a memorandum of understanding to carry out a program to identify, study and nominate nationally important archeological properties as National Historic Landmarks. Under the terms of the memorandum, the Society for American Archaeology has appointed a committee from its membership to conduct subtheme studies within the framework of the National Historic Landmarks' established thematic structure, to prepare nominations of individual archeological properties for possible designation as Landmarks, and to provide the NPS with formal opinions on studies and potential nominations prepared or suggested by other individuals or groups. Currently the Society is preparing several subtheme studies and nominations.

E. Technical Assistance

1. Reorientation of the Archeological Technical Assistance Program

The NPS's archeological technical assistance program has made considerable strides in the area of program administration. The position of Assistant Director for Archeology has been created to give prominence to the Service's and the Department's commitment to archeology. Another organizational step which has been taken in the last year is the creation of the Archeological Assistance Division. This Division provides the staff support to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and is responsible for providing technical assistance to other Federal agencies on matters relating to archeological resources. The Division is also responsible for monitoring Federal archeological activities to ensure uniform actions and efforts throughout the Government and to provide the necessary technical guidance to agencies and the professional community on archeological matters. Day-to-day liaison with field operations is carried out by archeological services units in regional offices in Philadelphia, Denver, Atlanta, San Francisco and Anchorage.

The orientation of the program has also shifted as Federal agencies have become more capable of assuming their own archeological responsibilities. In the early days of the program Federal agencies looked to the Department of the Interior to provide them with the necessary expertise and technical support in matters dealing with archeological resources. This support was originally provided on a project-by-project basis and involved primarily contracting out for survey and data recovery services.

In October 1982, NPS revised its archeological technical assistance policy in a number of ways. Because NPS did not have the resources to meet all the demands of the expanding Federal archeology program it was decided to concentrate resources where they would be of most benefit. The following policy was developed:

* The Service no longer routinely assists Federal agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation which have developed their own extensive archeological programs. Agencies such as these are assisted only with unusually complex, sensitive, model, or policy setting projects.

* The Service is placing maximum emphasis on assisting Federal agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Army which have extensive involvement with archeological resources but have never developed their own archeology programs or have inadequately staffed their programs. The Service is assisting these agencies to develop their in-house expertise and cost-effective procedures. Programmatic agreements have been developed with these agencies which specify the nature of assistance to be provided with the emphasis being on the development of a strategy for enhancing agency in-house expertise.

* The Service is continuing to offer contracting and other technical assistance on a project-by-project basis to those agencies such as the National Guard, the Postal Service, the Coast Guard, the Veterans Administration, and others which have only minimal or occasional involvement with archeological resources.

In order to provide technical assistance more efficiently to other Federal agencies, NPS offices have entered into memoranda of agreement with a number of other agencies' regional offices, commands, districts, and numerous installations. A list of current memoranda are listed in Appendix IV.

2. Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation

The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare professional standards for the preservation of historic properties under Federal ownership or control. It also directs the Secretary to prepare guidelines for Federal agencies to assist them in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities under the Act. In addition, it directs the Secretary to develop and make available to Federal, State and local agencies, private organizations and individuals and other nations and international organizations training and information on professional methods and techniques for the preservation of historic properties and for the administration of the historic preservation program at the Federal, State and local levels.

On September 29, 1983, the NPS issued the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44715). While the standards and guidelines are not regulatory, they are intended to provide technical advice to Federal, State and local agencies and other individuals and organizations needing basic technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. The standards and guidelines address preservation planning, identification, evaluation and registration of archeological and historic properties, historical documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological documentation, and preservation projects. They also contain suggested professional qualification standards and cite recommended technical sources. The standards and guidelines and a directory of technical information listing other sources of supporting information were developed by the Interagency Resources Division, NPS. In addition, a separate series of guidelines advising Federal agencies on their specific historic preservation responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, is being prepared by the Interagency Resources Division.

3. Training to Federal Agencies

The Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, provides training to Federal agencies on the Federal archeological program and program requirements. The 40-hour training course is intended to familiarize Federal agency managers with the basic principles of archeology; the nature, goals and methods of modern American archeology; Federal historic preservation law and regulations; and a discussion of how these requirements can be met effectively and efficiently. The course is offered to Federal agencies upon request. If space is available, the course also is open to State and local agencies. During FY83 and FY84, the course was presented to approximately 120 individuals from the Soil Conservation Service, the Air Force, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Highway Administration.

4. Archeology Series GS-193 Revisions

In July 1983 the Office of Personnel Management issued a new series qualification standard for the Archeology Series, GS-193-5/15. The standard was the result of a multi-year effort by the Office of Personnel Management in consultation with the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and Federal agencies that employ the majority of archeologists in Federal service, including the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture and Defense. The purpose of the qualification standard is to define in terms of experience or education (or equivalent combinations thereof) the minimum qualifications essential for working as an archeologist in the Federal Government at grade levels 5

through 15. Included in the new series are grade level criteria, developed by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, which illustrate the type and complexity of professional experience required to adequately perform Federal archeological work at grade levels 5 through 15.

There are over 460 archeologists employed by Federal agencies. They are responsible for developing, administering, supervising or conducting scientific investigations of archeological properties under the agency's control or jurisdiction. Some archeologists function in the more traditional university- or museum-based research or interpretive positions while others are employed to assist their respective agency in meeting environmental and historic preservation mandates. Some archeologists conduct archeological field investigations and laboratory analyses and prepare interpretive materials while others may supervise the activities of others engaged in such work. They frequently function to integrate the results of archeological studies into environmental assessments, impact statements, section 106 compliance reports and various other types of planning and operating program documents. A few function as professional advisors while others are concerned with the physical preservation and stabilization of archeological remains under Federal stewardship. Acceptable performance of archeological work within the Federal Government requires that employees in the Archeology Series possess the qualifications which are consonant with professional scientific or technical training. Adoption of the new series will undoubtedly result in a more effective and responsive national archeological program.

