On behalf of the SCA, I had the opportunity on May 11th to present this year’s Lifetime Achievement Award to Phil C. Orr at his home in Montecito, just east of Santa Barbara. I was accompanied by John Johnson, Acting Curator of Anthropology at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and Marla Daily, President of the Santa Cruz Island Foundation, a friend of Orr and his wife. It was a pleasant meeting, with Phil sharing some thoughts on his career. He had no inkling of the award and was speechless at its presentation, perhaps in part because of the rather limited recognition of his professional accomplishments up to this time.

Phil was Curator of Geology and Anthropology at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History from 1938 until the late 1960s. Although he is currently recognized as Curator Emeritus at the museum, the effects of a severe stroke several years ago have left him confined to a wheelchair, and he seldom leaves his home. He has never been active in the SCA, although he has been a member over the years.

Phil’s principal training was in paleontology, and his interests in the dwarf (or pygmy) mammoths that occupied the northern channel Islands during the Pleistocene attracted him to Santa Rosa Island, where fossil bones of this unique species are found in abundance. He could not begin his research in earnest until after World War II. Soon after his island research began, he became intrigued with the rich archaeological resources of the island, and it seems that archaeology ultimately dominated his Santa Rosa Island research. His book *Prehistory of Santa Rosa Island*, published in 1968, presents the results of mainly archaeological work accomplished over 21 years beginning in 1947. He also carried out archaeological work on the mainland, the most noteworthy being salvage excavations on Mescalitan Island in the Goleta Slough. His initial interpretations of Santa Barbara Channel prehistory were presented in a 1952 article, “Review of Santa Barbara Channel Archaeology,” in the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*.

Today, the most visible aspect of Phil’s research is his efforts to document human occupation on Santa Rosa Island as early as 40,000 or more years ago. In the profiles of Pleistocene alluviums seen along arroyo and seaciff walls of the northwestern section of the island, Phil observed what he called “fire areas,” some of which were in close association with disarticulated bones of dwarf mammoth. As a result of a visit to the island by George Carter, Phil eventually became convinced, as Carter was, that the fire areas were the remains of roasting pits used by humans to “barbecue” dwarf mammoth meat. Phil’s first published exposition of this viewpoint was a 1956 article in the *University of Utah Anthropological Papers*, vol. 26, entitled “Dwarf Mammoths and Man on Santa Rosa Island.” His 1968 book goes over in some detail his arguments in favor of Pleistocene occupation of the island (see also a two-part article coauthored by Rainer Berger published in 1965 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 148).

The controversy surrounding the possibility of Pleistocene occupation of Santa Rosa Island has drawn attention away from other important contributions that Phil made during the course of his professional work. He was one of the first archaeologists in the U.S. to make extensive use of radiocarbon dating to establish a regional prehistoric sequence. By the late 1950s, he was able to obtain a substantial number of radiocarbon dates from sites on Santa Rosa Island, these forming the basis of the chronology eventually presented in his 1968 book. Aside from the question of occupation during the Pleistocene, Phil was the first archaeologist in southern California to establish through radiocarbon dating that definitive
evidence of Holocene occupation extended back at least 7000 years. His first dates of this antiquity, pertaining to cemeteries on Santa Rosa Island, were questioned by Robert Heizer (see Workington’s Ancient Man in North America, 1957 edition, page 199), and it took several more radiocarbon dates to overwhelm the opposition. Phil was also among the first archaeologists working in southern coastal California to argue that climate and environment changed significantly during the Holocene and that humans were adapting their culture to these changes. Only within the last ten years or so have some archaeologists come to a similar viewpoint, on the basis of much more extensive paleoenvironmental data than were available to Phil.

Despite the criticism of Phil’s arguments regarding Pleistocene occupation of Santa Rosa Island, we should recognize the considerable significance of the other aspects of his research. We must also recognize, however, that the issue of whether Santa Rosa Island was occupied during the Pleistocene still is not resolved. We can’t deny, therefore, that Phil Orr has presented us with a provocative problem of archaeological interpretation.

**Position Available**

The Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is seeking applications for a one quarter position at the level of Lecturer or Visiting Faculty during Winter Quarter, 1989. They are looking for an individual to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in quantitative methods of archaeological analysis; the integration of microcomputers into teaching is mandatory. Completion of the Ph.D. is required at the time of appointment. Deadline is September 9, 1988. Send cv, samples of published and/or unpublished work and names of three references to:

Chair, Temporary Position Search Committee
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106
(805) 961-2519

**Position (Almost) Available**


However, at the end of July, highly placed sources within the Office of Historic Preservation reported that she has rescinded her resignation.

