APPENDIX A:
PARK-LEVEL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Superintendent

A. The Superintendent is the responsible agency official as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(1) for purposes of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance and the implementation of this Supplemental Parkwide Programmatic Agreement (PA).

B. The Superintendent shall do the following with support from the NPS (National Park Service) Director, the NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources, the NPS Regional Director, and the NPS Regional Section 106 Coordinator:

1. Develop and maintain a relationship with State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO);

2. Develop and maintain relationships with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and traditionally associated American Indian groups;

3. Designate a Park American Indian Liaison who shall serve as the Superintendent's representative in Government-to-Government consultations with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes;

4. Provide contact information for the Park Section 106 Coordinator, Park Cultural Resource Specialist, and Park American Indian Liaison to Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and traditionally associated American Indian groups, to the SHPO, and the NPS Regional Office upon appointment, and no later than 60 days after their appointment to the position. This information will also be updated in the park's annual report, if a change occurs during the year, or as requested;

5. Ensure early coordination among the Park Section 106 Coordinator, Park Cultural Resource Specialist, the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team, and other Park and Regional staff, concessioners, Park partners, neighboring communities, Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and traditionally associated American Indian groups, and others in the planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties;

6. Ensure that Section 106 consultation with SHPO and other consulting parties is initiated early in the planning stages of any given undertaking, so that the widest feasible range of alternatives is available for consideration; and

7. Ensure that the Park Section 106 Coordinator, CRM Team members, and the Park cultural resource staff receive the NHPA training needed to carry out their responsibilities. Provide opportunities for park staff and consulting parties to receive NHPA training.

8. Ensure that all reporting and meeting requirements identified in the 2008 Nationwide PA and the Supplemental Parkwide PA are met.

II. Section 106 Coordinator

A. The Superintendent shall designate at least one person to act as the Park's Section 106 Coordinator, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate. The designee may be chosen from the Park staff, other NPS parks, NPS archeological and preservation centers, or NPS Regional Office. The Park Section 106 Coordinator shall meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and shall have an appropriate combination of professional training and/or experience to effectively carry out the responsibilities of the position.

III. Cultural Resource Specialist

A. Cultural Resource Specialist(s) shall meet the qualifications for the applicable discipline as defined in Appendix E to *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelines*.

B. The Cultural Resource Specialist provides counsel to Section 106 Coordinator, especially in regard to Section 110 projects and consultation with American Indian Tribes.

IV. Park American Indian Liaison

A. This designee also serves as a liaison for tribal governments and designee(s) of the Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and traditionally associated American Indian groups. The liaison shall provide day-to-day staff support for Section 106 consultation with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and traditionally associated American Indian groups and serve as a liaison communicating tribal concerns, suggestions, and recommendations to the Superintendent, the Park Section 106 Coordinator, the CRM Team, park project managers, other NPS offices, and other consulting parties involved in the undertaking, as applicable.

V. Cultural Resource Management Team

A. The Superintendent shall designate a CRM Team with expertise to fulfill and implement the requirements of this Supplemental Parkwide PA, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate.

B. The CRM Team shall provide expertise and technical advice to the Park Section 106 Coordinator for purposes of Section 106 compliance and implementation of this PA. The CRM Team subject matter experts are responsible for signing the park's internal compliance documentation to confirm review of a proposed undertaking (i.e. document the assessment of effect, monitoring requirements, avoidance and minimization measures).

C. Subject matter experts chosen must be appropriate to the resource types found in the park. Therefore, the number of individuals who comprise the CRM Team is not static and will be appropriate to include all necessary disciplines. Multi-disciplinary reviews of proposed undertakings are recommended.

D. Cultural Resource Management Team members may be on the park staff or in other parks, or from the NPS Regional Office, NPS centers, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, or elsewhere in the public or private sector.

E. Cultural Resource Management Team members who are federal employees shall meet the qualifications for the applicable discipline as defined in Appendix E *to NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. Team members who are representing Federally recognized American Indian Tribes may be traditional cultural authorities, elders, and others experienced in the preservation of tribal culture. All other CRM Team members, who are not federal employees or representing a Federally recognized American Indian Tribe, must meet the *Professional Qualification Standards in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

APPENDIX B:
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION FORMS

- Cultural Resources Documentation Standard Operating Procedures
- Cultural Resource Documentation Form Instructions
- Cultural Resource Documentation Form
- Artifact Documentation Form Guide
- Artifact Documentation Form
- Feature Documentation Form Guide
- Feature Documentation Form

Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) Cultural Resources Documentation Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) (v19.4)

Updated 03/17/2021

The Cultural Resource Program at Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) follows a hybrid method of cultural resources documentation that fulfills the requirement of both the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and National Park Service (NPS) for fulfilling compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The forms listed below facilitate the documentation and evaluation of cultural resources for cultural compliance and do not preclude formal National Register Nominations.

Archeological Resources

In general, ROMO follows the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual: Guidelines for Identification: History and Archaeology (2007). For Archeological resource inventory forms the park uses a park specific form (ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form) in lieu of the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Management Data Form (1400), Prehistoric Archaeological Component Form (1401), and Historic Archaeological Component Form (1402). The ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (including Feature Form and Artifact Form attachments) is completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archeological survey and/or for redocumenting archeological sites that do not meet the requirements for a OAHP Revisit Form. The ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form does not need to be completed for Isolated Finds; use the OAHP Isolated Find Form (1408). Use the OAHP Revisit Form (1405) as appropriate. When the archeological resource is a linear resource (road, trail, ditch, etc.) the OAHP Linear Component Form (1418) is completed in addition to the ROMO Cultural Resources Documentation Form. For historical archeological resources that are associated with standing buildings or structures the OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403) is completed in addition to the ROMO Cultural Resources Documentation Form.