Appendix I
Revised Original Inhabitants Theme
Under the National Historic Landmarks Program

This theme covers the prehistory and history of the peoples who originally inhabited the areas comprising the present United States and its possessions.

A. The Earliest Americans

This subtheme deals with those prehistoric inhabitants of the areas now making up the continental United States (including Alaska) who subsisted by hunting and gathering and covers the social, economic, and cultural activities of the peoples involved. The beginnings of this lifeway can be traced to the earliest human inhabitants of North America. In some areas the hunting and gathering pattern faded out as early as 1000 B.C., but in others it persisted into historic times. Agriculture generally was unknown and pottery making appeared only toward the end of this stage. Facets:

1. Migrations from Asia
2. Early Peoples of Alaska
3. Early Peoples of the Pacific
4. Paleo-Indian
5. Archaic

B. Native Villages and Communities

This subtheme is concerned with the ways in which a change in the principal food supply from generalized non-sedentary hunting and gathering to farming or specialized maritime, riverine and other adaptations modified the social, cultural, religious, political and economic development of prehistoric peoples in the area now comprising the continental United States (including Alaska), Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Pacific (including Hawaii and the possessions of the United States). It is concerned with but not limited to the appearance of domesticated plants and the slow evolution of hunters and gatherers into farmers over much of the area. It also is concerned with the migrations of peoples already practicing horticulture into new resource areas such as the Pacific Islands. Its culmination is seen in large, sedentary communities developed in areas favorable to agriculture or other specialized subsistence adaptations. In the semi-arid Southwest, for example, this involved development of various water management techniques for irrigation. It also is concerned with the development of specialized gathering and hunting techniques that allowed for the growth of a more sedentary way of life. In the Arctic, Northwest Coast and the West this involved development of various watercraft and fishing techniques to utilize riverine and marine resources. Facets (taken from the Smithsonian Institution's Handbook of North American Indians):

1. Arctic and Subarctic
2. Northwest Coast
3. California (or West)
4. Southwest
5. Great Basin
6. Plateau
7. Plains

8. Southeast
9. Northeast
10. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands
11. Pacific

C. Contacts of Native and Non-Native Peoples

This subtheme deals with early contacts between native peoples and European, Afro-American and Asiatic cultures in the area comprising the present continental United States (including Alaska), Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Pacific (including Hawaii and the possessions of the United States). It encompasses the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the native cultures as they existed when the first foreigners appeared and the subsequent effect of the foreign incursion on them. This subtheme also is concerned with the influence of the native cultures on foreign cultures. The period ranges from the late 15th to the 19th centuries. Facets:

1. Native Cultures at the Time of Contact
2. Changes in Native Life Due to Contact:
   a. Native Population Movements Due to Contact
   b. Changes in Social and Political Organization
   c. Changes in Economic Base
   d. Changes in Religion
3. Native Influence on the non-Native

D. Contemporary Native Cultures

This subtheme is concerned with the peoples native to the continental United States (including Alaska), Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Pacific (including Hawaii and the possessions of the United States) and their adaptation to an environment in which they were increasingly dominated by the historic Euro-American culture. All aspects of the native cultures are dealt with including social, political and economic organizations, religion, art, and cultural values. Stressed is the continuity and viability of Native American lifestyles and cultural values, and the changes in their culture that resulted from the interacting with the Euro-American, Asiatic and Afro-American cultures. The period ranges from the 19th century to the present. Facets:

1. Native American Peoples and Government Policies and Programs
2. Native Peoples of the Arctic and Subarctic
3. Native Peoples of the Northwest Coast
4. Native Peoples of California (or West)
5. Native Peoples of the Southwest
6. Native Peoples of the Great Basin
7. Native Peoples of the Plateau
8. Native Peoples of the Plains
9. Native Peoples of the Southeast
10. Native Peoples of the Northeast
11. Native Peoples of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands
12. Native Peoples of the Pacific

Appendix II
Individual Archeological Contracts Administered by NPS Technical Assistance Offices
FY83-84

Contract Title	NPS Office	Federal Agency	State	Amount * (Dollars)	Began	Status
Alabama						
Survey and Testing at 35 Sites	MARO	COE	AL/MS	99,997	FY79	closed FY84
Survey and Testing at 23 Sites	MARO	COE	AL/MS	91,314	FY79	closed FY84
Architectural Synthesis, Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District	MARO	COE	AL/MS	6,210	FY80	closed FY83
Overview and Management Plan Fort Rucker	SERO	DOA	AL	42,047	FY83	active
Submerged Resources Study, Phase I, Tombigbee Multi-Resource District	SERO	COE	AL/MS	55,339	FY78	active
Submerged Resources, Phase II, Tombigbee Multi-Resource District	SERO	COE	AL/MS	172,139	FY79	active
Overviews and Management Plans for 3 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	AL	(av.) ** 43,851	FY83	active
Alaska						
Archeological Excavations at Barrow	ARO	BIA	AK	385,000	FY81	closed FY84
Survey of Sitkinok Island	ARO	Coast Guard	AK	8,000	FY83	closed FY84
Arizona						
Archeological Reconnaissance of the Grand Canyon Highway #67	WRO	FHWA	AZ	10,892	FY83	closed

