

# HIGHWAYS RECONSIDERED

by Kise, Straw, and Kolodner Cultural Resources Group

The significance of most highways listed in the National Register of Historic Places is blindingly obvious. Many are nationally significant for their association with American history and culture and their architecture and engineering. Examples include portions of U.S. Route 66 in Arizona, sections of the Lincoln Highway in Iowa, the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut, the Pasadena Freeway in California, and the Pulaski Skyway in New Jersey. Evaluation of the significance of these resources poses no serious challenge and virtually all cultural resources professionals acknowledge their importance.

The question of significance and National Register eligibility becomes much more complex when one begins to consider all roads as potential historic resources. Under the provisions of Section 106, SHPOs and departments of transportation throughout the nation are beginning to grapple with roads and highways as a resource type, affording them the same consideration as buildings, bridges, and archaeological sites within the Section 106 process. This has far-reaching implications for agency cultural resource managers, consultants, and the wider preservation community.

The National Park Service is planning, but has yet to complete, a National Register Bulletin that addresses the evaluation of roads and highways. The National Register does however, specify that roads and highways are "structures," functional constructions made for purposes other than human shelter. To meet National Register eligibility criteria a road must have documented significance and retain integrity.

## ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

National Register guidelines note that "the significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context." Information on transportation patterns, including roads and highways, is generally incorporated into statewide thematic contexts. However, consideration of a broader range of roads as potential historic resources may require states to augment their existing contexts or prepare a separate context that specifically address historic road use and construction.

Several agencies, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Arizona State Preservation Office (SHPO), and the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT), have undertaken this type of project. Each agency recognized that a

statewide context for roads (and in two instances, trails) was needed to provide the framework and background information required to adequately and thoughtfully evaluate the significance of their state's roads. Context is particularly vital to the evaluation of roads and highways, since these resources by definition functioned as part of larger transportation networks and can not be adequately evaluated in isolation.

Caltrans and the Arizona SHPO developed historic contexts weighted heavily towards resources constructed before 1920. Both agencies developed road and trail typologies based upon historic function, such as Native American trails, wagon roads, and Overland Mail routes.

In contrast, NJDOT's context emphasizes roads from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. A design-based typology was developed, rather than the functional

... continued on page 2

## In This Issue...

### ACRA Business

Message from the Executive Director  
Tom Wheaton

pg. 6

### Message from the President

Patrick O'Bannon  
Response to Member Questionnaire

pg. 4

### Columns

Legislative Update  
Archaeological Section

pg. 10

pg. 12

### Contributed Articles

Financial Fractions

pg. 14

## HIGHWAYS *cont.*

typologies used in California and Arizona. The design-based approach identified several highway types extant in New Jersey: unimproved highways, undivided-improved highways, divided highways, limited access highways, and parkways. Typologies based on either design or function provide essential frameworks for the evaluation of individual roads, assuring that they are analyzed and compared to similar types of resources.

### **EVALUATING INTEGRITY**

To meet National Register eligibility criteria a significant road must possess integrity. Unlike other structures, such as bridges and tunnels, highways are expansive in terms of size and scale and may encompass numerous subsidiary features that function as part of the overall transportation sys-

tem. Roadway features comprise the actual highway structure, and include elements such as alignment right-of-way width, pavement, guard rails, retaining walls, bridges, and culverts. Roadside features are not part of this structure; however, gas stations, billboards, and picnic areas may contribute to a route's setting, feeling, and association, which are important factors in evaluating a resource's integrity. Because of the host of features to be considered and evaluated assessing highway integrity presents a formidable challenge.

Highways and road features continually evolve as a result of ongoing maintenance and changes in design and safety standards. In many instances only abandoned segments of a highway will retain the majority of their original features. The puz-

zle that cultural resource professionals face is to devise a consistent means of balancing different aspects of highway integrity during the evaluative process. Thresholds of integrity will likely vary depending on the application of eligibility criteria. A road nominated for its method of construction or design (Criterion C) should probably retain much of its original materials, alignment, and quality of workmanship. However, for highways nominated under Criterion A, setting and association may perhaps be weighed more heavily. For this reason, it is vital that a clear determination of a highway's significance, and the period of its significance, be completed prior to an assessment of integrity.

### Historic and Archeological Preservation in Transportation Workshop

The National Transportation Research Board Committee on Historic and Archeological Preservation in Transportation will hold a 4-day workshop on a wide range of cultural resource management issues in San Diego, July 26-29, at the Double Tree Hotel in Mission Valley, San Diego. The workshop will be held in cooperation with Caltrans and the InterTribal Transportation Association, and includes topics such as historic bridges, airports, linear resources, historic archaeology, programmatic approaches to resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, and Transportation Enhancement Activities. In addition, several sessions highlight Native American transportation issues. For more information, contact Kathleen Quinn, FHWA, New York Metropolitan Office at 212-466-3483; Charles Scott, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office at 609-633-2396; John Snyder, Caltrans Environmental Program, 916-653-1273; or Margaret Buss, Caltrans Environmental Program 916-653-0255. Information can also be obtained from the following internet address.

