

WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS NEWSLETTER

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CHANGE FOR 1980 SPRING MEETING

Information on the whereabouts of the 1980 Spring Meeting is enclosed at the back of the Newsletter. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DATE OF THE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED TO APRIL 23. If you have any questions about details of the meeting please contact Ron Kainer at Western Wyoming College in Rock Springs.

FROM THE EDITOR

In order for you to receive each and every fact-filled WAPA Newsletter, several things are necessary. First, charter members should submit their vitae to Mike Metcalf of the Membership and Ethics committee and should pay an extra \$5 in dues to Ron Kainer, treasurer. If you have not already done so bring your checkbook and credentials to the Spring Meeting. Prospective members should submit a vitae to Mike Metcalf and \$10 to Ron Kainer. Secondly, it is necessary that the Editor have your current address. Please submit any address changes to Julie Francis, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, 82071.

It is my hope that the WAPA Newsletter can be used as a means of disseminating information relevant to cultural resource management and research within the State of Wyoming. In the future it is hoped to print news from State and Federal agencies, the new antiquities legislation, up-dated WAPA by-laws, committee reports, etc. Any suggestions as to the content of the Newsletter are welcomed as well as any contributions from the members.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Dear WAPA Members:

The Spring Meeting of the Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists has been set for Wednesday, April 23rd in Rock Springs. Details sent by the host, Ron Kainer, Western Wyoming College are enclosed. I hope to see all of you there. I would also like to take this opportunity to ask that we put forth a strong recruiting effort prior to the spring meeting. We are now well established, with a strong membership (a minimum of 50 people or so at meetings will apparently be typical), but a large number of potential members, students, employ-

ees, and colleagues involved in Wyoming archaeology, have not joined. Perhaps some of these persons could attend the Rock Springs meeting to find out about the Association. But, again, to strengthen our organization, I encourage you to put up posters and otherwise spread the word!

A tentative agenda for the Spring Meeting will include: 1) nomination of a new slate of officers (to be voted on by ballot during the summer and installed next fall, as specified in the WAPA By-Laws Section IX.2); 2) setting a place for the fall meeting (any volunteers?); 3) reports on status of state and federal CPM procedures; 4) committee reports. I would also like to hear any other suggestions which you think should be on the agenda (e.g. do we want to begin and actively pursue a public information program to enhance the role of the WAPA and archaeology in general). I am writing separately to committee chairpersons to set up the committee reports; we don't expect anything to be 'finalized' for the first session, but hope that each committee can give a progress report, including for example, what procedures will be established to make each committee a formal, functioning organization. I will need to meet with the Executive Committee to finish a WAPA "position paper" on the several aspects of Wyoming archaeology agreed upon by the membership in the last meeting (e.g. snow monitoring on oil well locations, etc.); these can then be circulated for comments.

I believe you will find the enclosed minutes for the Fall Meeting to be our most comprehensive and informative yet. Rhoda Lewis and Julie Francis are to be commended for the excellent job they are doing. I think it is important to note that the minutes show WAPA is becoming more and more concerned with the concrete issues affecting all of us. It remains to be seen if we as a professional body can be effective as well as 'concerned', when it comes to having a hand in shaping the forces affecting cultural resources in the state.

Charles Reher

WAPA MEETING FALL 1979

The fall meeting of WAPA was held in Laramie, Wyoming at the Anthropology Building on November 28, 1979. The meeting was called to order by Charles Reher of the University of Wyoming. Cary Craig, UW, introduced the elected officers for 1979-1980. They are:

President:	Charles Reher, University of Wyoming
Vice-president:	Michael Metcalf, Powers Elevation
Secretary:	Rhoda Lewis, Office of the State Archeologist
Treasurer:	Ronald Kainer, Western Wyoming College
Members-at-large:	George Frison, University of Wyoming Steve Chonko, Bureau of Land Management

The WAPA By-laws were briefly discussed. They had been accepted with certain revisions by the voting members of the organization. Metcalf suggested we 'live with them' for a while and see what, if any, changes will be necessary. This appeared to be the consensus of those attending the meeting.

Dues for WAPA membership have been set at \$10.00 per year. Those people paying the initial \$5.00 will only need to pay an additional \$5.00. C. Craig inquired about a special student rate. Yearly dues for enrolled students will be \$6.00 a year.

Stationery and official WAPA design were discussed. It was felt that WAPA stationery is desirable. Any members with logo suggestions, please send them into C. Reher.

