

NEWSLETTER

COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Vol. 2, No. 1

February 1979

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NOTICES

Dues for 1979 are payable by February 28. A \$10 check should be made payable to the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Send to:

John Beardsley
Box 162
Florence, CO 81226

The next meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists will be held on March 1st and 2nd in the Boettcher Auditorium, Heritage Center, Denver. The meeting times are as follows:

March 1: 9A.M. to 5P.M.
March 2: 9A.M. to 3P.M.

Enclosed with this newsletter is a copy of the Project Identification Form. Copies of this form should be submitted for each project. Please submit forms which are ready for reproduction. This form is needed for projects started after December 31, 1978. Send completed forms to:

Bruce J. Lutz
Office of Public & Contract Archaeology
Carter House
Univ. of Northern Colorado
Greeley, Colorado 80639

Please contact Bruce Lutz if you have any suggestions concerning changes in the Project Identification Form, or if you have any ideas concerning additions, regular or otherwise, to the newsletter.

AN EPISTLE FROM THE PRESIDENT

From the West Slope vantage point, CCPA looks like it's off to a good start. The Glenwood and Ft. Collins meetings allowed us to put together a viable organization. We still have fine tuning to do, of course, but when you think of how long it has taken other groups to do what we have done in three days of group meetings, I believe it demonstrates a good deal of concern and dedication on the part of the profession in Colorado.

Since the initial meeting in Glenwood, the officers and I have received questions from concerned individuals about a variety of subjects. In most cases, the subject of concern was a rumor that with another call to the proper person, was put to rest. This neutral go-between role is a good one for CCPA and the fact that people are calling makes me believe we are and will continue to be a real service to the profession.

This brings me to a specific point that I had hoped to address at the Ft. Collins meeting, but was precluded due to time. This is the matter of the Office of the State Archeologist competing for contracts. Bruce *Rippetean* has publically stated that neither he nor the OSAC will actively seek a contract on a competitive basis. OSAC is, in fact, empowered by law to contract, but Bruce has chosen not to contract except when no other contractors will take the job.

A recent case arose where OSAC did get a contract. I checked with Bruce to find out the circumstances. OSAC did not get the award through

active competition and Bruce has assured me and restated his position that he has no plans to enter the competition for the award of contracts. I hope this puts the rumors to rest.

I would like to thank those members of the various committees for their fine efforts in getting the by-laws, membership criteria, and ethics standard drafted for the Ft. Collins meeting. Those committees have been disbanded and as a result of the recent meeting, new committees have been formed to address new issues. The following committees have been set up and the members have been contacted and agree to be on the committee.

1. Nominations: To select a potential slate of officers and an executive committee and get out a mail ballot before the next meeting. Adrienne Anderson, Joe Lischka, Hannah Huse.
2. Revocation procedures: To formalize procedures for revocation of membership. Calvin Jennings, Ward Weakly, Gerry Bair.
3. Finances: To review potential expenses for CCPA and suggest a revised dues rate. Betty LaFree, Steve Cassels, Jim Grady.
4. Membership: To review membership qualifications and admit to membership those qualified or submit names to the entire membership as appropriate. Sarah Nelson, Bill Hunt, Frank Eddy.

Along this same line, all those who were at either the Glenwood or Ft. Collins meeting and meet qualifications are Charter Members of the CCPA. To those of you who could not make either meeting, I would urge you to join CCPA. We need the active support of all archeologists working or interested in Colorado. To all of you either Charter or others, please read the by-laws, ethics, and membership standards and think about them. Also, get your dues into CCPA as soon as possible. We will need the money to get ready for the spring meeting.

We have set the spring meeting for March 1 and 2 at the Colorado Heritage Center in Denver. More will be forthcoming in the next newsletter about the meeting and, hopefully, a proposed agenda.

In closing, I would like to thank all of you who attended the first two meetings and for the thought and hard work put in to get CCPA started. We have a good future, but it will continue to require commitment of time and effort on all our parts to make use a viable organization. I hope to see you all in Denver in March, where I hope we can continue to formulate the future direction of CCPA.

MINUTESCOLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
CHARTER MEETING OF 28 OCTOBER 1978

Meeting was called to order by President Scott at 9:15 a.m. at Colorado State University, Fort Collins. B. Walton was appointed Parliamentarian.

A committee as a whole was formed to discuss, as Old Business, the Code of Ethics and Standards, as drafted by the Ethics/Membership committee (chairman: C. Jennings). J. Anderson moved to accept the Code of Ethics and Standards as revised by the committee as a whole (see attached). B. Walton seconded. Following discussion, the motion was unanimously accepted.

B. Walton moved to adjourn for lunch. Seconded. Unanimously accepted.

Reconvened at 1:45 p.m. and the committee as a whole discussed Membership Categories and Qualifications. L. Madden moved to accept the Membership Categories as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (unidentified). R. Costales moved to amend the motion by deleting part 3 under Fellow. No second. The original motion was unanimously carried. B. Rippeteau moved to thank the Membership/Ethics Committee. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously carried.

Committee as a whole began discussing the proposed Bylaws as drafted by the Charter/Bylaws Committee. Due to the late hour, President Scott called for opinions from those present who had to leave. Committee member K. Kranzush led discussion and was authorized to accept motions. W. Weakly moved to adopt the title of Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Seconded (unidentified). Passed 32 to 2. F. Eddy moved to accept part II, Purpose. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously passed. L. Madden moved to place Membership Categories (supra) in Bylaws as part III, Membership. Seconded (unidentified). S. Nelson moved to accept voice vote. Seconded. Unanimously passed. Madden's motion was unanimously passed.

L. Madden moved to refer questions of membership revocation to a committee appointed by the president. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously carried. L. Madden moved that the Membership Committee (supra) also study the mechanics of membership, then report to the Council. Seconded (A. Anderson). Unanimously passed.

W. Weakly moved to accept part IV, Meetings, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (F. Eddy). Passed unanimously.

It was moved by W. Weakly that on an interim basis and to be reviewed at the next Council meeting, dues to be set at: Voting

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Members \$10.00 per year, Associate Members \$7.50 per year. Seconded (unidentified). B. Rippeteau and C. Jennings suggested deleting "interim" through "meeting." W. Weakly amended his motion: Dues be set at \$10.00 per year for Voting Members, \$7.50 per year for Associate Members, with further consideration at the Council's Annual Meeting. Seconded (K. Gordon). Unanimously passed.

J. Anderson moved to accept part V, Finances, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously passed. L. Madden moved to accept part VI, Operation, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (unidentified). Carried unanimously. J. Lischka moved to accept part VII, Officers, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (J. Anderson). Unanimously passed.

B. Rippeteau moved that the officers pro tem. hold their offices until the 1979 Annual Meeting, at which results of the election will be announced. Seconded (A. Anderson). Unanimously carried. J. Grady moved to accept part VIII, Election of Officers, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously carried.

J. Lischka moved to accept part IX, Publications, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (unidentified). Passed. S Nelson moved to accept part X, Amendments. Seconded (J. Anderson). Unanimously passed. J. Anderson moved to accept part XI, Adoption. Seconded (J. Grady). Unanimously passed. S. Nelson moved to accept part XII, Disposal of Assets, as revised by the committee as a whole. Seconded (J. Grady). Unanimously passed.

W. Weakly moved that at the 1979 Annual Meeting we consider as an amendment to the Bylaws an enabling clause for the acceptance of gifts, donations, and grants. Seconded (unidentified).

J. Grady moved to add part XIII, Vacancies, to read: Vacancies of offices will be filled at the discretion of the Executive Committee until the next regular election. Seconded (unidentified). Hand ballot: 41 for, 0 against, 1 abstention.

B. Rippeteau moved to ratify the Bylaws as per part XI. Multiple second. Unanimously passed.

B. Rippeteau moved to thank the Bylaws Committee. Seconded (unidentified). Unanimously passed. J. Lischka moved to thank our hosts at Colorado State University, Cal Jennings, Peg Neff, and Sandy Edwards. Seconded (unidentified). Carried unanimously.

Brief discussion as a committee as a whole followed. The Executive Committee will meet at the Plains Conference (8-11 November 1978).