[http://www.ra.utk.edu/tc/r\\_7.html](http://www.ra.utk.edu/tc/r_7.html)

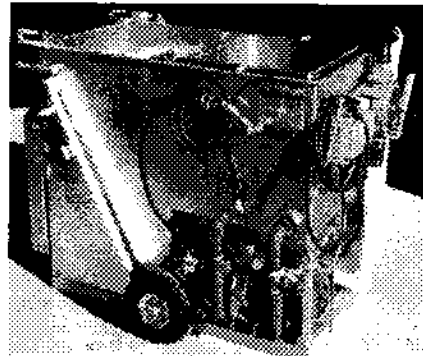
Lack of integrity along an entire route may not preclude a road's eligibility. Sections of Lincoln Highway in Iowa and U.S. Route 66 in Arizona are listed in the National Register using a multiple property nomination. This approach acknowledges the significance of the route, but limits eligibility to those portions that retain a stated level of integrity. This approach allows contributing sections or elements to be identified and grouped under a pre-established significance statement. The nominated resource includes discontinuous stretches of highway, historic districts encompassing a piece of highway and its associated features, and individual highway components, such as bridges or interchanges.

#### UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Numerous issues remain to be resolved before the Section 106 process can be simply and economically applied to all roads. Most states will be unable to undertake comprehensive surveys to document all their historic routes; the number of potential resources is simply too great. The definition of the resource, as structure, district, or multiple property resource, and its boundaries, must be clarified. This definition has important repercussions for determining the effects of undertakings upon eligible highways. Are effects evaluated for the entire resource or only for a give project area? Agencies in California, Arizona, and New Jersey, as well as elsewhere, have begun a dialogue, but the place of roads within the Section 106 process is far from settled.

## Flote-Tech Flotation

- ◆ **Excellent recovery**
- ◆ **Cost-effective**
- ◆ **Labor saving**



**R.J. Dausman Technical Services, Inc**  
 2860 Division Rd., Jackson WI 53037  
 414-677-4825 Fax 414-677-0339  
<http://www.execpc.com/~rdausman>



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Patrick O'Bannon

"Bureau of Land Management's  
Permitting Process for Archaeologists"

The implications of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) permitting process for archaeologists working in New Mexico extend beyond archaeology and beyond the Southwest. This is an issue that should resonate with all CRM practitioners throughout the country, regardless of their professional discipline. I don't pretend to understand the details and nuances of the New Mexico situation, but I think the basic issues of 'what constitutes competence and who determines competence' are flash-points throughout the CRM community.

The BLM is basically trying to determine who is competent to conduct archaeological investigations on public lands. The agency decided that one has to demonstrate

a degree of competence not simply within the entire state, but within specific areas or regions of the state. In contrast to the BLM approach, which has its origins in the Antiquities Act, the National Park Service (NPS) has developed standards of competence based upon professional disciplines. Congress charged the NPS, in the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, with developing professional qualification standards for the various disciplines engaged in historic preservation and cultural resources management that were equivalent. To date the NPS has not promulgated standards that are equivalent across disciplinary boundaries. (Archaeologists are expected to have a grad-

uate degree and some level of experience in order to meet the standard, while historians need only have a bachelor's degree. In my view that's hardly an equivalent standard, and I think the NPS has failed to fulfill their congressional charge.)

The NPS standards represent an effort to establish a minimal level of professional competence. They don't reflect the need to assure that people working with cultural resources in specific parts of the country are competent to work in that particular region, as does the BLM permitting process. Establishing regional competence seems particularly relevant to archaeology, since in the process of excavating a site the resource is destroyed. In essence we have one shot at

## "Open Letter on BLM Permitting Procedures"

David A. Phillips, Jr.

This is an open letter to all professional archaeologists who work on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in New Mexico. For the past few years we have waited patiently for the New Mexico BLM to get its act together on archaeological survey permits. In the interest of the greater good we have repeatedly allowed ourselves to lose permit coverage through a process that clearly involves abuses of federal authority, and often crosses the line into illegality. After going around with the BLM for several years on the issue I thought we had reached the point where matters would, at least, get no worse, but I was wrong.

I thought the BLM had decided that there were no more than 12 permit micro-areas in the state, that I was permitted in a fixed number of those micro-areas, and that by following the BLM's "remedial" programs I could eventually regain my original state-wide permit coverage. In this year's permit renewal, however, I find that the BLM has created new micro-areas and that my permit coverage continues to erode. Even if I play by the BLM's rules and do 'remedial work' at night and on weekends (an odd pastime for someone who's been in Southwest archaeology for 28 years), at this rate I will still lose ground faster than I can regain it. I feel that the BLM has forced me into a corner and that my only choice is to stop accepting this abuse of

power. If the BLM is not willing to reform its permitting procedures, we need to seek relief through our congressional delegation, the courts, or both.

As a first step, I propose a letter to BLM deputy director Richard Whitley, calling for these reforms and possibly others:

- 1) An immediate halt to the proliferation of permit micro-areas, and a reversion to fewer or more rational permit areas. Afterwards, no creation of "special" permit areas except through the BLM's normal planning process, including opportunities for public comment by permittees.
- 2) An immediate halt to the process of unilaterally dropping permittees from areas where they are currently permitted, in direct violation of their due process rights. In the future, all permittees should be provided with due process before their permit is yanked. Because of the illegality of the process to date, all permit "yanks" beginning in 1985 should be reversed, until such time as the victims of this practice are allowed due process.

doing the job right, and it's in the public's interest to assure that the folks performing the work know what they're doing. Historians, architectural historians, and architects don't endure similar constraints, since in most instances the resource is still extant after they've finished their work. I can see the need to assure that an archaeologist working in one part of the country hasn't spent their entire previous career working in another region.