Archeological Reconnaissance of the Mt. Lemmon Highway #39	WRO	FHWA	AZ	4,011	FY83	closed
Archeological/Historical Investigations at Nolic Papago Indian Reservation	WRO	BIA	AZ	28,223	FY82	closed
Archeological Collection Inventory with Arizona State Museum	WRO	NPS	AZ	9,745	FY84	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	WRO	DOA	AZ	50,000	FY83	active
Arkansas						
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	AR	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
California						
Data Recovery and Synthesis of all Archeological Investigations at New Melones Dam and Reservoir, CA	WASO	BR	CA	1,296,432	FY81	active
Overviews and Management Plans for 5 DARCOM Facilities	WRO	DOA	CA	65,516	FY83	active
Phase I Archeological Survey of the Fuels Management Project Area at Vandenberg Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	12,569	FY82	closed
Phase II Survey and Evaluation of the Fuels Management Project Area at Vandenberg Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	32,680	FY83	closed
Survey and Evaluation of the Range Support Project Area at Vandenberg Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	2,766	FY83	closed

Survey and Evaluation of the Communications Cables Areas at Vandenberg Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	4,272	FY84	active
Survey and Evaluation of the Hospital Site, Travis Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	950	FY84	active
Data Recovery at Site Sol-313, Travis Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	5,202	FY84	active
Archeological Reconnaissance of California Highway #36	WRO	FHWA	CA	1,342	FY84	active
Data Recovery at SBa-1542	WRO	AF	CA	29,922	FY82	closed
Archeological Research Design for Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	27,379	FY82	closed
Archeological Management Plan for Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	59,939	FY82	closed
Survey, Testing and Documentation at the Maneuver Range, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	301,450	FY82	closed
Live Fire Maneuver Range at Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	113,902	FY81	closed
Force-on-Force and Maneuver Ranges at Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	249,268	FY82	closed
Live Fire Maneuver and Force-on-Force Ranges at Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	79,872	FY82	closed
Data Recovery at the Maneuver Range, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	306,000	FY83	active
Analysis of Range 14, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	267,000	FY83	active
Data Recovery at Bow Willow Wash South, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	380,000	FY83	active
Analysis of Bow Willow Wash South, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	85,000	FY84	active

Evaluation of 22 Sites in No Name West Basin, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	355,325	FY82	closed
Data Recovery in No Name West Basin, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	198,975	FY83	active
Data Recovery in No Name West Basin (Stage I), Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	99,000	FY84	active
Survey, Testing and Evaluation in the Tiefort Basin Area, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	164,499	FY84	active
Evaluation and Data Recovery in the Tiefort Basin Area, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	181,700	FY84	active
Project Summary, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	2,981	FY84	active
Management Support, Fort Irwin	WRO	DOA	CA	4,000	FY84	active
Archeological Overview and Management Plan, Survey and Evaluation at Beale Air Force Base	WRO	AF	CA	29,953	FY84	active
Archeological Data Base Study with Imperial Valley College Foundation	WRO	NPS	CA	3,000	FY84	active
Archeological Data Base Study with Regents, University of California	WRO	NPS	CA	7,000	FY84	active
Colorado						
Survey and Testing in the Fort Carson Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area	RMRO	DOA	CO	1,513,769	FY83	active
Ethnohistorical/Ethnobotanical and Religious Concern Assessments in the Fort Carson Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area	RMRO	DOA	CO	32,896	FY83	closed FY84
Geomorphological Studies in the Fort Carson Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area	RMRO	DOA	CO	49,870	FY83	active

History and Oral History Studies in the Fort Carson Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area	RMRO	DOA	CO	29,175	FY83	active
Survey and Testing on Red Creek at Fort Carson	RMRO	DOA	CO	7,000	FY83	closed FY84
Survey at Fort Carson	RMRO	DOA	CO	1,978	FY83	closed FY84
Phase IV Survey for Fort Carson Military Reservation	RMRO	DOA	CO	251,000	FY78	closed FY83
Inventory of the Multi-Purpose Range Complex, Fort Carson	RMRO	DOA	CO	27,431	FY84	active
Inventory at a Portion of Peterson Air Force Base	RMRO	AF	CO	1,100	FY84	active
Survey of Canyon Pintado Historic District	RMRO	BLM	CO	93,500	FY77	closed FY83
Cultural Resources for Cottonwood Pass, Gunnison/Chaffee Counties	RMRO	FHWA	CO	22,505	FY81	closed FY83
Data Recovery at Sites 5CF358 and 5GN289, Forest Highway #59	RMRO	FHWA	CO	48,466	FY84	active
Overviews and Management Plans for 2 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	CO	(av.) 29,234	FY83	active
Connecticut						
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	MARO	DOA	CT	(av.) 9,694	FY82	active
Florida						
Survey at Eglin Air Force Base	SERO	AF	FL	719,835	FY82	active
Survey at Tyndall Air Force Base	SERO	AF	FL	24,611	FY84	active

Georgia						
Data Recovery at Gregg Shoals	SERO	COE	GA	182,131	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Beaverdam Creek Mound	SERO	COE	GA	192,967	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Rucker's Bottom	SERO	COE	GA	362,472	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Three Prehistoric Sites, Elbert County	SERO	COE	GA	86,371	FY81	active
Rucker's Osteology Study, Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project	SERO	COE	GA	4,348	FY83	active
Cultural Resource Survey of the Hunter Army Airfield	SERO	DOA	GA	45,830	FY83	active
Architectural Study of the Grogan House	SERO	COE	GA	93,260	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Six Mills	SERO	COE	GA/SC	128,948	FY80	active
Afro-American Oral History	SERO	COE	GA/SC	66,315	FY81	active
Data Recovery at the Bullard Group, Abbeville	SERO	COE	GA/SC	124,988	FY81	active
Curation of Archeological Collections from the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project	SERO	COE	GA/SC	160,219	FY84	active
Early Man Study, Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project	SERO	COE	GA/SC	402,666	FY79	active
Idaho						
Overview, Survey and Evaluation at a VA Medical Center in Boise	WRO	VA	ID	14,947	FY83	active