I. Hagar, President of the Colorado Archaeological Society, expressed his support of CCPA and affirmed his conviction that CAS

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Minutes

and CCPA should be allies working together toward common goals.

S. Nelson moved to adjourn. Seconded (J. Grady). Unanimously passed. Adjourned at **5:10** p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
David R. Stuart
Secretary, Pro tem.

BYLAWSCOLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
(ADOPTED 28 OCTOBER 1978)

I-NAME

The name of the organization shall be the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (C.C.P.A.), hereinafter referred to as the Council.

II-PURPOSE

The Council is a non-profit voluntary association that exists for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Colorado.

These goals shall include but not be limited to:

- a. establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting, and management.
- b. establishing and promoting a mechanism to represent professional archaeological interests in political and public forums.
- c. establishing and promoting a mechanism for communication within the archaeological community.
- d. promoting public education and interest in the fields of archaeology and cultural resources management.
- e. providing Council input to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado.
- f. concern with the archaeology of Colorado.

III-MEMBERSHIP

section 1. Voting Members.

- a. Qualifications.
 - i. Minimum of a BA or BS degree in anthropology or related discipline, and
 - ii. Minimum of 12 months full-time professional archaeological experience in the Great Basin, Plains, Southwest, or High Altitude areas following award of the degree, and
 - iii. No breaches of the Code of Ethics since its adoption (28 October 1978), or since meeting qualification (i) above.

Bylaws

b. Entry Procedure.

i. Nominated/sponsored by any combination of three active Voting Members or Charter Members or Fellows, and

ii. Accepted by a 2/3 vote of the Membership Committee after a review of credentials,

iii. Exceptional cases may be referred to the Council as a whole by the Membership Committee.

c. Rights.

i. Adherence to the Code of Ethics.

ii. Regular participation in the activities of the Council.

iii. Full voting rights in all Council business.

iv. Eligibility to serve as Council Officer or member of any Council committee.

v. Receipt of all Council publications.

section 2. Charter Members.

a. Qualifications.

i. Same as those of Voting Members or Associate Members, as appropriate.

ii. Present and voting in the Charter Meeting (28 October 1978), and with annual dues paid in full by 1 January 1979.

b. Rights: Same as those of a Voting Member or Associate Member, as appropriate.

section 3. Associate Members.

a. Qualifications.

i. Demonstrated professional interest in Colorado archaeology, and

ii. Adherence to the Code of Ethics since its adoption (28 October 1978), and

iii. BA in, or active participation in a BA degree program in, anthropology or a related discipline.

Bylaws

b. Entry Procedures.

- i. Sponsored by one Voting Member or Charter Member or Fellow, and
- ii. Acceptance by majority vote of the Membership Committee after review of credentials,
- iii. Exceptional cases may be referred to the Council as a whole by the Membership Committee.

c. Rights.

- i. Adherence to the Code of Ethics.
- ii. All rights of Voting Members except voting on Council business, and membership on standing committees, and serving as a Council officer.
- iii. May serve as a member of any ad hoc committee, provided that Associate Members do not constitute more than 1/3 of the committee membership.
- iv. Receipt of all Council publications.
- v. Placement on Membership listings.

IV-MEETINGS

- section 1. The Council shall meet annually in a regular session in February or March and on other occasions as the membership shall deem necessary. Ten members may request that the President call a special meeting. Notice must be placed in the mail at least 3 weeks prior to all meetings, regular or special.
- section 2. Passage of a motion at an annual meeting will require 3/5 (60 percent) sustainment of the voting members present, whereas business conducted at a special meeting must be sustained by a 3/5 (60 percent) affirmation by the voting membership, to be contacted by mail ballot.
- section 3. Attendance at meetings is encouraged but is not required to sustain membership.

V-FINANCES

- section 1. Dues shall be paid to the organization at the rate(s) established for membership affiliation.

Bylaws

- section 2. Finances shall be administered by the Treasurer. Records will be available for inspection by the membership at all times and shall be audited for the preceding fiscal year prior to the Annual Meeting.
- section 3. Dues shall be used for the purpose of financing the business of the organization, including but not limited to such things as fees for secretarial services, expenses of officers incurred in the normal course of Council business.
- section 4. Single expenditures in excess of \$200 require the prior concurrence of the President; single expenditures in excess of \$500 require the prior concurrence of the Executive Committee, and shall be within the constraints of available funds.