But how far do we take this? Should one have to demonstrate one's competence only within a discipline, as the NPS standards imply? I think not, at least for archaeologists. Should the appropriate measure be competence within a particular geographic

region? A particular state? A particular watershed or county? **One can keep splitting almost indefinitely, ultimately creating a situation that's patently absurd and in which measures of competence are essentially meaningless.**

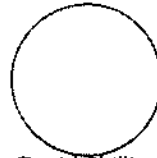
Increasingly narrow definitions of competence work against the ability to place cultural resources into a broader perspective. Context is a concept favored by practitioners within all CRM disciplines, but what happens to our ability to place artifacts, resources, and past events into context if we're all pigeon-holed into narrow definitions of competence? I, for one, prefer the generalist's ability to look beyond local history and local significance and place a par-

ticular resource within a broader context that ranges far beyond such narrow local concerns. We should carefully consider what we may lose in terms of our ability to understand the past when we define narrow and restrictive areas of competence. This is not simply a business issue, although the implications to those of us in business are important. This is an issue that threatens to balkanize and subdivide CRM until we know everything there is to know about nothing.

3) Acknowledgment of relevant experience besides the arbitrary measures of experience currently being used. It should not be necessary for archaeologists with 10, 20, or 30 years of experience to do "remedial" training for an area when "green" crew members who have managed to work in that area for four months can become field supervisors.

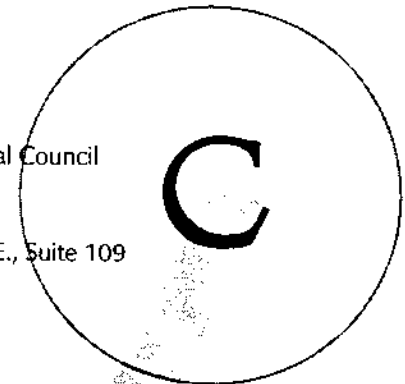
4) Where the BLM staff believes that local archaeology involves "subtleties," the BLM cannot require remedial training in those "subtleties" unless the BLM itself provides such training in a concise form (e.g., a mixed field and lab course not lasting longer than 3 days) held on a regular basis (e.g., once a year).

If you have had enough, please contact me about signing the letter and other possible courses of action.



David Phillips  
Legislative Chair  
New Mexico Archeological Council

c/o SWCA, Inc.  
8100 Mountain Road, N.E., Suite 109  
Albuquerque, NM 87110  
505-254-1115  
Fax 505-254-1116  
eldog@mindpspring.com  
dap@unm.edu



# MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Tom Wheaton

## "A Plea for Openness"

This Spring has been a little hectic and I have not been in town very much. Although I tried to keep in touch via e-mail with my Newton Messagepad (what a great little machine), I was not entirely successful. This column is therefore lacking in specifics.

One thing that has been on my mind as I have met and corresponded with people at the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology conferences and with folks organizing a CRM workshop at the World Archaeological Conference next year is our openness or our willingness to discuss problems so that we can all benefit from the experience of others. This is one of the main reasons for founding ACRA; we wanted to get a bunch of CRM firms together and talk about our problems so we could solve them together.

This probably seems pretty obvious, but I have recently had trouble explaining or convincing folks who are not in the loop that this is an important thing to do. I have also noted that there is still a reluctance even on the part of some of our members to share their experiences so that we can all benefit. I am, of course, not referring to sharing our clients' addresses, or information on projects, or even networking and putting project teams together or anything else that firms in a competitive situation might find it detrimental to talk openly about. I am referring to the regulatory or business practices that have perhaps gotten us into trouble, and may be slightly embarrassing, but

which in the sharing will help us all do a better job. These really do not give our competition a leg up. If anything, they help provide a more level playing field for all of us by getting everyone on the same page.

We all bemoan and complain about that "other" company that low balls projects, or does not pay its employees on time, or does not follow costly safety standards, or treats employees as contractors, or does not pay for workers comp insurance, or does not pay wage determination rates, because these things seem to give that company an unfair advantage, especially if your company is following the rules. But who among us has not sinned, at least once? And how did we find out that we had sinned? Often we found out the hard way, and not only did we have to redo the way we worked, but we sometimes had to pay fines too. Why did we learn the hard way and pay fines? Because we did not feel we could talk to anyone else who might have had these problems and because those other folks were afraid to talk to us.

Recently, the wage determination issue has been on the front burner with many CRM firms and federal agencies. For a while, some people talked about it and together we made a dent in the federal bureaucracy. However, I am hearing less and less about this issue and the problems folks are having. I would like to think that ACRA has had an impact in getting firms and federal agencies to face the problem up

front, thereby avoiding the problem down the road, but that is only part of the reason. There are still firms and federal bureaucrats out there trying to end run the wage determinations or trying to ignore them in hopes they will go away. Only now, I hear about them from third parties. It seems that the folks suffering from the situation are either too embarrassed or too suspicious or have lawyers who have told them not to talk about it, and these are probably the main reasons they got into trouble in the first place.