**Another Position Available**

The Los Padres National Forest is seeking an archaeologist (GS-193-9) for temporary employment, not to exceed one year, at the Santa Barbara Ranger District. Position will include inventory, evaluation, and advice on cultural resource management. Medical examination required of the individual selected (at individual’s expense).

Requirements include four-year college course or equivalent, including 15 semester hours in archaeology and 6 in related course work, plus two years of professional experience and a demonstrated working knowledge of methods and techniques applicable to archaeology. Submit a completed SF-171 personal qualifications statement and 2) OPM form 1170/17 (list of college courses) to:

U.S. Forest Service
Los Padres National Forest
6144 Calle Real,
Goleta, CA 93117
Attn: Personnel

Routine questions may be directed to the Personnel Office (805) 683-6711 or to Joan Brandoff-Kerr (805) 967-3481.

**The Best and Worst Jobs**

Excerpts from 250 jobs listed in The Jobs Rated Almanac.

1. Actuary
2. Computer programmer
3. Computer systems analyst
4. Mathematician
5. Statistician
6. Hospital administrator
7. Industrial engineer
8. Physicist
9. Astrologer
10. Paralegal
20. Astronomer
27. Urban planner/regional planner
29. Sociologist
41. Anthropologist
46. Geologist
54. Zoologist
60. Museum curator
67 Historian
80. Archaeologist
82. Typist/word processor
114. College professor
116. Conservationist
150. Surveyor
193. Astronaut
249. Fisherman
250. Migrant worker
SCA Annual Meeting
Call for Papers

The 1988 Annual Meetings will be held at the Pacifica Hotel near Marina Del Rey, March 16-18. If you have a paper to present at these meetings, or if you would like to chair a symposium, it is time for you to put together your abstracts and send them in. Abstracts should include the names of all authors (beginning with the presenter), a title, and an outline of 100 words or less. All presentations should be limited to 20 minutes in length unless special arrangements have been made with the symposia chairperson and Program Chair. The Program Chair for the meetings is Constance Cameron. Deadline for abstracts is December 31, 1988. All abstracts and ideas for special symposia should be sent to:

Constance Cameron
Museum of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634
(714) 773-3977

As in the past, volunteers who are willing to help with registration, setup, audio visual or coordination will receive free meeting registration. If this idea appeals to you, let us know as soon as possible. Call or write to Jean Arnold, Local Arrangements Chair (or John Parker—address on page 11):

Jean Arnold, Assistant Director
Institute of Archaeology
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213) 825-1980

SCA Southern Data Sharing Meetings

This year’s southern Data Sharing Meetings will be held at California State University, Northridge on October 8th from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. In addition to general topics relating to south state archaeology, there will be a special section of talks on Santa Monica Mountain archaeology.

If you have a paper to present, please send a title and short (100 words or less) abstract to John Parker (address on page 11). If you need additional information on the location of the meetings, parking, format for talks, etc., call Mark Raab (818) 885-3575 or John Parker (213) 825-1980.

SCA Northern Data Sharing Meetings

The northern Data Sharing Meetings will be held at Sacramento State University on Saturday, October 15, 1988 beginning at 9:00 AM. Anyone wishing to present information at this meeting please contact Glenn Farris, Archaeology Lab, 2572 Port Street, West Sacramento, CA 95691 by September 25, 1988. Please send title, names of presenters, and a short (two paragraph or so) abstract.

Back of Ballot
(see next page for details)
At the meeting on June 25, the SCA board unanimously voted to recommend to the membership that the annual dues for regular and institutional members be raised from $15.00 to $25.00 and that a copy of the Annual Meeting's Proceedings be provided free of charge to members in these two categories, as well as to Contributing and Life members. Furthermore, the board proposed raising lifetime membership dues from $175.00 to $275.00. Contributing membership dues would remain at $100.00. Student and Senior membership dues would be raised from $7.00 to $10.00, but a copy of the Proceedings would not be provided to members in these classes.

