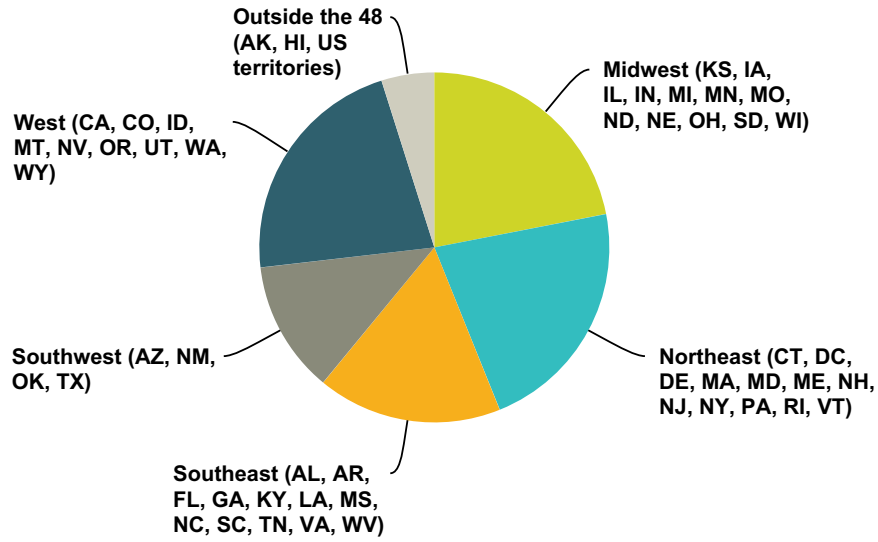


Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q1 Where is your state or territory?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 0

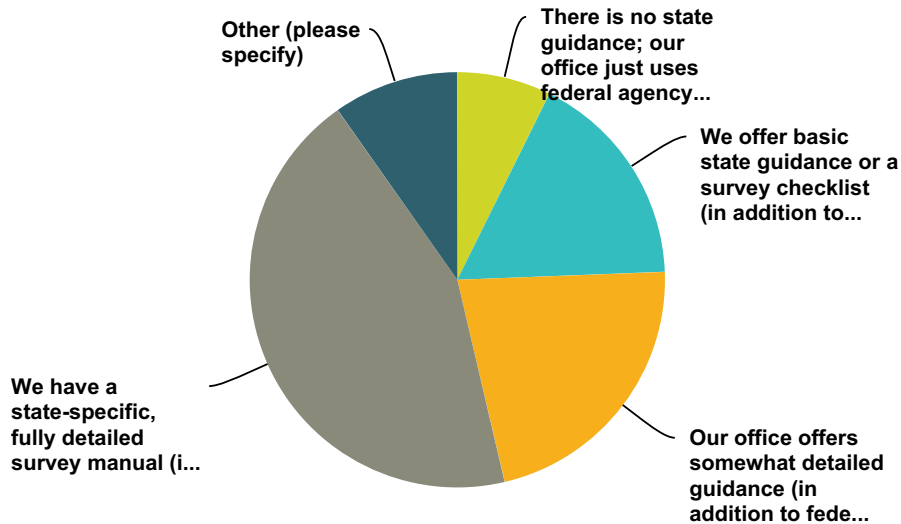


Answer Choices	Responses
Midwest (KS, IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI)	21.95% 9
Northeast (CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)	21.95% 9
Southeast (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)	17.07% 7
Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)	12.20% 5
West (CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)	21.95% 9
Outside the 48 (AK, HI, US territories)	4.88% 2
Total	41

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q2 What is the nature of the archaeological survey requirements or guidance most commonly used in your state or territory?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 0



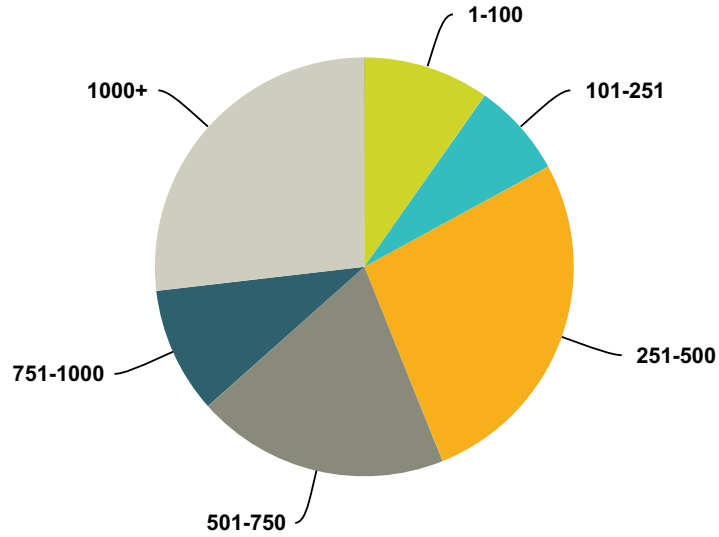
Answer Choices	Responses
There is no state guidance; our office just uses federal agency guidance.	7.32% 3
We offer basic state guidance or a survey checklist (in addition to federal guidance).	17.07% 7
Our office offers somewhat detailed guidance (in addition to federal guidance).	21.95% 9
We have a state-specific, fully detailed survey manual (in addition to federal guidance).	43.90% 18
Other (please specify)	9.76% 4
Total	41

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	My office (_____distinct from SHPO), SHPO staff, and the state professional association (_____) collaborated for an extended period in the '90s to develop Guidelines which SHPO staff utilize as the basis for their review and comment. These are in process of updating and revision, again as a group project.	2/6/2015
2	We have specs on interval spacing for STP survey, screening requirements, reporting requirements. I consider those basic but they do differ from surrounding states.	2/5/2015
3	Each project is different, we give detail guidance and we are working toward state-specific guidelines, which once implemented may be alter on specific projects with concurrence from our office.	2/4/2015
4	We expect conformance with federal standards--such as they are--but don't dictate requirements. Agencies and their consultants are expected to propose and justify survey strategies on a case-by-case, region-by-region basis. Consultation with ___ staff is recommended, prior to devising SOWs, as is extensive background research.	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q3 How many archaeological surveys (reconnaissance, intensive, etc.) are done in your state or territory in an average year?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 0



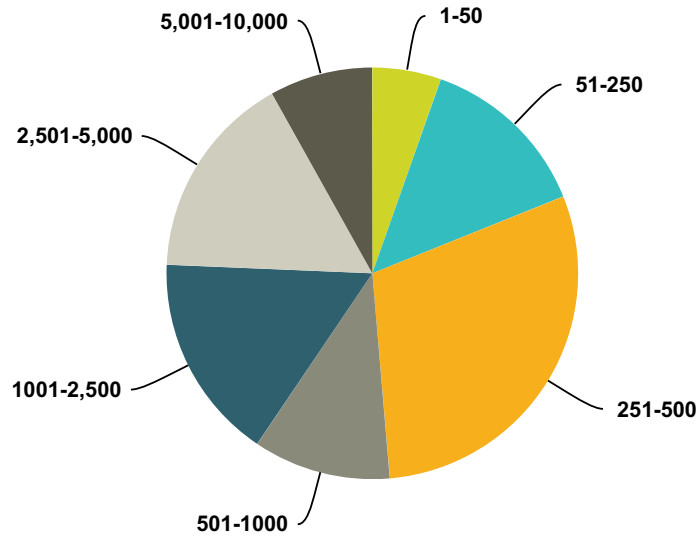
Answer Choices	Responses	
1-100	9.76%	4
101-251	7.32%	3
251-500	26.83%	11
501-750	19.51%	8
751-1000	9.76%	4
1000+	26.83%	11
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total		41

#	Other (please specify)	Date
	There are no responses.	

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q4 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.