- Pre-contact archeological resource = ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (with associated Feature Forms and Artifact Forms as appropriate).
- Historical archeological resource (non-linear, no extant building) = ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (with associated Feature Forms and Artifact Forms as appropriate).
- Historical archeological resource (linear, no extant building) = ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (with associated Feature Forms and Artifact Forms as appropriate) + OAHP Linear Component Form (1418)
- Historical archeological resource (non-linear, extant building) = ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (with associated Feature Forms and Artifact Forms as appropriate) + OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403)
- Extant Building = OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403)
- Historic Cultural Landscapes = OAHP Historic Cultural Landscapes Form (1404) or NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory/Cultural Landscape Report

- Cultural Resource Re-Visitation Form (1405) – use if previous recording of the resource did not include a ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form and when substantive changes to the character of the site exist.

    - Site Type
    - Linear Resource
    - Additional Artifact Assembles and/or Features
    - Boundary Size
    - Vandalism
    - NRHP Recommendations

- Isolated Finds = OAHP Archaeological Isolated Find/Feature Form (1408)

Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) Cultural Resource Documentation Form Instructions (v19.5)

Updated 01/14/2022 – For Contractors and Cooperators

Documentation Guidance: Review ROMO Cultural Resources Documentation Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). In general, ROMO follows the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual: Guidelines for Identification: History and Archaeology (2007). For Archeological resource inventory forms the park uses a park specific form (ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form) in lieu of the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Management Data Form (1400), Prehistoric Archaeological Component Form (1401), and Historic Archaeological Component Form (1402). The ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form (including Feature Form and Artifact Form attachments) is completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archeological survey and/or for redocumenting archeological sites that do not meet the requirements for a OAHP Revisit Form. The ROMO Cultural Resource Documentation Form does not need to be completed for Isolated Finds; use the OAHP Isolated Find Form (1408). Use the OAHP Revisit Form (1405) as appropriate. When the archeological resource is a linear resource (road, trail, ditch, etc.) the OAHP Linear Component Form (1418) is completed in addition to the ROMO Cultural Resources Documentation Form. For historical archeological resources that are associated with standing buildings or structures the OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403) is completed in addition to the ROMO Cultural Resources Documentation Form. Historical archeological resources that are associated with extant buildings are recorded as separate archeological sites from the extant building and receive a separate Smithsonian number.

Smithsonian Site Number: This is the state site number. These numbers are always in order of state code, two letter county code, and number (five digits, example 5LR**01234** not 5LR1234). The CO OAHP manages these trinomial numbers, and the contractor is responsible for obtaining additional numbers.

CRIS/ASMIS/LCS Number: The CRIS/ASMIS/LCS number is an NPS-wide tracking number generated when a new recorded is created in the Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) during post field processing. If this is a previously recorded site this number can be looked up in CRIS (example ROMO00123).

Temporary Field Number: This is the number assigned to the site in the field and is the original site identification number. It is assigned sequentially to sites that are recorded as a part of the same project. Format this number with the park code ROMO, year with letter designation, and number (example: ROMO-2021A-01). Contractors can assign their own field number according to company protocol.

Site Name/Other Site Numbers: Only use if applicable. *Site Name* refers to the official site name as recorded in the appropriate state or park archeological form or the National Register. Include any previous site numbers/names associated with the site.

Recorded by: List the first and last name of all site recorders.

Date: List the date(s) site is recorded in the field. Format 00/00/0000.

Affiliation: List the agency, company, or institution that is completing the documentation (example: ROMO, PaleoWest, Colorado State University).

State/Federal Permit Number (for contractors only): If survey was conducted on public lands enter the appropriate Federal or State permit numbers here.

Project Name/Number: List the project number (year with letter designation assigned during scoping/literature review) and name of the project, example 2021A Shadow Mountain. If you are a contractor and have a different project number list that here.

Report Title: This is the title of the report for the current project. This can be filled out after fieldwork during post processing.

Management Category: (Choose all that apply)

Fire Sensitive – Check this box if the site contains wood elements, rock art/inscriptions, or other fire sensitive materials/features. Fire sensitive sites will be prioritized for future Wildland Fire Hazard Assessments.

TCP- Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) - is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on its associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community.

VT (Vanishing Treasures) - This is any structure that has remained unused for an extended period of time; consists of exposed, intact, original material; and whose form still allude(s) to the original function of the structure.

Restricted Information: - Check this box if disclosure of site location information is restricted. All archeological site location information (unless actively interpreted to the public) is restricted.

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Land Owner: Select appropriate land jurisdiction (this will likely be NPS).

USGS Quad: USGS map name and date

County: Select appropriate county Boulder, Larimer, or Grand (can be more than one). If resource spans more than one county OAHP prefers to receive one site form for each county.

UTM Coordinates: Newly recorded sites should be recorded in NAD 83.

Position Source: GPS or topographic map

Position Accuracy: List accuracy of GNSS receiver if using a GPS.

List at least one easting and northing from GPS Coordinates in UTM Zone 13 North (NAD 83 datum).

Elevation: Indicate the elevation of the site in feet and meters. For large sites, give the range of elevation that the site encompasses.

Source: GIS, GPS, or topographic map

Legal Location: Prime Meridian, Township, Range, and Section. Include the quarter sections (example: NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 22).