VI-OPERATION

- section 1. The place of business for the organization will be the place of business or location of the Secretary.
- section 2. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the procedures at each meeting.

VII-OFFICERS

- section 1. The Council shall have four officers: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- a. President. The President shall serve as the Council's representative in all its official affairs and transactions. The President will preside over the meetings. The President may appoint committees as necessary with the assent of the Executive Committee.
 - b. Vice President. The Vice President shall act with the powers of the President in the event that the President is unwilling or unable to perform appointed duties.
 - c. Secretary. The Secretary shall announce all meetings to the membership of the Council and shall maintain minutes of all meetings.
 - d. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep membership rolls of the Council, shall maintain records of financial transactions in accordance with standard bookkeeping practices, and is authorized to disperse funds according to V.

Bylaws

- section 2. The Council shall appoint or retain a legal Counsel, as needed.
- section 3. The Council shall appoint a Newsletter Editor who shall solicit and edit material for the Newsletter of the Council and, when authorized, develop other official publications.
- section 4. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of all officers, Newsletter Editor, plus four Voting Members of the Council to be elected to the Executive Committee by the membership. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Council and shall adopt procedures as necessary for that operation.

VIII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- section 1. All officers shall hold office for one year, may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms, and after serving two consecutive one-year terms, must not stand for election for the same office again for one year.
- section 2. The Vice President is the President-elect. At the 1979 Annual Meeting two Executive Committee positions shall be filled for two-year terms, while two positions shall be filled for one-year terms. Thereafter two members will be elected each year for two-year terms. The President shall become an ex officio, non-voting member of the Executive Committee for the year following his/her presidency.
- section 3. The officers of the Council and the other members of the Executive Committee will be elected by a mail ballot of the membership, requiring a simple majority of the votes cast. Results must be announced at the Annual Meeting. The President shall appoint a Nomination Committee of at least three members, no less than sixty days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting. The Secretary shall provide, at the time of notification of the Annual Meeting, the membership with a written ballot for the purpose of electing said officers and Executive Committee members.

IX-PUBLICATIONS

The Council shall publish a Newsletter. The Council may from time to time authorize the publication of other single or serial items.

Bylaws

X-AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be amended only at a regular meeting by a 3/5 (60 percent) sustainment of the voting membership present. Proposed amendments to the Bylaws must be submitted in writing to the Secretary and circulated within the membership prior to the call for a regular meeting.

XI-ADOPTION

These Bylaws shall become effective upon ratification by a 2/3 sustainment of those present at the Charter Meeting on 28 October 1978.

XII-DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

In the event of dissolution, the Executive Committee shall dispose of all its assets to an educational or scientific institution that is exempt from taxation under the then current code of the Internal Revenue Service.

XIII-VACANCIES

Vacancies of offices will be filled at the discretion of the Executive Committee until the next regular election.

CODE OF ETHICSCOLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
(ADOPTED 28 OCTOBER 1978)

Archaeology is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional morality and professional responsibility, as well as professional competence, on the part of each practitioner.

1. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Recognize a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- (b) Actively support conservation of the archaeological resources base;
- (c) Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations;
- (d) Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- (e) Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.

2. An archaeologist shall not:

- (a) Engage in any illegal or other conduct violating this code which involves archaeological matters or knowingly permit the use of her/his name in support of any illegal or unethical activity involving archaeological matters;
- (b) Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archaeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected;
- (c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters;
- (d) Undertake any research that affects the archaeological resource base for which he/she is not qualified.
- (e) Employ personnel for either direction of field work or for independent unsupervised field work who does not meet the following criteria:
 - (i) Have a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, or equivalent training accepted for accreditation purposes by the Society of Professional Archaeologists.
 - (ii) Have a minimum of 16 months of professional experience, or specialized training in areas such as lab analysis, archaeological fieldwork, or library research as appropriate to the job.
 - at least four months experience in general North American archaeology
 - at least six months supervisory experience.*

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* Individuals who lack supervisory experience but who qualify in all other respects and who, in best judgments of the principal investigator and of the responsible management agency, are prepared for supervisory responsibility, may be employed in supervisory or independent positions on a probationary basis until the six-month experience requirement is met. The principal investigator must, in these cases, be prepared to assume full responsibility for the actions of the probationer.