Answered: 37 Skipped: 4

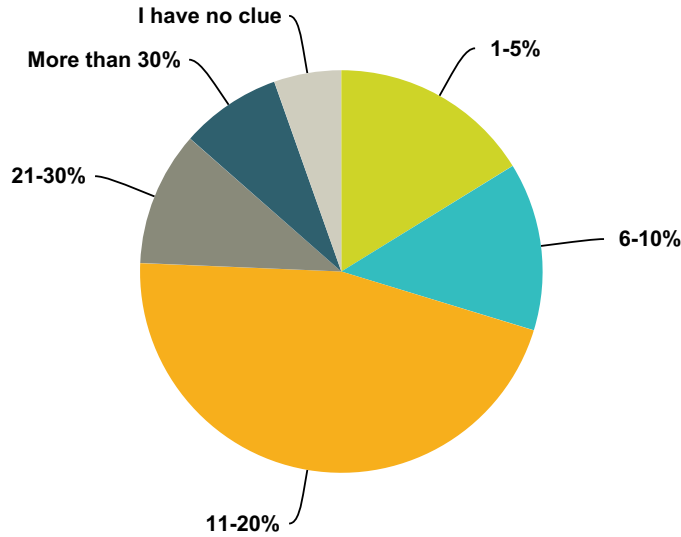


Answer Choices	Responses	
1-50	5.41%	2
51-250	13.51%	5
251-500	29.73%	11
501-1000	10.81%	4
1001-2,500	16.22%	6
2,501-5,000	16.22%	6
5,001-10,000	8.11%	3
Total		37

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q5 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.

Answered: 37 Skipped: 4

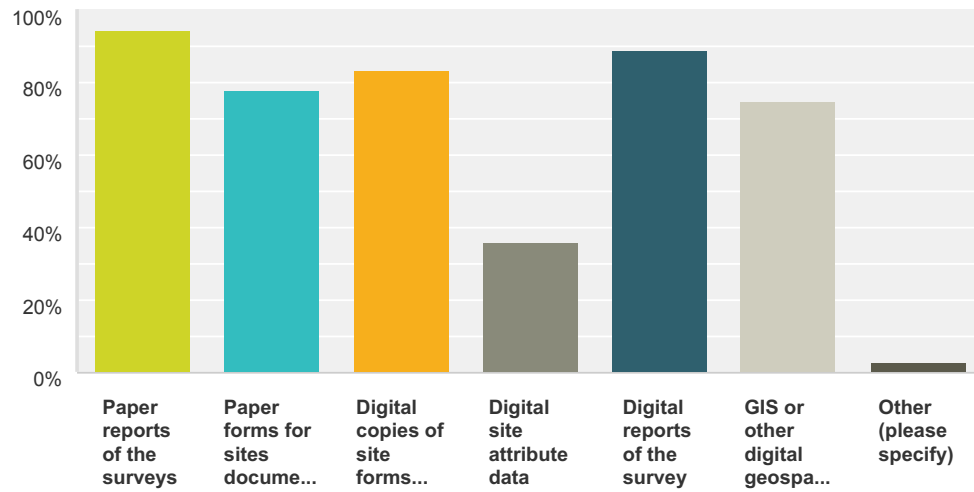


Answer Choices	Responses	
1-5%	16.22%	6
6-10%	13.51%	5
11-20%	45.95%	17
21-30%	10.81%	4
More than 30%	8.11%	3
I have no clue	5.41%	2
Total		37

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q6 Check all the ways in which you receive (or accept) site survey data:

Answered: 36 Skipped: 5



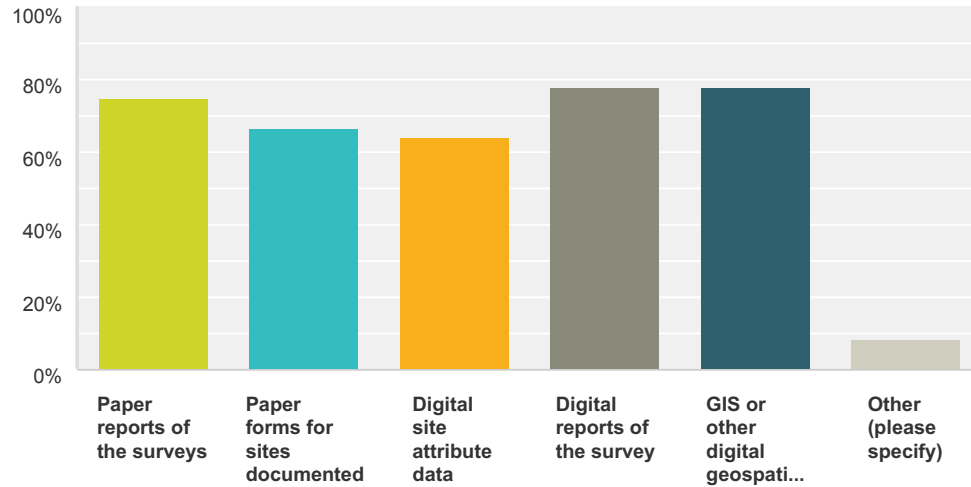
Answer Choices	Responses
Paper reports of the surveys	94.44% 34
Paper forms for sites documented	77.78% 28
Digital copies of site forms (e.g. PDFs)	83.33% 30
Digital site attribute data	36.11% 13
Digital reports of the survey	88.89% 32
GIS or other digital geospatial data	75.00% 27
Other (please specify)	2.78% 1
Total Respondents: 36	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	geospatial data required for survey reports but not sites now	2/6/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q7 Check all the ways in which you manage and share site survey data with appropriate parties (e.g. federal agencies or SOI permitted professionals):