Access Difficulty:

Easy- Site is less than 1 mile from a road with flat or gently sloping topography.
Moderate- Site is between 1 and 4 miles from a road.
Difficult- Site is more than 4 miles from a road. A site can be put in this category if it is difficult to access such as a steep slope (more than 30 degrees) or rough talus even if it is less than 4 miles from the road. This is at the recorder's discretion.

Technical- Site is located on a very steep slope greater than 40 degrees and may require technical equipment to access.

Access and Location Narrative: Directions to the site from a known location such as a visitor center, trailhead, parking lot or other locations that are not likely to move. Identify reference points visible from the site where applicable.

Dimensions (from GIS): Use feet for historic sites, meters for precontact sites, and either for multicomponent sites. Unless using a long tape, this needs to come from GIS for accuracy.

Boundary Description and Justification: Describe the physical extent of the resource. When appropriate, include street names, property lines, and geographic features. Explain why these boundaries were chosen.

Brief Site Description: This is an expanded site type. Generally, this is one or two sentences in length, additional information will be included in the *Site Narrative* section below (example: This site consists of a sparse (>20) lithic scatter located on an open stream bench next to the Colorado River).

Artifact Types on Site: (select all that apply)

Ceramic: refers to precontact/protohistoric ceramics.
Lithic: refers to precontact/protohistoric lithics.
Ground Stone: refers to precontact/protohistoric ground stone.
Perishable: refers to any perishable artifacts on site (leather, fabric, fibers, wood, bone, antler, etc.)
Historic: refers to historic artifacts.

CULTURE SUMMARY:

Site Type: Identifies the site type that classifies the remains present at the site. Check all that apply. If there are multiple site types selected explain in the narrative which is the primary.

Inferred Site Function(s): Select all applicable categories.

Environmental Setting: Select all applicable categories (include only site-specific setting).

Time Period: Select all applicable categories, refer to temporal period chart below.

Temporal Period	Date Range
Early Paleoindian	13,500–10,200 ^{14}C yr BP (11,550-8,250 B.C.)
Late Paleoindian	10,200–7,500 ^{14}C yr BP (8,250-5,500 B.C.)
Early Archaic	7,500–5,000 ^{14}C yr BP (5,500-3,050 B.C.)
Middle Archaic	5,000–3,000 ^{14}C yr BP (3,050-1,050 B.C.)
Late Archaic	3,000–1,500 ^{14}C yr BP(1,050 B.C.- A.D. 450)
Late Prehistoric	1,500–150 ^{14}C yr BP (A.D. 450-1800's)
Unknown Prehistoric	Before European Contact , Pre A.D. 1800
Protohistoric	Society at contact circa A.D. 1700
Historic	From contact with Europeans on, A.D. 1853-1972 (50 years from present with a 5 year buffer)
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Era	A.D. 1934–1942
Mission 66 Era	A.D. 1947–1972

Regional Cultural History: Select the archeological/historical cultural-chronological sequence(s) associated with a site.

Historic Ethnographic Groups: Select the specific ethnographic group(s) recorded as having occupied the site.

Dating:

Before Present (BP) for Prehistoric Sites
Anno Domini (AD) for Protohistoric and Historic Sites

Dating Method: Select applicable method used to date the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

Landform: This is the landform where the site is situated (select one).

Alcove/Rockshelter	An overhang, indentation, or alcove formed naturally by erosion or rock fall in a rock face; usually not of great depth.
Alluvial Fan	A cone-shaped deposit of alluvium that forms at a drainage mouth. Often found where mountain runoff empties onto a plain.
Basin	An area of land that is lower at the center than at the edges, especially one from which water runs down into a river.
Boulder Field	A surface covered by boulders- angular rocks usually associated with alpine and subpolar climates and peri glaciation.
Cliff	A steep, high rock face or slope forming the margin of a mesa.
Cutbank	The outside bank of a water channel (stream), which is continually undergoing erosion.
Ephemeral Wash	The channel of an ephemeral or intermittent stream with banks of generally unconsolidated material.
Ledge	A more or less flat shelf of rock protruding from a cliff or slope.
Meadow	A low-lying area of grassland, often boggy and near a river or stream.
Moraine	A mass of rock and sediment carried down and deposited by a glacier, typically as ridges at its edges of extremity.
Mountain Top	The top of a natural rise, higher and steeper than a hill and often having a rocky summit.
Outcrop	A rock or group of rocks above the surface of the ground.
Ridge/Knoll	A relatively narrow and steep-sided landform, often occurring between drainages.
Saddle	The low point on a ridge between two summits. Commonly used as a travel corridor that is often rounded through past glacial activity. Also called a pass.
Talus Slope	A slope created by the accumulation of boulders, rocks, and scree below a steeper slope.
Terrace/Bench	A bench or step that extends along the side of a valley and represents a former level of the valley floor.
Valley	A long, narrow region of low land between ranges of mountains, hills, or other high areas, often having a river or stream running along the bottom. Valleys are commonly formed through the erosion of land by rivers or glaciers.

Surface Geologic Formation: Identify what is present on the surface (select one).

Granite	A coarse-grained, light-colored igneous rock composed mainly of feldspars and quartz with minor amounts of mica and amphibole minerals. Can be igneous or metamorphic.
Schist	A foliated metamorphic rock made up of plate-shaped mineral grains that are large enough to see with an unaided eye.
Rhyolite	An extrusive igneous rock with very high silica content. It is usually pink or gray in color with grains so small that they are difficult to observe without a hand lens.
Tuff	An igneous rock made up of a mixture of volcanic rock and mineral fragments in a volcanic ash matrix. Wherever there are explosive volcanic eruptions you can expect to find tuff.
Basalt	A dark, fine-grained igneous rock with a low silica content (40-50%), but rich in iron, magnesium, and calcium. Generally, occurs in lava flows.
Conglomerate	A sedimentary rock made of rounded rock fragments, such as pebbles, cobbles, and boulders, in a finer-grained matrix. To call the rock a conglomerate, some of the constituent pebbles must be at least 2 mm (about 1/13th of an inch) across.
River Cobble	A smooth rock that is generally rounded from alluvial movement over time. Usually found in active drainages or ephemeral washes. May be present in past river/stream channels. Between 2.5-10 inches.
Boulder	A large rock fragment greater than 10 inches in diameter.