To my knowledge, no ACRA member who has talked about problems they may have had with OSHA, workers comp, wage determinations, or the NLRB has ever lost their competitive edge as a result. If anything, they have improved their position by bringing their competition up to their level.

Openly talking about our problems (embarrassing though it may sometimes be) is ultimately to everyone's benefit, and another reason to get all of your competitors to join ACRA. Without including most CRM firms in ACRA, there will never be any hope that those "other" companies who do all those nasty things will ever stop doing those nasty things. We need to educate everyone, and perhaps the most educational thing we can do is to be open about our own experiences and learn from others' mistakes.

Tom Wheaton  
 New South Associates, Inc.

## "Responses to Member Questionnaire"

Included with the 1998 membership dues statement was a questionnaire to be completed and returned with dues. Of the 93 members who had paid dues by March 29, 1998, only 51 completed the questionnaire. Since many did not answer every question, the data is somewhat difficult to translate. While nearly everyone likes to see how things are going within the industry, not everyone wants to help out, and even though the responses are confidential. As part of our goal to represent the industry, ACRA needs to be able to tell legislators and others what our membership thinks about particular issues. Corporate members should seriously consider completing the questionnaire next year. It is to your benefit.

Fortunately, questions regarding the percentage of business mix, 1997 gross income, and insurance were answered by nearly everyone. Here are the data on some of the questions in the questionnaire, as of March 13, 1998:

### MEMBER SIZE:

Size	Questionnaire	1997 Members	1998 so far
<\$150,000	13	35	22
<\$250,000	11	24	17
<\$500,000	6	14	10
<\$1,000,000	13	19	14
<\$3,000,000	10	16	11
>\$3,000,000	1	4	4

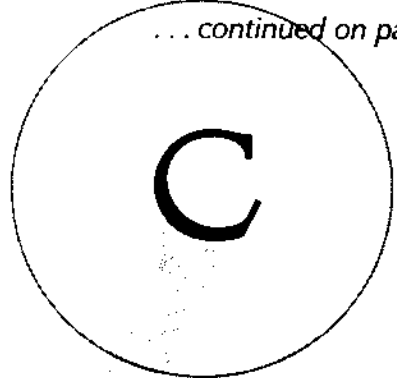
### PROFESSIONAL STAFF:

Total number of professional staff in the following categories. Number of firms responding positively is in parentheses (does not count firms who marked a category but did not include numbers).

56	(28) History
18	(13) Architectural History
348	(43) Archaeology
12	(10) Anthropology
9	(3) Landscape Architecture
24	(6) Planning
12	(4) Historic Architecture
5	(4) Underwater Archaeologists
23	(9) Other

Total Number of Employees including administrative staff: 1161 (45)

... continued on page 8



### QUALIFIED DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE):

There were 14 positive responses to this question. One positive response to this question turned out to not be a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)/Women Business Enterprise (WBE). In order to qualify as a DBE, a firm must complete a extensive questionnaire and usually be subjected to a visit from the Small Business Administration, a time consuming process. Not making a profit or being small does not qualify you.

## Questionnaire cont.

### REGION OF COUNTRY SERVED:

16 East	18 Southeast
15 Midwest	12 Southwest
14 Plains	9 Intermountain West
21 Far West	2 Pacific

### 1997 AND 1998 GROSS INCOME:

Firms Grossing MORE in 1997 than in 1996:	30
Firms Grossing LESS in 1997 than in 1996:	22
Firms Expecting 1998 to be BETTER than 1997:	33
Firms Expecting 1998 to be WORSE than 1997:	19

It is interesting to note the various patterns of responses to these questions. Of the 30 firms that reported better earnings in 1997 than in 1998, 15 expected to do even better in 1998, 13 expected to do worse, and 2 did not make a guess. This is pretty even, showing no clear trend. Of the 22 firms reporting a poor 1997, however, 18 expected to do better in 1998, while only 5 expected to do worse. Either entrepreneurs have to be wild-eyed optimists in order to stay in this business, or things really are looking up.

### NEW HIRES IN 1998:

In response to the question about new hires in 1998, 31 firms (or just over 50 percent of those responding) responded positively. Of these firms, 21 reported that they planned to hire 105 employees in 1998, or an average of 2.06 employees for the 51 firms responding to the questionnaire. Assuming the same membership as last year, one might extrapolate that member firms will hire a total of 231 employees in 1998. However, we did not ask the question whether companies would lay off employees, nor how many they might lay off.

### ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE/ ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (EDI/EC):

Of the nine firms using EDI/EC, none found it very useful, five found it somewhat useful, and four did not find it useful at all. This is not an overwhelming endorsement of EDI/EC, but it may be useful for some members and is probably worth exploring. However, the issue may be moot, since EDI may be replaced by the Internet within the next year or so. Nationally, there has been a lot of reaction against EDI, and the feds are re-evaluating the whole thing.

### 1997 CONFERENCE:

Only about a third of the respondents attended the conference. This may be a healthy percentage compared to other organizations, but I personally would prefer something closer to 80 or 90 percent. The smaller firms are the ones who stand to benefit most from the conference through establishing contacts with larger firms to whom they can subcontract and to learn from the experiences of the larger firms how to avoid mistakes. Larger firms find the conference useful for establishing teaming arrangements on the larger nationwide contracts.