Answered: 36 Skipped: 5



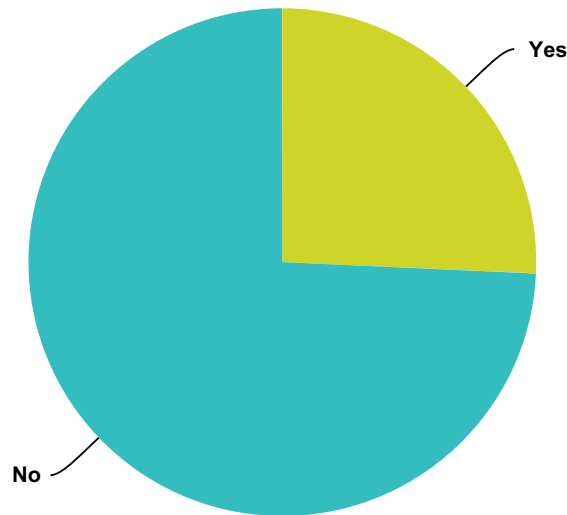
Answer Choices	Responses
Paper reports of the surveys	75.00% 27
Paper forms for sites documented	66.67% 24
Digital site attribute data	63.89% 23
Digital reports of the survey	77.78% 28
GIS or other digital geospatial data	77.78% 28
Other (please specify)	8.33% 3
Total Respondents: 36	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Memorandum of Agreements with lead federal agency	2/6/2015
2	full or limited database exports	2/4/2015
3	Digital copies of site forms (e.g. PDFs)	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q8 Is your office limiting the amount of paper/data that is submitted and how?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	25.71% 9
No	74.29% 26
Total	35

#	Please Specify	Date
1	Digital data has yet to be proven in court for a Section 106 case. Our state will not shift over to digital data until that case law has been proven.	2/9/2015
2	we don't limit, but all site form drafts are submitted electronically; paper copies are required for the finals.	2/9/2015
3	As _____the state repository for all investigations on state owned land, we are required to archive paper copies of the report along with field notes and correspondence.	2/6/2015
4	We are moving to an all digital system for all submissions and an online, password protected database where all reports and reviews are available for online viewing and as downloadable PDFs. This is work is currently in progress	2/6/2015
5	Paper only accepted if no electronic/digital version available -- we often scan submitted paper and only keep digital version	2/6/2015
6	We once required submission of 20 copies of each report and now only require 1 copy. Also, we are in the process of developing an electronic project review submission system.	2/6/2015
7	Ah but, we do have plans to move to all digital submissions for all materials.	2/6/2015
8	changing to digital standard	2/5/2015
9	Reports must be single-spaced and double-sided.	2/5/2015
10	We aren't currently limiting paper submissions but are in the process of designing an electronic project review submission system.	2/5/2015
11	We are requiring more from the archaeologist (paper/data), than previously required by our office.	2/4/2015

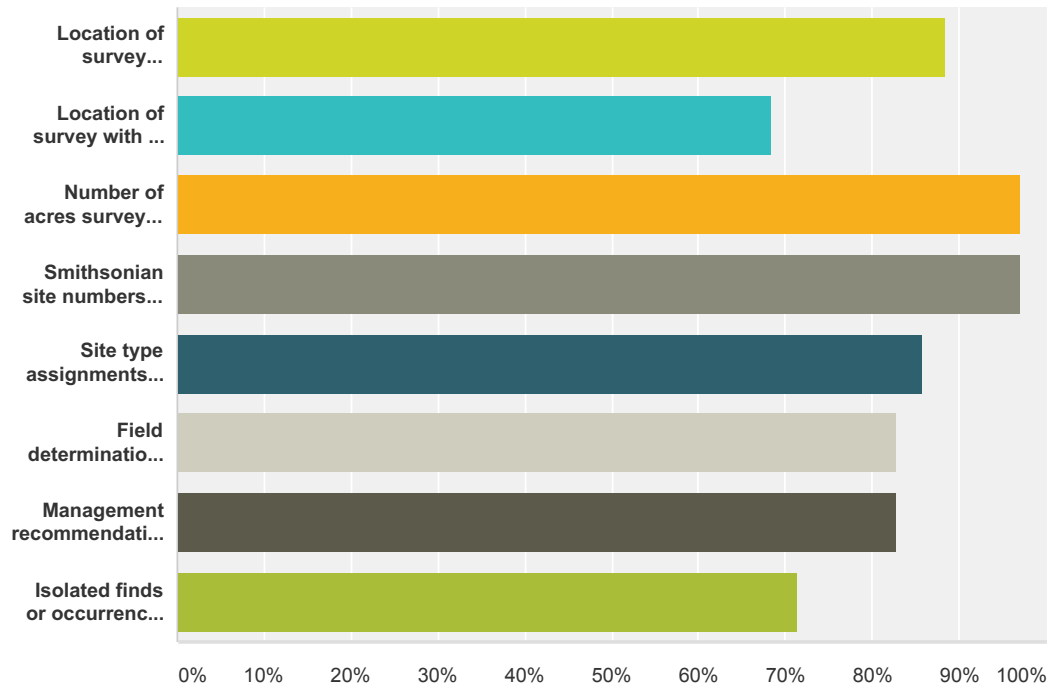
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12	Our office is working to transform our site files into GIS format, so we ask for site information, reports, etc. to be submitted in electronic form if possible. We still except paper if that is the only format available.	2/4/2015
13	In the works...	2/4/2015
14	Paper is the only product admissible by the courts. Digital data for Section 106 has not been tested or proven in any court - yet.	2/4/2015
15	Site forms and reports are required to be submitted in digital as well as paper	2/4/2015
16	We (the archaeological compliance section) require a paper copy of all site and survey reports. digital copies (on CD) are also required. The above-ground resource compliance portion of our office has largely gone paperless.	2/4/2015
17	We are trying to limit paper but since we are part of the state archives, we have a public responsibility to archive the paper records as well to go along with the collections. We would never have only electronic data, there would always be a paper copy available.	2/4/2015
18	We haven't yet moved to a fully digital acceptance of incoming records. Instead we encourage folks to submit digital documents in addition to the paper records. We still require a paper copy. Digital copies are gravy. At some point in the near future we hope to require digital copes. Then, we will likely phase out paper through time.	2/4/2015
19	Soon to change. We're teetering on the brink of requiring digital/GIS submissions for all reports, supplemented by single paper copies (to ensure compliance with state public records laws and archiving regulations).	2/4/2015
20	but we plan to in the next few years after our digital infrastructure is upgraded.	2/4/2015
21	Encouraging pdfs of report and forms	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q9 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.

Answered: 35 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Location of survey (township-range-section or latitude and longitude)	88.57% 31
Location of survey with GIS data meeting your current state guidelines to delimit the survey area polygon(s)	68.57% 24
Number of acres surveyed and ownership	97.14% 34
Smithsonian site numbers (or state equivalent) for recorded sites	97.14% 34
Site type assignments (e.g., lithic scatter, homestead, etc.)	85.71% 30
Field determinations of National Register eligibility for sites	82.86% 29
Management recommendations for sites	82.86% 29
Isolated finds or occurrences (If isolated finds are recorded, are they given site numbers?)	71.43% 25
Total Respondents: 35	

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

#	Isolated finds or occurrences (If isolated finds are recorded, are they given site numbers?)	Date
1	IF's are recorded in report but are not assigned state numbers	2/9/2015
2	Isolated finds are not assigned site numbers but they must be documented	2/9/2015
3	yes	2/6/2015
4	We plan to require GIS polygon and related submissions with final reports soon	2/6/2015
5	Yes.	2/6/2015
6	Isolated finds & site leads are given "X" numbers - ##ADX9999	2/6/2015
7	Yes if context good (e.g., no sand bars)	2/6/2015
8	xxx	2/6/2015
9	no site numbers	2/6/2015
10	not given state numbers but maintained as part of survey document	2/5/2015
11	Single artifact find spots are given site numbers	2/5/2015
12	It depends if we feel they are associated with the site or not, and it depends on the artifact.	2/4/2015
13	isolated finds noted but not given site numbers	2/4/2015
14	isolates not given site numbers unless reviewer determines artifact count/variety exceeds the site threshold	2/4/2015
15	.	2/4/2015
16	Yes	2/4/2015
17	Isolate finds are not given site numbers but isolate numbers are recorded and linked to survey reports.	2/4/2015
18	yes	2/4/2015
19	we define as isolated find to consist of 3 or fewer artifacts, and yes they are given Smithsonian trinomial numbers	2/4/2015
20	IOs are recorded by certain agencies. They are not given site numbers in our system. Instead they live with the report and likely never see the light of day.	2/4/2015
21	yes	2/4/2015
22	geographic information	2/4/2015
23	they are not issued site numbers	2/4/2015
24	Yes	2/4/2015
25	yes	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q10 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?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 14

#	Responses	Date
1	NAD 83 is our preferred datum.	2/9/2015
2	we use WGS84 as our GIS standard; site forms must specify what datum is used for coordinates given; also require section/township/range and quartersections. report must specify survey methods and collection strategies - site form should contain this info.	2/9/2015
3	Site location data must include coordinates in NAD83 UTM's. Preferred projections include UTM's and Stateplane, but must use a NAD83 datum. In addition to coordinates, we require a USGS 7.5" color topo map depicting the site location as well as plan map of the site. We find that often the GPS coordinates in the field are not always accurate we require both to insure that the archaeological site are properly located.	2/9/2015
4	topographic maps	2/6/2015
5	geospatial data required for cultural resource reports reviewed under Section 106 NHPA	2/6/2015
6	We require that all final submissions of site forms be in but we will assign a site number to them as long as they give us locational information in any format	2/6/2015
7	If digital locational data is being submitted, we request that it is done using a template that we provide, dictating the datum.	2/6/2015
8	Require a legal description, including township, range, section, quarter-quarter-quarter, quarter-quarter, and quarter section. Site/site lead/isolated find boundary must be depicted on an attached topographic map. Providing UTM's is optional but most people do. Currently we are not accepting GIS data for sites; staff digitizes it from paper copies. Cultural resource reports are submitted in paper form and as a PDF uploaded to a FTP site. GIS shapefiles for the project area/survey are also uploaded.	2/6/2015
9	Yes, standards set by _____ DOT for congruence with their mapping needs has pretty much set the bar -- GIS polygons	2/6/2015
10	We require shapefiles of project area and digital copy of the project review. We also require digital submission of site data to the institution responsible for issuing trinomials.	2/6/2015
11	We have developed GPS site and survey polygon standards that use a specific datum (_____ created a "state datum" because two UTM zones are present). If folks do not submit GPS, we require Town-Range-Section-Quarter section data. They can submit UTM's as well. At this time, we decided not to move to Lat Long	2/6/2015
12	Our GIS is in progress, so my response is an estimate.	2/6/2015
13	Polygons	2/5/2015
14	We require shape files for surveys at the draft report stage for state-permitted projects and request that these files be submitted for federal projects. Site data are submitted to a separate entity responsible for issuing site numbers.	2/5/2015
15	We have severe limitations created by our very limited computer server capabilities which prohibits accepting digital submissions and sharing of digital data outside our office. We are digitizing our reports but until we can upgrade our capabilities it is not appropriate for us to require data submissions that we cannot share back.	2/5/2015

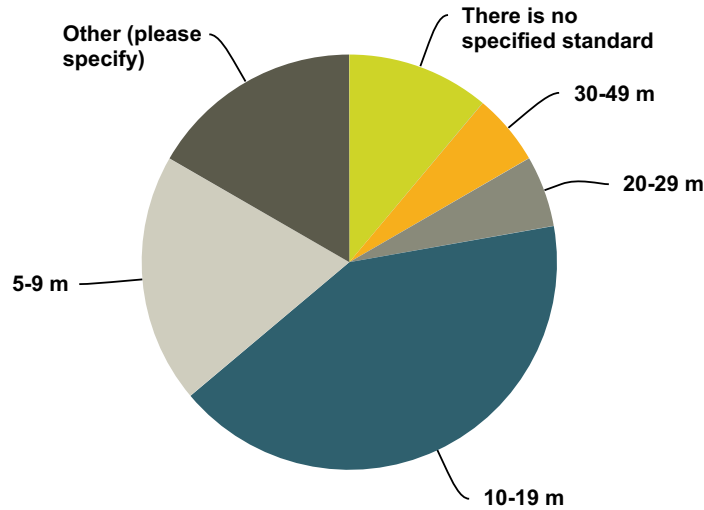
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16	We require the sites data forms and shapefiles (polygons) provided for each site found. We also require a separate shapefiles of burials. There have been to many floating maps produced in the past that need to be redefined otherwise the information is useless.	2/4/2015
17	not required, but if provided, L/L decimal degrees, GCS North American 1983 Datum North American 1983	2/4/2015
18	Yes we require a specific coordinate system: NAD-83 UTM Zone 13	2/4/2015
19	UTM NAD 83	2/4/2015
20	site location data required in GIS derived UTM format	2/4/2015
21	We require both standard locational data (township, range and section) and UTM's and request shapefiles. I would think less than 10% of submissions arrive with shapefile data at present.	2/4/2015
22	We generally have GPS coordinates included. A paper copy of site location on a topographic map is also accepted since many of the individuals who report sites are older avocational archaeologists and we will take whatever data they can provide.	2/4/2015
23	We have no solid standards as we don't require digital data. But we strongly encourage folks to use NAD 83 and provide everything as a polygon.	2/4/2015
24	UTM coordinates (NAD 27; web Mercator). Occasionally, lat-long (maritime sites). Full descriptions of applied survey/discovery/evaluation methods are required.	2/4/2015
25	yes	2/4/2015
26	We do not collect or curate digital GIS data	2/4/2015
27	Yes,	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q11 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.