Illinois						
Overviews and Management Plans for 4 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	IL	(av.) 58,468	FY83	active
Indiana						
Overview and Management Plan, Fort Benjamin Harrison	MARO	DOA	IN	52,916	FY83	active
Overviews and Management Plans for 3 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	IN	(av.) 43,851	FY83	active
Iowa						
Data Recovery at Pony Creek	RMRO	BR	IA	10,280	FY69	active
Inventory of Waverly Air Force Station	RMRO	GSA	IA	992	FY84	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	IA	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Kansas						
Investigations at the Perry Reservoir	RMRO	BR	KS	6,250	FY65	closed FY83
Data Recovery at Grove Reservoir	RMRO	BR	KS	6,604	FY69	active
Data Recovery at Big Hill Reservoir	RMRO	COE	KS	9,541	FY73	active
Studies in the Marion Local Protection Project Area	RMRO	COE	KS	28,716	FY74	closed FY84
Overviews and Management Plans for 2 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	KS	(av.) 29,234	FY83	active

Kentucky						
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	KY	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Louisiana						
Archeological Investigations at Site 16SA50, Fort Polk	SERO	DOA	LA	117,642	FY80	active
Overview and Management Plan, Fort Polk	SERO	DOA	LA	116,838	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	LA	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Maryland						
Overview and Management Plan for 3 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	MD	(av.) 29,082	FY82	active
Massachusetts						
Overview and Management Plan, Fort Devens	MARO	DOA	MA	32,647	FY84	active
Overview and Management Plan for 2 DARCOM Facilities	MARO	DOA	MA	(av.) 19,388	FY82	active
Michigan						
Archeological Inventory, Fort Custer National Cemetery	MARO	VA	MI	8,291	FY82	closed FY83
Overviews and Management Plans for 3 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	MI	(av.) 43,851	FY83	active

Minnesota						
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	MN	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Mississippi						
Data Recovery at Sharpley's Bottom	MARO	COE	MS	188,446	FY80	closed FY84
Data Recovery at Colbert, Barton and Vinton	MARO	COE	MS	1,349,823	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Three Rockshelters, Bay Springs Lock and Dam	MARO	COE	MS	533,084	FY80	active
Survey and Testing at 35 Sites	MARO	COE	MS/AL	see AL	FY79	closed FY84
Survey and Testing at 23 Sites	MARO	COE	MS/AL	see AL	FY79	closed FY84
Architectural Synthesis, Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District	MARO	COE	MS/AL	see AL	FY80	closed FY83
Submerged Resources Study, Phase I, Tombigbee Multi-Resource District	SERO	COE	MS/AL	see AL	FY78	active
Submerged Resources, Phase II, Tombigbee Multi-Resource District	SERO	COE	MS/AL	see AL	FY79	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	MS	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Missouri						
Survey of Pine Ford Lake	RMRO	COE	MO	34,932	FY80	closed FY83
Overviews and Management Plans for 2 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	MO	(av.) 29,234	FY83	active
Montana						
Survey of Forest Highway #62	RMRO	FHWA	MT	29,607	FY82	closed FY83

Nebraska						
Studies at the Walker Gilmore Site in the Little Nemaha River Reservoir	RMRO	BR	NB	6,875	FY68	closed FY84
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	NB	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Nevada						
Boundary Setting at Leonard Rockshelter National Historic Landmark	WRO	NPS	NV	500	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	WRO	DOA	NV	34,310	FY83	active
New Jersey						
Data Recovery at Tocks Island Lake	MARO	COE	NJ	25,206	FY75	closed FY84
Mitigation at Assunpink Creek	MARO	SCS	NJ	38,078	FY76	closed FY83
Inventory at Fort Dix	MARO	DOA	NJ	69,268	FY82	active
Mitigation at the Gloucester City Senior Citizens Housing Complex	MARO	HUD	NJ	74,570	FY83	active
Inventory at Lyons Veterans Administration Medical Center	MARO	VA	NJ	3,370	FY83	closed FY84
Overview and Management Plan for 4 DARCOM Facilities	MARO	DOA	NJ	(av.) 48,470	FY82	active
New Mexico						
Mitigation in the Placitas Arroyo Watershed	RMRO	SCS	NM	44,525	FY76	closed FY84
Inventory of the Pecos River Road	RMRO	FHWA	NM	4,636	FY84	active

Studies at Bandelier National Monument	RMRO	NPS/COE	NM	149,000	FY77	closed FY83
Overviews and Management Plans for 2 DARCOM Facilities	WRO	DOA	NM	172,060	FY83	active
New York						
Overview and Management Plan, Forts Hamilton and Totten	MARO	DOA	NY	61,368	FY84	active
Overview and Management Plan, Fort Drum	MARO	DOA	NY	50,000	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 3 DARCOM Facilities	MARO	DOA	NY	(av.) 29,082	FY82	active
North Carolina						
Archeological Survey at Cherry Point	SERO	Marine Corps	NC	17,928	FY84	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	NC	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
North Dakota						
Data Recovery at South Cannonball	RMRO	BR/COE	ND	51,600	FY77	active
Ohio						
Overviews and Management Plans for 2 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	OH	(av.) 29,234	FY83	active
Oklahoma						
Data Recovery at Delaware Creek	RMRO	SCS	OK	4,000	FY78	active

Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	OK	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Oregon						
Investigations at the John Day Reservoir	RMRO	COE	OR	9,500	FY73	closed FY83
Archeological Investigations at Lost Creek and Elk Creek	WRO	COE	OR	25,000	FY74	closed
Archeological Investigations at Elk Creek	WRO	COE	OR	22,450	FY74	closed
Boundary Setting at Fort Rock Cave National Historic Landmark	WRO	NPS	OR	300	FY83	closed
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	WRO	DOA	OR	21,772	FY83	active
Pennsylvania						
Data Recovery at Blue Marsh Lake	MARO	COE	PA	35,428	FY77	closed FY83
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	PA	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 4 DARCOM Facilities	MARO	DOA	PA	(av.) 38,776	FY82	active
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico						
Survey at Camp Santiago	SERO	National Guard	PR	19,994	FY82	active
South Carolina						
Data Recovery at Prehistoric Sites, Anderson County	SERO	COE	SC	157,302	FY81	active

Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge Study #2 (Survey)	SERO	FWS	SC	6,488	FY80	active
Analysis of Three Woodland Sites, Cooper River	SERO	COE	SC	120,000	FY80	active
Data Recovery at the Millwood Plantation	SERO	COE	SC	350,093	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Six Mills	SERO	COE	SC/GA	see GA	FY80	active
Afro-American Oral History	SERO	COE	SC/GA	see GA	FY81	active
Data Recovery at the Bullard Group, Abbeville	SERO	COE	SC/GA	see GA	FY81	active
Curation of Archeological Collections from the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project	SERO	COE	SC/GA	see GA	FY84	active
Early Man Study, Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project	SERO	COE	SC/GA	see GA	FY79	active
South Dakota						
Analysis of Collections from 3 Sites from Brule/Buffalo Counties	RMRO	SI	SD	30,354	FY83	active
Studies in the Oahe Reservoir at the Anton Rygh Site	RMRO	BR	SD	7,320	FY58	closed FY84
Data Recovery at the Medicine Crow Site	RMRO	BR/COE	SD	29,694	FY76	active
Data Recovery at the Larson Site	RMRO	BR/COE	SD	36,784	FY76	active
Data Recovery at the Sommers Site	RMRO	BR/COE	SD	49,865	FY78	active
Data Recovery at the H. P. Thomas Site	RMRO	BR/COE	SD	21,500	FY78	active
Data Recovery at the Helb and Davis Sites	RMRO	BR	SD	15,000	FY68	active

Data Recovery at Walth Bay	RMRO	BR	SD	5,000	FY70	active
Tennessee						
1977 Analysis, Tellico Reservoir	SERO	TVA	TN	61,814	FY77	active
1978 Analysis, Tellico Reservoir	SERO	TVA	TN	76,789	FY78	active
FY80 Analysis, Tellico Reservoir	SERO	TVA	TN	51,600	FY79	active
1979 Analysis, Tellico Reservoir	SERO	TVA	TN	94,063	FY79	active
Averbuch Analysis	SERO	HUD	TN	144,812	FY79	active
Overviews and Management Plans for 3 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	TN	(av.) 43,851	FY83	active
Texas						
Investigations at Tennessee Colony Lake	RMRO	COE	TX	32,787	FY77	closed FY83
Investigations at Wallisville Reservoir	RMRO	COE	TX	25,000	FY74	closed FY83
Investigations at Wallisville Reservoir	RMRO	COE	TX	20,000	FY70	closed FY83
Data Recovery at Amistad Reservoir	RMRO	COE	TX	12,120	FY70	active
Data Recovery at Amistad Reservoir	RMRO	COE	TX	25,000	FY70	active
Data Recovery at Arenosa Shelter, Amistad Reservoir	RMRO	COE	TX	5,000	FY69	active
Data Recovery in the Chiltipin-San Fernando Watershed	RMRO	SCS	TX	60,000	FY80	active
Data Recovery in the Leona River Watershed	RMRO	SCS	TX	74,000	FY80	active
Data Recovery at Salado Creek	RMRO	SCS	TX	162,453	FY78	active

Overviews and Management Plans for 5 DARCOM Facilities	SERO	DOA	TX	(av.) 73,085	FY83	active
Utah						
Inventory at Camp Williams	RMRO	National Guard	UT	35,963	FY83	closed FY84
Inventory of Forest Highway #10	RMRO	FHWA	UT	23,709	FY84	active
Inventory of Forest Highway #42	RMRO	FHWA	UT	10,234	FY84	active
Overviews and Management Plans for DARCOM Facilities, Great Basin	RMRO	DOA	UT	136,532	FY82	closed FY84
Ruins Stabilization at Canyonlands National Park	RMRO	NPS	UT	28,898	FY82	closed FY84
Inventory at Fort Douglas	RMRO	DOA	UT	58,660	FY82	closed FY84
Vermont						
Data Recovery at the Winooski Site	MARO	FmHA	VT	64,834	FY80	closed FY84
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	MARO	DOA	VT	(av.) 9,694	FY82	active
Virginia						
Inventory at Fort Belvoir	MARO	DOA	VA	37,691	FY82	active
Overview and Management Plan, Forts Eustis and Story	MARO	DOA	VA	48,218	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	VA	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	MARO	DOA	VA	(av.) 9,694	FY82	active

Washington						
Boundary Setting at Marmes Rockshelter National Historic Landmark	WRO	NPS	WA	1,882	FY83	closed
Wisconsin						
Data Recovery on Madeline Island	RMRO	FmHA	WI	77,092	FY75	closed FY84
Overview and Management Plan for 1 DARCOM Facility	SERO	DOA	WI	(av.) 14,617	FY83	active
Wyoming						
Inventory at Warren Air Force Base	RMRO	AF	WY	1,000	FY84	closed FY84
TOTAL		178 contracts		16,480,484		

* The dollar amount of each contract is the total amount from the day that the contract was awarded. In most instances the dollar amount spans several fiscal years.

** The dollar amounts for contracts involving DARCOM facilities are averages that were calculated by dividing the total DARCOM dollar amount administered by each NPS region by the total number of DARCOM facilities being studied under contract within the region. Average amounts are listed because the actual dollar amounts for each DARCOM facility were unavailable.