- (iii) Have a demonstrated ability to carry research to completion, usually evidenced by timely completion of theses, reports, or similar documents.
- (iv) If supervising prehistoric archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have had at least one year's experience in prehistoric archaeological research.
- (v) If supervising historic archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have had at least one year's experience in historical archaeology.

II. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to her/his Colleagues

2.1 An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
- (b) Keep informed and knowledgeable about developments in his/her field or fields or specialization;
- (c) Accurately, and without undue delay, prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results;
- (d) Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests;
- (e) Give due respect to colleagues' interests in, and rights to, information about sites, areas, collections, or data where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
- (f) Know and comply with all laws applicable to her/his archaeological research, as well as with any relevant procedures promulgated by duly constituted professional organizations;
- (g) Report knowledge of violations of this Code to proper authorities as specified in the Bylaws;
- (h) Properly record and promptly report any and all cultural manifestations defined as antiquities by federal or state regulation.
- (i) Publish quarterly in the Council's newsletter an abstract or brief summary of all projects undertaken. Progress reports on long-term projects shall be published annually.
- (j) Provide equitable and fair compensation to all employees or project participants within the limits of project funding.

2.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- (a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archaeologist;
- (b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
- (c) Undertake research that affects the archaeological resource base unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;

Code of Ethics

- (d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data;
- (e) Solicit employees from other active projects without first consulting with the principal investigators on those projects;
- (f) Agree in any contract to suppress archaeological data to the professional community;
- (g) Condone or aid in the misuse of the sponsoring institution's Antiquities permit or auspices by any other individual or agency.

III. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

3.1 An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Respect the interests of his/her employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code and Standards;
- (b) Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflicts with this Code or Standard;
- (c) Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other archaeologists or other expert consultants upon encountering archaeological problems beyond her/his own competence.
- (d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent his/her employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilized by her/him from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archaeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would be likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

3.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- (a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
- (b) Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer; or
- (c) Use confidential information for the advantage of himself/herself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;
- (d) Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment of another archaeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;
- (e) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standards of Research Performance.

Code of Ethics

STANDARDS OF RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The research archaeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archaeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archaeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

- I. The archaeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project whether or not in the field. The archaeologist must:
 - 1.1 Assess the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimize inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications; or by modifying the scope of the project;
 - 1.2 Inform himself/herself of relevant previous research;
 - 1.3 Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens), consistent with the objectives of the project;
 - 1.4 Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion; and of adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;
 - 1.5 Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;
 - 1.6 Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.

- II. In conducting research, the archaeologist must follow her/his scientific plan of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.

- III. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimal standards:
 - 3.1 If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their proveniences must be maintained.
 - 3.2 Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, and their location recorded.
 - 3.3 The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associational relationships among artifacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must also be fully and accurately recorded.

Code of Ethics

- 3.4 All records should be intelligible to other archaeologists. If terms lacking commonly held references are used, they should be clearly defined.
 - 3.5 Insofar as possible, the protection of the resource base must be considered. For example, upper levels of a site must be scientifically excavated and recorded, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.
- IV. During accessioning, analysis and storage of specimens and records in the laboratory, the archaeologist must take precautions to ensure that correlations between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenience, contextual relationships and the like are not confused or obscured.
 - V. Specimens and research records resulting from a project must be deposited with an organization with permanent and adequate curatorial facilities, and which permits access by qualified researchers.
 - VI. The archaeologist has responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of his/her research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch.
 - 6.1 Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues.
 - 6.2 Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results must be honored, if consistent with the researcher's prior rights to publication and with her/his other professional responsibilities.
 - 6.3 Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be construed as a waiver of an archaeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. Upon expiration of such 10-year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archaeologists.
 - 6.4 While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archaeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archaeologist from including his or her own interpretations or conclusions in contractual reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.
 - 6.5 Archaeologists have a responsibility to not disseminate information in a manner which encourages vandalism.

