



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

Newsletter

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Cultural Resources Education

Education and Archaeology: A Prospective CCPA Perspective

By Robert H. Brunswig, Jr.
UNC, Greeley

At the last CCPA annual meeting in Boulder, it was decided to "reconstitute" the previously dormant education committee. By early May, that committee had been formed from interested CCPA members. The committee currently consists of myself, Bob Brunswig (Chairperson), Patricia Flint, Betty LeFree, Janet Weeth, and Ron Rood. Due to widespread distribution of committee members, from Santa Fe to Cortez to Greeley, we have yet to hold our first meeting, but plan to do so at the Mesa Verde Anasazi Symposium in September. Even so, important developments on CCPA participation in archaeology education are taking place. A short summary of those developments and a commentary of CCPA's role in the area of education are expressed below.

The Colorado Archaeological Society is now in the planning stages for a six-state teacher's conference on archaeology education on October 2-4, 1992. The planning committee consists of several state-wide CAS members and a group of resource specialists to advise and help plan the conference curriculum. A recent meeting of the committee, May 11, included a tour of conference facilities at Sanborn Camp at Florissant, discussion of logistics, and choosing a formal name for the conference—"Stone Flakes to Computer Chips: Learning the Past, Teaching the Future." Several CCPA members are part of the planning committee, including Adrienne Anderson,

Susan Collins, Marcia Tate, Betty LeFree, Patricia Flint, Brian O'Neil, and myself, Bob Brunswig. CCPA members of the conference committee are particularly committed to assuring that quality topics and content be built into the conference curricula. Personally, I believe that such a cooperative effort between professional and avocational archaeologist for public education is essential and appropriate role for CCPA and its members.

The Colorado Council is also being formally represented on the two-year Anti-Vandalism Task Force, a group of government, university and avocational (CAS) archaeologists, cultural resource managers, and historians dedicated to preservation and cultural resource education. In the past, the Task Force has coordinated Colorado's Archaeology Week activities, including the annual preservation poster. I have begun attending task force meetings as a formal representative of CCPA, but CCPA members Adrienne Anderson and Susan Collins are original task force members who represent the Park Service and Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, respectively. Recent developments with the task force include plans to expand publicity and education for archaeological and historic preservation from primarily one week a year to a more, multi-faceted year-long program. Details of how these plans can be accomplished will be the subject of future versions of this education "column" in the newsletter. There is no doubt that CCPA, representing Colorado's professional archaeologists, needs to be a vital participant in the task force's programs.

In the coming years, I hope that the education committee, and CCPA as a whole,

will increasingly take the "bit in its teeth" and start the race toward excellence in promoting education and sensitivity toward archaeology and cultural issues, statewide, regionally, and even nationally. It is not only our obligation as professionals to both lead and participate in this process, it is essential so that we might preserve something to study in the future! If we don't involve ourselves in the process, like King Tut's excavators, we could end up being cursed, not by ghosts of the past, but by our successors of the future. As an anthropology teacher, I often admonish my students that understanding ourselves, our ancestral past, and human adaptations to our changing, dynamic planet could well hold essential keys to our survival as a species in the future. In many ways, we a CCPA hold a small, but important, set of keys to building the future by understanding the past. Whether and how we use them is up to us.

Executive Board Meeting

The executive board summer meeting was held on July 13, 1991 at the Hotel Colorado in Glenwood Springs. Topics for discussion included the Education Committee (see above), newsletter content, timing, and the idea of broadening the circulation to include academic institutions, CAS chapters, and to solicit institutional subscriptions. Education and issues surrounding Native American reburial, repatriation and protection of traditional values were targeted for CCPA concern, as reflected in the agenda for the annual meeting.

Announcement

An exhibit entitled "Plains Pottery" is currently on display at the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder. Please contact Priscilla Ellwood (303-492-6165) for further information about this exhibit.

President's Corner

As incoming president, I would first like to thank Chris Zier for helping me get

off to a good start. Also, I would like to thank Gordy Tucker for all of his work in distributing the Archaeology Preservation Week posters this spring. It was a major undertaking, but I think we were able to reach alot of people across the state.

Even though it may seem like to the next annual meeting is far off in the future, plans are already underway for the 1992 meeting, Michael Piontkowski and Mike Metcalf have made official contact with the Utah Professional Archaeological Council, and UPAC is very interested in a joint meeting with CCPA. We are tentatively planning the meeting to be held in Grand Junction in the spring of 1992. Since we are still in the, we would like to invite CCPA members to give us input in order to help make the meeting useful and fun for all of us. This meeting can address some of the joint issues facing archaeologists in both states, and we need specific ideas to help make the scheduled sessions a success. Now is the time to share your ideas for the meeting, so please feel free to contact me (work 303-278-0622, home 303-776-6095) or Michael Piontkowski (work 303-243-6552, home 303-242-1068). Michael has graciously offered to co-chair the meeting with UPAC's Julie Howard.

One of my goals for 1991 is to try to encourage all professional archaeologists who are interested in Colorado archaeology to become CCPA members. CCPA needs you to help us successfully meet our organizational goals, and we hope that CCPA can also be valuable to each professional archaeologist. I think that one of the keys to any professional career is communication with other professionals, and CCPA offers us the chance to interact with our peers. If you know of someone who might be interested in joining CCPA, please give them an application form. Applications are available from me or Jenny Anderson, membership committee chairman (303-772-8893). It's worth the effort!!

**Applications Being Accepted,
Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund**

**BLM Report by Rick Athearn,
Colorado State Office**

The Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund is open for business and looking for scholarship applicants. There is a permanent source of funds beginning in 1991 (\$5.00 from each membership), and approximately \$750 in the bank. Elsewhere in this Newsletter is a copy of the fund announcement that contains information concerning the scholarship. The Memorial Fund committee hopes this will be photocopied by all of CCPA's academic members, discussed in class and distributed to all students. **Please note, applicants in field allied to archaeology certainly are acceptable.** At the annual meeting, copies of the fund announcement printed on CCPA letterhead paper will be distributed for posting on bulletin boards and other appropriate places.

Please talk to your students and other budding scientists about this source of funds. Ward and Steve Sigstad would have wanted it this way! Remember:

1. The memorial fund is in memory of all deceased CCPA members.
2. The current Ward F. Weakly Memorial Fund committee will review applications and selections.
3. Applications can be submitted anytime throughout the year.
4. Scholarship amounts may be as much as \$400.00.
5. Out of state students and students in allied fields may apply, as long as their work will benefit Colorado archaeology!

If there are questions concerning this fund, please contact committee members Adrienne Anderson (Chair), Jim Maxon, Frank Eddy, or Bob Nykamp.

1. The draft report of the Class III inventory of the Resource Protection Zone around Hovenweep National Monument, conducted by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, has been received by BLM and is being reviewed. Rich Fike, BLM's Montrose District Archaeologist, is the Contracting Officer's Representative for this project.

2. Bill Kight (Glenwood Springs), Hal Keesling and Brian Naze (Craig) will begin field work for the King Mountain Exchange in the Craig District on June 3, 1991. This involves a Class III inventory of 14,000 acres near Great Divide, Colorado. Three field crews will spend about 8 weeks doing inventory. A report will follow this fall.

3. George Frison, University of Wyoming, is planning to operate a field school at a bison kill site in the Kremmling Resource Area this summer. He intends to excavate it and test a small campsite next to the kill area.

4. Other field schools include a project to test excavate a multiple feature wickiup site in Sand Wash with Western Wyoming College. Rick Hauck of the Archaeological Research Institute will also operate a field school in the Rangely, Colorado area. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution will continue his ongoing work at the Cattleguard Site in the San Luis Valley this summer.

5. Rick Athearn, Colorado State Office, is continuing his photodocumentation efforts in the state. In addition to continuing archival photographic recordation of historic mining sites in the San Juan Mountains, a baseline mid-level archival recordation of some 30 buildings will occur at Russell Gulch, Colorado (near Central City) as a result of potential changes to the historic landscape that could occur since the gambling initiative was passed.

6. A number of photographs that were taken over the last few years in the San Juans are being prepared for a travelling historic mining exhibit which will be available to any institution wanting to use it. This should be ready in late June, 1991.

7. Grand Junction Resource Area continues to work on several historic preservation projects including recording the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad line from Mack, Colorado to Green River, Utah and completing the Calamity Mesa Uranium History Project southwest of Grand Junction. A graduate student from Utah State University is completing her Master's thesis on the uranium boom that occurred in the early 1950s on Calamity Mesa. In addition, archival photographs of the numerous uranium boom sites were made and will supplement the thesis.

8. The BLM Craig District and Colorado State Office published Mike Metcalf and Kevin Black's Yarmony Pit House Excavation report as Cultural Resources Series Number 31. It is available at \$7.00 per copy. Due to constantly increasing costs of printing, the BLM has will now sell CR Series publications beginning with number 31. All subsequent volumes will be sold at the cost of printing.

Plains Conference

Colorado archaeologists were again active at the Plains Conference. Spotted at Lawrence, Kansas were Priscilla Ellwood, Bill Buckles, Jeff Eighmy, Phillip Duke, Bob Brunswig, Kevin Black, Doug Bamforth, Jim Truesdale, Kae MacDonald, Kelly Pool, Rhoda Lewis, Steve Chomko, Bill Butler, Jake Hoffman, Steven DeVore, Ann Johnson, Monica Weimer and Jan Haygood. No doubt our reporter drank a few beers with someone not on the above list. If so, my apologies for the omission. Doug Bamforth was elected to the board; we are proud to have Doug as a recent CCPA member.

A highlight of the conference was the presentation of lifetime achievement awards

to Waldo Wedel and Mildred Mott Wedel in recognition of significant and career-long service to Plains Anthropology. Next year will mark the 50 th Plains Conference; it will be held in Lincoln, and promises to be one to remember.

Current Research

Current research news has not exactly rolled in over the last 6 months, but a little paraphrasing and quoting from Plains abstracts, and a little rumor mongering results in the following synopsis:

Kevin Black (CHS) gave a presentation on educational programs in Colorado Archaeology. This was part of a symposium with representatives of some 14 states exchanging information and ideas. Kevin was really cranked about this and would love to tell you about it.

Bob Brunswig (UNC) presented a paper on Dismal River Apache cultural dynamics utilizing archaeological, physical and morphological analysis of ceramics. "Dismal River populations appear to have been demarcated by two primary ceramic ware groups: 1) a Dismal River Gray ware in the central and northern High Plains, and 2) a southern High Plains Sangre De Cristo Micaceous ware." A Caddoan influenced eastern pattern of decorated and undecorated gray ware manufactured by predominantly semi-sedentary Plains Apache, and a western pattern of simpler and rarer plain ceramics manufactured by more nomadic Plains Apache can be discerned in the Dismal River Gray ware distributions.

Bill Buckles (USC) proposed a Plains migration route for Athapaskans based on distributions of archaeological and ethnographic graphic arts with which historic Athapaskan graphic arts share many similarities. The proposed migration route is also based on social structural principals shared by many Plains groups and Athapaskans. These stand in contrast to graphic arts and social structure princi-

pals of the Ute and groups further to the west. Graphic arts are proposed to have some social structure correlates that may aid in resolutions of other questions concerned with prehistory.

Steven De Vore (NPS), Rick Carrillo (WCRM), Steve Chomko (NPS), William Brennan (EBASCO), Donald Heimmer (Geo Recovery Systems) and Bruce Bevan (Geosight) reported on a geophysical training session conducted at the Lockwood Stage Stop at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. A practical session with a proton magnetometer, an EM-31 terrain conductivity meter, ground penetrating radar, resistivity meter and an electronic total station with data collector was held as part of the NPS 1991 Cultural Resource Training Initiative. Several anomalies were identified and their investigation was incorporated into the data recovery program.

Michael McFaul (Laramie Soils Service) and Richard Reider (UW) submitted an abstract concerning paleoenvironment and geoarchaeology at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. The degree of soil development in aeolian sand sheets and alluvial terraces strongly suggests the presence of early and middle Holocene sediments and greater geoarchaeological potential than was previously suspected. "Dating of these units indicate that alluviation began by $12,990 \pm 680$ yr B.P. and that a soil formation was on-going ca. $11,030 \pm 490$ yr B.P. The middle Holocene is characterized by calcification of soils on the terraces and sand sheets. The late Holocene record contains evidence of alluvial deposition in the arroyos ($>2470 \pm 80$ to $<370 \pm 60$ yr B.P.) and two periods of cienega-like deposition on the stratum plain before and after 820 ± 130 yr B.P."

Mike Metcalf (MAC) summarized the results of excavations at 5GA1172, a Kremmling Chert quarry in Middle Park. The site is Late Prehistoric in age and includes quarry pits, lithic workshops, tipi rings, and domestic use areas. Of particular interest is the spatial segregation of

extractive and knapping activities relative to the locations of households. The technical report on this project (sponsored by the Western Area Power Administration) is now out and in addition to the archaeological investigation, contains a short descriptive appendix concerning the nature and distributions of Kremmling and other Miocene age cherts authored by James Miller (University of Wyoming).

Jim Truesdale (NPS-Dinosaur) and David Hill reported on thin section analysis of Uinta Gray sherds from various sites in the Dinosaur National Monument. Rather than being tempered with calcite, a defining characteristic of Uinta Gray, the sample sherds are all tempered with a sediment derived from limestone. Their data suggest that a data base needs to be developed for the intermountain west utilizing petrographic analysis rather than traditional hand lens or microscope analysis.

James Wanner and Bob Brunswig (UNC) presented the results of excavation of two well-preserved prehistoric secondary bundle burials eroding from the South Platte River terrace bank. Excavations were under a State permit in accordance with the state Native American reburial law. "Preliminary data indicate the burials were a male and a female who, on minimal archaeological inference, belong to the Colorado Plains Woodland Culture." Plains Woodland secondary burials are extremely rare, but the handful known date between A.D. 150 and 300. On-going dating, chemical dietary, osteometric, osteopathology, and archaeological analysis promise to provide new data on Plains Woodland populations and mortuary practices.

George Frison, Marcel Kornfeld, James Miller, and a University of Wyoming field school spent a short session working on two Middle Park sites in cooperation with Frank Rupp and the Kremmling Resource Area of the BLM. A bison bone bed which has yielded Goshen projectile points now has a MNI of 13 individuals and indications of and early

fall kill. Jim Miller has worked out some details of site stratigraphy helping to isolate the context of the bone bed. AMS dating may soon be available. The Goshen point style appears to be closely related to the Plainview type, and appears to be a chronological and technological intermediate to Clovis and Folsom. A second site which has yielded Folsom points and channel flakes was also tested, and the Folsom stratigraphic horizon was identified in profile. Plans for another field season are in the works.

Doug Bamforth (University of Colorado), Sue Struthers (Routt National Forest) and Frank Rupp (BLM) are hoping to conclude a cooperative agreement which will partially fund a University of Colorado field school in Middle Park during the 1992 season. The focus of the investigations will be on a series of small sites identified during survey for a proposed land exchange in Middle Park. A diverse array of sites are represented ; they should provide an excellent learning experience and some great data.

Editor's Note

My humble apologies for the delay in this issue of the newsletter. By June there was almost nothing waiting for publication. By July, I had no time to produce one. Recognizing that timely newsletters are important to some of the issues facing CCPA, the Board, at the July meeting, decided to experiment with three newsletters per year, rather than the usual four. These will be timed to correspond with CCPA meetings, elections, and any important issues that may arise during the year. CCPA has had a history of overworked people serving as Newsletter Editor. Cutting out one issue a year will help significantly. I am willing to continue as editor for another year, but I would also give someone else a turn should they have the desire to take over.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Grants Program from Gaming Funds

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is soliciting written comments on potential programs for use of gaming funds. According to the state statutes concerning the distribution of funds for gambling, a small portion (but still a lot of money) will be made available to both public and private entities for Historic Preservation projects, including archaeology. The initial projection is that about \$750,000 will be available. The funds will be available, through the Colorado Historical Society, in the summer of 1991. Anyone interested in applying for a grant, either next year or in future years is urged to contact OAHP to request a copy of the questionnaire that is being mailed to applicants. Call (303) 866-3395 or by mail:

OAHP
Colorado History Museum
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

It will be important for CCPA members to do two things. One is to work with their local communities to develop programs to utilize this funding source in the legislated manner. A second is to watch-dog the legislature and their handling of these funds. Many votes in favor of gaming were predicated on the assumption that funds would go into historic preservation projects, both in the gaming communities, and state-wide. Now is the time to start planning. It would be unfortunate if this potential funding source for local preservation and research were somehow overlooked and lost to other priorities.

CCPA Executive Committee Meeting
Annual Meeting, March 8, 1991
University of Colorado, Boulder

Executive Committee Members Present:
Marilyn Martorano, President
Chris Zier, Past-President

Gordy Tucker, Treasurer
 Bill Killam, Past-Secretary
 Mike Metcalf, Newsletter Editor
 Victoria Atkins, Director
 Adrienne Anderson, Director
 Paul Friedman, Director
 John Slay, Director

Ad Hoc Committee on Records

The Ad Hoc Committee on Records, consisting of Gordy Tucker, Chairman, Deb Angulski; and Cheryl Harrison made the following recommendations concerning CCPA records.

Topics discussed included the joint annual meeting with UPAC, other future joint meetings, placement of an active academician on the Ward Weakley Fund Committee and possible fund raising activities for the Fund.

(1) The CCPA records should be kept and stored at an approved archival facility.

(2) Once a year, all officers and committee chairpersons are responsible for assembling documents and other materials pertaining to the activities and functions of their office or committee. They should send these materials to a designated collector. A "lag period" in the submitted process may be appropriate. For instance, the current treasurer would submit at the end of his term all the financial records of his predecessor; his successor would collect and submit his records.

(3) The designated collector of the organization records should be the outgoing secretary.

(4) The records collector would be then responsible for transporting the materials to the archival facility.

(5) The C.U. Western History Collections/University Archives appears to be the best place for archiving our records. If the boards agree in principle with this recommendation, Gordy will visit the facility and identify its virtues (or failings).

(6) Finally, an amendment to the CCPA By-Laws is probably necessary to formalize these procedures.

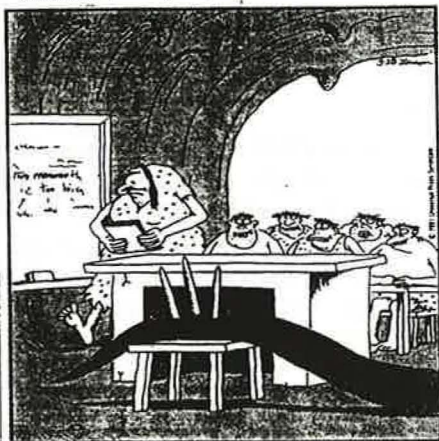
**CCPA Treasurer's Report
 FY 1990-91, July 13, 1991**

The final Balance Sheet for FY 1990-91 is as follows:

Assets	
Cash in Bank, General	\$5,277.15
Cash in Bank,	1,607.39



THE FAR SIDE by Gary Larson



The hazards of teaching young Neanderthals.

Ward Weakly Memorial Fund	
Total Cash Accounts	6,884.54
Accounts Receivable	0.00
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$6,884.54</u>

Liabilities/Fund Balance	
Accounts Payable	\$ 0.00
Fund Balance	6,444.59
Current Receipt	439.95
TOTAL LIABILITIES/ FUND BALANCE	<u>\$6,884.54</u>

Our receipts continue to increase. All income categories, with the exception of book sales, exceed last year's income. We sold 29 copies of Occasional Papers No. 1 this year, and the first edition is now completely sold out. We had a sizable increase (246 percent) in contributions/donations this year, all of which were made to the Ward Weakly Memorial Fund (WWMF). This increase is attributable, of course, to the increase in our annual dues from \$10 to \$15, with the extra \$5 going to the fund. The WWMF has a balance of \$1,607.39 as of the end of the fiscal year.

Disbursements substantially exceed last year's costs. Most of this increase is due to the annual meeting expenses, which include the meeting room, the banquet, and copying the handouts for the ceramics workshops. Most members would agree, however, that the benefits of the Ceramics Symposium far exceed the costs. Newsletter expenses have also gone up considerably this year, due no doubt to the higher costs of printing and mailing. The Special Functions category shows a \$500.00 donation to the Colorado Archaeological Society for production of the Colorado Archaeology Preservation Week poster.

**Proposed Agenda for Combined
CCPA/UPAC Meeting
Hosted by BLM, Grand Junction
and
Museum of Western Colorado**

Place: Holiday Inn, Grand Junction, CO
 Dated: March 27 & 28, 1992
 Agenda: Thursday 7:00 - ? Early Bird,
 Hosted by C.A.C.A. (Colorado Archaeological
 Consultants Association)

Friday 9:00 a.m. - noon: CCPA and UPAC
 meetings (to be held separately)

Lunch - Combined CCPA/UPAC execu-
 tive boards lunch meeting, Holiday
 Inn

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. : Education and
 Archaeology papers. Chaired by Shelley
 Smith and Bob Brunswick.

5:30 p.m. - ? : Cash bar, catered dinner
 (informal, \$5.00 -\$7.00) and social event,
 Cross Orchards Living History Farm Site.
 Hosted by Museum of Western Colorado.

Saturday
 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. : Current Research
 Symposium. Chaired by Mike Metcalf.
 7:00 p.m. - 9:00/10:00 p.m. : Plenary
 Session on the effects of Repatriation
 Acts on Archaeology. Chaired by Richard
 Simms, Director of Museum of Western
 Colorado.

Discussion: The chairs have been asked to
 assemble papers which focus on topics which
 currently impact archaeologists in both
 states and in a variety of occupational
 settings. The sessions on Education and
 Archaeology and the Repatriation Act will
 focus on the topics impact to archaeology
 and provide how-to type insight rather than
 expositions on what should be done. The
 Current Research symposium is intended to
 be synthetic based on a culture history or
 major theme (pre-Formative pithouses).

Poster Sessions : A room will be provided for poster sessions, job interviews(?), book sales(?), and "data exchange".

Note: I would expect to get registration out in February, 1992 with the newsletter. If a separate mailing of the registration is needed then let me know ahead of time so that I can get it out.

23rd Great Basin Anthropological Conference

The 23rd Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held October 8 - 10, 1992 at the Owyhee Plaza Hotel in Boise, Idaho. Final symposia outlines are due May 1, 1992, abstracts of contributed papers on May 15, 1992. Address inquiries and submissions to:

Thomas J. Green and Max G. Pavesic
GBAC Conference Chairs
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702
334-3847/385-3241

Ruins Preservation Consortium

In concert with the centennial celebration of the first documented stabilization work, at Casa Grande Ruins in southern Arizona, a new preservation society is proposed. Tentatively called the Ruins Preservation Consortium, this group would provide a forum for information exchange among the disciplines dealing with ruins preservation/stabilization: archaeologists, prehistoric and historic architects, soil scientists and chemists, structural engineers, and other preservation practitioners who deal with stone, earthen, mud/adobe, or wooden structures built in the Native American or southwestern Euroamerican traditions.

Potential topics of interest include but are not limited to (1) aspects of deterioration; (2) "hard science" studies; (3) preservation materials testing; (4) archi-

tectural documentation packages/case studies; (5) preservation philosophy, issues, project design and implementation; (6) anthropological studies of architecture, behavior, and proxemics; (7) condition assessments; and (8) training, education, and professional qualifications.

A questionnaire has been developed to help identify the appropriate level of information exchange (meetings, bulletins, journals, etc.) and the necessary dues structure to support the consortium. If you are interested in participating in this forum, please contact either Todd Metzger or Larry Nordby at 1028 Osage Circle, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, of telephone (505) 989-8528 or 988-6778.

Comments Due!

On November 5, 1991 the Colorado Historical Society released a draft of the implementing regulations for the Historical, Prehistorical and Archaeological Resource Act of 1973 and An Act Concerning the Preservation of Historical, Prehistorical and Archaeological Resources of Colorado, 1990. The comment period ends February 19, 1991. This act covers permitting, qualifications and standards, human remains, curation, and the responsibilities of State agencies. The general wording of the law regarding use of State funds or state lands is similar to the federal wording, but the key difference is that the Colorado Historical Society encourages survey where insufficient data is present to evaluate the potential effects of a project.

A complete copy of the implementing regulations is appended to the newsletter. Full size copies can be obtained from the Colorado Historical Society.

DRAFT

11/5/91

REGULATIONS

Implementing
the
Historical, Prehistorical, and Archaeological Resources Act
of 1973 (CRS 24-80-401 ff.), as amended,
and An Act Concerning the Preservation of Historical,
Prehistorical and Archaeological Resources of Colorado,
1990 (CRS 24-80-401, 405, 408, 409, 411 and
24-80-1301 through 1305)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

AGENCY: Colorado Historical Society

AGENCY CONTACT: SUSAN M. COLLINS, State Archaeologist
1300 Broadway, Denver 80203
(303) 866-2736

AUTHORITY: CRS 24-80-401 to 411 and 24-80-1301 to 1305

EFFECTIVE DATE:

PERSONS WISHING TO COMMENT ON THESE DRAFT RULES SHOULD PROVIDE
WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS LISTED ABOVE NO LATER THAN February 19,
1992.

SECTION 1. Background

The Historical, Prehistorical, and Archaeological Resources Act of 1973 (CRS 24-80-401 to 410) created the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSAC) in the Colorado Historical Society to coordinate, encourage, and preserve the full understanding of Colorado's archaeological and paleontological resources for the benefit of Colorado's citizens. The 1973 Act gave the Office and the Society explicit authority to promulgate rules and regulations defining how the duties prescribed by the Act were to be carried out. The 1990 Act enumerates the types of entities that are "political subdivisions" of the state, adds a new duty for the state archaeologist in regard to out-of-state loans of resources belonging to the state of Colorado, stipulates that the Society shall undertake certain powers when requested to do so, and adds a new statutory section, part 13, pertaining to Unmarked Human Graves. The state archaeologist is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to implement part 13 in accordance with the State Administrative Procedures Act (CRS 24-4-101ff).

These regulations are being promulgated to implement the duties of the Office of the State Archaeologist, and to advise the public as to the standards and requirements for archaeological and paleontological work in Colorado.

SECTION 2. Definitions

As used in these regulations,

A. "The Act" means the Historical, Prehistorical, and Archaeological Resources Act of 1973, incorporating 1990 amendments (CRS 24-80-401 to 411, and 24-80-1301 to 1305);

B. "Ancillary Samples" are organic or inorganic specimens, other than human remains or artifacts, gathered for the purpose of analysis to provide information on past environments, diets, chronology, or material source areas. Ancillary samples may include, but are not limited to, charcoal, wood, soil, coprolites, and floral or fauna specimens.

C. "Approved repository" means an institution that agrees to meet standards developed by the Society for permanent curation of archaeological or paleontological materials collected under the authorization of a permit issued by the Society, including specimens, documents, and photographs (Section 9 of these regulations);

D. "Archaeological resources" means all sites, deposits, structures, or objects which are at least 50 years of age and which provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people within the boundaries of the State of Colorado;

E. "Artifacts" are portable items made, used, or transported by humans.

F. "Curation" means permanent maintenance, storage, preservation, documentation, and the ability to retrieve from storage collected archaeological, historical, prehistorical, and paleontological specimens and records;

G. "Excavation" means subsurface sampling or removal of specimens by hand or with mechanized equipment, including test excavation;

H. "File search" means an examination of the automated inventory of historical and archaeological sites maintained at the Colorado Historical Society, for the area in which work is proposed to be conducted;

I. "Fossil" means the remains or traces of an organism or assemblage of organisms preserved by natural processes in the earth's crust, exclusive of organisms that have been buried since the beginning of historic time. Materials such as oil and gas, coal, oil shale, bitumen, lignite, asphaltum, tar sands, phosphate, limestone, diatomaceous earth, uranium, and vanadium, while they may be of biologic origin, are not here considered fossils;

J. "Historical" means during the period that written records have been used to document events in Colorado;

K. "Historical resources" means all sites, deposits, structures, buildings, or objects which provide information pertaining to the culture of people during the historical period;

L. "Investigation" means the scientific study of archaeological or paleontological resources.

M. "Paleontological resources" means fossils and other remains of prehistoric animals, plants, insects, and other objects of natural history within Colorado that do not show evidence of human association;

N. "Permit" means a written authorization issued by the Society that allows the investigation, excavation, gathering, or removal of historical, archaeological or paleontological resources from lands within the State of Colorado.

O. "Prehistorical" means before the period that written records were used to document events in Colorado;

P. "The Society" means the Colorado Historical Society;

Q. "State Archaeologist" means the individual appointed by the Board of Directors of the Colorado Historical Society to carry out the duties prescribed in the Act;

R. "State monument" means any historic or prehistoric structure, deposit, site or other object of scientific or historic interest situated on lands owned by the State of Colorado and duly designated by the Governor as such;

S. "Survey" means the search for, inventorying of, and documentation of archaeological or paleontological resources in the field by non-destructive means in accordance with established standards for the purpose of recording such remains on official Colorado inventory forms, and of preparing reports that meet guidelines published by the Society.

SECTION 3. Objectives and duties of the State Archaeologist

The state archaeologist's duties are to fulfill the objectives of the Act particularly those outlined in part 405 of the Act.

SECTION 4. The Permit System

Anyone desiring to perform archaeological or paleontological survey or excavation on any lands owned by the State of Colorado must obtain a permit from the Society. Any state agency wishing to perform such work on state land must obtain a permit in the same manner as private applicants. Permits are issued by the Society through the Office of the State Archaeologist on behalf of the Society.

Three classes of permits are issued:

A. Survey only

"Survey only" permits authorize the search for, inventorying of and documentation of archaeological or paleontological resources in the field by non-destructive means in accordance with established standards for the purpose of recording such remains on official Colorado inventory forms and of preparing reports that meet guidelines published by the Society. No specimens are authorized to be collected, except artifacts exposed on the surface of the ground. Such permits may be statewide in scope, and are issued for a period of one year or less.

B. Survey and Test Excavation

"Survey and Test Excavation" permits authorize limited excavation (less than 5 square meters), gathering, and removal of specimens, sufficient to evaluate the cultural significance of identified archaeological or paleontological properties. Such permits may be statewide in scope, and are issued for a period of one year or less.

C. Excavation

"Excavation" permits authorize subsurface investigations of a specific historical, archaeological or paleontological resource, in accordance with a research design or statement of objectives that has been approved for the specific resource(s) described in the application, and may be issued for a period not to exceed one year.

SECTION 5. Permit application

Application for a permit to investigate, excavate, gather, or remove archaeological or paleontological resources must be made on the official application form (Exhibit 1), and must include the following information:

A. For "Survey" and "Survey and Test Excavation" permits:

1. Name(s) of Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologists or Project Paleontologists;
2. Institutional affiliation and mailing address;
3. Location where work will be performed;
4. Current (less than 3 years old) curriculum vitae of Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologists or Project Paleontologists;
5. Agreement with an approved repository (as defined in Section 9) for curation of specimens, documents,

photographs and other materials and records resulting from the proposed work. This agreement must be dated within 5 years of the date of the permit application.

B. For "Excavation" permits, the following information is required:

1. Name(s) of Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist or Project Paleontologist;
2. Institutional affiliation and mailing address;
3. Location where work will be performed;
4. Current (less than 3 years old) Curriculum vitae of Principal Investigators and Project Archaeologists or Project Paleontologists, with documentation of completed professional projects.
5. Agreement with an approved repository (as defined in Section 9) for curation of specimens, documents, photographs and other materials and records resulting from the proposed work. This agreement must be dated within 5 years of the date of the permit application.
6. Research design for proposed excavation of 5m² or more.

C. Qualifications of Applicants for Archaeological Permits

Applicants for permits to conduct archaeological work on state lands must meet the following minimum qualifications, as documented in the application:

1. Principal Investigator:
 - a. Graduate degree in Anthropology or Archaeology with demonstrated experience in Colorado prehistoric or historic archaeology, or in related topical, geographic or cultural areas; and
 - b. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management; and
 - c. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
 - d. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.
2. Project Archaeologist:

- a. Bachelor's degree in Anthropology or Archaeology; and
- b. At least six months of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management; and
- c. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
- d. Demonstrated experience in Colorado prehistoric or historic archaeology, or in related topical, geographic or cultural areas.

D. Qualifications of Applicants for Paleontological Permits

Applicants for permits to conduct paleontological work on state lands must meet the following minimum qualifications, as documented in the application:

1. Principal Investigator:
 - a. Graduate degree in geology, zoology, botany, or related fields, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate or invertebrate paleontology of Colorado or related topical or geographical areas; or
 - b. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research, administration, or management; and
 - c. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology; and
 - d. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.
2. Project Paleontologist:
 - a. Bachelor's degree in geology, zoology, botany, or related fields, and
 - b. At least six months of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research, administration or management; and
 - c. At least four months' supervised paleontological field experience in North America; and
 - d. Demonstrated experience in Colorado paleontology or related areas.

E. Waiver of Qualifications

Applicants who do not meet the minimum qualifications listed in Section 5C or 5D may apply to the State Archaeologist for a waiver. Such written application for waiver must include the following information:

1. Current (less than 3 years old) curriculum vitae of individual applying for waiver;
2. A statement of the reasons why the applicant believes he/she is qualified to undertake the proposed work;
3. Examples of similar or related work undertaken successfully.

SECTION 6. Permit issuance and denial

A. Application and Permit Schedule

The State Archaeologist will review complete applications within 10 working days of the receipt and notify the applicant of the results of the review. The State Archaeologist will determine if the permit should be issued.

B. Criteria for issuance

Applications must be complete. The applicant is responsible for the completeness and quality of information submitted.

C. Criteria for permit denial

1. The State Archaeologist may deny a permit to an applicant:
 - a. If he/she does not meet the qualifications outlined above;
 - b. If he/she gives false information on the application;
 - c. If he/she fails to adhere to any of the terms and conditions of prior permits;
 - d. If he/she has previously been denied a federal permit for work on the same project;
 - e. If he/she has a record of final conviction of a felony. Conviction shall include a plea of nolo contendere or acceptance of a deferred sentence;
 - f. If he/she has been convicted of a violation of the Act;
 - g. If he/she has a record of violating any law applicable to archaeological resources protection. Violation of said law shall include civil sanctions as well as criminal conviction (which shall include a plea of nolo contendere

- or acceptance of a deferred sentence);
- h. If the proposed activity threatens the integrity of an historical, prehistorical, or archaeological resource;
- i. If the proposed activity is incompatible with preservation of the State's archaeological resources, for instance, as expressed in Colorado's preservation planning process; or
- j. If the proposed activity is offensive to relatives or surviving members of the cultural group that is the subject of the proposed study;
- k. If he/she has a record of unacceptable reports;
- l. If he/she submits an inadequate research design or work plan;
- m. If he/she has not arranged for funding sufficient to complete the proposed work; or
- n. For other just cause.

2. The State Archaeologist will provide an applicant who is denied a permit a written explanation of the reasons for the denial. The applicant may request a hearing before an administrative law judge pursuant to CRS 24-4-105.

SECTION 7. Permit terms and conditions

Permits are issued subject to the following terms and conditions:

A. Permittees must adhere to the following standards for survey work carried out on state lands:

1. All areas in which ground disturbance is anticipated will be surveyed for cultural resources.
2. Routine survey work for well pads, highways, and other specific projects will adhere to the following standards:
 - a. A minimum of 10 acres will be investigated for each well pad location.
 - b. Linear projects will be investigated using transects no wider than 30 meters.
 - c. A minimum of 70 percent ground visibility is required for all projects surveyed with snow cover.
3. All archaeological permittees must perform a file search at the Society or pay the Society to do so prior to beginning field work.
4. All newly documented historical, prehistorical and archaeological resources will be recorded on standard Colorado inventory forms, available from the Society.

5. Permittees will obtain an official Colorado site number, based on the Smithsonian trinomial system, from the Society for all newly documented historical, prehistorical and archaeological resources.

6. Original, typed inventory forms and photographs must be submitted for review and acceptance by the Society within three months of resource discovery.

B. All archaeological or paleontological excavation under a permit issued by the Society shall be undertaken only for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions.

1. Survey and Test Excavation and Excavation permits shall be issued for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of historical, archaeological or paleontological resources.

2. Recovered specimens shall be permanently preserved, either on the site or in museums, open to the public and available to qualified students. The permit shall specify the name of the institution in which the recovered materials shall be deposited.

3. Permittees shall take measures to assure the security of the excavation project site.

4. Excavated human remains may be retained by the permitted archaeologist for a period not to exceed one year from the date of disinterment, for the purpose of study. Any request for an extension of time shall be addressed in writing to the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, with a copy provided to the State Archaeologist.

C. A copy of an approved permit must be in the possession of the permittee at all times when on state land. An individual named on the permit must be present at all times. Permittees shall not begin work exceeding 5m² on any site until a permit for that site has been issued, nor shall a permittee excavate human remains until a permit specifically authorizing this has been issued.

D. Permittees must obtain separate permission to enter on state lands from the State Agency which administers said land, including but not limited to the State Land Board and its current lessee(s) if any, the Division of Wildlife, and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

E. Permittees must file all required reports in a timely manner (as defined in Section 7.J. and 7.K.)

F. Permittees shall not be released from requirements of a permit until all outstanding obligations have been satisfied, whether or not the term of the permit has expired.

G. All issued permits will become part of the public record.

H. Any permit may be revoked by the State Archaeologist at any time if there is evidence that the activity authorized by the permit is being unlawfully or improperly conducted, or if the permit holder does not honor the conditions of the permit. When a permit is revoked, all recovered materials, catalogues, maps, field notes, and other records necessary to identify the same shall be surrendered immediately to the Society.

I. Permittees must allow inspection of excavation projects and recovered materials by the State Archaeologist or his/her designee.

J. Reports required

1. The permittee shall submit a bibliography of reports on all projects conducted partially or wholly on state lands in any one year to the State Archaeologist at the end of that calendar year. Each bibliographic entry shall indicate the county in which field work took place.

2. Every permittee shall submit a written report of findings at the end of each calendar year and at the conclusion of the permitted field work. Every report must include a listing of sites and isolated finds recorded, and a catalog of all materials collected and the name of the repository in which the materials are curated.

a. Preliminary report

A preliminary or progress report is required by December 31 of the year in which the investigations begin, and annually thereafter for multi-year projects.

b. Final report

A final report must be submitted within 3 years after the conclusion of field work.

3. Report format

All reports will adhere to the guidelines published from time to time by the Society.

4. Report review

All reports will be reviewed by the State Archaeologist, or his/her staff designee, who will notify the permittee in writing of the acceptance or rejection of the report. Rejected reports will be returned to the permittee for correction and resubmission. The State Archaeologist will consider reporting requirements not

satisfied until all reports are accepted.

K. Permit calendar and duration

1. The usual duration of "Survey only" and "Survey and Test Excavation" permits will be from March 1 through February 28 (29) of the following year; however, applicants may apply for permits at any time. All such permits will expire on February 28 (29). Excavation permits may be issued at any time for a period not to exceed one year.

2. All permittees shall submit the required reports on work conducted under permit by December 31. No permittee who has failed to submit a report, or whose report has been rejected, shall receive a new permit until conditions of the prior permit have been met.

3. On January 31, the State Archaeologist shall notify all permittees as to whether reports have been received and, if so, whether they have been accepted. Permittees whose reports are rejected shall be notified of a deadline for resubmission.

4. Any permit may be revoked at any time if there is evidence that the activity authorized by the permit is being unlawfully or improperly conducted, or if the permit holder does not honor the conditions of the permit. When a permit is revoked, all recovered materials, catalogues, maps, field notes, and other records necessary to identify the same shall be surrendered immediately to the Society.

L. The State of Colorado, including its agencies and employees, shall be held harmless for any and all events, deeds or mishaps resulting from the activities of the permittee, regardless of whether or not they arise from operations authorized under the permit.

M. Permit Infraction

1. Failure to adhere to any of the terms and conditions specified in Section 7 is cause for revoking the permit at any time.

2. Permits will be suspended or revoked in accordance with CRS 24-4-104.

Section 8. Violations

A. The Society may obtain a temporary restraining order and/or an injunction against an individual, corporation, unincorporated association, partnership, proprietorship, or governmental entity that appears to be committing a misdemeanor on public land, as defined in 24-80-409.

B. In the event that any materials are surrendered or forfeited to the Society pursuant to part 409 of the Act, the Society shall secure for law enforcement officials all said materials so as to guarantee their condition as of the time of their receipt by the Society.

C. Any person who knowingly disturbs an unmarked human burial without a valid permit commits a class 1 misdemeanor, and any person who has knowledge that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed and fails to notify the local law enforcement agency commits a class 2 misdemeanor.

SECTION 9. Curation of collections in approved repositories

A. The State of Colorado holds title to all historical, prehistorical and archaeological materials collected from areas owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions.

B. All materials collected from state lands or produced as a result of work carried out under a Society permit must be curated in a repository approved by the Society.

1. Historical, archaeological, prehistorical, and paleontological collections made under permit may include ceramic, lithic, glass, metal, faunal, floral, and synthetic materials, as well as documents, photographs, ancillary samples (such as coprolites or soil samples), and fossils.

2. Permittees proposing to transport collections out of Colorado must secure a loan agreement between an out-of-state facility and a permanent in-state repository, subject to the approval of the Society, except that ancillary samples may be transported and analyzed without such a loan agreement.

3. Proposed analysis of artifacts which would cause their destruction or damage, such as trace-element analysis of materials, may be performed only with the consent of the State Archaeologist, who shall consider whether such artifacts are unique or duplicated in state-owned collections.

C. Upon receipt of the final report of the activity undertaken by a permit holder, the state archaeologist may require that a representative collection of the materials recovered be delivered to the state of Colorado and shall determine a repository for the same.

D. Responsibilities and requirements of an approved repository

Approved repositories must be open to the public. They must agree to provide curation of archaeological materials in a systematic and accessible manner, and to make them available for study by researchers. Approved repositories should:

1. Maintain a professional staff with specific knowledge of

and experience in the fields of museology and/or history, archaeology, or natural history, as appropriate for the care of their collections.

2. Maintain written policies describing (a) curation practices; (b) procedures for loans of material collections and records; (c) loan agreements; (d) internal security procedures; (e) procedures for deaccessioning or dissolution of the facility; and (f) procedures for inspection at regular intervals.

3. Use the Smithsonian trinomial system of site designation, or cross-reference existing internal systems to the Smithsonian system;

4. Have facilities that (a) are structurally sound; (b) conform to public health and safety standards; (c) have burglar and fire alarm systems installed and working properly; (d) have adequate lighting for halls, stairways, exits, storage areas, work areas, and laboratories; (e) have an adequate environmental control system, including ventilation and pest control; (f) have adequate storage space; (g) are maintained in good repair; and (h) are insured.

E. Procedures for Approving Repositories

1. An institution wishing to serve as a repository for collections from state lands or produced as a result of work carried out under a permit issued under authority of this Act shall apply to the State Archaeologist for approval.

2. The application shall be in the form of a letter, signed by the Director of the institution with accompanying documentation to support each requirement listed in Section 6.A. Any deficiencies must be addressed by a plan for their correction.

3. The State Archaeologist has sole discretion to approve or not approve an application for repository approval.

4. Repositories may be inspected by the State Archaeologist or his/her designee for the purpose of determining whether the requirements for approval are met.

5. Approval may be withdrawn by the State Archaeologist if deficiencies are not corrected or if new deficiencies appear. Approval will be suspended or revoked in accordance with CRS 24-4-104.

F. Responsibilities of permittee submitting collection

1. In choosing a repository, permittees should attempt to keep the collection in its area of origin and to keep materials from the same site and the same project together. Permittees

should confer with staff of the selected repository and have a written agreement prior to collecting materials in the field. The permittee should adhere to any specific methods of labelling, packaging, and shipment required by the repository.

2. Permittees must include the following documentation with any collection submitted to an approved repository:

a. Copy of Colorado inventory form for site from which materials were collected;

b. Field notes or copies;

c. Photographs and photographic log;

d. Analytical reports;

e. Approved final report;

f. Description of field and laboratory cataloging system;

g. Complete catalogue of items submitted;

h. Letter specifying ownership of items submitted.

3. The permittee also may submit documentation on microfilm, microfiche, computer printouts, transcripts, or tapes; copies of historic documents; bibliographic records; newspaper clippings and other miscellaneous published materials, in accordance with repository instructions.

SECTION 10. Obligations of state agencies with respect to state activities.

A. Any archaeological or paleontological survey or excavation performed by a state agency shall be subject to the permit system described in these regulations.

B. Consultation requirements.

1. State agencies which are planning actions that may affect historical, prehistorical, paleontological or archaeological resources of the state of Colorado shall consult with the Society about the conservation of such resources, before commencing said actions.

a. As used here, state "action" means any State activity, program, project, or undertaking or the approval, sanction, assistance, or support of any activity, policy, program, project, or undertaking, including but not limited to:

(1) Recommendations or reports relating to legislation, including requests for appropriations;

(2) New and continuing activities, programs, projects, or undertakings directly engaged in by agencies or supported in whole or in part through state contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance or involving a state lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement of use;

(3) The sale or transfer of state properties;

(4) Comprehensive or areawide planning in which provisions may be made for any actions, or which may result in a proposed action.

2. All such state agencies shall identify to the Society all locations to be affected by their proposed actions. The Society shall inform said agencies whether or not any of the proposed locations contain properties nominated for or listed on the state register of historic places in accordance with Section 24-80.1-105 CRS.

a. Should the Society determine, through a complete file search, that no survey has ever been reported for the affected location or any portion thereof, then the Society encourages the state agency planning the action to cause a survey to be completed prior to said action(s). This survey would identify all historical, archaeological and paleontological resources within the location, evaluate their eligibility for the state register of historic places, and assess the potential effects of the proposed action in order to avoid damage to such resources.

3. In the event that any location of proposed state action includes properties listed on or nominated for the state register of historic places, the state agency initiating the action shall request a determination of effect on such properties from the Society pursuant to Sec. 24-80.1-104 CRS.

C. Agreements

In the event that an adverse effect is anticipated, the agency may enter into an agreement with the Society on how to mitigate the effect.

SECTION 11. Lands not owned by the State of Colorado

Upon the request of any municipality, county, or governmental agency, the State Archaeologist shall undertake the powers provided for in sections 24-80-405 to 24-80-407 of the Act, with respect to

historical, prehistorical, or archaeological resources on private or public lands, owned by the entity so requesting, within the boundaries of Colorado. Upon the request of any corporation or private individual, the state archaeologist may at his/her discretion undertake these powers with respect to archaeological or paleontological resources on private lands, except that the excavation of unmarked human burials requires a permit on all nonfederal lands in Colorado.

A. Costs shall be negotiated between the requesting person and the Society.

B. When such a request has been made to the State Archaeologist, and the State Archaeologist has agreed to do so, these regulations govern the exercise of those powers.

C. At the request of the landowner, such sites may be marked with a sign identifying them as places protected by the Act and which require a permit for investigation, excavation, gathering or removal.

D. The Society may enter into agreements pursuant to section 24-80-407 of the Act.

SECTION 12. Use of federal funds by the Office of the State Archaeologist

The Office of the State Archaeologist is authorized to accept, use, disburse, and administer federal funds derived from grants or contracts in support of the Act, and in accordance with the specific terms of the grant or contract and applicable federal and state fiscal rules.

SECTION 13. Unmarked human graves

A. The discovery of unmarked human graves more than 100 years old shall cause the procedures defined in part 13 of the Act to take effect. Disinterment of human remains from such graves will require an excavation permit as provided for in Sections 4 through 8 of these regulations.

B. Upon notification of suspected human skeletal remains, the coroner, sheriff, police chief and/or land managing agency official shall coordinate their actions and share information.

C. Whenever possible, on-site inquiries under 24-80-1302(2) shall proceed in a manner which does not disturb or remove the skeletal remains from the ground.

D. In the event that the C.B.I. is requested to determine the forensic value of skeletal remains, C.B.I. shall report its findings to the county coroner, who shall notify the state archaeologist if the remains are human but of no forensic value.

E. Any concerned individual may notify the State Archaeologist of the discovery, but it is the coroner's responsibility to determine forensic value.

F. In the case of planned anthropological investigations, a person applying for a permit under provisions of 24-80-1303 must agree to bear the costs of scientific study of human remains as a condition of such permit.

G. Proposed analysis of human remains which would cause their destruction or damage, such as trace element identification, DNA genetic studies, radiocarbon testing, bone chemistry, or nutritional analysis, may be performed only with the prior written consent of both the State Archaeologist and the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs.