

sponsor of the 1970 World Heritage Convention, which called for greater international support of significant sites and structures. Following the conference, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was amended to add nominating properties for the World Heritage List to the Secretary of Interior's responsibilities, and to make available training opportunities and information concerning professional conservation methods.

Carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities, the National Park Service, in conjunction with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, nominates sites of international importance to the World Heritage List. Examples include Mesa Verde in Arizona and the remains of the 12th-16th century fortress and associated city of Nan Madol, located on the island of Pohnpei, part of the Freely Associated States of Micronesia.

Since 1971, the United States has actively participated as a member of the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property; it also encourages professional training in cultural resources management through the International Center for Conservation in Rome. The National Park Service office of international affairs fields over 200 requests annually from foreign countries for assistance in planning, interpretation, training, historic preservation, tourism, and natural and cultural resource management.

The Park Service has also conducted an archeological survey of sites in India. Since 1989, planning teams have prepared development concept plans for the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri as well as for four significant religious sites. Other recent projects have included conservation assistance for former republics of the Soviet Union.

In response to the depletion of artifacts by the lucrative international art market, UNESCO called for adoption of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at its 1970 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property, banning the export or import of stolen archeological goods, and mandating the return of items to the country of origin. Approved by President Nixon in 1970, Congress adopted a watered-down version of the stipulations in 1983. Since then, the law has been utilized in at least six situations with varied success. Cooperation with the FBI and customs officials has led to the return of stolen goods, contributing to the reduction of the value of artifacts as a commodity in the international art market.

## Departments and Agencies

The complex workings of the Federal government are reflected in the diversity of departments and agencies and their multitude of individual missions, from managing natural resources to defense. Dozens of departments and agencies carry out their jobs with various types of organizations, funding, and personnel levels.

Archeology is one of the few Federal activities that truly cuts across departmental boundaries and agency missions. Legislation and regulations apply equally. Yet each department and agency meets these mandates in a manner adapted to its own mission. The examples presented here illustrate the diversity and commonality of programs.

### Air Force

*A. L. Clark*

As part of its worldwide historic preservation program, the Air Force currently has surveys in progress at several installations to discover and inventory archeological sites and other historic properties. The Air Force has seven national historic landmarks, two landmark nominations being considered by the Secretary of the Interior, and 17 other National Register properties.

The Air Force gives full consideration to the effects of its activities on historic properties in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations. Archaeological Resources Protection Act permits are issued by headquarters in accordance with the Act's requirements. The Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties and the advice of State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council are also frequently used in protecting Air Force historic properties.

Each base and each major command has a designated historic preservation officer. An aggressive training program—including an annual week-long historic preservation workshop, an accredited two-week summer course in historic preservation at Northern Arizona University, a two-week archeological law enforcement course, and the Advisory Council's two-day course on historic preservation law—is provided for these personnel.

### Army

*Constance Werner Ramirez*

Nearly the entire spectrum of cultural history can be found on the 12 million acres occupied by U.S. Army installations. And since many bases are in isolated areas, archeological sites are often well preserved.

To take advantage of these conditions, the Army has developed an archeological management program to preserve and interpret the cultural history of the sites. In the short term, archeological

activities are dictated by the intensity of the Army's impact on sites and the need for site data to evaluate and interpret the archeological record being impacted.

On each installation, the archeological program must ensure that historic places are protected to the extent possible without jeopardizing military missions. In cases involving either historic buildings or archeological sites, the proper preservation treatment must reflect prudent use of public funds and be feasible within the constraints of the military.

The Army's program has been evolving since the early 1970s to achieve several goals including preservation of places associated with the history of the Army and the United States and integration of plans for historic and archeological resources with long-term management. To make good management decisions, Army installations have had to undertake extensive archeological research programs and impact studies. The research has included overviews of roughly seven million acres, field surveys of approximately three million acres, and extensive analytical work, including the use of geographical information systems combined with multivariate statistical analysis programs on more than 10,000 sites.