The respondents felt that the best things about the conference were: networking (7 votes), practical workshops (5 votes), the Sunday session (1 vote) and the plenary session (1 vote). The worst things about the conference were the business workshop (3 votes), due in part to the perceived lack of knowledge on the part of the speakers about CRM, the SHPO session (1 vote), travel problems (1 vote), and the cost of beer in the hotel bar (1 vote). This portion of the questionnaire will be expanded in the future as we try to tailor a conference to the needs of our members.

### BUSINESS MIX:

As we all know, we cannot rely on a single client to carry us, and even dealing exclusively with a single sector of the market can be problematic. I purposely left the response to this a little vague since I felt people would probably not want to answer it otherwise. I was wrong. Nearly everyone seemed eager to answer this question.

The overall average split of percentages between Federal Contracts (32.6%), Non-federal Government Contracts (26.2%) and Private Sector Contracts (41.2%) is fairly even. However, four firms have over 90 percent Federal Contracts (contracts depending on federal money whether as a prime or subconsultant), one firm has over 90 percent non-federal government contracts, and five firms have over 90 percent private clients. One firm gets 100 percent of its work from federal agencies, and two get 100 percent from the private sector.



**CRM DEGREE PROGRAM:**

Support for the idea of some kind of special CRM degree program as mentioned by many on ACRA-L, and pushed by Tom King, included 33 members for, 16 against, and 5 "huhs?". The "huhs?" are probably from members who do not subscribe to ACRA-L. Perhaps this idea is worth exploring in more detail in ACRA Edition and by the Education Committee.

**NATIVE AMERICANS AND TCPS:**

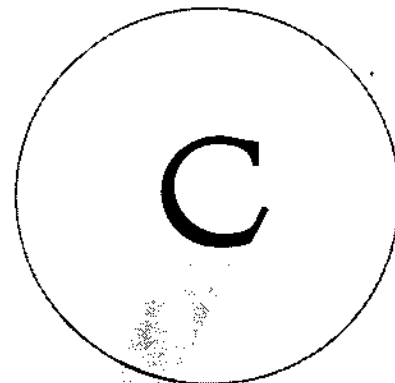
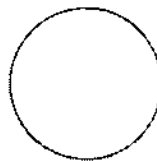
Twenty-nine, or 60 percent of the respondents to this question had projects dealing with Native American groups or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in 1997. This is a high number and I suspect that if we had asked this question last year or the year before it would not have been nearly so high. Obviously, the TCP issue is bearing down upon us. It will be interesting to see where and in what disciplines this topic is most important.

**INSURANCE:**

Despite the 1 disgruntled conference goer who thought the insurance discussion was useless, all but 2 of the respondents have some kind of insurance. Surprisingly, 20 respondents have errors and omissions liability insurance. This is higher than I would have thought, and is probably a lot higher than a couple of years ago. Several of the negative respondents indicated that they were planning on purchasing the ACRA policy (see other article in this issue).

All but 2 of the 51 respondents to the question on general liability insurance have such insurance. However, 5 of the respondents to the question on workers compensation insurance do not carry it. If you have employees and do not have workers' compensation insurance you should check your state laws to see what your requirements are. If you work in more than one state, you need to follow the law in each state. Without workers' compensation insurance you run the risk of serious liability to say nothing of the legal ramifications.

Tom Wheaton



# LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Loretta Neumann

## House Passes Hefley Bill

After a friendly, bipartisan debate on May 19, the House passed by voice vote H.R. 1522, the bill by Rep. Joel Hefley (R-Colo.) to reauthorize the Historic Preservation Fund at \$150 million a year through 2004. Rep. Hefley said that "one of the roles of government is the preservation of our historic values" and that "rather than a set of sweeping reforms, H.R. 1522 attempts to fine tune what is a mature program." He noted that the bill has "the backing of the Nation's five major preservation groups," citing ACRA, along with Preservation Action, National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, all had signed a joint letter in support of the bill.

Rep. James Hansen (R-Utah), chairman of the House Resources National Parks Subcommittee, explained that the bill "makes many changes to the National Historic Preservation Act in order that it can function better in protecting our priceless national historic treasures."

Rep. Hansen further noted that H.R. 1522 "nearly did not make it to the floor today because of an eleventh hour concern by OMB, who suddenly opposed this bill." Literally the night before the bill was set for the vote, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) came out in opposition to several provisions. As a result of this, one provision in the bill was deleted that would have changed the status of most of the staff

of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The staff currently are in "excepted" positions, which means that they do not have the same competitive status as most federal employees. Although in other respects they get the usual federal benefits, their status makes it difficult for them to seek other federal jobs. It's an unfair situation that H.R. 1522 tried to remedy. But OMB feels that it would set a precedent and could affect many employees in other agencies.

Another OMB-requested change was made to the provision for the location of Federal facilities, especially in central business areas. The original version said: "When locating Federal facilities, Federal agencies shall give first consideration to historic properties in historic districts. If no such property is suitable, then Federal agencies shall consider other developed or undeveloped sites within historic districts." At OMB's request, the House changed the word "suitable" to "operationally appropriate and economically prudent."