Surface Deposition Context:

Aeolian	Wind-deposited sediments
Alluvial	Water-deposited sediment and rock
Colluvial	Sediment and rock deposited by gravity, usually at base of a slope
Talus	Accumulation of boulders, rocks, and scree on a slope. Common on mountain sides and will not have much vegetation.

Estimated Soil Depth: This can be determined by evidence of cultural materials eroding from the surface; cultural materials present in animal burrows; using a pin flag/chaining pin (insert into the sediment); and/or using your best judgment of what is occurring at the site.

Soil Description: Describe the composition of the sediment at the site. Use the following list to help guide your description and include a color.

Bedrock	Lithified rock
Cinders	Ash or degraded lava rock
Clay Loam	Very fine-grained, high percentages of clay and organic material; can be impervious to water.
Gravels	Very coarse grained, greater than 2mm
Lava	Molten rock expelled by a volcano during an eruption or the resulting rock after solidification
Sand	Siliceous deposit, medium-coarse in texture, and composed mostly of quartz particles, smaller than 2 mm
Sandy Loam	Clay, silt, sand, and organic material, high percentage of organic material with sandy texture
Silty Clay	Fine-grained, clay and silt, high percentage of silt in the clay
Silty Clay Loam	Clay, silt, and organic material, high percentages of silt and clay in organic matrix
Silty Loam	Silt and organic material with high percentage of silt
Silty Sand	Fine to medium grained, sand and silt; high percentage of silt in sand matrix

Ground Surface Visibility: Describe ground visibility and provide estimate of the percentage of ground surface visibility (least visible) 0-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, or 76-100% (most visible).

Water Resources: Name of nearest water source, and distance in meters/kilometers. Check the appropriate box for intermittent or permanent. Check the appropriate box for water type.

Biotic Environment: Check the associated environment. Select from the following:

Montane	Up to 9,500 ft. This has the richest diversity of plant and animal life in the park. Meandering rivers and open meadows are surrounded by hilly slopes. Wildflowers blanket the meadows throughout the summer growing season. In the park this includes Moraine Park, Horseshoe Park, Kawuneeche Valley, and Upper Beaver Meadows among others.
Subalpine	From 9,500-11,500 ft. A typical subalpine forest consists primarily of subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce. However, previously burned areas may contain varying amounts, or even almost pure stands, of lodgepole pine. Lodgepole seedlings do well in sunlight, often abundant after fire, but once the forest is established, plant succession may result in increasing amounts of spruce and subalpine fir. Ground cover in a previously burned forest area often includes two species of huckleberry. Limber pine, with flexible twigs and needles in groups of five, may also be part of subalpine forests. In high, windblown areas, limber pines often grow into grotesque shapes.

Alpine	Above 11,500 ft. One-third of the park, with strong, frequent winds and cold temperatures that limit which plants can grow there. Most alpine plants are perennials. Many plants are dwarfed, but their few blossoms may be full-sized. Cushion plants look like ground-hugging clumps of moss. They escape the strong winds blowing just a few inches above them. Cushion plants may also have long taproots that extend deep into the rocky soil. Grasses and sedges are common where tundra soil is well-developed.
Developed area	Any area where industry and/or building precludes the assessment of an environmental zone due to disturbance. This area cannot be a good representation of any of the above environmental zones.

Vegetation Present at Site: List common name/scientific name (Latin *genus and species*) present on site.

Setting Description (Aspect/Slope): Describe how site is situated on the landscape. Estimate the general slope of the ground on the site. Use a range of slopes for complex topography. Aspect is defined as the direction a slope faces, the downhill orientation expressed as a compass heading or direction (Example: 95 degrees or East).

CONDITION:

Maintenance Requirements: Identifies a documented need for general or minor maintenance of the resource or a portion of the resource. This differs from Treatments (stabilization or data recovery), in that it is a minor action/activity that may be performed on a recurring basis, rarely entered in FMSS. Select *Undetermined*, *Not Required*, or *Required*. This will most often be *Not Required*.

Maintenance – Assessment Interval and Type: Identifies the documented schedule of inspections of the resource for conducting condition assessments. Consideration should be given to the site's current Condition Assessment (good, fair, poor, etc.), Depositional Integrity, Data Potential, location of the site in relation to developed areas or remote areas of the park and identified threats and disturbances. Refer to ASMIS Guidelines for additional information. Enter the digit(s) in the blank line and identify the type *Days*, *Weeks*, *Months*, or *Years* (this is how it is entered into the CRIS system during post field processing). Select N/A if resource is not eligible.

Inspection Schedule Requirement: Identifies if the inspection schedule is required for conducting condition assessments. Select one of the following *Irregular*, *Required*, *Not Required*, or *Undetermined*.

Condition: Professional evaluation of the condition of the archeological resource that focuses on physical stability and degree or amount of deterioration. Evaluate the condition of the site since it was last monitored or recorded.

Good	Shows no evidence of noticeable deterioration by natural forces or human activities; site is stable and present archeological values are not threatened; no treatment required in near future to maintain the site's present condition.
Fair	Shows evidence of deterioration by natural forces or human activities; with no corrective action, site will degrade to poor condition and the site's data potential for historical or scientific research will be lowered.
Poor	Shows evidence of severe deterioration by natural forces or human activities; with no corrective action, site is likely to undergo further degradation and the site's data potential for historical or scientific research will be lost.
Destroyed	The site's formal condition assessment resulted in a professional determination that the site was destroyed or so severely damaged that the data potential/scientific research value was insufficient to warrant further archeological monitoring or investigation.
Inundated-Uncertain	Deposits and condition of an inundated site, formerly in a terrestrial setting, are obscured and cannot be accurately assessed.

Not Relocated-Unknown	The location where the site was last documented was revisited, but the site could not be relocated. Based on professional judgement that considers standard site types, geography, topography, documentation, etc., the area is likely to be the location of the site. Future testing may be required to determine the site location with certainty.
Unknown	The current condition of the site is not known, or available information is not sufficient to professionally evaluate the site's condition or the validity of the assessment is questionable.

Data Potential: This is an estimate of the data potential or scientific research value of a particular archeological resource, which refers to the capability of a site to provide information important to understanding the history of an area or region. Archeological interest under ARPA. This is based on the preliminary, professional, and documented field assessment.

Exceptional	The data/scientific research potential at the site is considered outstanding and will be able to address research questions of prominent archeological interest at the **national level** of importance. Alternatively, the site has been evaluated as possessing data/scientific research value that is believed to merit nomination as a National Register site (or revision of existing National Register documentation) at the **national level** of significance. The site might also merit nomination as a National Historic Landmark or World Heritage site.
High	The site contains a wealth of information that has substantial scientific data potential and compelling research value of **regional or state** interest or importance. Alternatively, the site, on its own merits, has been evaluated as possessing data/scientific research potential qualifying it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (or revision of existing National Register documentation) at the **state** level of significance.
Medium	The site is evaluated as possessing data/scientific research potential for addressing several research questions of **state or park** interest or importance. Alternatively, the site, on its own merits, has been evaluated as possessing data/scientific research potential qualifying it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (or revision of existing National Register documentation) at the **local** level of significance.
Modest	The site is evaluated as possessing data/scientific research potential for addressing several research questions of **local** interest or importance. Alternatively, although the site may not possess data/scientific research value potentially qualifying it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on its own merits, it may potentially do so as a contributor with other sites within a National Register district. Qualifies for protection under ARPA, Antiquities Act, or Organic Act.
Low	The data potential/scientific research value of the site is evaluated as having little potential to address research questions of national, regional, or state interest, but would likely yield some useful scientific data for addressing a limited number of research questions of lesser **(local)** importance.
None	The site was judged insufficient to address any currently conceptualized spheres of archeological research that would warrant further investigation.
Unevaluated	The site has <u>not</u> been professionally assessed to determine its data potential/scientific research value; or the assessment is undocumented.

Depositional Integrity: The archeological integrity (degree of preservation) at surface and subsurface levels of a site. Integrity for NHPA. May require testing to determine.

Exceptional	Virtually all archeological deposits are completely intact and retain all their original archeological integrity. Preservation is exceptional and all indications are that the archeological deposits are entirely *in situ* and unaltered.

Well Preserved	The archeological deposits have suffered some minor degradation due to natural forces and/or human activities, but this has not appreciably reduced the overall integrity of the extant archeological deposits. The existing archeological deposits are mostly intact and complete.
Substantial	The archeological deposits have clearly suffered as a result of natural forces and/or human activities, but only a minor portion of their original archeological value has been significantly compromised. Despite the loss, the majority of the archeological deposits remain relatively intact and complete.
Moderate	The archeological deposits have clearly suffered as a result of natural forces and/or human activities and a majority has been compromised. Despite the loss, a sizable portion of the remaining archeological deposits are relatively intact and complete.
Poor	The greater majority of archeological deposits have been severely disturbed by natural forces and/or human forces, but a small portion remains relatively intact.
Lacking	All of the archeological deposits, as a result of natural and/or human impacts, have lost all archeological integrity and have been determined, through professional evaluation, to be insufficiently intact to address any currently conceptualized spheres of archeological research that would warrant further investigation.
Unevaluated	The archeological deposits have not been sufficiently assessed to evaluate their archeological integrity.

TREATMENT:

Site Documentation Level: An assessment of the relative level of documentation currently available for an archeological resource.

Good	Accurate description of site; NRHP significance is determined; treatment strategies have been evaluated, determined, and documented.
Fair	General description of site; NRHP significance is undetermined; treatment strategies have been evaluated, and determined, but fail to meet NPS policies/guidelines.
Poor	Documentation is limited, incomplete, or outdated; a determination of eligibility is undeveloped; treatment strategies do not exist or are incomplete.

Disturbance Severity Level: Professional summary evaluation of the cumulative negative effects of all documented disturbances and threats to an archeological resource.

Low	The continuing effects of disturbance are, or are predicted to be minimal, and are not yet resulting in significant damage to the site.
Moderate	Disturbances are causing, or threat of disturbance may soon cause, significant site damage; the site, or major parts of it, will likely be irretrievably lost if actions to protect and/or preserve it are not taken within 5 years.
Severe	Disturbances are causing, or threat of disturbance may very soon cause, major site damage; the site, or major parts of it, will likely be irretrievably lost if actions to protect and/or preserve it are not taken within two years.
Unknown	Information is insufficient to make an evaluation.
N/A	Applies because the site has been completely excavated or destroyed and nothing remains.