The Army tries to limit excavation to those sites with a high probability of finding important data and/or data that will increase the knowledge of other sites. The Army encourages installations to provide information to the public in leaflets, exhibits, and technical reports.

As a consequence of the Army's program, the history and prehistory of large parts of several states have been rewritten, making an important contribution to the preservation plans for each state.

### Army Corps of Engineers

*Larry Banks*

Less than 20 years ago, the Corps of Engineers had an archeological staff of one. The formal archeological program began in 1970 as an outgrowth of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. As a direct result of the 1974

amendment to the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, the real growth of archeological staffing in the corps began.

Since then, the Corps has grown to approximately 70 positions. Major archeological investigations are primarily conducted through contract administration, while small projects (local flood protection and regulatory permit actions) are often performed by in-house staff.

In addition to project-specific activities, the Corps is conducting an overview that may become a model Corps-wide. One of the current research efforts concerns impacts to archeological sites and attempts to preserve them in place.

## **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

*Donald Sutherland*

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the principal agent carrying out the government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Indian tribes. The Bureau also carries out responsibilities for property it holds in trust for federally recognized tribes and individual Indians. In doing so, the Bureau seeks to utilize the skills and capabilities of Indian and Alaskan Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

The Bureau's trust responsibilities encompass 488 federally recognized tribes and some 53 million acres of land. Actions are carried out through a network of 12 area offices and 84 agencies that, as a whole, handle up to 70,000 Federal undertakings per year. A substantial number have the potential to affect archeological resources.

In response, the Bureau maintains full-time professional archeologists and temporary or seasonal assistants at most of its area offices. Day to day archeological resources management is handled at the area level through a combination of in-house staff, competitive contracts and, unique to trust lands, contracts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistant Acts. These are non-competitive contracts under which tribes may assume responsibility for services, such as archeological surveys, otherwise Federally provided. General policymaking and conflict resolution are handled by a professional archeologist at BIA headquarters in Washington, DC.

Consistent with overall Bureau policy, the future role of archeologists within the BIA is more likely to be that of assisting Indians and Alaskan Native people to become directly involved in the management of trust lands.

## **Bureau of Land Management**

*Richard Brook*

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the Federal government's largest and most varied population of cultural resources. Although the Bureau has inventoried only about 4 percent of its lands in the dozen years or so since launching a cultural resource management program, about 150,000 archeological and historic properties have been recorded. Estimates would put probable totals well into the millions.

The Bureau's policy for managing these fragile and non-renewable cultural resources is based on the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and numerous other Federal laws and executive orders. Under these directives, the policy is to: 1) ensure that cultural resources are given full consideration in all land-use planning and management decisions; 2) manage cultural resources so that scientific and sociocultural values are maintained and enhanced; 3) avoid inadvertent damage to cultural resources; and 4) protect and preserve representative samples for the sake of scientific use and sociocultural benefits of present and future generations.

The Bureau is also responsible for the management of public lands in the interest of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, a combination of uses that takes into account the needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural resources.

## **Bureau of Reclamation**

*Ed Friedman*

The Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for developing and conserving the nation's water resources in the western United States. The Bureau's original purpose, "to provide for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the West," today covers a wide range of interrelated functions. These include providing municipal and industrial water supplies, hydroelectric power generation, agricultural irrigation, water quality improvement, flood control, outdoor recreation, and research on water-related design, construction, materials, atmospheric management, and wind and solar power.

The Bureau's programs most frequently result from close cooperation with Congress, Federal agencies, states,

local governments, academic institutions, water user organizations, and other concerned groups. Because most of the mission is accomplished through construction, many of the archeological properties that the Bureau is responsible for managing are located and evaluated during building and land-altering projects.

To the extent possible, the policy is to preserve these properties and avoid affecting them. Yet, when it is determined that a project's public benefit overrides the policy, the Bureau will carry out measures to mitigate the effects to the properties through excavation and other means. Through careful planning and a sensitivity to regional research, these efforts lead to positive contributions to archeological knowledge rather than mere data collection.

Interestingly, many features of early Bureau projects have themselves become significant cultural properties in the history of water development technology. When these properties are altered or modified for current technological reasons, historical archeological methods are often employed to document them.

The Bureau maintains a small permanent staff to carry out its archeological/cultural resource management responsibilities. Reclamation's senior archeologist/preservation officer is located at the Engineering and Research Center in Denver and provides overall policy and guidance for the program. Responsibility for carrying out the program is delegated to six regional archeologists. As Reclamation's staff numbers only 20, most work—inventory and excavation as well as curation of recovered artifacts—is accomplished through contracts with universities, museums, and private consultants as well as through agreements with other agencies.

## **Department of Energy**

*Lois Thompson*

With roughly 2.5 million acres of land to manage, the Department of Energy has its hands full protecting cultural resources on its properties.

A comprehensive program is being developed to integrate cultural resources into the department's nationwide environmental and land management responsibilities. The program's goals are to assure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements related to cultural resources management, including archeology; meet stewardship responsibilities; enhance managers' awareness and appreciation of cultural resource

preservation and effectiveness of their decision making; promote outreach with Native American tribes and other traditional peoples with interests in the local natural and cultural resources; and endorse the Federal program.

Working towards those goals, the Department has recently issued a departmental American Indian policy, nominated several properties to the National Register of Historic Places, held archeology programs for the public at DOE facilities, and issued guidance memoranda and briefs to personnel to increase awareness of cultural resource issues.

A key provision of the department's program is the development of cultural resource preparation guidelines for management plans for each DOE facility or program. Utilizing a range of outside input, the cultural resource management plan will document strategies designed to identify, evaluate, and manage cultural resources. Plans will identify short- and long-term resource management goals and the procedures to achieve them.

### **Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration**

*Sue Froeschle*

Western Area Power Administration was established as a power marketing agency within the Department of Energy in 1977. Western is responsible for the Federal electric power marketing and transmission function in 15 central and western states encompassing a 1.3 million-square-mile geographic area. Power is sold to more than 550 customers consisting of cooperatives, municipalities, public utility districts, private utilities, Federal and state agencies, irrigation districts, and project use customers. The wholesale power customers, in turn, provide service to millions of retail customers. Responsibilities include the operation and maintenance of over 16,000 miles of transmission lines, more than 225 substations, and related power facilities. Western also plans for construction, operation, and maintenance of additional Federal transmission facilities that may be authorized in the future.

In carrying out its responsibilities, Western considers the effect its efforts have on cultural resources as directed by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and as implemented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, 36 CFR 800. Undertakings range from minor enlargements of a substation area to major interstate transmission line construction.

Typically, Western's five area offices initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer when an archeological site is identified. A letter is sent to the officer as soon as planning for a proposed project is far enough along to provide adequate information concerning action. All areas affected by undertakings and all Western owned or acquired lands, or lands in which Western acquires an interest, are evaluated.

Cultural resource responsibilities are considered fully in planning, construction, operation, and maintenance. It is Western's policy to avoid cultural resources, where feasible. In assessing future energy needs, proposed or existing transmission lines have been re-routed to avoid cultural resources. In addition, wooden transmission poles in areas identified as eligible for the National Register have been removed or topped.

When alternatives are not possible a mitigation plan is developed to address the project's impact. Western's historic preservation officer initiates consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Compliance activities outlined in the plan are then carried out and reported to the SHPO and the Council.

### **Department of Veterans Affairs**

*Karen Ronne Tupek*

As part of its responsibilities for managing facilities, the Department of Veterans Affairs conducts archeological surveys, with further investigations as necessary, to identify and assess potential resources in the early planning phases of proposed construction and land development. Projects are planned or sited to avoid known resources.

The VA conducts surveys in one of two ways: as part of the environmental impact statement/consultant contract before land acquisition for new national cemeteries, such as recently done near Saratoga Battlefield in Albany; or as part of architect or engineer contracts for comprehensive, individual historic preservation plans for medical centers.

### **Environmental Protection Agency**

*John Gerba*

The Environmental Protection Agency incorporates responsibilities for archeological cultural resource management issues under the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," as codified in Subpart C, 40 CFR Part 6,

"Procedures for Implementing the Requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality on the National Environmental Protection Act."

Generally, compliance with these authorities, as well as with 12 other environmentally related statutes, is accomplished as a normal activity in complying with NEPA. The vehicle used is the Section 106 consultation process with appropriate State Historic Preservation Offices and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Currently, the agency is studying its obligations under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The agency has established a "National Indian Workgroup" to consult and coordinate EPA's programmatic and statutory obligations with these tribes.

### **Federal Bureau of Prisons**

*John Sprinkle, Louis Berger & Associates*

As part of its nationwide program to identify sites for development of new Federal correctional institutions, the Federal Bureau of Prisons has undertaken 23 surveys in over 20 states during the last four years.

Consideration of archeological resources is integrated in the Bureau's site selection process as is consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office. During reconnaissance, the Bureau often examines project areas that are larger than needed for development so that cultural resources can influence the project area's design constraints. Intensive surveys are then conducted in areas where cultural resources sensitivity and potential impacts overlap. After further design review, testing, and data recovery, excavations are conducted on significant archeological resources.

During a survey of a proposed facility in Allenwood, Pennsylvania, for example, twenty-three sites were identified; all but six were avoided through redesign. Subsequent investigations at a related facility resulted in data recovery excavations at a stratified, multi-component prehistoric site along the floodplain of the Susquehanna River.

### **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

*Richard Hoffman*

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is an independent, five-member commission within the Department of Energy, responsible for

setting rates and charges of power sources including hydroelectric power.

Applicants applying for a FERC certificate to construct natural gas facilities combine state-of-the-art technology with traditional archeological methods and techniques to analyze past cultures. Opportunities exist for landowners and the public to participate. FERC encourages avoiding archeological resources by realigning or constricting pipeline rights-of-way and by boring or directional drilling beneath sites.

### **Federal Highway Administration**

*Bruce Eberle*

The Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration is concerned with the total operation and environment of highway systems, giving full consideration to the impact of highway development and travel on historic architectural and archeological resources.

Working closely with state departments of transportation, the administration ensures that resources are identified and evaluated for each project alternative through the Environmental Impact Review and Section 106 processes. Some state departments maintain sufficient staff to perform the necessary investigations and field work to locate and evaluate resources that are, or may be, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Contractors also perform this work.

The majority of important archeological resources are avoided through project redesign or relocation. FHWA and the state departments seek to develop treatment plans that interpret resources so the public can gain a greater appreciation for national history and prehistory. When archeological resources cannot be avoided, they are mitigated through planned excavation and publication.

### **Fish & Wildlife Service**

*Kevin Kilcullen*

The nearly 90 million acres managed by the Fish & Wildlife Service are geographically diverse, ranging from the north slope of Alaska to the islands of the Caribbean. The Service is the nation's primary agency for managing wildlife and their habitat. It administers the extensive holdings of the National Wildlife Refuge System, conducts wildlife research, and provides technical and scientific assistance to other Federal agencies, state governments, and private organizations.

Consistent with overall objectives, the Service's cultural resource program

identifies and protects many outstanding examples of our history, prehistory, and architecture. This spectrum is represented by sites associated with maritime history, such as lighthouses and shipwrecks, as well as prehistoric evidence of what may be some of the New World's earliest inhabitants in Alaska.

Efforts to identify and protect cultural resources are primarily coordinated by the regional offices. Because of the widespread distribution of a large number of refuges and other facilities, a regional historic preservation officer is generally responsible for seeing that agency activities meet historic preservation requirements and standards. The officer also provides technical advice. Overall program coordination is monitored by the agency's Federal preservation officer and Service archeologist in Washington, DC.

### **Forest Service**

*Evan DeBloois*

The Forest Service was established by Congress in 1905 to manage forests on public lands throughout the United States. Its job is to manage the National Forest System, conduct research, and assist the management of state and private forest land for today's consumers as well as future generations.

In the Forest Service, cultural resource management, including management of archeological resources, began in the early 1970s. It has two major concerns: 1) cultural resource management in support of other resource actions, and 2) cultural resource management to identify, evaluate, protect, and enhance the resource in the public interest.

In the first instance, a number of activities are carried out to identify and protect cultural properties from various development activities proposed by the agency or its permittees. These follow the basic procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800. The second group of activities involves identifying important cultural properties and implementing plans to conserve, interpret, stabilize, and provide public access to the resources and/or the information they contain.

The Forest Service is a "line-staff" organization with four levels of administrative authority and responsibility. Cultural resource specialists are located at each level with the majority at the forest supervisor's office.

### **General Services Administration**

*Thomas F. King*

Recent construction of new Federal facilities around the country has involved the General Service

Administration in archeology more than ever before. Discoveries like a colonial-era African burial ground at Foley Square in Manhattan and a 19th century Chinese-American neighborhood in Portland have made it necessary to retain a senior professional archeologist at headquarters to help ensure that archeological resources are properly addressed in planning.

GSA is primarily responsible for constructing and managing Federal facilities around the country. The Administration addresses archeology through compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Archeological resources are identified during Section 106 identification, and preservation in place or data recovery is carried out pursuant to Section 106 memoranda of agreements.

### **Minerals Management Service**

*Melanie Stright*

The Minerals Management Service was established in 1982 as the Bureau within the Department of Interior responsible for managing resources of the outer continental shelf. As a result of legislation, the Service is charged with balancing the expeditious and orderly leasing, exploration, and development of Federal offshore lands with protecting human, marine, and coastal environments while ensuring the public fair and equitable return on these resources.

The primary tool of the archeology program is the regional predictive model, or baseline study, aimed at identifying areas of the shelf that are expected to contain significant archeological resources. The basic premise for a baseline study is that submerged archeological sites are not randomly distributed on the sea bottom. Prehistoric sites are expected to occur in a manner related to the shelf's paleogeography while shipwrecks are expected to occur in relation to present and past seaports, sea routes, and hazards to navigation.

For a lease sale, the Service does an in-house update of the appropriate baseline study. These updates, for both prehistoric and historic resources, are part of the environmental review process and are used to determine whether to require archeological resource reports of the lease tract.

The archeological survey, if necessary, is conducted in conjunction with a geohazards survey, required for all oil and gas exploration. The lease tract is surveyed by remote sensing techniques using high resolution geophysical sys-

tems. The data generated by these surveys are interpreted by a geophysicist and an archeologist and then reviewed. As part of the review process mitigation is developed by the Service in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, to provide protection for the resources.

### **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

*Bruce G. Terrell*

The mission of NOAA, formed in 1970, is to explore and chart the oceans and manage and conserve their resources. The Administration conducts an integrated program of management, research, and services related to the protection and use of marine resources and their habitats, natural and cultural resources, and the nation's coastal zone.

NOAA's national marine sanctuary program includes active cultural resource management committed to stewardship responsibilities for the sanctuaries' prehistoric and historic shipwrecks. The marine archeology and maritime history unit is inventorying the submerged archeological resources on the seabed of the 13 national marine sanctuaries. To that end, the Administration is developing an interactive computerized database and GIS system to record and locate documented prehistoric and shipwreck archeological sites.

An historical context study of the sanctuaries is nearing completion as well. NOAA is also developing guidelines and standards to regulate archeological research permits for research within the sanctuaries in accordance with the Federal archeological program as recommended by the National Park Service.

### **National Park Service (The National Park System Archeological Program)**

*Craig W. Davis and Douglas H. Scovill*

The National Park Service was established by Congress on August 25, 1916, to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife within parks, monuments, and reservations and provide for the public enjoyment of these resources so as to leave them unimpaired for future generations.

Today, the National Park System includes over 340 areas, totaling approximately 80 million acres. About 60 percent of the units in the system were established in whole, or in part, for their cultural resources. Surveys have

revealed that these areas contain numerous significant prehistoric and historic resources.

The National Park System is renowned for its archeological areas: Alaska's Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park (a World Heritage Site), Iowa's Effigy Mounds National Monument, Hawaii's Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park on the island of Kona, Georgia's Ocmulgee National Monument, and numerous others. The preservation, protection, and public interpretation of these nationally significant archeological resources form a cornerstone of the park program and contribute to the public's perception of the need to conserve the nation's archeological patrimony.

The majority of archeologists supporting park programs are located in the service's ten regional offices and four archeological centers. Approximately ten parks have resident archeologists. These specialists provide park archeological and historical resources identification, evaluation, treatment, and interpretation services, and support park and regional protection efforts. They carry out activities to provide compliance with the provisions of environmental and historic preservation laws and regulations.

Staff in the archeological centers conduct special studies, apply state-of-the-art technologies servicewide, and provide special facilities for analysis, conservation, and curation of archeological materials and records. The Santa Fe center hosts the submerged cultural resources unit, which supports all regions in the identification, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of submerged resources such as prehistoric sites and shipwrecks. Archeologists also work out of the Denver service center, which supports, under regional oversight, park construction projects.

The anthropology division develops servicewide archeological program policies, guidelines, and standards applying to the units of the park system, and monitors program execution by field offices and parks. The archeology program is closely coordinated with parallel programs in history, historic architecture, and curation of collections, and with the new ethnography program currently under development.

The archeological function is concerned with preservation, protection, and visitor use activities related to the archeological aspects of the cultural resources in the National Park System.

Activities of the National Park Service's departmental consulting archeologist and archeological assistance division are discussed in another section.

### **Navy/Marine Corps**

*John Bernard Murphy*

The Navy and Marine Corps are not only charged with protecting the nation, but also the nation's heritage. This mission began in the 1870s when the War Department was given responsibility for protecting Yellowstone, the nation's first national park. Now all Federal agencies, including the Navy and the Marine Corps, are required by law and executive order to take measures to identify, preserve, and protect historic and prehistoric properties.

An extensive Hawaii burial ground, located beneath Kaneoche Marine Corps Air Station in Oahu, is composed of sand dunes in which Hawaiians buried their dead. Over 1,000 burials have been documented at the site since its discovery in 1921. The Navy and Marine Corps considers it important to preserve the subsurface integrity of the site.

Another unique historic property maintained by the Navy is the battleship USS *Missouri*, which fought during World War II and Korea. This ship—built in the Brooklyn Naval Shipyard and commissioned on June 11, 1944—was the scene of the signing of the formal instruments of Japan's surrender in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. It was retrofitted and reactivated in 1986.

### **Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement**

*Susan Hudak*

The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement is responsible for implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. This law establishes a program to protect society and the environment, including archeological resources, from the adverse effects of surface coal mining while assuring the coal supply essential to the nation. The law further specifies that, to the extent feasible, these programs should be carried out by the states, under state laws and programs reviewed annually by the Office.

Because the Office is a regulatory authority that carries out most of its activities through state programs, the basis of its historic resource responsibilities and activities differ from situation to situation. In some cases, the Office functions as the regulatory authority in the permitting of surface coal mining opera-

tions. This occurs in states that have not developed their own regulatory programs, on Federal lands in states with their own programs but which have not been granted authority to regulate Federal lands, and on Indian lands. In these situations, permits issued by the Office are direct Federal actions or undertakings subject to the requirements of Section 106.

### **Rural Electrification Administration**

*Jennifer Corwin*

Established in 1935, the Rural Electrification Administration is a credit agency of the Department of Agriculture that assists rural electric and telephone utilities in obtaining financing.