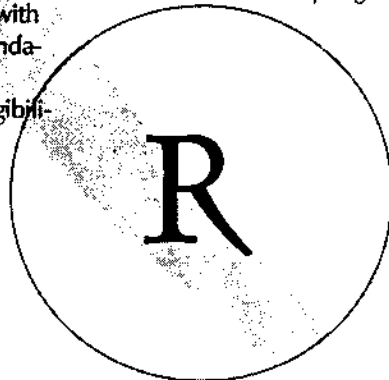
Other changes sought by OMB were not made. These were noted by Delegate Eni Faleomavaega (D-Samoa), the ranking Democrat on the National Parks Subcommittee. He said that OMB and the National Park Service were concerned with the provision which takes away the mandatory requirement for the Keeper of the Register to make a determination of eligibil-

ty when property owners oppose the designation. OMB will work to have the discretionary language removed when the Senate considers the bill.

He also said that another provision of concern allows States and Indian tribes to determine which professional employees are needed to carry out their preservation duties. "Debate on professional standards continue within the preservation community," he said, "and any changes to this area I believe are best handled after that debate is concluded and agreement is reached." He added that "the bill will also allow States and Indian tribes to decide which professional positions are needed to address their specific needs."

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

**Action Needed:** Contact your senators to urge them to support H.R. 1522 and to urge the Senate Energy Committee to act quickly to take it to the Senate floor for final passage. Thank yous are also in order, especially to Rep. Hefley and Hansen. ACRA will send a formal letter, but individual ones would be especially nice from people in their own districts (Salt Lake City area for Hansen, Colorado Springs for Hefley).



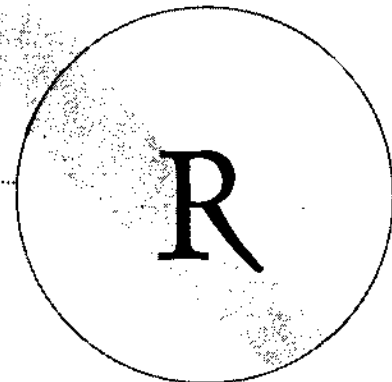
## *Congress Approves ISTEA*

The House and Senate finally voted Friday, May 22, to reauthorize the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). The bill now goes to President Clinton, who announced earlier today that he will be "pleased" to sign the bill into law. He cited the fact that the overall funding level had been cut \$17 billion dollars (to \$200 billion) and that environmental protections were included. Several new issues arose this week that caused considerable alarm among conservation groups. One would undermine a clean air program to protect air quality in National Parks. Another controversial last minute addition would promote the use of motorized vehicles in Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area. As of early this afternoon, however, is unclear how or whether these issues got resolved.

## *Unfunded Mandates Passes House*

On May 19 the House approved H.R. 3534, the Mandates Information Act. The bill sets up procedures to delay or block congressional consideration of bills that cost the private sector in excess of \$100 million (which could include historic preservation legislation as well as health, safety, and environmental protection bills.) The House voted down an amendment by Representative Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) that would require disclosure of and separate votes on anti-environmental riders such as the ones noted above on ISTEA.

*ACRA/SOPA Weekly Online News  
 Vol. 3 Number 18, May 22, 1998  
 CEHP Incorporated, Washington, D.C.*



# THE ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

"Actual Useful World Wide Web Sites"

Lyle Blikre, Associate Editor

The World Wide Web is chocked full of useful information, forms, images, and text. Good luck finding any of it though. A Yahoo search for "Archeological Site Forms" produced 1,908,094 responses. Of the first 20 listed, none were actual site forms. I've spent some long hours searching on-line and have produced the following list of web site addresses that are useful. Yeah, I know, you've read plenty of little newsletter articles on web sites. Some of them do lead you to something useful, but it takes too long to get there, if you find the good stuff at all. What I'm putting in front of you are direct addresses to some things you may want.

Below are listings for relevant federal laws, state site forms, state guidelines, directories for SHPOs and state archeologists, and a few other things that I've searched out and identified as useful. There are no addresses to commercial sites (maps or books for sale) and no specific site or topic information. A future column may present web locations containing information on a specific topic such as GIS or artifact identification. But for now I wanted to limit the scope to CRM-related information.

These addresses lead mostly to U.S. government sites, particularly the National Park Service, state government sites, and some university sites. Many are web pages that allow forms to be downloaded. I didn't download the forms, as my computer is just too puny, and I don't need site forms and survey guidelines for the areas outside of my region. I believe that every one of these addresses will be useful to someone. I know this will be useful reference for my office.

## FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

There are times when these should be reread, or when a client who's unfamiliar with the law may need to refer to them. These are posted thanks to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service.

36CFR Part 800 (Section 106 Regulations) the whole text can be found at:  
<http://www.achp.gov/36cfr.html>

Or if you want a wealth of supporting information concerning Section 106 try:  
<http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>

Section 110 is here:  
<http://www.achp.gov/act.html#110>

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979:  
<http://spirit.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Topical/CRM/USdocs/arpa79.html>

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations - Updated (Full Text of the 43 CFR Part 10 regulation as amended January 13, 1997, and August 1, 1997, and published in the Code of Federal Regulations October 1, 1997) [Oct. 01, 1997] is at:

<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.dat/lgmc08.html>

A wealth of NAGPRA related information is quickly accessible from:  
<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/>

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). This is on-line courtesy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Division of Archives and History:

<http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/standard.htm>

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

This will take you directly to NRHP forms that can be downloaded and filled out:

<http://www.nr.nps.gov/access1.htm>

Need a National Register bulletin? A bunch of them are here, and more keep getting added:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/crweb1/nr/nrpubs.html>

These of course are published by the NPS.

## NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATABASE

This page lets you query the National Archeological Database (NADB). This isn't completely up to speed, but I bet it'll be real handy someday:  
<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nadb/nadb.mul.html>

## DIRECTORIES

Now this could come in handy. It's a list of all the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) with E-mail addresses and other means of contact. This is provided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This list even includes U.S. territories:  
<http://sso.org/ncshpo/shpolist.htm>

The National Association of State Archeologists has a list of all the State Archeologists and means of contact, organized by state with some territories. Note that they refer to themselves as "NASA." I'm sure that doesn't cause any incorrect search results:

<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NASA/>

Here is a big list of Federal Preservation Officers, organized by government entity:

<http://www.achp.gov/feds.html#labor>

There is a list of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, but these are listed alphabetically by the Officer, not the Tribe:

<http://www.achp.gov/thpo.html>

A better alternative is the Native American Consultation Database. This address leads to information for contacting "all 771 Federally recognized Indian tribes (including Alaska Native villages), Alaska Native corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations:"

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/naccd/>

## STATE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FORMS

This was time consuming. While most states have web sites devoted to the SHPO or the Office of the State Archeologist, few provide forms for contractors and others who may wish to record historic properties. The following list locations from which blank forms may be downloaded. As well as I could tell, these are the official, up-to-date forms. Please let me know if I missed your state.

Colorado, a variety of Cultural Resource Management project forms are available in several formats:

<http://www.aclin.org/other/historic/chs/crforms.htm>

Connecticut, blank site forms:

<http://spirit.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Topical/CRM/Conn/ctform.html>

Florida, a variety of CRM project forms:

<http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/msf/>

North Carolina, site forms:

<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/siteform.htm>

South Carolina, site form and instructions:

<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/siteform.html>

Wyoming, site and isolate forms:

<http://colby.uwyo.edu/newform1.htm>

Several states have cultural resource project guidelines, instructions and cultural resource management plans on-line. The following addresses lead to pages from which they may be downloaded.

Indiana, CRMP:

<http://www.dnr.state.in.us/historic/index.htm>

Kansas, Historic Resources Inventory Survey Manual:

<http://history.cc.ukans.edu/heritage/kshs/resource/survey.htm>

Kansas, Historic Resources Preservation Plan:

<http://history.cc.ukans.edu/heritage/kshs/resource/presplan.htm>

Maryland: standards and guidelines for archeological investigations, as well as some others:

<http://www2.ari.net/mdshpo/mht-ftp.html>

North Carolina, Guidelines for the Preparation of Archeological Survey Reports:

<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/reports.htm>

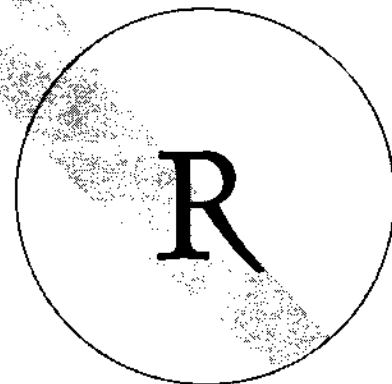
Wyoming, Phase I survey report guidelines:

<http://commerce.state.wy.us/cr/shpo/class1.htm>

Wyoming, Phase III report guidelines:

<http://commerce.state.wy.us/cr/shpo/class3.htm>

While I've spent a good deal of time tracking down these addresses and checking out the pages, I do not consider this to be an exhaustive list. My apologies if I missed a site that you know about or created and feel is applicable. Please let me know of any sites that I should have included. Now that I've started this, I'll try to keep adding on and updating it. The addresses for pages with state forms and guidelines are what I'm most interested in acquiring. My E-mail address remains: flint26@salamander.com.



# FINANCIAL FRACTIONS:

## NFIB (National Federation of Independent Business) Online Workshop

So you've installed that new financial software for your business. Expense and income data are entered, and you've just produced your first profit and loss statement and balance sheet. But what do all those numbers mean? Is your company doing well or just scraping by? Are you earning an adequate return on your business investment? Do you have enough capital to cover short-term obligations?

Workshop contributor Karen Bankston is here to rescue you with several financial formulas that can help you answer those questions quickly. Start with your net income, which is derived by subtracting expenses (except interest and income taxes) from revenues. Compare your net income to previous years in business, your budget, and industry averages.

Your rate of return is another key piece of data. To determine that ratio, divide net income by owner's equity, or your capital investment in the company. Let's say your company, in its third year in business, has \$50,000 in assets, all from your cash investment, and a net income of \$36,000. That 72 percent rate of return is certainly impressive, but remember that for most sole proprietorships that rate represents both the owner's salary and a return on the investment in the business.

The true worth of the rate of return is in comparison with other years for your company and in "what if?" scenarios. How does this year's rate of return compare with last year's and with projections for next year? Is there any way to reduce assets? If your investment in the above example was \$40,000, the rate of return would be 90 percent. But reducing assets might end up increasing expenses and/or reducing income. Those financial components are interrelated, and a change in one generally affects the others.

Another set of ratios can help you keep track of your company's ability to pay short-term debts when they come due. These ratios focus on working capital, the amount of money you have to run your business after you pay off your debts. Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities, both of which are included on your balance sheet.

To determine the current ratio, divide current assets by current liabilities. A common rule of thumb is that a current ratio of 2:1 (two dollars of current assets for each dollar in liabilities) is acceptable, but that standard varies from business to business.

Again, this formula is most useful over time. Has your current ratio improved or deteriorated from January to September? What's behind the change? For instance, clearing out obsolete inventories might make your ratio decline without truly changing the financial condition of your business.

A tighter test of your company's ability to meet short-term debts is the quick, or acid-test, ratio. Simply divide the current assets of cash, accounts receivable, and short-term investments by current

liabilities. The acid-test ratio measures how much immediate cash is available to meet obligations. A low ratio is cause for concern, but a high ratio might indicate that a business has too much cash tied up in current assets that could be producing more revenue.

These and other financial ratios can transform the numbers on your income statements and balance sheets into useful data for decision making. Use these formulas as financial short cuts to pinpoint potential problems and to experiment with likely solutions.

Your business experience may be a valuable guide for other small business owners. Get or give advice in the Workshop Forum (<http://www.nfibonline.com/data/workshopforum/>)

We depend on word-of-mouth to help spread the word about this e-mail service of NFIB Online. If you enjoy receiving it, please forward it to another small business owner. Anyone can sign up for a free subscription at <http://www.nfibonline.com>.

### MESA TECHNICAL

HABS/HAER Large Format Photography  
Archaeological Soil Science

David G. DeVries  
principal

HABS/HAER Photographic Documentation

- Dozens of large and small HABS/HAER projects completed.
- Industrial, Residential, Commercial, Cold War and Military.
- Widely experienced in Historic Districts and Landscapes.
- In-house 8x10" Sinar copy camera for historic drawings.
- In-house lab/darkroom for archival processing and printing.

Archaeological Soil Studies & Geomorphology

- Stratigraphy: description and correlation across landscape.
- Depositional History: paleolandforms, stratigraphic integrity.
- Sampling: physical, chemical; lab data interpretations.

2630 Hilgard, Berkeley, CA 94709-1002  
Telephone/Fax 510.845.7830

# NEW AIRPORT SECURITY X-RAY MACHINE CAN DESTROY FILM

For those of you planning on flying for fun or fieldwork this summer, watch out for those airport x-ray machines! Two recent articles, one in the May/June issue of *Photo Techniques* and one from the editorial in *May's Shutterbug*, describe new "Film-killer X-ray" security equipment being used in "certain large American and foreign airports" which destroys film, exposed and otherwise.

The new equipment is InVision Technologies CTX-5000 baggage scanner which the FAA is paying for (they cost a cool \$900,000 each!). On MOST domestic flights, only checked baggage is at risk, they say, but on international flights, "carry-on baggage may be at risk as well." When asked, an InVision official acknowledged that the "rate of scanned films that are damaged is 100%." Apparently David Attenborough and crew found out this was too true. He and a BBC film crew spent five weeks in New Guinea filming on location and passed through the Manchester airport

and lost everything! The photo folks say we have three options: insist on having your film hand-inspected, buy your film when you get there, and/or ship film to yourself to your work site (and home) in several batches by way of a shipper such as Fed/Ex who will guarantee no x-raying.

Oh, and if you thought maybe using one of those lead bags would help—get this: these new x-ray machines are programmed to respond to anything mysterious by re-scanning just that area with a high-power narrow beam CAT scan which will penetrate anything. So the lead bag GUARANTEES

your film is ruined. The FAA will not give out the list of the airports with these new x-rayers for security reasons but InVision has a web site which posts the domestic list (no help for the foreign ones). So hang on to your film bags, folks.

Anne Stoll  
 Behavioral Sciences  
 University of La Verne  
 La Verne, California

[Taken from ACRA-L, the listserv for the American Cultural Resource Association.]

ACRA Edition offers advertising space to our members. Does your company have a special product, service, or publication that would be of interest to some aspect of the CRM community?

Why not consider placing an ad in ACRA Edition?

Advertising Rates:	Per 6 Months	Per Year
Business Card size (3.5"x 2")*	\$100.00	\$175.00
1/4 page (3.5"x 4.75")	\$200.00	\$350.00
1/2 page (7.0"x 4.75")	\$300.00	\$525.00

\* Business cards can be scanned.

## 1998 Directory of Archaeological Societies & Newsletters

The updated 1998 Directory of Archaeological Societies and Newsletters is now available. You can view the directory at:

<http://www.swanet.org/1998dire.html>

The directory was compiled and provided by:

Smoke (Michael A.) Pfeiffer  
 USDA Forest Service  
 Ozark-St. Francis National Forest  
 605 West Main Street  
 Russellville, Arkansas 72801-3614  
 501-968-2354 ext. 233  
 E-mail: mpfeiffer/r8\_Ozark@fs.fed.us  
 Fax: 501-964-7518