Appendix II
Summary of Archeological Contracts, by State
FY83-84

State	Total Amount (Dollars) *	Number of Contracts
Alabama	85,898	2
Alabama/Mississippi	424,999	5
Alaska	393,000	2
American Samoa	0	0
Arizona	102,871	5
Arkansas	14,617	1
California	4,367,894	30
Colorado	2,107,924	13
Connecticut	9,694	1
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	744,446	2
Georgia	967,379	7
Georgia/South Carolina	883,136	5
Guam	0	0
Hawaii	0	0
Idaho	14,947	1
Illinois	58,468	1
Indiana	96,767	2
Iowa	25,889	3
Kansas	80,345	5
Kentucky	14,617	1
Louisiana	249,097	3
Maine	0	0
Maryland	29,082	1
Massachusetts	52,035	2
Michigan	52,142	2
Minnesota	14,617	1
Mississippi	2,085,970	4
Mississippi/Alabama	see AL/MS	see AL/MS
Missouri	64,166	2
Montana	29,607	1

Nebraska	21,492	2
Nevada	34,810	2
New Hampshire	0	0
New Jersey	258,962	6
New Mexico	370,221	4
New York	140,450	3
North Carolina	32,545	2
North Dakota	51,600	1
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0
Ohio	29,234	1
Oklahoma	18,617	2
Oregon	79,022	5
Pennsylvania	88,821	3
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	19,994	1
Rhode Island	0	0
South Carolina	633,883	4
South Carolina/Georgia	see GA/SC	see GA/SC
South Dakota	195,517	8
Tennessee	472,929	6
Texas	489,445	10
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	0	0
Utah	293,996	6
Vermont	74,528	2
Virginia	110,220	4
Virgin Islands	0	0
Washington	1,882	1
West Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	91,709	2
Wyoming	1,000	1
TOTAL	16,480,484	178

* The total amount is the sum of all contracts administered by NPS Regional Offices within each State. The dollar amount of each contract is the total amount from the day that the contract was awarded. In most instances the dollar amount spans several fiscal years. The dollar amounts for contracts involving DARCOM facilities are averages that were calculated by dividing the total DARCOM dollar amount administered by each NPS region by the total number of DARCOM facilities being studied under contract within the region. The total dollar amount for each State includes the sum of average amounts for DARCOM facilities within the State. Average amounts are used for DARCOM facilities because the actual dollar amounts for each DARCOM facility were unavailable.

Appendix II
Summary of Archeological Contracts, by Federal Agency
FY83-84

Federal Agency	Total Amount (Dollars) *	Number of Contracts
Department of Agriculture		
Farmers Home Administration	141,926	2
Soil Conservation Service	383,056	6
Department of Defense		
Air Force	864,860	12
Department of the Army	6,795,901	73
Corps of Engineers	5,239,112	36
Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation	189,443	5
Corps of Engineers and National Park Service	149,000	1
Marine Corps	17,928	1
National Guard	55,957	2
General Services Administration	992	1
Department of Housing and Urban Development	219,382	2
Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	413,223	2
Bureau of Land Management	93,500	1
Bureau of Reclamation	1,353,761	8
Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers	see COE/BR	see COE/BR
Fish and Wildlife Service	6,488	1
National Park Service	51,325	7
National Park Service and Corps of Engineers	see COE/NPS	see COE/NPS
Smithsonian Institution	30,354	1

Tennessee Valley Authority	284,266	4
Department of Transportation		
Coast Guard	8,000	1
Federal Highway Administration	155,402	9
Veterans Administration	26,608	3
TOTAL	16,480,484	178

* The total amount for each Federal agency is the sum of all contracts active during FY83-84. The sum of all contracts is the total amount of each contract from the day that the contract was awarded. In most instances the dollar amount spans several fiscal years.

Appendix III
Archeological Reports Accepted Under NPS Contracts
FY83-84

Aguilu, Juan J. O.
1984 "Preliminary Results of an Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Areas under Control of the U.S. 193rd Infantry."

Aguilu, Juan J. O., and Juan A. Yanguez.
1984 "Palo Seco or Engineer's Hill, Panama."

Anderson, David G., et al.
1983 "The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in Coastal South Carolina."

Aten, Lawrence E.
1983 "Analysis of Discrete Habitation Units in the Trinity River Delta, Upper Texas Coast."

Barton, David F., et al.
1984 "An Archeological and Engineering Survey and Evaluation of Facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida."

Bastian, Beverly E.
1983 "Fort Independence: An 18th Century Frontier Homesite and Militia Post in South Carolina."

Bennett, W. J., Jr.
1983 "A Cultural Resources Survey in the Larkin Creek Watershed, Arkansas."

Bense, Judith A.
1984 "Archaeological Testing Investigations at 58 sites in the River and Canal Sections of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway."

Bergin, Kathleen Ann, and Claude N. Warren.
1983 "A Research Design for the Data Recovery of Bow Willow Wash South (Site 4-SBr-4204), a Pavement Quarry within Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California."

Birmingham, Robert A., and Robert J. Salzer.
1984 "The Marina Site Excavations."

Black, Kevin D.
1983 "Final Report of Archaeological Investigations Along Colorado Forest Highway 59 in the Cottonwood Pass Area, Chaffee and Gunnison Counties, Colorado."

Black, Kevin D., et al.
1984 "Report of an Archaeological Sample Inventory at Camp Williams, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah."

Bolian, Charles E.
1983 "A Cultural Survey of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts."

Bolian, Charles E., and R. Scott Dillon.
1983 "A Cultural Resource Survey of Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts."

Braley, Chad O., et al.
1984 "A Cultural Resource Survey of Fort Rucker, Alabama."

Burns, George R., and William R. Killam.
1984 "Cultural Resource Inventory of Tank Gunnery Range Fan Number 145, Fort Carson Military Reservation, Colorado."