Answered: 36 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses	
There is no specified standard	11.11%	4
50 m or more	0.00%	0
30-49 m	5.56%	2
20-29 m	5.56%	2
10-19 m	41.67%	15
5-9 m	19.44%	7
Other (please specify)	16.67%	6
Total		36

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	30 m spacing in high-probability areas; 50 m in low probability	2/9/2015
2	15 m	2/6/2015
3	Our "Standards and Guidelines" indicate that the spacing must directly relate to the expected sizes of archeological properties, the possibilities of spatial patterning of the resources, and field conditions.	2/5/2015
4	Usually 10 meter.	2/4/2015

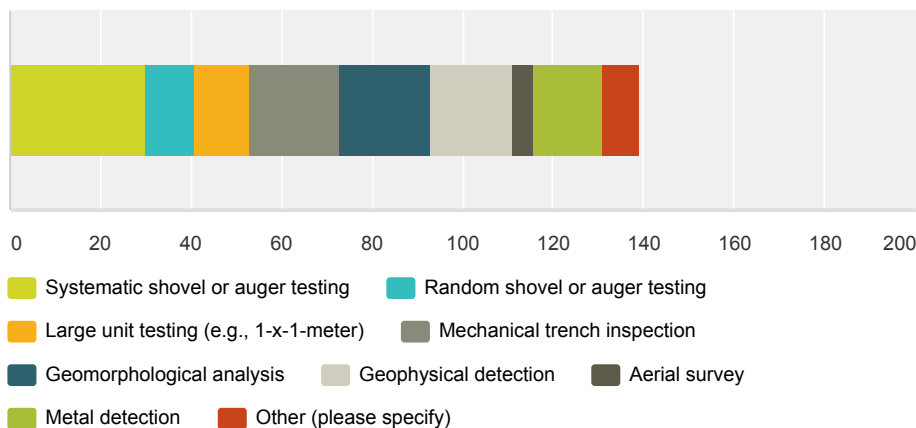
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5	We recommend that no greater than 20m transects are used. The majority of surveys are done with 30m transects. We will not accept any surveys with greater than 30 meter transects.	2/4/2015
6	Pedestrian surveys are not often employed in _____ due to lack of surface visibility	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q12 If terrain, surface visibility, or surface disturbances preclude effective identification via pedestrian inventory, what other methods of site identification are employed?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Systematic shovel or auger testing	85.71% 30
Random shovel or auger testing	31.43% 11
Large unit testing (e.g., 1-x-1-meter)	34.29% 12
Mechanical trench inspection	57.14% 20
Geomorphological analysis	57.14% 20
Geophysical detection	51.43% 18
Aerial survey	14.29% 5
Metal detection	42.86% 15
Other (please specify)	22.86% 8
Total Respondents: 35	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	This is up to the federal agency – most agencies decide on a case-by-case basis.	2/9/2015
2	_____ requires systematic shovel-testing for all surveys; other strategies acceptable when ST'ing not feasible. we also have maritime standards for rivers/bayous/bays, et.c	2/9/2015
3	vegetative clearing	2/6/2015
4	The methodology will vary depending upon the size and nature of the project area, percentage of ground cover, the types of archeological resources that are anticipated (short-term prehistoric encampments vs. Civil War skirmish, etc.), past land use, presence of deep depositions, etc.	2/5/2015
5	Close interval survey of 5 meters and combined with the above checked items	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

6	You are suggesting which techniques are used in general or required. All of the above could and sometimes are used. Normally, only subsurface testing/probing is regularly used by contractors.	2/4/2015
7	other remote sensing/imaging for marine environments	2/4/2015
8	None	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

Q13 If systematic shovel testing or auger testing is used, what intervals are suggested as appropriate?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 14

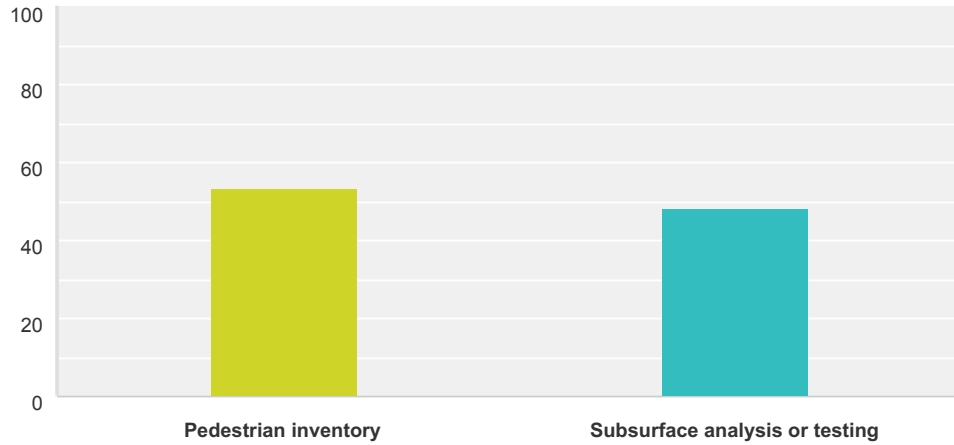
#	Responses	Date
1	30 m for high probability areas, 50 m for low probability areas	2/9/2015
2	20 m intervals with 10 m radials off positive tests. However, around historic homesteads we recommend 10 m intervals with 5 m radials.	2/9/2015
3	7.5 meters and 15 meters	2/6/2015
4	25m	2/6/2015
5	15 meter interval	2/6/2015
6	depending upon the size of the parcel or APE, 10 m intervals may be used but all site boundary and related Phase II work typically uses 5 m intervals, with some larger units. The consultant may inquire with the Division about alternative testing strategies for a given project.	2/6/2015
7	15 meters	2/6/2015
8	It varies in accordance with the size of the project area. For example _____ shovel tests are required per linear mile for linear projects.	2/6/2015
9	15 m unless discussed and documented in report why a larger (or smaller) interval valid	2/6/2015
10	15 meters, staggered	2/6/2015
11	Max is 50 feet between units.	2/6/2015
12	depends on soils and landform, 5-10m	2/5/2015
13	It varies -- 5 meters, 10 meters, 20 meters... Again -- We recommend that the intervals between STP's and transects should be based on the background research, the expected diameters and spatial patterning of resources that are reasonably anticipated in the area, ground visibility, past land use, etc.	2/5/2015
14	15 meters	2/5/2015
15	Our standards require varying numbers of shovel testing depending on the size of the survey area.	2/5/2015
16	8 meter spacing is standard, with 4 meter spacing under some circumstances	2/5/2015
17	Shovel test pits (Stps) every 15 meter at 10 meter transects, subjected to Stps in the cardinal directions at 7.5 meter for positive Stps. Stps should range around 50 cm in diameter.	2/4/2015
18	We leave that up to the investigator, but if asked we do recommend no more than 30-meter intervals.	2/4/2015
19	15m while if material is found must be bracketed with ST at 5m intervals until no material is located	2/4/2015
20	Recommended spacing is 20 meters. We prefer 30cm or larger probes/units and do not condone the use of augers unless some discussion with our office is done first to establish the adequacy of such use.	2/4/2015
21	either 7.5 meter or 15 meter interval	2/4/2015
22	In general, 15 m intervals are acceptable, although we encourage shortening this to 10 meters depending upon the landform and the types of sites that are expected to be encountered. We also require 5 m shovel probes to help delimit boundaries of sites that have been identified. We allow the survey interval to increase to 30 m once widespread disturbance has been documented.	2/4/2015
23	15 meters	2/4/2015
24	Depends on environment (terrain, soils, ground cover, geology, etc.) and project specifications.	2/4/2015
25	it depends on probability, typically 30m	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

26	5-10m	2/4/2015
27	No firm rules, it will depend on the circumstances	2/4/2015

**Q14 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.**

Answered: 29 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Average Number	Total Number	Responses
Pedestrian inventory	53	1,549	29
Subsurface analysis or testing	48	1,351	28
Total Respondents: 29			