This proposal is made for the following reasons: 1) The regular costs of running the Society continue to go up (e.g., postage, cost of paper for the Newsletter), and dues adjustments made several years ago did not really increase dues income. 2) While there is widespread support among members for the SCA to be involved in publication, the current dues structure does not provide sufficient income for this. 3) Only 90-plus copies of the first year's Proceedings have been sold so far, and somewhat over 200 need to be sold to break even. 4) It is common for archaeological societies to support their publication series by providing the publication to dues-paying members, with the cost of the publication built into the dues.

Getting a copy of the Proceedings along with the usual membership benefits is a good deal in that the per-copy base cost is actually a bit more than the $10.00 increase proposed by the board.

The cold and hard reality is that we cannot afford even to publish the 1988 Proceedings without an infusion of funds—ideally on the order of $1,500. You can help raise this amount and get us over this cash-flow dilemma either by buying a copy of the 1987 Proceedings right now or by sending a donation to the SCA—or both.

The board felt that the membership should have a chance to vote on the proposed dues increase. Since we need to decide this before the next dues payment period, the board is asking you to cut out the ballot below, mark your preference and send it in before September 1, 1988, to the SCA Secretary:

Gale Broeker
99 Deer Springs
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Remember, we also need to worry about funding this year's Proceedings, which is already in the works. Help keep up the continuity of the SCA's publishing effort by purchasing a copy of the 1987 Proceedings or sending a donation. Donations may be sent to the Treasurer:

Jane Gothold
10121 Pounds Avenue
Whittier, CA 90603

### Ballot

- [ ] I endorse the board's recommendation to raise the dues according to the schedule described above
- [ ] I wish the dues schedule to remain the same

Mail (by September 1, 1988) to:
Gale Broeker, SCA Secretary
99 Deer Springs
Palm Desert, CA 92260
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

A Need for Submissions

To have a successful column on the prehistoric archaeology of California, it is necessary for people doing such work to let me know about it so that I can include it in the newsletter. DO NOT BE SHY.

M.Q. Sutton

Red Rock Canyon State Park

Michael Sampson and Philip Hines (California Department of Parks and Recreation) recorded five new sites that were first found by Ranger Mark Faull. The five sites consist primarily of bedrock mortars with no associated midden deposits; one site shows an extensive surficial scatter of flaked stone artifacts. Two previously recorded sites, CA-KER-147 and CA-KER-244, were re-recorded. Site CA-KER-147 consists of two shallow rockshelters with a rich midden deposit. A series of pictographs painted on the ceiling and wall of one shelter and associated bedrock milling features were recorded in December, 1987. These features are slowly being lost to exfoliation. Site CA-KER-244, first recorded by E. L. Davis in 1962, is an intaglio or ground figure of abstract design. Using a theodolite, the intaglio was recorded. A sparse scatter of chalcedony flakes occur in the desert pavement surface at the site.

Excavations were conducted at the CA-KER-147 site for Parks and Recreation by R. W. Robinson in 1973. A full descriptive report of the project is being prepared for publication and some of the analyses are complete (and on file at the Parks and Recreation office in San Diego). Obsidian hydration measurements on 12 pieces ranged from 1.3 to 9.1 microns; all sourced to the Coso volcanic field. One radiocarbon assay (WSU-3647) yielded a date of 630±90 years B.P. Chester King analyzed 183 shell and glass beads from the site, all but one of the shell beads came from the Santa Barbara region, Olivella discs being the most common. The projectile points were analyzed by Mark Q. Sutton, the ceramics by Bill Wallace, and the fauna (still incomplete at this time), by Sutton and Robert M. Yohe II.

Leo Carrillo State Beach

Coastal site CA-LAN-52 (the Arroyo Sequit Shellmound) recently has been the subject of certain analyses through the California Department of Parks and Recreation office in San Diego. Twenty-six obsidian artifacts show a range of hydration values between 2.1 and 9.0 microns; 15 hydration readings measured 5.0 microns and above (11 are between 5.0 and 5.7 microns). Twenty-five obsidian specimens originated at the Coso volcanic field, while one came from Casa Diablo. Two radiocarbon assays from CA-LAN-52 show dates of 1340±100 years B.P. (WSU-3645) and 470±75 years B.P. (WSU-3646). In 1987, Lynne Christenson analyzed 211 bones from CA-LAN-52, that were collected from vandal’s backdirt piles around the western end of the site. Swordfish vertebrae were relatively numerous; dolphin, sea lion, seal, and deer were also present. This assemblage suggests a summer/fall occupation for the site. Archaeological excavations at CA-LAN-52 are discussed by Freddie Curtis (1959 and 1963). Contact Michael Sampson (California Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego) for further information.