Bussey, Stanley D., Alfred S. Hobbs, Guy R. Muto, and Jerry L. Bowermon.
1983 "An Archeological Survey of Portions of Upper Big Creek Watershed, Arkansas."

Campbell, L. Janice.
1983 "The Spratt Point Sites: Archeological Testing at 8IR49 and 8IR50, Florida."

Campbell, L. Janice, et al.
1983 "The Beaverdam Group: Archeological Investigations at 9EB92, 9EB207, 9EB208 and 9EB219, Georgia."

Charles, Frank N., and Dannis Finsh.
1983 "Cultural Resources Survey of a Property Ammunition Supply Point, Fort Steward Military Reservation."

Cleland, Charles E.
1984 "A Computer Compatible System for the Categorization, Enumeration, and Retrieval of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Archaeological Material Culture, Part II: Manual for Identification and Classification."

Cleland, Charles E. and Kim A. McBride (editors).
1984 "Oral Historical, Documentary, and Archeological Investigations of Barton and Vinton, Mississippi: An Interim Report on Phase III of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project."

Cridlebaugh, Patricia A.
1983 "The Icehouse Bottom Site, 40MR23: 1977 Excavations."

Davis, Wilber A.
1984 "1975 Lost Creek Archaeology and 1974 Elk Creek Archaeology, Jackson County, Oregon."

Doelle, William Harper.
1984 "Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Nolic Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona."

Donahue, Randolph E.
1984 "A Computer Compatible System for the Categorization, Enumeration, and Retrieval of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Archaeological Material Culture, Part III: Archaeological Information System: Software and Manual for Use."

Donavan, Mary J., et al.
1984 "Intensive Survey of Cultural Resource Survey of Excess Area, Beale Air Force Base, California."

Drucker, Lesley M.
1983 "Archeological Testing and Data Recovery at Savannah National Wildlife Refuge #1, Lawrel Hill Plantation, Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina."

1983 "Archeological Testing and Data Recovery for Property Road Realignment, 9MC141, Harris National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia."

Drucker, Lesley M., et al.
1983 "Testing and Data Recovery at Allen Plantation, 38 AB102 and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm."

Dumond, Don E., and Rick Minor.
1983 "Archaeology in the John Day Reservoir: The Wildcat Canyon Site, 35-GM-9."

Fairley, Helen C., Phil R. Geib and Richard J. Ambler.
1984 "An Archeological Survey along State Highway 67, Jacob Lake to Grand Canyon National Park, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona."

Faulkner, Charles H., and C. R. Major McCollough.
1983 "Seventh Report of the Normandy Archeological Project: 1974 Excavations."

1983 "Eighth Report of the Normandy Archeological Project: 1975 Excavations."

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1983 "Final Report of Cultural Resource Investigations Along Montana Forest Highway #62, Yaak, Montana."

Garrett, Susan E.
1984 "Coastal Erosion and Archeological Resources on National Wildlife Refuges in the Southeast."

Goodley, Edward C. and Ronald A. Tirpak.
1984 "Cultural Resource Survey Veterans Administration Medical Center, Lyons, New Jersey."

Goodyear, Albert C.
1984 "Testing and Evaluation of 84 Sites and Reconnaissance of the Islands and Cleveland Property, Richard B. Russell Dam and Lock Project."

Grady, James, et al.
1984 "An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Dugway Proving Ground."

1984 "An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Green River Launch Complex."

1984 "An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Tooele Army Depot."

Gray, Marlesa A.
1984 "The Old Home Place: An Archeological/Historical Investigation of 5 Farm Sites along the Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina."

Greengo, Robert E.
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Greenwood, Roberta S.
1982 "New Melones Archeolaogical Project, California: Data Recovery from Historical Sites."

Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster.
1984 "Archeological Survey: Vandenberg Air Force Base Space Shuttle Range Support Projects, Santa Barbara County, California."

Greenwood, Roberta S., and Laurence H. Shoup.
1983 "New Melones Archeological Project, California: Review and Synthesis of Research at Historical Sites."

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1983 "Excavations at Assunpink, New Jersey."

Haas, Daniel R.
1984 "Walker Gilmore: A Stratified Woodland Period Occupation in Eastern Nebraska."

Hambacher, Michael J.
1984 "Report on Archeological Survey for Historic Sites in Disposal Areas C-6 and C-7 and Waterway Channel, Columbus Lake, Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District, Alabama and Mississippi."

1984 "22L0741: A Nineteenth Century Multi-purpose Light Industrial Site in Lowndes County, Mississippi."

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1983 "An Archeological Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and its Off-base Facilities."

Hartley, J.D., et al.
1983 "A Settlement Survey of the Fort Carson Military Reservation, Volume II: 1982 Site Investigations."

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1983 "An Archeological Investigation of the Charleston Convention Center Site, Charleston, South Carolina."

Honerkamp, Nicholas, et al.
1984 "The Reality of the City: Urban Archeology at the Telfair Site, Savannah, Georgia."

Hubell, Lindi, and Diane Traylor (editors).
1983 "Bandelier: Excavations in the Flood Pool of Cochiti Lake, New Mexico."

Ives, David J., et al.
1983 "Pine Ford Lake Phase I Archeological Survey."

Kelly, Michael S., and Claude N. Warren.
1984 "An Evaluation of 22 Selected Sites in No Name West Basin, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California."

Kern, John R., Ira Berlin, Steven F. Miller, and Joseph P. Reidy.
1984 "Sharpley's Bottom Historic Sites: Phase II Historical Investigations Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District Alabama and Mississippi."

Kern, John R., Judith D. Tordoff, Richard A. Knecht, C. Stephan Demeter, and Terrance J. Martin.
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1983 "Archaeological Investigations in Canyon Pintado Historic District, Rio Blanco County, Colorado: Phase II - Inventory and Test Excavations."