Number of ARPA Incidents: List number of documented APRA incidents and the year of the incident.

Treatment Type: Select all that apply. Study Recommendation, Management Action, and Treatment Proposed are specific Treatment Types, each with their own subcategories Example; if Management Action is selected then at least one subcategory should be selected under Management Action Taken. Do not select Study Recommendation if None Needed is selected under Study Recommendation; do not select Treatment Proposed if No Action is selected under Treatment Proposed.

Study Recommendations: Based on the available data at the site, are there any other studies that can help us to better understand what is happening at the site or assist in answering archeological questions. Select one or more from the table below:

None Needed	Study/research needs have been professionally evaluated and none are needed.
Collections Study	Study/research involving the description or analysis of collections or other site data, including complete analysis and evaluation of site collections or data to complete unfinished research.
Literature Search	Study/research to identify, locate and compile documents that pertain to the site and evaluate their detail and accuracy.
Management Study	Study/research to determine viable strategies or methods to manage the site through stabilization, preservation, and other efforts, including erosion treatment or hazardous fuel reduction.
Map Site	Study/research to produce an accurate and detailed map of the site.
Research	Study/research to develop archeological data to provide information on local and regional prehistory and history.
Site Evaluation	Study/research to develop archeological data to provide information on local and regional prehistory and history.
Rerecord	Study/research to redocument the site.
Confirm Coordinates	Study/research to confirm the central coordinate of the site.
Undetermined	Study/research needs have not been identified or evaluated.

Management Action Taken: Identify all management actions taken. Update Documentation, Assess Condition, and NRHP Evaluation are the most commonly selected under Management Action Taken.

Update	Site documentation updated through rerecording and/or redocumenting. This occurred because data categories were inadequate, missing, previous documentation was lost, or site condition/characteristics changed.
Assess Condition	Formal assessment of the site's physical condition conducted by a professional archeologist on a condition assessment form.
Monitor	Changes in site condition and/or assessments of threats or impacts that may individually or cumulatively degrade site integrity have been documented, collected, or updated. This was accomplished through scheduled site visits (see Documented Inspection Schedule) by a professional archeologist, trained park staff, or site stewards using baseline information about the nature, condition, data potential, and NRHP eligibility of the site. (This does not include tracking data recovery during construction or ensuring a site is protected during a nearby disturbance.)
Data Recovery	Systematic archeological research has been completed to conserve the data potential and to recover the scientific research values of the site.
Hazard Fuels Reduction	Hazardous fuels were reduced or removed, as appropriate, around the archeological site.
Interpretation	The site is included in the park's interpretive programs and may be visited by the public.
Lands Transfer in	The site has been transferred to the NPS from another agency, state, or private owner. (If only part of a documented site is transferred to the NPS, this management action should still be recorded here and details about the transfer provided in the site narrative field.
Lands Transfer out	The site, previously held in fee simple, has been transferred to another agency, state, or private owner with a guarantee of similar protection. If a National Register eligible site is transferred to private lands, appropriate mitigation was completed prior to the transfer in accordance with the Advisory Council's Section 106 regulations on adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5a(2) vii).
Lease	Use of all or a portion of the site has been granted through a contractual relationship by which the park has provided to another (tenant or lessee) the use and the possession of lands, resources, buildings, or property for a specified period of time in return for fixed payments. All conditions for use and possession are specified within the lease.
No Action	No preservation actions are being taken in accordance with the provisions of DO #28 and the Cultural Resources Management Guideline.

NRHP Evaluation	The site has been evaluated and documented to determine its nature, data potential/scientific research value, and integrity in order to establish its significance under the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility. (See 36 CFR 63)
Protection	The site is being protected from adverse effects by patrolling, signing, fencing or similar actions; or development proposals or park activities have been relocated to avoid impacts
Stabilization	Site stabilization has been completed to prevent the continuing degradation of archeological remains. This action was in full conformance with NPS Management Policies and provided for required prestabilization documentation and data recovery. If the action was not done in full conformance with NPS Management Policies and/or did not provide for data recovery, then the action taken must be detailed in the Remarks field.
Reconstruction	The form, features, and character of a site or a portion of it was reproduced, through new construction, as it appeared at a specific time and place.
Rehabilitation	Structures have been repaired or altered to a state of utility that makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those archeological features which are significant.
Removal	The site has been destroyed, in some cases without data recovery. This information is used for Heritage Assets reporting.
Restoration	The form and details of a structure and its setting have been restored as they appeared at a particular period of time.

Treatment Proposed: Identify preservation actions recommended, if any, to mitigate or correct a threat to or disturbance of a site, document site significance or archeological integrity, and other actions that affect the care and preservation of the site.

Update	Recommendation is to update site documentation by rerecording and/or redocumentation because data categories are inadequate, missing, previous documentation has been lost, or site condition/characteristics have changed.
Assess Condition	Recommendation is to have a formal assessment of the site's physical condition conducted by a professional archeologist and have the information documented on a condition assessment form.
Monitor	Recommendation is to document, collect, or update data related to site condition and to assess threats or impacts that may individually or cumulatively degrade site integrity. This would be accomplished through scheduled site visits by a professional archaeologist, trained park staff, or site stewards using baseline information about the nature, condition, data potential, and NRHP eligibility of the site. (This does not include tracking data recovery during construction or ensuring protection during a nearby disturbance.)
Data Recovery	Recommendation is to conduct systematic archeological research to conserve the data potential and recover the scientific research values of the site. This includes excavation.
Hazard Fuels Reduction	Recommendation is to reduce hazardous fuels around the archeological site.
Interpretation	Recommendation is to include the site in the park's interpretative programs. The public may visit the site.
No Action	Recommendation is to take no preservation actions in accordance with the provisions of DO #28 and the *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines.*
NRHP Evaluation	Recommendation is to evaluate and document the site to determine its nature, data potential/scientific research value, and integrity in order to establish its significance under the National Register of Historic Places.
Protection	Recommendation is to protect the site from adverse effects and mitigate threats to the site by patrolling, signing, fencing, eliminating social trails, or similar actions, or relocate development proposals or park activities to avoid impacts.

Stabilization	Recommendation is for site stabilization to prevent continued degradation of archeological remains. Stabilization is used to moderate, prevent, or arrest erosion, to restore the structural integrity of archeological sites, or to prevent further site degradation through activities such as trail work, vegetation planting or removal, backfilling, dripline installation, or watershed treatment.
Reconstruction	Recommendation entails reproducing the form, features, and character of a non-surviving structure, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific time and place. Reconstruction of an entire structure is always a last-resort measure for addressing a management objective. This treatment must be done in full conformance with NPS Management Policies and provide for required data recovery.
Rehabilitation	Recommendation is that a historic structure(s) is repaired or altered to improve its utility or function in order to make possible an efficient contemporary use, while preserving those archeological features which are significant. Rehabilitation does not apply to prehistoric structures or ruins (Management Policies, 2001, 5.3.5). This action must be in full conformance with NPS Management Policies and provide for required data recovery
Removal	The recommendation is that the site can be destroyed without data recovery. No protection actions are required.
Restoration	Recommendation is to restore a historic structure by accurately presenting its form and details and its setting as they appeared at a particular period of time. This may involve replication of missing historic features and removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves. This action must be in full conformance with NPS Management Policies and provide for required data recovery.

Threats and Disturbances: Evaluate threats and disturbances to cultural materials. Determine which threats will impact the site in the future and how long these forces or activities will take to become active disturbances. Evaluate the disturbances that have impacted the site since it was last visited and degree to which the force/activity has impacted the site. How much effect will these threats and disturbances have on the site? Fill this information out in the table provided.

A threat is a detectable condition, natural force, or human action that has not yet caused site damage, but that has the potential to do so if not corrected. Threats are predictions of forces that may have a harmful effect on the site in the future but are not yet disturbing the site. If a force is already an active disturbance it does not need to be listed as a threat.

Disturbances are the detectable result of natural forces or human activities that have had a negative effect on the integrity or data potential/scientific research value of the site. These types of forces can be ongoing or isolated incidents.

Site/Feature Area: Indicate if the threat or disturbance is impacting the entire site or a specific feature. Please include area in meters (m^2) or feet for historic sites ($ft.^2$).

Type: What is the type of force or activity that is impacting the site? Choose a type from the table below.

Threat or Disturbance

Agricultural Practices	**Natural Forces – General**	**Unassessed**
Grazing/Trampling – Livestock	Alluviation	**Park Operations – General**
Stock Watering	Animals	Concessioner Activities
Development/Construction	Biological Degradation	Dumping
Powerline - Construct/Operate	Aggregation - General	Fire Suppression/Control
Railroad - Construct/Operate	Colluviation	Improper Display/Interpretive Technique
Road or Highway - Construct/Operate	Earthquake/Tectonic Processes	Inadequate Security
Pipeline - Construct/Operate	Erosion - General	Inappropriate Maintenance Techniques
Sewage Treatment Plant - Construct/Operate	Erosion - Water	Inappropriate Preservation/Restoration

Structures - Construct/Operate	Erosion - Wind	Inappropriate Study Techniques
Trail - Construct/Operate	Fire	Neglect
Transportation Facilities - Construct/Operate	Flooding or Inundation	Previous Scientific Research
Utilities - Construct/Operate	Mass Wasting	**Visitor Use/Visitation – General**
Waste Disposal	Pest Infestation	Arson
Water Control Facility - Construct/Operate	Pollution	Camping
Water Treatment Plant - Construct/Operate	Rock Fall	Campfire Building
Other Construction	Rodent Activities	Climbing
Mineral Exploration/Extraction	Sedimentation	Off-Road Vehicle Traffic
Abandoned Mineral Operations	Structural Deterioration	Special Public Use
Extraction - Hard Rock	Vegetation Growth	Tenants/Occupants
Extraction - Sand and Gravel	Wind Storm - Tornado	Theft or Looting
Hazardous Waste	**None**	Unauthorized Collecting
Mineral Exploration Activities	**Other Forces or Activities**	Unauthorized Research
Mineral Extraction Activities	Historic Graffiti	Use by Hikers or Horses
Soil Deposition	Motorized Equipment	Vandalism

Timeframe (threats only): How long will it take for the threat to become an active disturbance? If the threat is already impacting the site, it is a disturbance. Choose from the following: Immediate (within several weeks or months), 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, 10 years, or 20 years.

Effect on Resource: What impact will the threat/disturbance have on the site or feature? Choose from the following:

None	The disturbance/threat will have no impact.
Negligible	The disturbance/threat will have very minimal impact.
Partial Loss, Irretrievable (PLI)	The disturbance/threat will result in a partial loss to the cultural material that cannot be repaired.
Partial Loss, Repairable (PLR)	The disturbance/threat will result in a partial loss to the cultural material that can be repaired.
Total Loss, Irretrievable (TLI)	The disturbance/threat will result in a total loss to the cultural material that cannot be repaired.
Undetermined	The impact of the disturbance/threat cannot be determined from the data observed or has not been evaluated.