#	Pedestrian inventory	Date
1	100	2/9/2015
2	0	2/9/2015
3	30	2/9/2015
4	15	2/6/2015
5	20	2/6/2015
6	90	2/6/2015
7	40	2/6/2015
8	95	2/6/2015
9	20	2/6/2015
10	75	2/6/2015
11	50	2/6/2015
12	60	2/6/2015
13	90	2/5/2015
14	1	2/5/2015
15	75	2/5/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

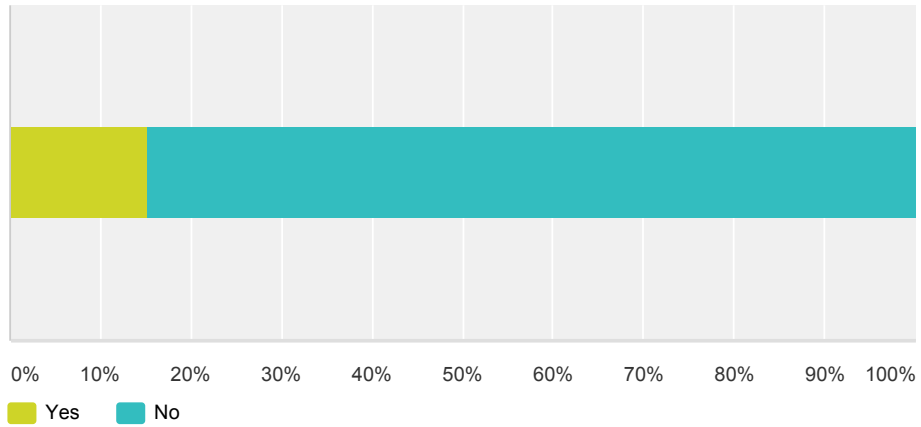
16	0	2/5/2015
17	1	2/5/2015
18	10	2/4/2015
19	94	2/4/2015
20	99	2/4/2015
21	90	2/4/2015
22	80	2/4/2015
23	20	2/4/2015
24	50	2/4/2015
25	75	2/4/2015
26	90	2/4/2015
27	99	2/4/2015
28	10	2/4/2015
29	70	2/4/2015
#	Subsurface analysis or testing	Date
1	100	2/9/2015
2	70	2/9/2015
3	85	2/6/2015
4	80	2/6/2015
5	10	2/6/2015
6	60	2/6/2015
7	5	2/6/2015
8	80	2/6/2015
9	25	2/6/2015
10	50	2/6/2015
11	40	2/6/2015
12	10	2/5/2015
13	99	2/5/2015
14	25	2/5/2015
15	100	2/5/2015
16	99	2/5/2015
17	90	2/4/2015
18	6	2/4/2015
19	1	2/4/2015
20	10	2/4/2015
21	20	2/4/2015
22	80	2/4/2015
23	50	2/4/2015

Survey of State Archaeological Programs

24	25	2/4/2015
25	10	2/4/2015
26	1	2/4/2015
27	90	2/4/2015
28	30	2/4/2015

Q15 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?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 8

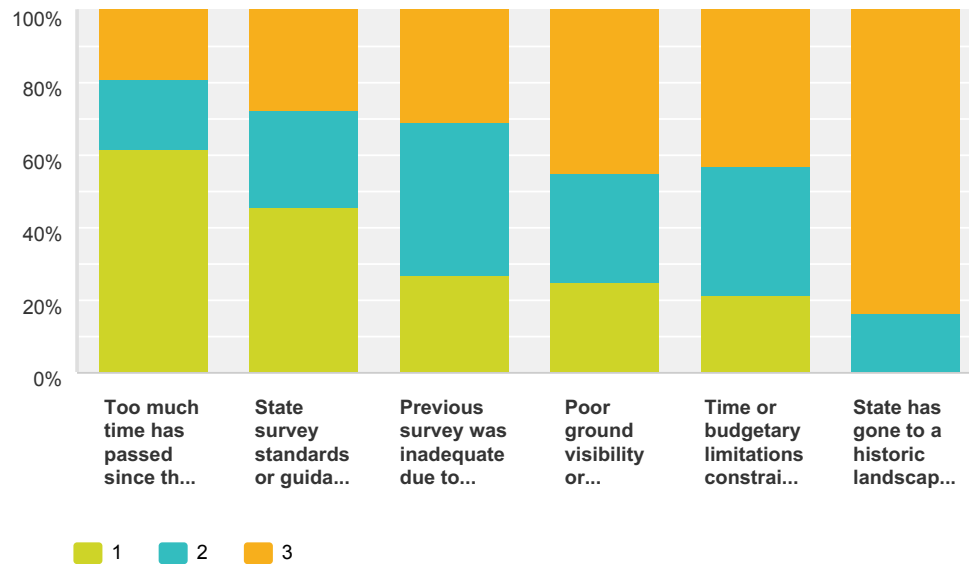


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	15.15% 5
No	84.85% 28
Total	33

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Q16 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.

Answered: 30 Skipped: 11



	1	2	3	Total	Weighted Average
Too much time has passed since the previous survey*	61.54% 16	19.23% 5	19.23% 5	26	1.58
State survey standards or guidance were revised and made more rigorous	45.45% 10	27.27% 6	27.27% 6	22	1.82
Previous survey was inadequate due to contractor/agency lack of professional training	26.92% 7	42.31% 11	30.77% 8	26	2.04
Poor ground visibility or disturbance at the time of the previous survey limited its usefulness	25.00% 5	30.00% 6	45.00% 9	20	2.20
Time or budgetary limitations constrained the previous survey	21.43% 3	35.71% 5	42.86% 6	14	2.21
State has gone to a historic landscape approach for planning	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	83.33% 10	12	2.83

#	* What is the number of years that typically trigger your recommendation for a new survey?	Date
1	20	2/9/2015
2	10 years	2/6/2015
3	10	2/6/2015

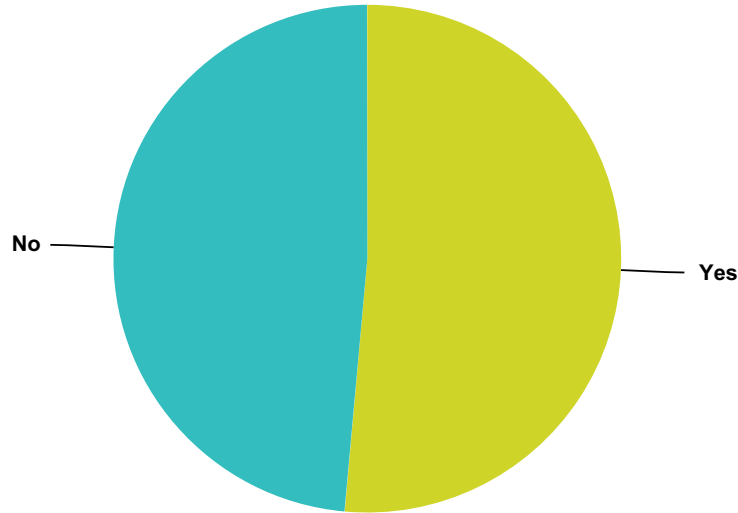
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4	25 years	2/6/2015
5	20-25	2/6/2015
6	15-20	2/6/2015
7	10+	2/6/2015
8	25	2/6/2015
9	20	2/6/2015
10	10	2/5/2015
11	15	2/5/2015
12	20	2/5/2015
13	25	2/5/2015
14	It depends, each survey was different, trying to est. standard now.	2/4/2015
15	10 to 20 years	2/4/2015
16	3-5	2/4/2015
17	>10 but for federal projects most federal agencies won't consider resurveying unless the previous survey is over 20 years old and previous field methodology is too vague to consider useful.t	2/4/2015
18	10	2/4/2015
19	5	2/4/2015
20	5	2/4/2015
21	20	2/4/2015
22	10	2/4/2015
23	20	2/4/2015
24	5	2/4/2015

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Q17 Does your office periodically spot-check the quality of surveys done in your state?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	51.43% 18
No	48.57% 17
Total	35

#	If so, by what means (e.g., site visits, sample re-survey, or other)?	Date
1	site visits	2/9/2015
2	sample re-survey	2/6/2015
3	Site visits.	2/6/2015
4	site visits	2/6/2015
5	Site visits	2/6/2015
6	Site visits	2/6/2015
7	site visits	2/6/2015
8	Site visits	2/5/2015
9	Site visits	2/5/2015
10	project visit	2/5/2015
11	Funny you should ask, we _____ visited an area that was surveyed in _____, though the background research did not mention a farm on the historic maps, nor was it found in the survey. We did a site visit and found the site within 10 minutes.	2/4/2015
12	site visits	2/4/2015
13	resurvey of high probability areas where sites are not found	2/4/2015

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14	3rd party review	2/4/2015
15	through consultation and close scrutiny of reports; rarely by direct observation (re-survey), due to budget restraints and volume of projects	2/4/2015
16	If requested or as a part of a litigation. Site visit, sample resurvey, geo-physics etc.	2/4/2015

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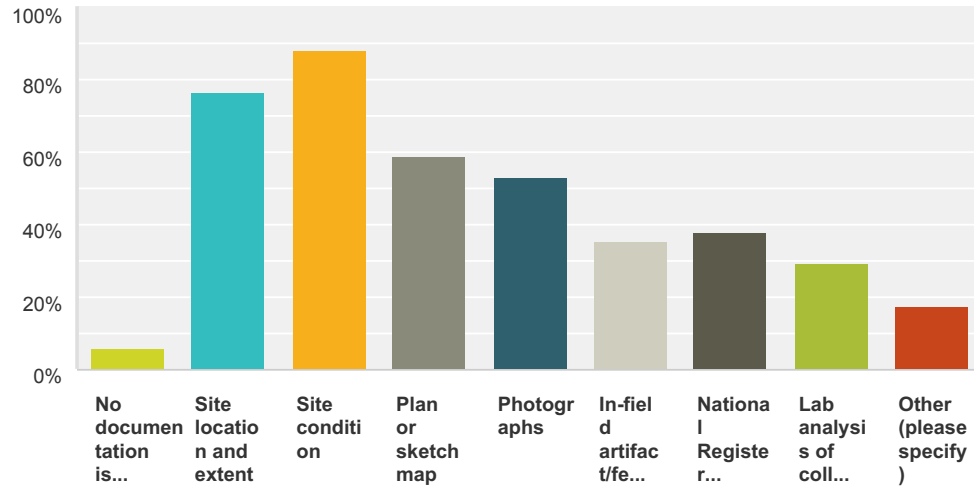
Q18 What are the best practices your office uses to assess survey quality, short of spot checks and resurvey?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 17

#	Responses	Date
1	thorough review of the reports; we also encourage contractors to discuss strategies and methods with us prior to beginning work	2/9/2015
2	thorough review of the resulting report, strict requirements for PI and field supervisors	2/9/2015
3	determination of whether large numbers of sites have been found nearby leaving a "gap in sites" that can't be explained in terms of why no site is there.	2/6/2015
4	Standardization of field methods, minimum data requirements, and documentation of the work being done.	2/6/2015
5	meet permitting qualifications and standards per _____	2/6/2015
6	Examining the end-of-field letters, maps, photographs, reports and other submitted documentation.	2/6/2015
7	Methodology review and if it adheres to the current standards; examine aerial photos and maps; historic documentation; check of existing data in database for the area.	2/6/2015
8	We review the project report to determine whether state survey standards have been met.	2/6/2015
9	completeness of reports, reputations/prior performance of those submitting, congruence of report findings with prior knowledge of area	2/6/2015
10	We have none.	2/6/2015
11	Refer to all the appropriate historical sources and prehistoric data.	2/6/2015
12	site visits, survey visits but are infrequent	2/5/2015
13	Careful review of draft and final reports to ensure that they meet our recommended standards.	2/5/2015
14	Careful report analysis (e.g., thoroughness of Lit Search, field methods employed, surface visibility), personal knowledge of the principal investigator/company/agency	2/5/2015
15	quality control of work standards	2/5/2015
16	Quality of the survey reports and overall track record of the consultants.	2/5/2015
17	I am inclined to do spot checks now, examine stps and survey lines. Although this is almost an impossible task. We are requiring better photographic documentation of survey areas and stps.	2/4/2015
18	Encourage managing fed or state agency to do more field checks	2/4/2015
19	Ensure use of highly trained staff with expertise in local area	2/4/2015
20	We cross our fingers. Our office has too little staff to assess survey quality and must rely on the report to catch folks who may be fudging their survey data (e.g., photographs of snow covering the ground at the time of survey; mention of riding 4-wheelers during survey).	2/4/2015
21	Survey of what is found nearby	2/4/2015
22	3rd party review	2/4/2015
23	Quality of report.	2/4/2015
24	Our permitting system, managed by a different office, generally assesses the quality of individuals leading survey. We do not directly assess survey quality outside of survey documents provided by SHPO unless alerted by an outside entity (such as a landowner agency, permitting agency, or concerned citizen).	2/4/2015

Q19 When revisiting a previously recorded site that has undergone little change, what is the minimum information recorded? Check all boxes that apply.