WAPA Committees

Several standing WAPA committees were set up at the fall meeting. The method of selecting members to the various committees was discussed. It was suggested that members be nominated or volunteer, and it was finally decided that volunteers would be acceptable but that the Executive Committee would set up the committee membership which was subject to approval by the membership present at the meeting. Reher recommended that each committee contain an Executive Committee member. During a luncheon meeting, the Executive Committee set up the standing committees for Association approval. The Executive Committee decided that the first criterion for committee organization should be to have a committee composed of representatives from the academic, federal, state, and private concerns. This model was followed in choosing committee members. Committee members were drawn from lists of volunteers.

Memberships and Ethics Committee

The composition of the Membership and Ethics Committee is dictated by the WAPA By-Laws: the Vice-president and four members, only two of which can be drawn from the Executive Committee. It was decided that it would be necessary to have a cross-section of members of the Association on the committee and that everyone would have to apply for membership in WAPA. Members of the Membership and Ethics Committee are: Mike Matcalf, chairman; S. Chomko (S.M.), T. Larson (WRC), R. Kainer (WRC), and B. Lutz (UNC). Alternates - G. Zeimens (WRC).

Peer Review Committee

The function of the Peer Review Committee generated a great deal of discussion. Jameson stated that he felt report standardization was one of the most important functions of the committee. M. Miller said that standardization of reports does not necessitate a cookbook methodology, which was a matter of concern among the membership. The committee should review and comment on reports; any censorship or negative comments are covered by the Association by-laws. Reher's position is that a broad sampling of the reports should be employed, not merely either large or small reports. J. Anderson suggested that the committee report to the Association at the meetings.

Because reviewing is a time consuming process, Reher proposed that the active committee farms out reports to volunteer members for their comments. J. Greer suggested that the committee be a clearinghouse, that that would enable them to set up report standards and then send out the reports to volunteer reviewers. Frison warned about the tremendous responsibility of the committee.

What reports would be submitted was also discussed. Zeimens suggested problem reports only be submitted. Miller stated that it would be a voluntary submission or reports by the contractors. Hutchinson proposed that any individual could request that a report be reviewed and that formal comments would be forwarded to the various agencies involved with that particular report.

Membership on the Peer Review Committee had one additional stipulation - that the members had been previously subjected to peer review. Members of the committee are: G. Frison (UW), chairman; J. Greer (AS), D. Eckles (WRC), Ann Johnson (BLM), H. Miller (UW). Alternate - C. Zier (PE).

Resource Base Committee

Part of the function of this committee is to identify the number of surveys done each year, how many sites were located, and what the disposition of these sites is (destroyed, mitigated, nominated), and if the recommendations of the archeologist are followed. One of the best sources of this information will be the end-of-the-year reports required by the BLM. Supplemental information could be supplied by the SHPO office. Members of the Resource Base Committee are: G. Zeirens (WRC), chairman; R. Lewis (WRC), D. Hutchinson (BLM), J. Stay (USFS), G. Savini (PE), J. Jameson (BLM). Alternate - D. Walker (WRC).

Research Design Committee

The purpose of the Research Design Committee would be to integrate research, set up a data bank, cooperative research, design the way research should proceed and what should go on. Reher suggested using WAPA as a state data bank. Frison said that research design should be academically oriented and proposed that Reher's qualifications and experience in the area make him the logical choice as committee chairman. According to Larson, some free computer time may be available through the SHPO and DEQ. Miller stated that the major goal of the committee should be to disseminate the information. Members are: C. Reher (UW), chairman, R. Hilman (WRC), J. Francis (WRC), P. Treat (WRC), K. Lippincott (TVA), J. Albanese, C. Zier (PE).

Newsletter Committee

The WAPA by-laws state that the Editor will be a non-elected member of the Executive Committee. Francis stated that having the Editor and committee in the same town might make the Newsletter function more smoothly. Larson suggested that the federal people be responsible for informing the Newsletter of bills or legislation affecting archeology. Francis was appointed Editor. Members of the committee are: J. Hauff, R. Tanner, H. Meyer, C. Craig, and D. Darlington.

Coordination Committee

A Coordination Committee on how WAPA integrates with state and federal agencies was proposed. Chomko stated that the function falls under the duties of the Executive Committee. Reher said that it would be necessary for WAPA to send letters to state and federal agencies to let them know what we are and our willingness to cooperate with them. No members of this committee were appointed.

