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**EXPEDIENT TOOLSTONE USE OVER DISTANCE IN THE LOWER DOLORES
RIVER VALLEY IN EAST-CENTRAL UTAH**

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Despite decades of work, archaeologists have yet to determine the factors that drove toolstone acquisition decisions. Acquisition and transport costs of material for the manufacturing of flaked stone tools can be incredibly high. However, despite these costs many archaeological sites located far from lithic procurement areas contain a high number of decortication (primary reduction) waste flakes. One explanation for this phenomenon is the intentional use of primary reduction debitage as expedient blade tools. While this theory is generally accepted, the practice of expedient tool use has not been assessed in detail. This study quantifies spatial patterns of use wear by demonstrating the relative increase of intentional use with increased distance from a lithic source. This was achieved through an artifact inventory and analysis of several archaeological sites in the Lower Dolores River Watershed Area in east-central Utah.