Lepionka, Larry.
1983 "The Second Refuge Site Location 22, 38JA61, Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina."

Levy, Richard S., et al.
1984 "An Archeological Survey of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida."

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1984 "An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for Rotterdam Housing Areas Nos. 1 and 2."

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1984 "The Structural Stabilization of Four Prehistoric Ruins in the Salt Creek Archeological District, Canyonlands National Park."

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1983 "Phase II Identification and Evaluation of Submerged Cultural Resources in the Tombigbee Multi-Resource District, Alabama and Mississippi."

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1982 "New Melones Archeological Project, California: Encoded Archeology Site Data."

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1983 "The F. L. Brinkley Midden (22TS729) Archeological Investigations in Yellow Creek Watershed, Mississippi."

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1984 "Cultural Resource Inventory, Fort Douglas, Utah."

Peebles, Christopher S.
1983 "Basic Data and Data Processing in the Lubbub Creek Archaeological Locality."

1983 "Excavations in the Lubbub Creek Archeological Locality."

1983 "1981 Studies of Material Remains from the Lubbub Creek Archaeological Locality."

Penny, Dori M., and Thomas K. Larson.
1984 "A Report on the Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Parcels of Land at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Laramie County, Wyoming."

Petersen, James B., and Marjory W. Power.
1984 "The Winooski Site and the Middle Woodland Period in the Northeast."

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1983 "Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Forest Highway 39, Santa Catalina Mountains, Pima County, Arizona."

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1984 "Marmes Rockshelter National Historic Landmark, Washington: Boundary Setting."

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1983 "Tennessee Colony III."

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Robarcheck, Clay, Claude N. Warren and Victoria Adair.
1982 "Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of the Live Fire Maneuver Range, Fort Irwin, California."

Rohn, Arthur H., and Alice M. Emerson.
1984 "Great Bend Sites at Marion, Kansas."

Rudolph, Teresa P.
1984 "Lithic Procurement and Manufacturing Sequences at SBa-1542, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California."

Rushing, Michael, and Gregory Spies.
1983 "Archeological Investigations at the Bay Oaks Sites on the Dog River, Mobile County, Alabama."

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1984 "Archeological Investigations at the 18th Century Overhill Cherokee Town of Mialoquo, Tennessee."

Salzer, Robert J., and Robert A. Birmingham.
1984 "The Marina Site: Excavations on Madeline Island."

Schilz, Allan J., et al.
1984 "Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, 1983 Fuels Management Project, Phase II, Cultural Resource Survey-Evaluation."

Scott, Douglas D.
1983 "An Assessment of the Historic Archeological Potential of Fort Douglas, Utah."

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1984 "Origins of Mobile: Archeological Excavations at the Courthouse Site, Mobile, Alabama."

Skinner, Elizabeth J.
1984 "Data Recovery of a Portion of Bow Willow Wash North, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California."

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1983 "Blue Marsh Lake Project: Archaeological Studies of the Lake Archaic in the Pennsylvania Piedmont, Volumes I and II."

Shoup, Laurence H., and Roberta S. Greenwood.
1984 "Robinson's Ferry/Melones: History of a Mother Lode Town, 1848-1942."

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1984 "Toyavita Piavuhuru Koroin, Canyon of Mother Earth: Ethnohistory and Native American Religious Concerns in the Fort Carson-Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area."

Thomas, Prentice M.
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Under an Interagency Agreement, the National Park Service has deposited copies of these reports with the National Technical Information Service. Copies of these reports are available through the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

Appendix IV
Memoranda of Agreement with Federal Agencies
FY83-84

Federal Agency	NPS Office	Technical Assistance Provided by NPS
Corps of Engineers		
Philadelphia District	MARO	Mitigation program at Merrill Creek
Pittsburgh District	MARO	Mitigation assessment at the Alleghany Reservoir, PA
Department of the Army		
Military Airlift Command	WASO	Contracting technical assistance to be provided by NPS Regional Offices
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	MARO	Overview, inventory and management plan
Fort Belvoir, VA	MARO	Overview, inventory and management plan
Fort Devens, MA	MARO	Overview, inventory and management plan
Fort Dix, NJ	MARO	Overviews, inventories and management plans for Fort Dix, NJ, and Forts Totten and Hamilton, NY
Fort Drum, NY	MARO	Overview, inventory, and management plan
Fort Eustis, VA	MARO	Overview, inventory, and management plan
U.S. Military Academy, NY	MARO	Overview, inventory, and management plan
Fort Carson and 4th Infantry Division, CO	RMRO	Contracting technical assistance
Fort Irwin, CA	WRO	Contracting technical assistance
National Training Center	WRO	Contracting technical assistance

Federal Agency	NPS Office	Technical Assistance Provided by NPS
Air Force		
Beale AF Base, CA	WRO	Contracting technical assistance
Space Division	WRO	Contracting technical assistance
Veterans Administration		
WASO	WASO	Interagency Agreement detailing the technical assistance NPS Regional Offices will provide to the VA in designing, awarding and administering archeological activities
Federal Highway Administration		
Central Direct Federal Division	WRO	Contracting technical assistance
Central Direct Federal Division	RMRO	Contracting technical assistance

Appendix V
List of Acronyms

Acronym	Name of Organization
AAD	Archeological Assistance Division
AF	Air Force
ARO	Alaska Regional Office
AHPA	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BR	Bureau of Reclamation
COE	Corps of Engineers
DARCOM	Development and Readiness Comment, Department of the Army
DOA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FS	Forest Service
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
MARO	Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RMRO	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
SI	Smithsonian Institution
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SERO	Southeast Regional Office
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VA	Veterans Administration
WASO	Washington Office
WRO	Western Regional Office

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