Antiquities Legislation

The New Antiquities Act, Public Law 96-95 which was passed and signed on 10/31/79 was presented for discussion by Larson and Hutchinson. Larson felt that this act is as vague as the 1906 Act. It was designed to get conservation archeology involved under a federal act and to try to stop looting in the Southwest. Both

civil and criminal penalties are covered by the act. State governors can request that a state agency be given a permit. Anyone can apply for a permit. Indian lands are given a different status than other federal properties. Governors can request that confidential information be released to him or to a specific agency, but he must guarantee the confidentiality of this information. Arrowheads and bullets are exempt from protection if they are not in an archeological context. The act defines archeological resources as being at least 100 years old.

Hutchinson discussed criminal penalties which range from \$10,000, \$20,000, and \$100,000 plus five years sentence for subsequent penalties. He said that the federal agencies will be drafting regulations for implementation of the Act; this regulation will be put into effect in the spring. Until they are effected, Hutchinson is not sure which act the federal antiquities permits will be issued under. He also emphasized the fact that this Act does not repeal the 1906 Act and the fact that it is appropriate for any organization to comment on the regulations prior to their becoming effective.

Discussion of and questions concerning the Act followed these two presentations. Matcalf wanted to know who would be drawing up the regulations; this will be the responsibility of Charlie McKinney. The BLM will draft a new regulation for obtaining antiquities permits. Reher suggested that there should be some input into the bill as to what is an archeological context. Hutchinson noted that special use permits will be issued for surface collecting. The 100 year limit was discussed; Anderson noted that the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 covers items 50 to 100 years old.

Protection of sites and the interception of and conviction of pothunters was also a point. Hutchinson said that although we only have one special agent for the state, we will soon have another. The commercial value of a site is difficult to determine. Miller suggested one method of assigning a monetary value to a site would be the cost estimate of what a scientific investigation of a potted site would have been. Larson stated the necessity of fostering communication between the federal agencies and the public on the value of sites, that education of the public is one of the most important functions of the federal agencies.

SBA Set-Asides

The next item of business was Small Business Administration set-asides. These had been discussed during the May meeting in Laramie. Reher and Lutz had attended the SBA meetings held in Denver in June. Lutz said he felt that nothing was accomplished at these meetings -- he had also contacted the Attorney General's Office and was told that the SBA set-asides were government policy and that nothing could be done about it. He also noted that we're not only faced with SBA set-asides, but also with minority set-asides. SOPA has not been able to influence the policy concerning either of these set-asides. Reher stated that officials in Denver said, "it was not equitable, but that's too bad". He asked the members if we needed to comment on the set-asides and asked if any of the small businesses would comment.

K. Gordon said that hopefully small business would bid only on work that they are

competent to do and that those calling for bids will reject bids by noncompetent archeologists. Miller stated that the size of the project is not always commensurate with the size of the contractor. Interagency policy is that any contract under \$10,000 must go to SB bidders; on contracts between \$10,000 and \$100,000, the contracting agency must justify why the contract is not going to a SB. The definition of a Small Business is: a business which is not non-profit, has a ceiling of 7 million dollars, and less than 500 employees.

The question of storage of antiquities was posed. Hutchinson clarified it as follows: articles from federal lands are federal property no matter where they are stored; those from private lands have private ownership, and those from state lands have state ownership. Material storage is detailed in the contracts and does not always stay in the state where it was collected.

Gordon and Greer, both SB contractors, stated their disagreement with SBA set-asides. Greer also noted that he disagreed with the fact that the state was in competition with private contractors, that this constituted a budgetary inequity.

Although Reher felt a negative comment by either WAPA or individual members to the SBA would be appropriate, Lutz felt it would be a waste of time, that it had been pursued "to the end of the line". Gordon did volunteer to send WAPA a copy of the CCPA letter to the SBA.

Snow Monitoring

Snow monitoring was also discussed. Larson asked what the current BLM policy on this was. Hutchinson said that it was only for special occasions; that the heavy equipment snow removal was to be done with an archeologist present and that the 40 acres surrounding the well pad were to be completely surveyed in the spring. He also suggested that the contractors get the money for the entire survey at the time the monitoring was done. Chomko wanted to know the SHPO's view. Larson stated that they haven't yet formulated a policy and would like input from the archeologists.

