

**FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROCEDURES AND REPORTING STANDARDS FOR
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS CONDUCTING CRUP PROJECTS IN THE
ROAN PLATEAU PLANNING AREA WITHIN THE COLORADO RIVER VALLEY FIELD OFFICE**

These procedures are in addition to the Field Office-wide standard procedures but contain specific information pertaining to the Roan Plateau Planning Area administered by the Colorado River Valley Field Office.

High-Sensitivity Zones

- **Areas Not Inventoried** — Class III inventories will be conducted in both the upland and lowland areas where no inventories have occurred. Limited auger or shovel testing will be conducted at all newly discovered sites. Testing will be of sufficient scope to describe subsurface deposits and make reasonable estimates on the probability of the presence of subsurface deposits.
- **Inventoried Areas, No Resources** — In the upland high sensitivity areas, where no surface resources have been encountered, any ground-disturbing activity will be monitored. In the lowlands, monitoring will occur in areas with potentially intact Holocene or late Pleistocene deposits. Should monitoring encounter any surface or subsurface materials, sufficient testing will be conducted to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposit, evaluate site geomorphology and stratigraphy, determine NRHP eligibility and mitigate the cultural find(s) according to the following.
- **Potentially Eligible Sites** — Sites evaluated as needing additional data and located within areas of potential effect that cannot be avoided would require testing to refine NRHP eligibility, followed by data recovery if site is determined eligible.
- **Eligible Sites** — NRHP-eligible sites within the area of potential effect that cannot be avoided will require a data recovery plan to be formulated and implemented.
- **Ineligible Sites** — In upland areas, these sites will be monitored during ground-disturbing activities and reevaluated if subsurface remains are found. Reevaluation will include sufficient testing to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposit, evaluate site geomorphology and stratigraphy, determine NRHP eligibility, and salvage any identified manifestations. No further work is required for ineligible sites in lowland areas.

Moderate-Sensitivity Zones

- **Areas Not Inventoried** — Class III inventories will be conducted in upland areas and Class II inventories in the lowland areas. In the uplands section, auger or shovel testing will be conducted at all newly discovered sites. This testing will be of sufficient scope to describe the subsurface deposits and make reasonable estimates as to the probability of the presence of subsurface deposits. The location and amount of Class II inventory in the lowland areas will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- **Inventoried Areas, No Resources** — In upland areas, where no surface resources have been encountered, any ground-disturbing activity will be monitored. Should monitoring encounter any surface or subsurface materials, sufficient testing will be conducted to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposit, evaluate site geomorphology and stratigraphy determine NRHP eligibility and mitigate the cultural find(s) according to the following.
- In the lowlands, monitoring will occur only in known areas of intact Holocene or late Pleistocene deposits with a good probability of containing intact cultural deposits. Should monitoring encounter any surface or subsurface materials, sufficient testing will be conducted to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposit, evaluate site geomorphology and stratigraphy determine NRHP eligibility and mitigate the cultural find(s) according to the following.

- **Potentially Eligible Sites** — Sites evaluated as needing additional data, located within areas of potential effect that cannot be avoided, will require testing to refine NRHP eligibility, followed by data recovery if site is determined to be eligible.
- **Eligible Sites** — NRHP-eligible sites within the area of potential effect that cannot be avoided will require formulation and implementation of a data recovery plan.
- **Ineligible Sites** — Upland area sites should be monitored during ground-disturbing activities and reevaluated if subsurface remains are found. Reevaluation will include sufficient testing to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposit, evaluate site geomorphology and stratigraphy, determine NRHP eligibility and mitigate the cultural find(s).
- No further work is required for ineligible sites in lowland areas.

Low-Sensitivity Zones

- **Areas Not Inventoried** — A Class I inventory (area to be determined by the GSFO archaeologist) will be undertaken to determine if known sites are in the area of potential effect. Special attention will be focused on possible early oil shale extraction and processing sites in the Roan Cliffs area. If the Class I study identifies areas where sites may occur, these areas will be subject to Class II or III inventory.
- **Inventoried Areas, No Resources** — No further work is required as long as the survey work is considered adequate.
- **Potentially Eligible Sites** — Sites evaluated as needing additional data, located within areas of potential effect that cannot be avoided, will require testing to refine NRHP eligibility, followed by data recovery if site is determined to be eligible.
- **Eligible Sites** — NRHP-eligible sites within the area of potential effect that cannot be avoided will require formulation and implementation of a data recovery plan.
- **Ineligible Sites** — No further work is required.

Maps of the Roan Plateau Planning Area with Sensitivity Zones can be viewed and printed at the GSFO during the pre-field records search.

- **Data Collection Policy**
The BLM-GSFO encourages the collection and analysis of datable materials and the controlled collection and analysis of such samples on all survey, monitoring, and testing projects. Any material that is collected for dating will, at a minimum, meet one of the following conditions: (1) the sample is in stratigraphic context, and/or (2) the sample is in good association with artifacts or features.
- **Monitoring Policy**
Monitoring will be conducted on all ground-disturbing activities in the areas outlined above until sufficient information is gathered to determine if surface conditions are obscuring cultural remains in the uplands, and which sediments contain buried cultural components.
- **Geoarchaeological Policy**
A geoarchaeological overview of the study area, or a geoarchaeological specialist on all archaeological monitoring and testing/excavation projects will be required and will provide a context to evaluate subsurface cultural deposits discovered during testing or monitoring.

- **Site Evaluation Policy**
 A more rigorous methodology of NRHP site evaluations will be required, particularly on sites that may contain historic archaeological remains or are representative of a single occupation. Research questions presented in Reed and Metcalf (1999) can be used for the study area, as well as other research questions not identified in the Class I overview (Hoefler et al. 2002), if they identify an applicable research problem. Following a method such as that outlined below may remedy some of the evaluation bias problems. First and foremost, it is recommended that the method presented in Little et al. (2000) be used as a model for evaluation methodology. The method includes the following steps:
 1. Identify the data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information available for the property.
 2. Identify the historic context(s), i.e., the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property.
 3. Identify the important research question(s) that the data sets can be expected to address.
 4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.
 5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

- **Recommendations for Inventory of Private Lands in the Planning Area**
 Archaeological investigations on private lands are encouraged under Section 112 of the NHPA. The types of sites on private lands and the information contained within them are needed to complete the picture of prehistoric and historic developments in the area.

- Additional information on Cultural Resources, Sensitivity Zones, and Policy recommendations for inventories within the Roan Plateau Planning Area can be found in the **Roan Plateau Planning Area RMP/EIS** three volume set available at/from the GSFO as a hard copy or disc. The Roan Plateau Class I (Hoefler et al. 2002) can be obtained from the GSFO or RMC Consultants.