Pichacho State Recreation Area

Michael Sampson (California Department of Parks and Recreation) and Greg Seymour conducted an archaeological site reconnaissance within this State Park in Imperial County, along the Colorado River. While concentrating on gravel terraces near the river, a total of 23 prehistoric and three historic sites were recorded. The prehistoric sites consist primarily of camps with “cleared circles” and lithic debitage. Aboriginal trails, rock cairns, and isolated knapping stations were also discovered. Remains of the gold mill town of Pichacho (ca. 1870s to 1910s), including the town jail, cemetery, and one mill, were, in part, recorded at this time. A report on this fieldwork has been prepared by Michael Sampson; the site records are on file at the Imperial Valley College Museum.

Fremont Valley

Mark Q. Sutton (CSU Bakersfield) completed testing of nine sites (one historic) in the Fremont Valley, north of the town of Mojave. Most of the sites had been impacted by agricultural activities but an intact Rose Spring deposit was located at CA-KER-2211. An intact structure was located and recorded (only the fifth one from the western Mojave), along with several hearths. The collections are currently being cataloged and a report will be available later this year.
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Yucaipa Adobe (CA-SBR-6118-H)

During the spring of 1988, with funding from a State Historic Preservation grant for the rehabilitation of historic structures, Lester Ross (San Bernardino County Museum) directed the first phase of a recordation and mitigation project for the Yucaipa Adobe; and with archival research into the history of the property and its owners. Owned and operated by the County of San Bernardino, the Yucaipa Adobe was believed to have been built and occupied by Diego Sepulveda, ca. 1841-1851, occupied and modified by James Waters, ca. 1858-1869, and occupied by John Dunlap and his descendants, post-1869.

For the first phase of the project, architectural recordation included the examination, drawing, and photographing of walls, floors, second floor roof, and porch roof. Archaeological investigations included the excavation of one test trench and two 1 x 1 meter units beneath the pre-1930s concrete porch, excavation of a 0.5 x 1 meter unit beneath the original wood floor of the west room, and coring of the soil surrounding the building to ascertain the extent, depth, and integrity of subsurface historic strata.

The adobe building is a two-story structure, 5.5 x 14.75 meters in size. The first floor is divided into three rooms of unequal size, with two fireplaces. The second floor appears to have been divided into three rooms, with wooden interior partitions rather than adobe walls. Two distinct types of construction are represented by the first and second floors, yet the entire building may have been within a single period.

Preliminary interpretation of historical, architectural and archaeological evidence is that the Yucaipa Adobe may have been constructed partially of reused adobe bricks, perhaps removed from Diego Sepulveda's 1840s residence and corral. During the construction of the Yucaipa Adobe, unknown factors (perhaps cost or the hiring of a new mason) necessitated a change in building techniques and materials. Construction of the Yucaipa Adobe presently is attributed to James Waters, post-1868.

Later in 1988 and 1989 remodeled elements of the building will be removed in preparation for partial rehabilitation. A second phase of recordation and material sampling will focus on the identification of original structural fabric covered by remodeling elements. Copies of historic documents, archaeological collections, and architectural samples will be housed at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. A final report will be prepared for publication in 1989.

SCA Participates in California Preservation Conference

Once again, the Society for California Archaeology participated in the annual California Preservation Conference held at Palo Alto (Stanford University) on May 19-22, 1988, by presenting four sessions. All were well-attended and well-received with lively question and answer periods. It was an opportunity for archaeologists to get our message across to people who are very concerned about historic preservation, but are not clear on archaeological concerns.

Sessions included:


2. “Sacred Landscapes: The ‘G-O Road’ Case,” discussed by Julian Lang, Assistant Director of the California Indian Project, U.C. Berkeley, who went to Washington, D.C. for the recent presentation of the case to the Supreme Court.

3. “Information for Planners: Who’s There to Help,” very ably presented by Christian Gerike of the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Steven Dietz of ACRS, and David Stone of the Santa Barbara County Planning Department.

4. “Campus Archaeology: Santa Clara Mission and Stanford,” two examples of ongoing archaeology on the college campus, one historic by David Huelsbeck of Santa Clara University and the other prehistoric, by Stanford Campus Archaeologist Barbara Bocik. Barbara's presentation included a field tour.