Chomko stated that in his district, there were 70 snow monitors last year, 35 for which he received no reports. Chomko said, using the Chi-square formula, he figured that 23 predicted sites were destroyed, 12 of which would have required mitigation. The follow-up on these monitors only reported 13 of the 23 predicted sites. Only one project was stopped by monitoring. Chomko feels that snow monitoring does not work. If it is to be done, however, his stipulations to the company are that the same archeologist do both the monitoring and the follow-up, that Chomko be there during the monitoring, and that the follow-up work be done by June 1. He also stated that the companies should be pressured into doing summer surveys.

Questions concerning snow monitoring or compliance can be addressed to: Del Vail in Cheyenne or Frank Gregg of the BLM in Washington, D.C.

Gordon remarked that in Colorado, the BLM has adopted a policy of no snow monitoring and wondered about a Bureau-wide review. Hutchinson replied that, whereas Colorado drills 500 wells a year, Wyoming drills 1500 wells a year, 50% of which are producers. Albanese commented that Wyoming is the most active oil-producing

state in the Rockies and that there is political pressure to do drilling year-round. Gordon then suggested summer surveys of large areas. Hutchinson said that that is what big operators are doing but that the small ones can't afford it. Miller asked about a priority list of wells to be drilled that year, but Albanese countered with the fact that the companies don't always know where a well will be drilled. Greer said that if we have to do snow monitoring we should tell the companies that it will take more time and involve more expense and hassles.

Larson suggested that there might be a viable alternative to snow monitoring which would involve a regional rather than a state-wide policy. Reher stated that one out of every 10 40 acres tracts in the Powder River Basin will have a site. Chomko stated that file searches could determine whether snow monitoring would be recommended or rejected.

Metcalf said that there are three areas where we can do more:

- 1) Public relations (encouraging work ahead of the snow).
- 2) Define probability areas (pre-site inspection prior to monitoring and in advance of construction).
- 3) Snow monitor methodology (blade down one inch, the sun will melt that off; also sample access and well pad areas with snow shovels).

Miller stated that we have to recognize the inevitability of snow monitoring for a couple of years. However, during this time we need to work toward summer survey.

The discussion then went into the aspects of public relations with the oil companies and the fact that oil companies must realize what the BLM regulations are and the importance of BLM support of the field archeologist. Frison and Greer both stated the need for archeological expertise to determine whether or not a location needs to be shut down. Reher suggested that WAPA needs to issue a statement on snow monitoring.

Chomko discussed BLM policies in regard to cultural resource management. He said that BLM management is arguing against surveys on minimal disturbances, but his position was that any project should be surveyed and that the amount of destruction will determine the mitigation of the project. Eckles pointed out that indirect impact can be just as damaging as direct impact. Greer and Metcalf both commented on the fact that minimal disturbance projects, i.e. fencelines and telephone poles, do incur impact in the form of vehicular traffic and stock damage.

The disillusionment many of the archeologists feel toward BLM policy making decisions and the lack of input by Wyoming archeologists was presented by several members.

SHPO Report

Larson informed the membership that there would be no charge through the state for Smithsonian site numbers, but the file search charges would continue. It was also pointed out that Smithsonian numbers would be given out over the phone.

Wyoming Archeological Society

The participation of and relationship to the amateurs in the state was discussed

briefly. Reher proposed the inclusion of the Wyoming Archeological Society president as an honorary member of WAPA and to encourage the attendance of the amateurs at our meetings. The proposal was passed by a show of hands.

PRELIMINARY REPORT: RESEARCH DESIGN COMMITTEE

Submitted by

C. Reher, R. Wilson, J.-Francis, P. Treat, K. Lippincott, J. Albanese, C. Zier

The Research Design Committee has set out a number of initial problem areas where we hope to explore the possibility of a cooperative research effort. Although we are all familiar with these problem areas, we believe a systematic identification such as this will aid in evaluation of resource potential in the state. It is statements of this type that are required by federal and state legislation regarding "evaluation of significance". The Research Design committee will want to hear your ideas on these problem areas, from specific variables to procedures for establishing 'data banks'. I suggest that we also think about a cross-cutting 'regional' framework based on the basin-and-range topography in the state.

For example, we have outlined the following:

- 1) Settlement pattern - reconstruction of hypothetical seasonal rounds; means for establishing seasonality; predicting site locations and numbers.
- 2) Resource utilization - detailed analysis of floral and faunal resources; ties directly into settlement pattern studies; measures of edible plant diversity and abundance.
- 3) Inter-site variability - collection of data to refine understanding of site types (as opposed to intuitive sorts of statements - "gee, I'll bet this is large enough to be a campsite"); site definitions.
- 4) Archeological processes - effects of erosion and deposition on sites, of various dates in various areas (this is one of the more significant areas for understanding site distributions, and probably the area where we are the weakest); regional stratigraphic sequences; identification of late Pleistocene sediments; geologic training of crew members.
- 5) Sampling - problems with regional and subregional sampling surveys; dissemination of sampling information when something is learned.
- 6) Culture change - adaptive changes; population movements, etc. in a region.
- 7) Demography - use of site sizes, lithic density, etc. for population estimates (e.g. Yellen's recent book on the Kung Bushmen).
- 8) Social organization - reconstruction of social parameters from site structure, size, and other organizational features.
- 9) Lithic source analysis - identification of quarry sources (including geo-

to discern direction and type of movement; use of lithic distributions to recognize 'boundary conditions'.

10). Ethnic affiliation - use of ceramics, projectile point style (others?) to study possible ethnic affiliation; mapping of areal extents from known data.

11). Stone circles - trends in size through time; environmental correlates of tipi ring location; estimating family size; artifact distributions within and outside of rings.

12). Firepits - location, function, analysis of contents, archaeomagnetic dating, and other aspects of this most common and very significant Wyoming site type.

13). Altithermal Period - settlement location and type; distribution of Altithermal dates, etc.

14). Pre-Clovis occupations - possible locations of Pre-Clovis settlements, e.g. deep Late Pleistocene sediments, rock shelters with large or deep accumulations, etc.

15). Small sites, isolated finds, small surveys - possible research potential based on these types of small finds and projects.

16). Historic sites - potential study of homesteads, sheepherder camps, etc.; dating methods, seasonality, site structure patterns are all possible areas of significance.

FOREST SERVICE CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN WYOMING

Submitted by
Steve Sigstad

Managing the cultural resources on the Forest Service System Lands in Wyoming is a large and fascinating responsibility. As most Wyoming archeologists already know, some of the most significant and interesting sites in the state are administered by the Forest Service.

The perception at this point in time, is that the concentration of prehistoric resources inventoried on Forest Service System Lands in Wyoming are on the Bighorn National Forest. The Bighorn anticipates hiring a Forest Archeologist in the immediate future. Until that happens, however, questions pertaining to cultural resource management on the Bighorn should be directed to Ron Schmitt, Cultural Resources Coordinator, or Bill Nelson, at the Forest Supervisor's Office, Columbus Building, 23 N. Scott, P.O. Box 2046, Sheridan, Wyoming, 82801, telephone number (307)-872-2457. As a point of general interest, although it is somewhat unrelated to his official duties, Dick Hirschberg, on the Bighorn, is a cultural anthropologist.

Similarly, the current perception is that the highest density of historic sites on Forest Service System Lands in Wyoming, is in the Black Hills National Forest. The Black Hills has a Forest Archeologist, John Slay, who can be contacted at

the Forest Supervisor's Office, Forest Service Office Building, P.O. Box 792, Custer, South Dakota, 57730, telephone (605)-673-2251.

Ray Urbom coordinates the cultural resource management program for the Medicine Bow National Forest and the Thunder Basin National Grassland. He can be contacted at the Forest Supervisor's Office, 605 Skyline Drive, Laramie, Wyoming, 82070, telephone (307)-745-7308.

Questions concerning cultural resource management on the Shoshone National Forest should be directed to Ken Wood, Cultural Resource Coordinator, or Charles Riggs, at the Forest Supervisor's Office, West Yellowstone Highway, P.O. Box 361, Cody, Wyoming, 82414, telephone (307)-557-4297.

All of these areas are part of the Rocky Mountain Region, USDA Forest Service. Questions, concerns, criticisms, etc., can also be directed to the Regional Archeologist, Steve Sigstad, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 11177 West 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 25127, Denver, Colorado, 80225, telephone (303)-234-4082.

The Bridger/Teton National Forests are in the Intermountain Region, USDA Forest Service, and inquiries should be directed to the Regional Archeologist, Evan Deblouis, Intermountain Regional Office, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah, 84401, telephone (803)-399-3666.

Comments, suggestions, or whatever, by WAPA members on the Forest Service Cultural Resource program are invited.