Code of Ethics

ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARDS

Archaeological research involving collection of original field data and/or acquisition of specimens requires adequate facilities and support services for its successful conduct, and for proper permanent maintenance, security, and accessibility of the resulting collections and records.

A full-scale archaeological field project will require the following facilities and services:

- (1) Office space and furniture.
- (2) Laboratory space, furniture, and equipment for analysis of specimens and data.
- (3) Access to special facilities such as a dark room, drafting facilities, conservation laboratory, etc.
- (4) Space, facilities, and equipment for proper maintenance and security of collections and records.
- (5) Field equipment such as vehicles, surveying instruments, etc.
- (6) A research library.
- (7) Administrative and fiscal control services.
- (8) Technical specialists such as photographers, curators, conservators, etc.
- (9) Publication services.

All the foregoing facilities and services must be adequate for the scope of the project.

Not all archaeological research will require all of the foregoing facilities and services, but a full-scale field project will. Likewise, all institutions engaging in archaeological research will not necessarily require or be able to furnish all such facilities and services from their own resources. Institutions lacking certain facilities or services should arrange for them through cooperative agreements with other institutions.

Artificial Snow Removal and Site Destruction:Time to State the Obvious

Winter is upon us again, and the season is bringing with it the usual clamorings of Big Industry for permission to get cultural resource clearances for their projects involving government lands or minerals, despite the fact that snow is on the ground. In order to address this issue, last March at the founding meeting of the CCPA, Beth Walton, Cal Jennings, Kris Kranzush, Kevin Jones, and I formed an ad hoc committee to draft a position paper against the practice of conducting cultural resource field investigations which involve the monitoring of snow removal activities. Unfortunately, the field season overtook us all, and though I prepared the following draft last spring - the committee never reconvened to polish it up for presentation to the CCPA membership at the October meeting. However, since I received several expressions of concern about the impending 1978-1979 snow season and clearance work at the recent Plains Conference, and after a special request from a governmental land-managing agent, the urgent need for a CCPA stand on the snow monitor issue has once more been brought to my attention - and it is clear that we cannot let another winter elapse before acting.

Therefore, I submit the following paper to you for your review, and I ask that you please consider it carefully. Due to the "emergency" nature of the issue, and the need of government agencies for a document endorsed by the professional community, I propose that we, the CCPA membership, endorse the draft presented below for its general position on an interim basis, until such a time (the next regular meeting) as the CCPA can formally review, revise, and accept the paper. Such an interim endorsement will provide the government agencies concerned with the support from us that they need to stand firm against Industry pressures, and will allow the CCPA membership to express our concern in a useful way over the critical winter months which fall between now and our spring meeting.

If you have any specific comments or suggestions for revision of the draft, please send them to me at the address given below and I will try to order them for discussion in the spring. Most importantly, I ask that you fill out the attached Endorsement Ballot and send it to Secretary Dave Stuart (address below) so that some documentation of our stand on the issue of monitoring snow removal for cultural clearances will be on record. This is the first opportunity for the CCPA to act as a body in defense of our cultural resource base, and your endorsement of this paper will be greatly appreciated.

- E. Kinzie Gordon

GORDON & KRANZUSH, INC.
350 Arapahoe Ave., Unit #25
Boulder, Colorado 80302
443-4490

Position Paper: Snow Monitors DRAFT #1

The following statement is an expression of concern, and reflects the position of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) with regard to the practice of surveillance, by a qualified archaeologist, of artificial snow removal operations in areas of proposed disturbances on lands managed by federal, state and local governments, as an acceptable methodology pursuant to the cultural resource investigations required under FEO 11593, the National Historic Preservation Acts of 1935, 1966, and 1974, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Colorado Land Use Act of 1974, the Colorado Antiquities Act of 1973, and Colorado House Bill 1041 of 1975.

In order to expedite the cultural resource investigations required by law for projects areas located on public lands or involving government-owned minerals, industry in Colorado has been pressuring certain land-managing government agencies and professional archaeologists to follow a Wyoming BLM precedent which allows for cultural resource clearance work to be undertaken while snow cover obscures the ground surfaces of proposed project impact areas. The Wyoming procedures allow a qualified archaeologist to conduct a surveillance, or monitor, of artificial, project-specific, snow-removal operations which will, presumably, clear the study area for an intensive ground surface examination designed to locate, record and evaluate all extant surface cultural indicators prior to disturbance of such indicators by project-related activities. Artificial snow removal techniques implemented to date include, to our knowledge, removal of snow packs within project area boundaries by use of 1) heavy machinery equipped with plow blades (e.g., road graders, bulldozers, caterpillars); 2) high-pressure hot-water hoses and tank trucks; and 3) torches or other flame-throwing devices.

*Also - building
a fire and snow
removal plow*

In at least two independent snow monitors conducted on Colorado BLM-administered lands during the winter of 1977-78 by two different archaeological consulting organizations, it was found that removal of snow from proposed impact areas by the artificial means tested to date results in both direct and indirect adverse effects on cultural indicators that commonly comprise surface components of prehistoric and historic cultural loci in Colorado. These adverse effects effectively alter, destroy, and/or obscure important cultural materials and data, thereby distorting the results of subsequent ground surface cultural resource inventories.

Each of the three snow removal techniques mentioned above generates specific problems and has special detrimental effects on cultural remains. Moreover, there are certain general problems, which result in adverse cultural resource impacts, that arise from the overall conditions represented by snow cover and from the nature of any known snow removal procedure. The excessive weight and relatively low degree of precision control of heavy equipment such as caterpillars, the disruptive effects of high-pressure water jets on ground surfaces and all superimposed materials, and the chemical alterations and indiscriminating destruction resulting from fire, can have the following adverse effects on ground surface cultural resource data in areas subjected to such artificial snow removal operations:

- 1) Horizontal displacement of cultural materials (e.g., artifacts, features, structural remains) resulting in alteration and/or destruction of spatial integrity of aboriginal or historic surface distribution patterns, particularly in what have been defined as fragile pattern sites.
- 2) Vertical displacement by intrusion of cultural remains into underlying stratigraphic contexts by the force exerted by vehicular movement and water pressure from hoses on site surfaces.
- 3) Obfuscation or destruction of subtle cultural indicators (e.g., ash lenses, culturally reflective vegetative patterns, use-wear patterns and evidence of heat-treating on certain artifacts).
- 4) Contamination of ancillary data (e.g., carbon, pollen) by mechanical disturbance and/or exposure to unnatural, intense heat.
- 5) Accelerated destruction of perishable cultural remains.

In addition to these concerns, the relatively fragile soil conditions

prevalent during winter months, and the tendency for a developer to clear snow only from the specific project area, contribute indirectly to cultural resource problems - for example, in the following ways:

- 6) Winter frost heave cracks in the soils can create channels for cultural material migration/intrusion - a problem less prevalent during other seasons when surface disturbance is avoided prior to surface investigations.
- 7) When arbitrarily defined project areas are cleared of snow, and the adjacent areas remain covered, the true horizontal extents of cultural loci boundaries and/or immediate areal contexts cannot be determined. — *Yellowstone problem*

For the above stated reasons, current artificial snow removal methods are found to be scientifically unacceptable to the CCPA - whether or not such methods are supervised/monitored by a qualified archaeologist - and the CCPA does hereby take the following stand on this issue:

We condemn the practice of artificial snow removal, from areas of proposed impact ^{that} which require cultural resource investigations, as detrimental to the cultural resource remains and their inherent informational content, and as non-compliant with the requirements stipulated in the existing pertinent federal, state and local legislation. We urge a moratorium, by all land-managing governmental agencies and professional archaeologists operating within the State of Colorado, on the policies of allowing, sanctioning, or performing snow removal monitors as an acceptable archaeological methodology in the processes of identification and assessment of cultural resources, until such time as an acceptable method of snow removal can be devised and proven to have no adverse effect on the cultural resource base or any portion thereof. Further, we encourage industry to conduct scientifically controlled experiments, to be coordinated with appropriate governmental and archaeological input, with innovative snow removal techniques, pursuant to safe and expeditious cultural resource management through on-the-ground investigations during winter months and at high altitudes where snow cover of proposed project areas now hampers the smooth flow of natural resource development.

We, the undersigned members of the CCPA, do hereby endorse the above stated position on snow monitors:

Signed: