



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT COLORADO

CULTURAL RESOURCES DIGITAL DATA SPECIFICATIONS GUIDE

An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. Overlaid on the map are several large, irregular polygons in shades of green, yellow, and brown, representing cultural resource data. The terrain is characterized by deep canyons, ridges, and scattered vegetation.

Supplement and Appendix 9 to

Handbook of Guidelines and Procedures for Inventory, Evaluation, and Mitigation of Cultural Resources
Bureau of Land Management Colorado State Office

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INTRODUCTION AND KEY REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

This document outlines the Colorado Bureau of Land Management (BLM) requirements for the collection, management, and submission of cultural resource GPS, GIS, and documentation data. The Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) serves as an ancillary repository for BLM cultural resource spatial and digital data; therefore, both BLM and OAHP records must be reviewed prior to fieldwork, and any discrepancies must be resolved with the appropriate BLM field office archaeologist before work begins.

Key requirements include the following:

- **Accuracy Standards:** All GPS-collected spatial data must meet a horizontal accuracy standard of ± 5 meters. When GPS data collection is not feasible, manual mapping methods may be used but must be fully documented and justified.
- **Accepted Data Formats:** BLM accepts only ESRI shapefile or ESRI file geodatabase formats for final geospatial submissions. Non-ESRI formats (e.g., KML/KMZ, personal geodatabases) are not accepted.
- **Geometry Requirements:** All site and survey boundaries must be submitted as polygon features. Generic shapes are not acceptable. Linear sites and survey corridors must be accurately buffered to reflect inventory width, and isolated finds must be submitted as polygons with a minimum 4-meter buffer.
- **Coordinate Systems:** All data must be submitted in NAD 1983 UTM coordinates using the appropriate zone (Zone 12N or 13N), as directed by the BLM field office.
- **Attribute Standards:** Site and survey attribute tables must conform to both BLM and OAHP templates. The BLM templates are intended to be completed first and then used to populate OAHP/SHPO request forms to ensure consistency.
- **Templates and Packaging:** Final spatial data must use official BLM templates and be packaged as either two shapefiles (survey and site/isolated find) or a single file geodatabase with two feature classes. Surveys must be submitted as a single multipart polygon, and sites crossing county boundaries must be split and numbered accordingly.
- **Documentation Submittals:** All reports, site forms, maps, and photographs must be submitted digitally to the BLM. Paper submissions are no longer accepted. Final deliverables must be born-digital, OCR-searchable, and compliant with PDF/A standards.
- **Maps and Photographs:** Required maps and photographic documentation must be embedded in reports and site forms and meet specified scale, labeling, and content standards.
- **Secure Delivery:** All data must be transmitted electronically using a secure, BLM-approved platform or via encrypted USB flash drives when electronic delivery is not feasible.

GPS AND GIS DATA

GPS Data Collection

- A. All GPS-collected spatial data must meet a horizontal accuracy standard of ± 5 meters. Contractors are responsible for independently verifying that field GPS equipment is correctly configured and achieving this accuracy prior to data collection. If GPS data collection is not feasible due to terrain, vegetation, satellite availability, or safety concerns (including the presence of hazardous materials), sites and isolated finds shall be documented using manual (non-GPS) methods. In these cases, the appropriate shapefiles or file geodatabase feature classes must be created after returning from the field. All use of non-GPS mapping methods must be clearly documented and justified in both the site form and the associated report.
- B. If a GPS device does not support ESRI shapefile or ESRI file geodatabase formats, all field data must be converted into an acceptable format prior to submission.
- C. Physical datums shall not be left in the field unless otherwise instructed. Datums may be used during site recording but must be removed once fieldwork is completed. Virtual datums are preferred and may be based on a permanent or semi-permanent feature on the site (e.g., a tree or boulder). Virtual datums must relate to the UTM coordinates listed in the Management Data Form, or locational data must be provided on the plan map (e.g., UTM of the datum noted on the map or inclusion of a UTM grid).
- D. Site boundaries shall be recorded as polygons and must accurately reflect the observed extent of all surface artifacts and features. Linear sites may be recorded as lines in the field and subsequently buffered and converted to polygons using GIS. Isolated finds may be recorded as a single point in the field and converted to polygons in GIS using the standard 4-meter buffer.

GIS Data

- A. The BLM accepts geospatial data only in ESRI shapefile or file geodatabase formats. Other formats, including personal geodatabases and .kml/.kmz files, will not be accepted. Site and survey boundaries must be submitted as polygon features; points, lines, or polylines cannot replace boundaries. Artifact- or feature-level point, line, or polygon data may be required and will be specified by the BLM archaeologist at project initiation.

Coordinate Systems

- A. The NAD 83 UTM projection is divided into zones. Most of Colorado falls within Zone 13N, while the far western edge of the state lies within Zone 12N.
 - a. All cultural resource data (resources and survey) submitted to BLM shall be reported in the NAD 1983 datum utilizing UTM coordinates in the appropriate zone (i.e., 12 or 13) and Meridian.
 - b. Consult the appropriate BLM field office prior to submission. Some offices no longer accept Zone 12N data and may require reprojection to Zone 13N.

Geometry Types and Standards

- A. All site and survey boundary data must be submitted as polygons. Generic shapes (e.g., circles, ovals, rectangles) are not acceptable for delineating site boundaries. Each site must be recorded with multiple vertices that accurately represent the true site boundary. Any mapping errors resulting from positional inaccuracies that cause irregularities in the site boundary must be corrected before submission to the BLM.
- B. Linear survey corridors must accurately reflect the width of the inventory (for example, a 100-foot-wide inventory corridor should be buffered 15.7 meters).
- C. Isolated finds may be initially recorded as a single point in the field; however, all isolated finds must be submitted to BLM as polygon features. A minimum 4-meter buffer is required. Isolated find polygons may reflect actual observed boundaries and are not required to be circular.

Attributes

- A. Site and survey attribute tables shall conform to both the OAHP and BLM attribute table templates; use of both templates is mandatory.
 - a. For BLM templates, additional fields may be added as necessary; however, no required fields may be removed, and field names provided in the template shall not be modified.
- B. *Recommended Workflow*: The BLM attribute table templates are designed to be completed first and then copied and pasted into the OAHP/SHPO request templates. Following this workflow ensures consistency between BLM records and SHPO submittals and reduces data entry errors

Standardized Site Types

- A. Tables 3 and 4 list commonly recorded site and feature types for prehistoric and historic resources. These terms describe physical site and feature expressions and should not be confused with resource type classifications (e.g., Archaeological, Historic Archaeology, Historic, Paleontological, Unknown). Refer to Table 5 for clarification on resource type categories. Use the lexicon provided in Tables 3 and 4 when describing sites and features encountered in the field.
 - a. Table 3 identifies prehistoric site and feature types. Prehistoric isolated finds may include artifacts and/or features characteristic of these types (e.g., hearths, lithic scatters, or projectile point).
 - b. Table 4 lists common historic site and feature types. Historic isolated finds may include artifacts and/or features characteristic of these types (e.g wells, cairns, air shafts, and artifact scatters).
- B. These lists are not exhaustive and do not capture all resources that may be encountered. Use professional judgment when documenting resources not listed, and clearly describe any site or feature types not captured in the tables.

Packaging and Delivery

The following outlines best practices for submitting digital data.

- A. Final site and survey data must utilize the official BLM shapefile templates. The BLM will not accept OAHP site or survey number request templates as final data submissions.
- B. Upon request, the BLM can provide blank BLM templates to use for final submission of site and survey data. There should be two shapefiles (survey and site/IF), or one geodatabase with two feature classes (survey and site/IF) for each project). Please refer to Tables 1 and 2 below for the required attributes. Do not change or remove fields from either site or survey templates. All fields are required to be filled out.
 - a. Surveys should be submitted as a single row within the survey shapefile or geodatabase feature class. For multiple discontinuous inventory areas, submit as a single multipart polygon (dissolved to one feature). That is, the individual areas should be dissolved to a single feature (i.e., single row) that includes all the individual areas surveyed.
 - b. Do not submit sites and surveys in the same shapefile or feature class. Site shapefiles may contain multiple features (multiple sites), but the attribute table must clearly differentiate sites by Smithsonian Number.
 - c. Sites that cross county boundaries should be split in the shapefile at the county line and numbered accordingly. For example, 5SM.493/5OR.6531 should have one shape for 5SM.493 (San Miguel County only) and a separate shape for 5OR.6531 (Ouray County only). Do not assign both numbers to a single shape.
- C. Within the shapefile/geodatabase's applicable attribute field, site and document numbers should always use periods to separate county, agency, and number. Please do not use underscores or leading zeros and do not add any other descriptors such as "IF," or "Site" at the end. For Example:
 - a. Document Number:

MC.LM.R146
 - b. Site Number:

5MF.435 (Site or IF)
5MF.435.1 (Linear)
- D. Label your shapefile(s)/geodatabase with a project identifier such as a BLM project number or your assigned OAHP document number using underscores to separate county, agency, and numbers with "_sites" or "_survey" at the end to differentiate the two types. For example:

MC_LM_R483_Sites
MC_LM_R483_Survey
- E. Use the **Check Geometry** tool and correct all errors using **Repair Geometry** prior to submission.
- F. Compress file geodatabases before submission. Do not nest compressed folders.
- G. Data must be submitted electronically using a secure platform. If online delivery is not feasible, encrypted USB flash drives are acceptable.

Agency Project/OAHP Document and Site Numbers

BLM Project Number

- A. A BLM project number will be obtained from the field office archaeologist via email. The project number request should occur alongside submission of the field work authorization.

OAHP Project Number

- A. The OAHP number shall be obtained directly from the OAHP office through the online site and survey numbers request submission process outlined below. A project boundary shapefile (typically the survey area) is required for OAHP to issue a project number. The BLM will not request these on behalf of the contractor or otherwise provide this number.

Site Number

- A. Site number(s) shall be obtained directly from the OAHP office through the online site and survey numbers request submission process outlined below. A resource-boundary shapefile is required to issue a Smithsonian number.

OAHP Document/Survey and Site Numbers Request Process

- A. As of June 1st, 2025, all site and survey numbers request must be submitted to OAHP using the online submission form. Use of the OHHP template is required for all site and survey numbers request.
 - a. Before proceeding, please note the following conditions:
 - i. Numbers cannot be returned. Wait to request numbers until your recordings have been vetted or approved by the lead agency of the project, or by the principal investigator responsible for the project.
 - ii. Have your geospatial data ready to upload. If you have not already, download the latest version of the OAHP GIS templates and review the GIS preparation instructions.
 - iii. Number requests may take up to 5 business days to process, please plan accordingly. There are no rush services for number requests.
 - iv. Requestors are responsible for identifying previously recorded resources prior to submitting a request for new numbers.
 - B. The standalone OAHP template shall be used solely for requesting site and survey numbers. However, all final spatial data submissions to the BLM must utilize the official BLM template.
 - C. To request OAHP document/survey and site numbers, obtain OAHP templates, use the online submission form:

<https://sites.google.com/state.co.us/oaHP-resource-center/forms-guidance/requesting-numbers/number-request-form>

- D. For further information on this process please refer to the OAHP website:

<https://sites.google.com/state.co.us/oahp-resource-center/forms-guidance/requesting-numbers>

Documentation¹

Report and Site Forms

All draft and final cultural resource documentation shall be submitted to the BLM. Submittals are not sent directly to OAHP. Effective January 2026, the BLM no longer accepts paper copies of reports or site documentation; all materials must be submitted digitally.

- A. Check with the BLM field office archaeologist before submitting draft documentation; most prefer to review draft deliverables electronically in Microsoft Word format (docx). Ensure that draft versions are not locked or encrypted so comments and suggested revisions can be added directly to the document.
- C. Final PDF versions must be submitted to BLM at the end of the project and should be saved as either PDF/A-1a or PDF/A-1b. The final PDF versions must have the relevant OAHP, and BLM numbers populated where appropriate throughout. PDFs created from scanned hard copies must be processed using optical character recognition (OCR) to make them searchable.
- D. The most current OAHP forms can be found at: <https://sites.google.com/state.co.us/oahp-resource-center/forms-guidance/inventory-forms?authuser=0>. Do not change the format of the OAHP forms. It is preferred that all fields be completed, even if a field is not applicable (use “N/A” or “none”). Fields may be compressed or expanded as needed (e.g., rows in the artifact tables in the historic component form). Use the OAHP form instructions and the NPS National Register Bulletins to aid in completion of the forms. BLM Colorado also has BLM-specific forms, for example, linear sites, aboriginal wooden structures, historic well pads, grazing impacts, and travel management, among others. These BLM-specific forms may be required and can be obtained through the FO.
- E. The individual components of the site form (Management Data Form, component forms, maps, photographs, and other documentation) must be compiled in a single file, titled by Smithsonian number as detailed below. IFs must include the IF form and map, along with any other relevant documentation, in a single file, titled by Smithsonian number as detailed below.
- F. Forms and documents should use a font that works well for OCR. Sans serif fonts are preferred for federal and state digital Accessibility laws.

¹ See the BLM Colorado Handbook (revised 2026), the BLM state Protocol, the OAHP Survey Manual (2007), and any relevant BLM field office or district standards and procedures documents for other reporting requirements.

Maps

- A. Maps related to the site and/or report shall be embedded in the appropriate PDF/A version of the site form and/or report.
- B. A map, preferably on a USGS 7.5 topographic basemap at 1:24,000 scale, is required to be embedded in the site/IF form(s) and should be properly displayed to the scale listed on the map. (e.g., a 1:24,000 scaled map should be free from distortions that alter the accuracy of the scaling). An aerial image can be included but should also be at a scale of 1:24,000. Project location/survey area maps should also follow the above standards.
 - a. Maps must be appropriately labeled and include at a minimum the following information: Map title/project name, project number, legend, north star, scale, firm name/authors name, date the map produced, and a clear depiction of the land status.
 - b. Maps depicting the GPS'ed location of sites boundaries can be included in the report but should be attached as an appendix and not directly in the report body.
 - c. Either a good quality hand drawn site sketch map (digitized only) or GPS/GIS produced site map are acceptable.
 - d. Check with the BLM field office archaeologist for additional map documentation requirements.

Photographs

- A. Photographic documentation should be clear, in focus and well-lit. Blurry or obscured photos may not be acceptable. Photos must include:
 - a. At least one overview photograph with surrounding landscape or site context to illustrate setting, elevation, and spatial relationships.
 - b. A scaled photograph for each recorded feature.
 - c. Documentation of disturbances or vandalism noted on the site form.
 - d. Close up photographs of any unique or rare artifacts, with scale.
- B. Digital photographs should be embedded in the report and site form(s). Digital copies are generally not required to be submitted to the BLM; however, the BLM may request them for certain projects, such as National Register nominations. Photographs may be submitted in JPEG or TIFF format and should be numbered using the site or isolate number followed by a hyphen and sequential number. Printed photographs must be on acid-free paper.
- C. The BLM suggests maintaining backup copies of all digital photographs in case they are requested later.

File Naming Conventions

- A. Site and IF naming conventions are based on the Smithsonian trinomial; report naming conventions are based on the OAHF documentation number.
- B. Site and IF forms must adhere to the following naming conventions:

5.****.pdf (for a regular site)**

5.****.1.pdf (for a linear site)**

where **5**** is the county abbreviation (e.g., 5RB) and ******** (e.g., 4536) is the site number (and point number, if appropriate for linear resources (e.g., 5RB.8785.1)).

- C. Reports must adhere to the following naming conventions, based on the OAHF document number:

**** .LM.R**** or ** .LM.NR******

where the first ****** are the two-letter county code (e.g., FN), “R” for results and “NR” for no results, and the last series of ******** is an OAHF-assigned consecutive number (e.g., FN.LM.NR1 or FN.LM.R236).

Document Delivery

The following outlines best practices for submitting digital site form and report content.

- A. File names shall use periods (“.”) only as separators and not as substitutes for spaces or special characters.
- B. PDF is the only accepted format for final reports and site forms.
- C. All records must be born digital. Records shall be created and submitted in a digital format (e.g., Adobe Acrobat, Microsoft Word, or other digital form generators) and shall not be printed and re-scanned. Born-digital creation ensures accurate text recognition and long-term usability. Any record that is not born digital and is submitted as a scanned document must be fully processed with Optical Character Recognition (OCR) by the submitter prior to submission.
- D. All data must be submitted electronically using a secure, BLM-approved platform. Generic file-sharing services (e.g., Dropbox, Google Drive) shall not be used, as most BLM offices cannot create accounts or download data from these platforms.
 - a. If electronic submission via an approved platform is not feasible, BLM will accept encrypted USB flash drives. CDs will no longer be accepted.

Table 1. BLM Site Attribute Table

Attribute	Type	Definition
OBJECTID*	Object ID	System entered field.
SHAPE*	Shape	System entered field. Must be a polygon.
SITE_	Text	Smithsonian site number in SHPO format (ex 5ME.4000 or 5GF.342). Do not use leading zeros in site IDs (e.g., 5LR.00462). Do not use zeros or underscores in the place of the period (e.g., 5LR_462). Do not include any other descriptors (e.g., 5LR.462_IF) in the site ID.
SITE_NAME	Text	Name of resource, if any.
AGENCY_ID	Text	Project number unique to the BLM agency/office responsible for the data. For site associated with multiple projects separate using ">" (e.g. TR25001 > TR23023 > TR2004)
SHPO_ID	Text	Unique SHPO number referring to a specific report document. For sites associated with multiple SHPO IDs separate using ">" (e.g. SM.LM.R385 > SM.LM.R383 > SM.LM.R234)
RCRD_DATE	Date	A full date the resource was last recorded or updated.
RSRCE_TMPRL	Text	See Table #3 below. Use Archaeological / Historical Archaeology / Multicomponent / Paleontological / Unknown / Restricted.
SITE_TYPE	Text	Use standard terminology where possible (See Tables 3 and 4)
NRHP_ELIG	Text	Resource eligibility for the NRHP. Use: [Eligible / Listed / Not Eligible / Needs Data / Supporting / Non-Supporting / Contributing / Non-Contributing]
ELGBLE_CRTRA	Text	Which Criterion is the site eligible under?
RSRCE_CNDTN	Text	Use: Stable / Deteriorating / Destroyed / Unknown / Threatened / Not Applicable
ACRES	Double	Calculated area of the site in acres (must match site form information)
ELEVATION	Long	Use the elevation from the OAHP site form.
ZONE	Integer	This is the UTM zone in which the site is located.
X	Long	The X coordinate in UTM meters of the center point of the site (can be automatically calculated by GIS but must match info on site form)
Y	Long	The Y coordinate in UTM meters of the center point of the site (can be automatically calculated by GIS but must match info on site form)
COUNTY	COUNTY	Enter the county the resource is located in.
LINEAR	Long	Enter 1 or 0. A "1" denotes that the site is a linear site. A "0", the default, is used for all non-linear sites.
COMMENTS	Text	Any additional information not captured elsewhere.
CLCTN_MTHD	Text	Use: GPS / Digitized / Other
SOURCE	Text	BLM field office name (Ex. BLM – RGFO]
CREATE_DATE	Text	Date the record was created
MOD_BNDRY	Text	SHPO required, project specific field: Has the boundary of an existing resource been modified? Yes or No. Enter "Yes" if any previous recorded resources has been recreated or modified.
INTSCT_RES	Text	SHPO required, project specific field. Does the resource intersect with another resource? Yes or No.
SHAPE_LENGTH*	Double	System entered field.
SHAPE_AREA*	Double	System entered field.

Table 1. BLM Survey Attribute Table

Attribute	Type	Definition
OBJECTID*	Object ID	System entered field.
SHAPE*	Shape	System entered field. Must be a polygon
AGENCY_ID	Text	Project number unique to the BLM agency/office responsible for the data. For site associated with multiple projects separate using ">" (e.g. TR25001 > TR23023 > TR2004)
SHPO_ID	Text	Unique SHPO number referring to a specific report document in the appropriate format (e.g. ME.LM.R1000). Do not use zeros or underscores in the place of the period (e.g. ME_LM_R1000). For surveys associated with multiple SHPO IDs separate using ">" (e.g. SM.LM.R385 > SM.LM.R383 > SM.LM.R234)
DOC_TITLE	Text	Report title
AUTHOR	Text	Primary report author.
CMPLT_MONTH	Date	The month and year in which the inventory was completed. Date format is MM-YYYY.
ACRES	Double	Acreage of the survey area calculated by the GIS from the spatial features in the data set
SRVY_TYPE	Text	Inventory strategy / Type of investigation completed. Use:[CLASS II / CLASS III / MONITORING / SITE SPECIFIC STUDY / ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY / COLLECTIONS OR NON-FIELD STUDY / OTHER / PALEONTOLOGICAL / UNKOWN]
NUM_SITES	Long	The total number of sites recorded during the inventory.
NUM_IFs	Long	The total number of isolated finds recorded during the inventory.
NUM_ELIG	Long	The total number of eligible sites recorded during the inventory (a subset of SITE_COUNT).
ZONE	Long	UTM Zone the survey is located in. If a survey crosses two zones, digitize it in the zone in which the most land is covered.
X	Long	The X coordinates UTM meters of the center point of the survey.
Y	Long	The Y coordinates in UTM meters of the center point of the survey.
COUNTY	Text	List all the counties that the survey resides in.
COMMENTS	Text	Any additional information not captured elsewhere.
SOURCE	Text	BLM field office name (Ex. BLM – RGFO]
CREATE_DATE	Text	Date the record was created
SHAPE_LENGTH*	Double	System entered field.
SHAPE_AREA*	Double	System entered field.

Table 2. Prehistoric Site Types

Site Type		Definition
Lithic	Open	Sites contain lithic materials located in an open topographic situation. The material culture at these sites usually consists of chipped stone tools and waste flakes. Architecture is not present on these sites.
	Sheltered	Same as Open Lithic except the lithic materials are located in rock shelters, overhangs, or alcoves.
Camp	Open	Sites are located in an open topographic situation and consist of features or artifacts indicating domestic activity. They are defined by the presence of one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground stone tools • Ceramics • Fire hearths • Middens In addition, waste flakes and chipped stone tools are usually located at these sites. Architecture is not present.
	Sheltered	Same as Open Architectural but the architectural features are located in rock shelters, overhangs, or alcoves.
Architecture	Open	Sites are located in open topographic situations and contain architectural features. Architectural features include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone enclosures indicating rooms • Stone alignments • Pithouses
	Sheltered	Same as Open Architectural but the architectural features are located in rockshelters, overhangs, or alcoves.
Quarry	Stone	Location for the extraction of lithic or building material
	Clay	Extraction location for clay deposits used for ceramic production.
	Other	Any non-stone or non-clay raw material extraction location (including small sand or small gravel for pottery temper material).
Rock Art		Sites with petroglyphs and/or pictographs
Kill Site		Sites with evidence of intentional slaughter, usually of several large animals.
Game Processing or Butchering Site		Location where carcass elements, typically from large game, are further reduced for consumption or transport. Remains often include bones with butcher marks in association with cutting/chopping tools
Cambium Tree		Trees that have been culturally scarred for food procurement by removing the nourishing cambium layer.
Burial		Human remains.

Table 3. Common Historic Site Types and Features

Please refer to the OAHF form 1402m Instructions for the Historic Archaeology Component Form for additional site and feature types.

Site Type/Feature		
Adit	Hunting blind	Slag pile
Animal pen	Inscription (on tree or stone)	Soil stain (use surface stain)
Air shaft	Lean-to	Spring development
Artifact scatter (trash scatter, trash dump)	Loading chute	Stable
Berm	Log cabin (use cabin)	Still (use distillery)
Bin (ore, coal)	Marker	Stock tank
Cairn (purposeful stone marker)	Mill tailings (use tailings)	Stock driveway
Cabin	Mine (define type)	Stone circle
Cannel/Ditch	Mine shaft	Stone quarry (use quarry)
Campfire ring (use hearth)	Ore Bin	Storage building (use shed)
Cattle pen (use animal pen)	Outhouse	Surface stain
Cellar (potato, root, cold storage)	Outhouse hole	Sweat lodge
Chicken coop	Peeled tree	Tank (leaching, fuel, water, tipple)
Cemetery	Pipeline	Tailings
Chute (log, ore)	Pit	Tailings pile (use tailings)
Cinder pile	Pond	Tent platform (use campsite)
Cistern	Portal	Tent site (use campsite)
Debris, construction (brick, stone, lumber)	Privy (use outhouse)	Tipi ring (use stone circle)
Corral	Post (upright piece of wood, metal, or concrete)	Trail (cattle, foot, interpretive)
Cribbing	Power line	Tram house
Depression	Prospect hole (use prospect pit)	Tramway (aerial, cable, funicular)
Ditch (use canal/ditch)	Prospect pit	Trash disposal pit (use pit)
Dump	Quarry	Trash dump (use artifact scatter or dump)
Farm equipment	Radio tower (use communication tower)	Trash scatter (use artifact scatter)
Fence	Railroad	Tree art (without writing)
Fire hearth (use hearth)	Ranch	Tree platform
Fire pit (use hearth)	Ramada	Trestle
Fire ring (use hearth)	Ramp	Trench
Fireplace	Reservoir	Tunnel (two open ends)
Flume	Retaining wall	Vision quest
Foundation	Road (toll, wagon, automobile)	Wall
Game-hanging rack	Rock alignment	Waste rock
Grave	Rock art (without writing)	Water tower
Grave marker	Rock pile (not cairn)	Water diversion (use dam or head gate)
Head frame	Root cellar (use cellar)	Well (lined hole or pipe)
Head gate	Sawmill	Wickiup
Hogan	School	Windmill
Hoist house	Schoolhouse (use school)	Workshop (use shop)
Homestead (if it represents acquisition from the public domain)	Shaft house	
Hearth	Shed	
	Shop (blacksmith, machine, etc.)	
	Sign	

Table 4. Resource Type/Temporal Assignment

Resource Type	
Code	Description
Archaeological	Prehistoric sites and isolated finds/features.
Historical Archaeology	Historic Sites with Incomplete Buildings and Historic Artifacts
	Historic Sites with Incomplete Buildings Only
	Homesteads, Mining Sites, Oil Well Sites, Seasonal Dwellings, Isolated Complete and Incomplete Buildings
	Historic Artifacts Only
	Historical IF
Historic	Historic built environment sites. Mainly intact historic buildings. If a historic site needs additional protection, please use historical archaeology as your resource type instead.
Multicomponent (Archaeological/Historic Archaeology)	Use Multicomponent when archaeological and historical archaeology are both present.
Paleontological	Paleontological sites – not landforms.
Unknown	If it is unknown whether the site is historic or prehistoric. This will be given the highest level of protection because of its unknown status.
Restricted	Site containing burials, Tribal Cultural Property, or other sensitive features that should not be disseminated at the request of a landowner and/or tribe.