

**Text Used in the On-line Questionnaire  
for the Survey of State Archaeological Programs  
(Appendix 2)**

**1. Where is your state or territory?**

- Midwest (KS, IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI)
- Northeast (CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)
- Southeast (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)
- Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)
- West (CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)
- Outside the 48 (AK, HI, US territories)

**2. What is the nature of the archaeological survey requirements or guidance most commonly used in your state or territory?**

- There is no state guidance; our office just uses federal agency guidance.
- We offer basic state guidance or a survey checklist (in addition to federal guidance).
- Our office offers somewhat detailed guidance (in addition to federal guidance).
- We have a state-specific, fully detailed survey manual (in addition to federal guidance).
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**3. How many archaeological surveys (reconnaissance, intensive, etc.) are done in your state or territory in an average year?**

- 1-100
- 101-251
- 251-500
- 501-750
- 751-1000
- 1000+
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**4. On average, how many archaeological site forms (or sites) are reviewed by your office annually? Please check only one box that best characterizes your workload recently.**

- 1-50
- 51-250
- 251-500
- 501-1000
- 1001-2,500
- 2,501-5,000
- 5,001-10,000

**Of this total, what percentage involves—at least in part resurveys of previously recorded sites or surveyed areas? Again, please check only one box that represents an average year or your best estimate.**

- 1-5%
- 6-10%
- 11-20%
- 21-30%
- More than 30%
- I have no clue

**5. Check all the ways in which you receive (or accept) site survey data:**

- Paper reports of the surveys
- Paper forms for sites documented
- Digital copies of site forms (e.g. PDFs)
- Digital site attribute data
- Digital reports of the survey
- GIS or other digital geospatial data
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**Check all the ways in which you manage and share site survey data with appropriate parties (e.g. federal agencies or SOI permitted professionals):**

- Paper reports of the surveys
- Paper forms for sites documented
- Digital site attribute data
- Digital reports of the survey
- GIS or other digital geospatial data
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**Is your office limiting the amount of paper/data that is submitted and how?**

- Yes
- No

Please specify.

Write comments here.

**6. What are the most basic survey and site management data required for surveys done under the mandate of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)? Check all that apply for the minimal requirements for data your office typically receives for archaeological surveys.**

- Location of survey (township-range-section or latitude and longitude)
- Location of survey with GIS data meeting your current state guidelines to delimit the survey area polygon(s)
- Number of acres surveyed and ownership
- Smithsonian site numbers (or state equivalent) for recorded sites
- Site type assignments (e.g., lithic scatter, homestead, etc.)
- Field determinations of National Register eligibility for sites
- Management recommendations for sites
- Isolated finds or occurrences (If isolated finds are recorded, are they given site numbers?)

Write any comments for last question here.

**If you wish, please offer a brief overview of your state's locational standards for data submittals. For example, do you require that site coordinates or site and survey polygon data be provided using a specific datum and projection? Or, are other specific pieces of information about survey methods required?**

Write comments here.

**7. When intensive pedestrian surveys are done under the mandate of NHPA, what is the recommended spacing between different surveyors? Please check just one box for a "typical" survey. Assume that terrain, surface visibility, or surface disturbance issues are negligible.**

- There is no specified standard
- 50 m or more
- 30-49 m
- 20-29 m
- 10-19 m
- 5-9 m
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**If terrain, surface visibility, or surface disturbances preclude effective identification via pedestrian inventory, what other methods of site identification are employed?**

- Systematic shovel or auger testing
- Random shovel or auger testing
- Large unit testing (e.g., 1x1meter)
- Mechanical trench inspection
- Geomorphological analysis
- Geophysical detection
- Aerial survey
- Metal detection
- Other (please specify)

Write comments for Other here.

**If systematic shovel testing or auger testing is used, what intervals are suggested as appropriate?**

Write comments here.

**What is the percentage of archaeological survey (in terms of area) that involves pedestrian inventory vs. subsurface prospecting on average? Answer should total 100 percent.**

- \_\_\_\_ % Pedestrian inventory
- \_\_\_\_ % Subsurface analysis or testing

**8. Archaeological methods and standards regularly change, generally increasing in rigor and quality. SHPOs and stakeholders can question the adequacy of earlier surveys; this may result in the need to resurvey an area.**

**Does your office always defer to the federal agency to make a request for a resurvey?**

- Yes
- No

**If your office does periodically request resurveys of an already inventoried area, what are the reasons that commonly trigger such a request? Rank the top three reasons that cause your office to question the adequacy of a prior survey. Use "1" for the most common, "2" for next most common, and "3" for the third most common.**

	1	2	3
Too much time has passed since the previous survey*	—	—	—
Previous survey was inadequate due to contractor/agency lack of professional training	—	—	—
Poor ground visibility or disturbance at the time of the previous survey limited its usefulness	—	—	—
Time or budgetary limitations constrained the previous survey	—	—	—
State survey standards or guidance were revised and made more rigorous	—	—	—
State has gone to a historic landscape approach for planning	—	—	—

**\* What is the number of years that typically trigger your recommendation for a new survey?**

Write comments here.

**9. Does your office periodically spot-check the quality of surveys done in your state?**

- Yes
- No

**If so, by what means (e.g., site visits, sample resurvey, or other)?**

Write comments here.

**What are the best practices your office uses to assess survey quality, short of spot checks and resurvey?**

Write comments here.

**10. When revisiting a previously recorded site that has undergone little change, what is the minimum information recorded? Check all boxes that apply.**

- No documentation is required
- Site location and extent
- Site condition
- Plan or sketch map
- Photographs
- In-field artifact/feature inventory
- National Register eligibility recommendation
- Lab analysis of collected artifacts
- Other (please specify)

**What is the acceptable format?**

- Updated information is included with the survey report
- A short or simplified site form may be used to address specific changes
- A new site form is required whenever a site is visited

**11. What would you suggest to improve the quality, durability, and uses of survey data?**

Write comments here.

**12. Would you prefer that your participation in this survey remains anonymous?**

- Yes
- No

We will gladly share our general findings with all who participate—anonymous or non-anonymous—at the National Association of State Archaeologists meeting at the SAA Annual meeting, or if you prefer, please give us an e-mail address.