Answered: 34 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
No documentation is required	5.88% 2
Site location and extent	76.47% 26
Site condition	88.24% 30
Plan or sketch map	58.82% 20
Photographs	52.94% 18
In-field artifact/feature inventory	35.29% 12
National Register eligibility recommendation	38.24% 13
Lab analysis of collected artifacts	29.41% 10
Other (please specify)	17.65% 6
Total Respondents: 34	

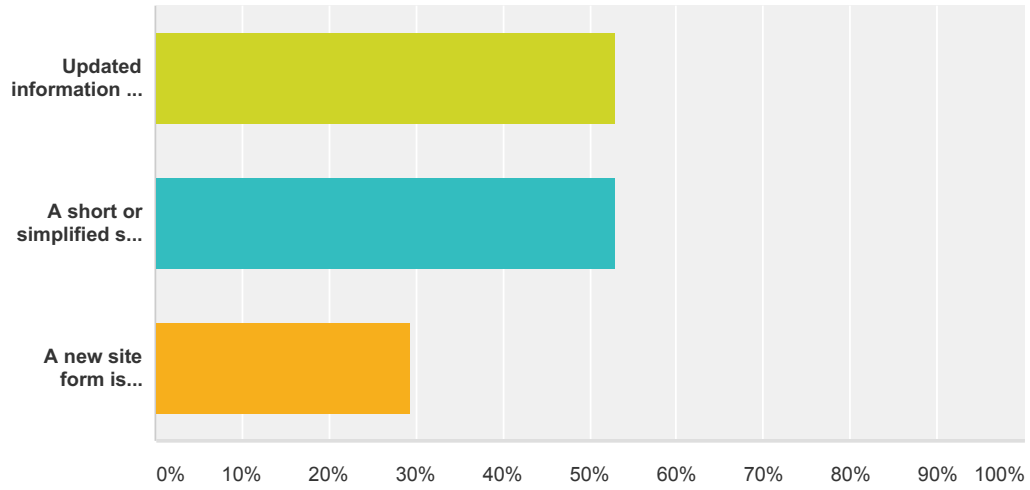
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	we expect that the regular site form will be filled out anytime someone revisits a known site	2/9/2015
2	We collect artifacts. Not collecting eliminates a major component of site recording and failure to do so destroys the key element in doing science. That is you cannot re-check the data.	2/6/2015
3	It depends on what information is in the record. If the site was never completely documented then all the above, excluding the first one and the lab analysis as no artifacts should be collected. Remember its just a revisit, you can take a copy of the file or make a check list for the items instead of reinventing the wheel.	2/4/2015
4	notation on the site form of date visited and observations	2/4/2015

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5	No special site form or update form is needed; however, site visit conditions and that nothing has changed should be noted in the report. We are also working on trying to standardize monitoring forms so that the data collected from different visits will have some bearing on what is seen and noted on future visits. Simply saying "no change" is worthless unless one knows how a site looked before.	2/4/2015
6	Mention in the report that no change to the site was observed.	2/4/2015

Q20 What is the acceptable format?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
Updated information is included with the survey report	52.94% 18
A short or simplified site form may be used to address specific changes	52.94% 18
A new site form is required whenever a site is visited	29.41% 10
Total Respondents: 34	

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Q21 What would you suggest to improve the quality, durability, and uses of survey data?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 18

#	Responses	Date
1	one thing that contractors are doing now is recording GPS coords for all shovel tests and other excavations - that is very helpful for assessing adequacy and extent of survey	2/9/2015
2	Clarification of survey requirement for common field conditions. Biggest issue that we are going to have to face is how do we want to treat/document post WWII contexts? How do we want to evaluate them?	2/9/2015
3	Greater effort to enforce survey standards and more detailed scrutiny of potential on the part of the principal investigator.	2/6/2015
4	scan site forms, submit geospatial data for site forms, enhanced data backup, curation of primary documents (site forms and survey reports)	2/6/2015
5	Integrating all of the data into a synthetic whole via GIS or other data aggregators to see patterns, inform research, and eventually bolster predictive modelling	2/6/2015
6	More comprehensive, integrative approach to survey in general. Sections in reports that address the big data questions.	2/6/2015
7	The completion of an updated site record along with the requisite six shovel tests to define the site's boundaries. We would also like to see more than the specified minimum shovel tests for surveys.	2/6/2015
8	Get it right the first time -- be complete, avoid overly narrow APE definitions, include geomorphological assessments of likely preservation potential (in three dimensions)	2/6/2015
9	Better training; better and more consistent application of training; budget for what really needs to be done	2/6/2015
10	Federal agencies, ie USFWS and USDA taking responsibility for their role in the NHPA.	2/6/2015
11	right now the biggest problem with quality is large number of workers from other regions without any local experience. If we could require in state only that would help but political pressures would not allow	2/5/2015
12	We are working on a new database with detailed locational and artifact fields that will be available to professionals and agencies (federal, state, local).	2/5/2015
13	That all CRM consultants be required to take a Section 106 workshop on 36CFR Part 800	2/5/2015
14	Insuring the quality of the individuals who are doing the surveys and making clear to them what data is needed.	2/5/2015
15	Produce good quality standards of your own as the NPS Standards are painted with a broad strokes. Have the archaeologist provide the data you need in every form, and remember to check behind them! (Sad but true!) Provide an online GIS portal on a separate survey for the public, professionals and government.	2/4/2015
16	More vigilant oversight of consulting PIs and field investigators to make sure they have appropriate qualifications and experience for project needs. Past cases have involved unqualified or minimally qualified investigators performing work under signature of a qualified person that does not provide adequate supervision. Hard to say whether due to low bid, cronyism, or borderline fraud.	2/4/2015
17	incorporate landscape-based approaches that look beyond the immediate APE. stop insisting that the entire [Western US] has 100% surface visibility and do a shovel test once in a while when warranted.	2/4/2015
18	Elimination of commercial contractors who operate on the basis of profit rather than concern for the resource	2/4/2015
19	Standardization of survey data would be good. Some reports provide good data regarding transects, visibility, observed soil disturbance, etc while others include no data. Inclusion of transect maps would be a welcome change. A list of all survey crew and their credentials would also be good since we see a lot of surveys being done by people who have no qualified archaeologist with them in the field. Use of standardized site monitoring forms.	2/4/2015

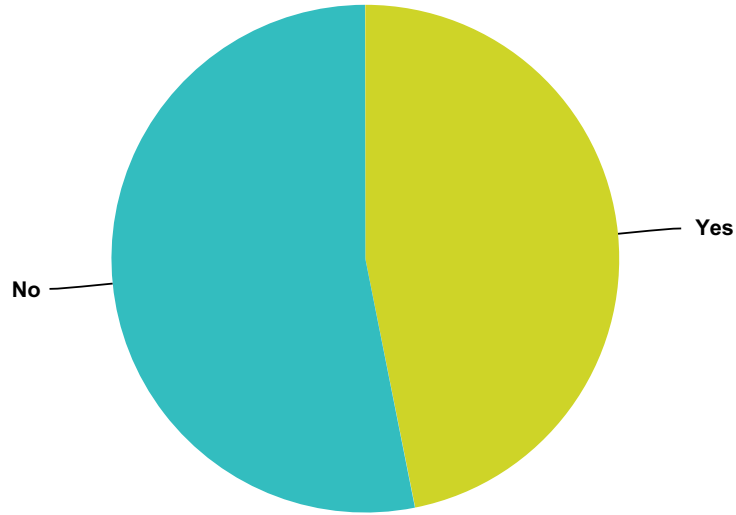
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20	make it more accessible to government agencies in planning	2/4/2015
21	analyze at the landscape/district level. note why surveys older than 5 years are valid; i.e. no change in landscape from flooding, fire, that would uncover or destroy sites	2/4/2015
22	digital access	2/4/2015
23	The requirement of all submissions be made digitally and according to specific standards. This is in the works, but may still be years off.	2/4/2015

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Q22 Would you prefer that your participation in this survey remains anonymous?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 9



Answer Choices

Yes

No

Total

Responses

46.88%

53.13%

15

17

32

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