When it is determined that proposed construction will affect an archeological site, the Administration consults with the State Historic Preservation Officer and other interested parties to assess levels of impact and examine alternative plans and mitigation measures. Often a proposed project, such as an overhead utility line, can avoid an archeological site by spanning it. However, if avoidance is not possible, the Administration will ensure that a qualified archeological consultant is hired to perform surveys, conduct excavations, and monitor project construction as needed.

### **Soil Conservation Service**

*Michael Kaczor*

The Soil Conservation Service, an agency in the Department of Agriculture, provides technical, and in some cases financial, assistance to protect the nation's soil, water, and related resources. It assists the public through nearly 3,000 locally organized and run conservation districts, which generally follow county boundaries.

The Service's cultural resources program has three objectives: 1) to help protect archeological sites from erosion; 2) to ensure that significant cultural resources are not inadvertently destroyed by conservation activities carried out with Service assistance; and 3) to help scientists obtain valuable environmental information from sites.

To protect sites from erosion, the Service usually works with other Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers, and local governments. Recently, the Service provided erosion control assistance to the Grand Village of Natchez, a national historic landmark in Mitchell, South Dakota, and to a number of prehistoric and historic archeological

sites in St. Mary's City, a national historic landmark in southern Maryland.

To ensure that significant cultural resources are not inadvertently destroyed by its assistance activities, the Service conducts review, survey, and, if necessary, mitigation activities. A recent highlight was the completion of data recovery on the Pilcher Creek archeological site in eastern Oregon. The site, located in a Service watershed project area, was excavated under contract by Oregon State University. It is the first upland Windust site (ca. 8-10,000 years ago) in the Pacific Northwest and has three meters of stratified deposits.

In conducting cultural resource studies, the Service tries to obtain information important to other scientific disciplines. For example, soil information was obtained as part of the archeological data recovery of the Effigy Rabbit site in Tennessee.

### **Tennessee Valley Authority**

*J. Bennett Graham*

The Tennessee Valley Authority was established as an independent corporate Federal agency by Congress in 1933 to provide flood control, improve navigation, produce electric power, and provide planning for the Tennessee Valley—an area long devastated by flooding, soil erosion, and widespread poverty. Along with its role as one of the nation's largest

electric power producers, TVA continues to be a regional development and resource managing agency.

Through a cultural resources program operating out of the office of natural resources and economic development, TVA seeks to identify and protect significant cultural resources on its lands. It considers effects of TVA projects and seeks comments from state agencies and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on appropriate strategies to avoid or mitigate potential damage.

The office carries out cultural resource inventories of TVA property and determines when resources should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It also prepares management, development, and protection plans in cooperation with the TVA office having custody of the property and is responsible for issuing permits for archeological research on TVA lands. Finally, the office recommends provisions for protection of significant cultural resources for inclusion in deeds or other documents conveying TVA lands or land rights.

A series of monographs resulting from archeological surveys of its major projects over the past 60 years outlines the archeological commitment of the TVA. Surveys continue today as a part of the comprehensive archeological inventory of TVA properties across the region.

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## **Government, the Public, and the Law**

**R**eflecting the interests and concerns of the American public, the Federal government's support of archeology has led to an array of laws, regulations, and executive orders designed to protect archeological sites and resources. Although Federal agencies take different approaches to their legal responsibilities regarding archeological resources to meet their individual directives, the Federal government has developed a national program based on legislation to manage and protect historic and prehistoric sites on lands administered by the Federal government or associated with Federally assisted or licensed projects.

**The Antiquities Act of 1906** (P.L. 59-209, 16 U.S.C. 431-433) was the first general law providing protection for archeological resources. It protects all historic and prehistoric sites on Federal lands and prohibits excavation or destruction of such antiquities without the permission (antiquities permit) of the secretary of the department having jurisdiction. It also authorizes the president to declare areas of public lands as national monu-

ments and to reserve or accept private lands for that purpose. Applicable regulation: 43 CFR 3, Antiquities Act of 1906.

**The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916** (P.L. 64-235) states that the parks are "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unim-