Fort Guijarros Fiesta

Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation cordially invites you to their Annual Fiesta at Argonaut Hall, U.S. Navy Submarine Base, Point Loma, Saturday, September 17 1988, 5:00-9:00 PM. Informal dress or historical costume. Features include: tours of the archaeological excavation, salutes by the U.S. Navy Cannon Team, displays of historic artifacts, no host refreshments, door prizes, paella Valenciana served at 7:00 PM, and Spanish guitar music. Keynote speech by Norman Neuerburg, mission researcher and restoration artist. Donation $20 per person, with proceeds used for research on the history of Ballast Point and Point Loma.
Archaeology is Not A Profession

James J. Hester, University of Colorado

According to Webster's dictionary a profession is "a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive preparation including instruction in skills and methods as well as in the scientific, historical, or scholarly principles underlying such skills and methods, maintaining by force of organization or concerted opinion high standards of achievement and committing its members to continued study and to a kind of work which has for its prime purpose the rendering of a public service." A professional is "one who belongs to one of the learned professions or is in an occupation requiring a high level of training and proficiency."

Traditionally the recognized professions were those of law, medicine, and theology. In modern times this list has been expanded to include all those skills and their practitioners which require extensive training prior to employment. Examples include engineering, accounting, surveying, geology, etc.

Concurrently with the public recognition that such practitioners must undergo long years of intensive and specialized training is the public's expectation and willingness to support such individuals when they carry out their professional responsibilities. In fact, since the choice to enter a profession is for his or her own lengthy education, the public, as a form of recompense, expects to reward the same individual handsomely after they acquire professional status; unfortunately, such is not the case in archaeology. I am referring to a class of professional archaeologists who have completed an advanced degree in archaeology, who have a number of years of professional experience, and who are members of SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists). In spite of these credentials, a percentage of these professional archaeologists are forced to subsist on part-time employment doing archaeology work at a relatively low wage. Further, since they are part-time employees, they are often employed without associated personnel benefit packages, medical and pension plans, sick and annual leave, etc. In another article I have discussed this situation at greater length (Hester 1987) and have suggested that such itinerant archaeologists have much in common with lettuce pickers. If we examine our typical M.A. part-time archaeologist we perceive that employment may average six months per year at an average wage of $10 per hour. This yields an annual gross income of $10,400 prior to the payment of income taxes and FICA. In short, this level of income is approximately the same as the Federally defined "poverty level." Alternatively, if we examine contract salaries for Project Director/Principal Investigator, which normally would require the Ph.D. degree, the combined mean for all types of employees (state, federal, private, and university) is an hourly salary of $16.36 (Carnes et al. 1986:94) or only $2 more than auto assembly line workers.

In my opinion this is a matter that should be of concern to SOPA. I would like to suggest that SOPA gather information on the status of employment and income of SOPA members to determine how prevalent this problem is and to study ways in which it may be alleviated. For example, perhaps SOPA could obtain group insurance and pension plans as one means of reducing costs and increasing the benefits available to SOPA members. A second option would be for SOPA to lobby for "negotiated" rather than "low bidder" contracts.

References Cited
Carnes, L.F., R.S. Dickens, Jr., L. France and A. Long 1986 Cost analysis of archaeological activities at eight Southeastern sites. U.S. National Park Service, Archaeological Assistance Division, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.


SOPA Newsletter June 1988

More Problems with CEQA: An Editorial

Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat

Recently, we have learned of two different ways in which developers have interpreted state law to permit destruction of archaeological data without adequate study. Accordingly we have prepared the following editorial discussion. This discussion, however, cannot be construed as a legal opinion—check with your lawyer and the appropriate lead agency, and be sure you understand the statutes and their interpretations before attempting to use any of the following information.
Loopholes in CEQA?

We have heard that the following message is beginning to appear on architectural plans in the San Jose area:

Pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California: In the event of discovery of human remains during construction, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the Site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains. The Santa Clara County Coroner shall be notified by the developer and shall make a determination as to whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his authority, he shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will attempt to identify descendants of the deceased Native American. If no satisfactory agreement can be reached as to the disposition of the remains pursuant to this State law, then the landowner shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

While at first it might be assumed that this warning message will help, this is not necessarily the case. This type of message is sometimes being used to eliminate archaeologists from the process entirely!

What has happened in at least one case is that the two statutes cited above have been used as justification for removing burials archaeologically, not studying them (because the developer felt it would cost too much) and then reburying them. There is a related section [5097.98(c)] of law which exempts any reburial from the provisions of CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act). Under this provision, it appears possible 1) to rebury significant data without any study at all, and 2) to tear gaping holes in an archaeological site to do so.

How can archaeologists insure that the reburial process includes proper osteological and archaeological studies and selection of a non-damaging site if, as soon as human remains are found, CEQA is thrown out and the above cited statutes become the implementing legislation?

Permit Conditions To the Rescue?

Permit conditions can be of tremendous assistance in protecting archaeological sites from damage of various kinds. The management report on a project, whether it be a survey report, testing report, mitigation plan, or whatever, should recommend that specific conditions be included on the permit to protect the integrity of the site. As an example, the following language can be included in a standard negative survey report:

Because the possibility always exists that unidentified cultural resources may be found during construction, we recommend that the following standard language, or the equivalent, be included in any permits issued within the project area:

- If archaeological resources or human remains are accidentally discovered during construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (150 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated and implemented.

This language, if included among the permit conditions, sets forth a procedure to be followed if previously unidentified archaeological resources or human remains are encountered. Further, this language cannot be disregarded if human remains are identified because permit conditions are not a part of CEQA—although mandated by CEQA, they are completely separate and autonomous. If human remains are found, permit conditions would not change the requirement for reburial if the Native Americans so choose. It is likely that the permit conditions would, however, give archaeologists a chance to obtain "reasonable" mitigation measures for the resources; these measures could include non-destructive study of the human remains and associated grave goods prior to reburial, and reburial in a location which would not further damage cultural resources.

Permit conditions may be of assistance in other areas of preservation. This is a tool CEQA has given us, and it should be used for preservation of the resources.

Interpreting AB 952—Six Years Later

Although SCA members battled against AB 952 for 18 months, and succeeded in changing many of its original provisions, it become law, for a four-year trial period, in 1982 (Chapter 1623, 1982 statutes). It was subsequently renewed for an additional eight years in 1985 (as SB 326).

One of the provisions of the bill, and one of the reasons SCA members and others opposed it so vigorously, was that it mandated a new method of determining mitigation for archaeological sites. The new procedure calls for first determining if the archaeological site is "unique." If so, then mitigation mea-
sures may be applied, but only up to a specific cost ceiling determined by subsection 21083.2(e). This is limited to three-fourths of 1 percent of the cost of a single family dwelling (there is a more complicated formula for larger housing developments). A site which is not "unique" receives no mitigation at all.

Philip Schott is one of the lobbyists who assisted in writing the bill, and succeeded in getting it through the legislature in spite of very strong and organized opposition from the archaeological community. Phil came to the SCA Meetings in San Diego on March 29, 1985 to speak about the bill (then in the process of being renewed). When we asked him about documenting "uniqueness" under the new law, versus documenting "significance" under the previous procedure, he agreed with the suggestion that the higher level of documentation mandated by the new act would justifiably cost about three times as much as the earlier level of documentation.

Most archaeologists and planners are not familiar with this statute, and hence completely ignore it. This is dangerous (ignorance is always dangerous). For example, we recently learned of a case in which an archaeological test proceeded in the normal fashion (i.e., determining "significant" as archaeologists did for years before the passage of AB 952). The developer then said, "Sorry, the law says I am only obliged to pay this amount." The archaeologist was then caught in a bind—limited testing up front (not the higher level of documentation required to determine "uniqueness"), but mitigation severely limited by the cost formula—and as usual the resources suffered.

It might be wise for archaeologists to read this statute; Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code can be obtained from any good library. The law clearly defines "unique," and we have the guidance of one of the principal authors on the approximate level of documentation required to test for "uniqueness" (i.e., about three times the cost of the usual procedure for determining "significance"). Once unique/nonunique is determined by the archaeologist, the other provisions of the bill are used to determine the level of mitigation funding—unique sites are mitigated up to the specified cost ceiling, and nonunique sites receive no mitigation funding at all.

So, the first thing to remember about this statute is that more up front documentation is needed, but there may or may not be any mitigation funding, depending on the results of the unique/nonunique determination.

However, there is another approach which we believe may be taken. One of the provisions that archaeologists managed to get inserted in AB 952 was subsection 21083.2(j). This states that the provisions of the bill do not apply if the lead agency "elects to comply with all other applicable provisions of this division" (i.e., with the rest of CEQA). What this means is that this bill can be bypassed entirely! If there is an agreement on the part of the lead agency, archaeologists can test for significance and then recommend "reasonable" mitigation. This has one major advantage for the developer—the up front testing cost is cheaper (about 1/3 the cost), and one possible disadvantage—the funding ceiling specified in 21083.2(e) would not then apply.

The Bottom Line

We recommend that archaeologists examine these statutes, consult their lawyers, and determine whether they have been using CEQA correctly. Work the details out with your lead agency staff (planning departments, etc.). Be sure to discuss with your client whether you are determining "uniqueness" or "significance" when you test a site, and make sure everyone understands the implications that the level of testing may have for the subsequent mitigation. (It would probably be best to get any agreement in writing so that there will be less confusion later.) Finally, the level of documentation should be clearly specified in any report.

Unfortunately, most planning bodies are not even aware of the provisions of this statute. There has been little or no guidance from the Office of Historic Preservation, although the Resources Agency has issued guidelines (Appendix K), which should be examined. However, their interpretations may differ in some respects from those presented here. Archaeologists must study these laws on their own, seek expert legal advice, and be familiar with those provisions which can be used to preserve sites, lest others use their interpretations and/or archaeologist's ignorance to destroy sites.

We regret to announce the death on July 29, 1988 of Dr. Paul H. Ezell, Professor Emeritus at San Diego State University. Among his many contributions, Paul is responsible for initiating the careers of many California archaeologists, and he will be sorely missed. (In recognition of his many achievements, Paul was presented with the SCA Lifetime Achievement Award in 1984.)

More details will follow in the next Newsletter.
BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

The Foundation for the Publication of Monographs in California and Great Basin Anthropology has announced publication of the second number in its monograph series, titled *Old Crump Flat and Ubehebe Craters: Two Rockshelters in Death Valley National Monument*, by William J. Wallace.

In this volume, Wallace thoroughly describes the two rockshelters and their respective environments. The excavations produced numerous artifacts, which are characterized, interpreted, and photographed. Wallace discusses the implications for the prehistoric use of the shelters and their place within the Death Valley chronology. Send your request with a check for $9.00 (mailing and tax included) payable to MCGBA to:

MCGBA  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Davis, CA  95616

NEXT NEWSLETTER DEADLINE  
AUGUST 25, 1988
The Society for California Archaeology is a non-profit scientific and education corporation. Its two purposes are:

To facilitate coordination and cooperation among archaeologists in California: (1) to stimulate scientific research in the archaeology of California, (2) to promote and maintain standards and goals for archaeology in California, (3) to encourage the development and use of new techniques for the better recovery, interpretation, and preservation of archaeological remains, (4) to conduct symposia and meetings for the presentation of archaeological matters, and (5) to publish and disseminate information on archaeological research in California.

To facilitate efforts between archaeologists and all citizens of California: (6) to stimulate greater public interest in and understanding of the techniques and goals of archaeology in California, (7) to disseminate educational information to the public, (8) to encourage and assist in the conservation of archaeological resources for future research and public knowledge, (9) to discourage and curtail the destructive exploitation in California of archaeological resources, and (10) to increase public appreciation and support for scientific archaeology in California.

Officers and Addresses 1988-1989

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<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>RECON</td>
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<td>Travis Haversat / Gary S. Breschini</td>
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<td>John Parker</td>
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Upcoming Events

—October 8, 1988. SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings, California State Univ, Northridge. Contact John Parker (address on page 11).

—October 15, 1988. SCA Northern California Data Sharing Meetings, Sacramento State Univ. Contact Glenn Farris (address on page 11).


—November 4-6, 1988. Fourth Annual California Indian Conference, International House, Univ. of California, Berkeley. Contact William Simmons, Dept. of Anth., Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

—January 5-9, 1989. Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference; joint meeting with American Institute of Archaeology, American Philosophical Association, American School for Oriental Research, and other groups. Convention Center, Baltimore, Maryland.

—January 1989. Kelso Conference on the Prehistory of the Mojave Desert. Date and location to be announced. Contact Adella Schroth or Joan Schneider, University of California, Riverside.


—March 30-April 2, 1989. Society of Ethnobiology, 12th Annual Conference, University of California, Riverside. Call for papers deadline is December 15. Contact Elizabeth Lawlor or Sharon Rachele, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 or phone (714) 787-5524.


—April 4-8, 1990. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Foster City.