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Navigating the FAA's Turbulent Airspace in the United States regarding UAVs

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C3 signal, confirming the pattern in the nearby Cango speleothem. The faunal record from Nelson Bay Cave extends back only as far as OIS 2, but there is less variation in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ through the sequence, indicating a mixture of C3 and C4 grasses from the LGM through to the Holocene. Comparison of records from multiple sites will help us to understand the extent to which patterns are regional or local, and perhaps shed light on the dynamics of climate systems.

Sealy, Judith C. [372] see Pfeiffer, Susan

Searcy, Michael [245] see Pitezal, Todd

Searcy, Michael (Brigham Young University)

[409] *Navigating the FAA's Turbulent Airspace in the United States Regarding UAVs*

There has been a significant increase in the use of UAVs throughout the world to aid in archaeological investigations. Unfortunately the current U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has enforced strict policies that prohibit most institutions and private firms to use these aerial vehicles. As a result archaeologists in the United States are falling behind in implementing an important tool in archaeological reconnaissance. This paper outlines the progress made thus far by the FAA to reform these regulations.

[409] *Chair*

Sears, Erin [86] see Bishop, Ronald

Sears, Erin (University of Kentucky)

[193] *Willfully Obscured: Figurines and Caves in the Maya Late Classic Period*

As both space and material are used to create interpretations or infer ancient ritual meanings concerning the Late Classic Maya, the consideration of caves and ceramic figurines provide interesting comparators as they evoke restrictions of intent and imagery within a regional setting. Opportunistic sampling of figurines from cave contexts for compositional analysis has resulted in chemically-based patterns from which one can glimpse directional patterns of movement from resource area to recovery context. The compositional data for the figurines obtained through neutron activation is interpreted with a perspective obtained through decades of similar analyses of ceramics from both lowland and highland Maya sites. This presentation provides variably robust vignettes involving figurines in caves, with specific reference along the Pasión river system, that contain aspects of both local performance and assumed trade.

Sebastian Dring, Katherine [34] see Silliman, Stephen

Sebillaud, Pauline [49] see Tang, Zhuowei

Sechrist, Laura [394] see White, Carolyn

Sedig, Jakob (University of Colorado)

[262] *Reevaluating Mimbres Late Pithouse to Classic Period Transformations of the Upper Gila*

Professional archaeological research has been conducted in southwest New Mexico's upper Gila valley since at least 1929, when Burt and Hattie Cosgrove completed a survey of archaeological sites. Projects of various scales have been carried out periodically since then, however minimal research has occurred at Woodrow Ruin, one of the region's largest sites. This paper presents new information from my recent dissertation research at Woodrow Ruin that is helping to redefine the Late Pithouse-Classic period occupation of the upper Gila. While Woodrow Ruin was previously noted for the number of surface Classic period rooms, it now seems that Woodrow Ruin also had a substantial Late Pithouse occupation, and was likely the hub of the upper Gila during the Late Pithouse and into the Classic. Analyses of artifacts from the site, particularly a ceramic NAA study,