Effect on Life and Safety: How will the threat/disturbance impact the safety of people visiting the site? Choose from the following:

No Threat	The effect does not pose a threat to life and safety.
Potential	The effect poses a potential threat to life and safety.
Severe	The effect poses an immediate and severe threat to life and safety.
Undetermined	The effect on life and safety has not been evaluated or assessed.

Disturbance Level: **Use only for disturbances.** How much did the disturbance affect the site, feature, or locus? Choose from the following:

Low (0-25% Loss)	The effect is minimal, and the site is in the preliminary stages of deterioration. The effects of the disturbance are minimal and are not yet causing significant damage.
Moderate (26-50% Loss)	The effect is significant, and the site is in the intermediate stage of being destroyed. The disturbance is causing, or the threat of that disturbance is leading to, significant site damage.
Severe (51-75% Loss)	The effect is so great that the site is in the advanced stages of being destroyed. The site or major parts of it will likely be irretrievably lost if actions aren't taken to protect or preserve it.

Destroyed (76-100% Loss)	The effect has destroyed the site.
Undetermined	The impact of the threat/disturbance cannot be determined from the data observed.

Archeological Work Assessment: This field indicates the level of archeological work that has been completed for a site. Select all that apply.

Collected	The surface of the site has been subjected to authorized field collection by professional archeologists
Excavated	The site's data potential/scientific research value has been fully realized as a result of a professional archeological research project and remaining data potential/scientific research value is insufficient to warrant further archeological investigation.
Identified	The location of the site has been identified (e.g., location has been recorded on a map/chart).
Recorded	Archeological data relating to the site have been recorded during a professional field visit; no materials were altered or removed as part of the study.
Tested/Partially Excavated	The site has been subjected to authorized, limited subsurface testing (e.g., soil probes, shovel tests, test excavation units); or, the site has been subjected to authorized, systematic research excavations. Remaining unexcavated areas contain sufficient data potential/scientific research value to warrant continued management of the site.
Undetermined	Archeological work done at the site has not been assessed, or available information is not sufficient to determine the extent of work that has been done.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

Context(s), Theme(s), or Area(s) of Significance: List applicable prehistoric/historic context(s), theme(s), or area(s) of significance for the resource. These can be nationally, regionally, or park specific.

National Register Criteria: Select the applicable National Register Criteria.

Level of Significance: Select the level of significance. Select N/A if the resource does not meet any NR Criteria.

National	Meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and has been determined to be nationally significant; or the site is determined to be nationally significant by an Act of Congress or Executive Order.
State	Meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and is determined to be of state or regional significance.
Local	Meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and is determined to be of local or park significance.

Period of Significance: The period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction. For prehistoric properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; it is often the period associated with a particular cultural group. Be sure to give your reasoning, source(s). Enter N/A or leave blank if resource does not meet any NR Criteria.

Statement of Significance: Provide your assessment of the resource's eligibility for the NRHP. This should be consistent with the final assessment of the site if included in a survey report and based upon the above criterion. If property is not eligible, indicate the reason. See below for example statements.

Example Statement (Lithic Scatter – Need Data): The park recommends this site needs data. The site has good potential to contain additional surface artifacts and buried cultural deposits that may provide additional information important to

the precontact use of xxxxxxxxx. Many surface artifacts are exposed from rodent burrow spoils and pin flag probes indicate xx cm to xx cm of eolian sediments. Shovel testing is recommended to evaluate the site's eligibility under Criterion D. The site is not associated with any events or people important in history or during the precontact period (Criteria A and B), and the site does not represent a significant type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master (Criterion C).

Example Statement (Open Camp – Eligible): The park recommends this site eligible under Criterion D. The site has good potential to contain additional surface artifacts and buried cultural deposits that may provide additional information important to the precontact use of xxxxxxxxx. Many surface artifacts are exposed from rodent burrow spoils and pin flag probes indicate xx cm to xx cm of eolian sediments. The observed artifact assemblage and eolian sediments indicate the site has a high potential to contain significant buried cultural deposits including charcoal for radiometric dating. The site is not associated with any events or people important in history or during the precontact period (Criteria A and B), and the site does not represent a significant type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master (Criterion C).

Aspects of Integrity: Select applicable Aspects of Integrity. Indicate how the resource retains/does not retain each aspect. Leave blank if the resource does not meet any NR criteria.

Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topography, features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Under D it is measured in strength of association between data and important research questions.

Statement of Integrity Related to Significance: Provide your assessment of the resource's integrity for the NRHP. This should be consistent with the final assessment of the site if included in a survey report and based upon the above aspects of integrity. Enter N/A or leave blank if the resource does not meet any NR criteria. See below for example statements.

Example Statement of Integrity Related to Significance: The site retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Precontact materials are located where they were initially deposited within xxxx environment. The setting is unaltered. The site is associated with the late archaic period which is represented in the workmanship of the flaked stone tools. The aspects of design and feeling were not present but may be observed subsurface.

Previous NRHP Evaluation: Select most recent official or recommended NRHP evaluation.

New NRHP Evaluation: Select new NRHP evaluation based on the current recording of the resource.

Contributing to Existing National Register District: Indicate if resource is currently contributing to an existing National Register District.

District Name: Indicate name of National Register District.

National Register District Potential: Provide your assessment of the potential for the resource to be included in a National Register District. If there is no district potential use the following, "The area does not possess any significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by a plan or physical development."

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT DATA:

Public Access: Select the type of public access allowed to the archeological site.

Current Use: Select the use allowed near or within the archeological site boundaries.

General Ethnic Interest: Select contemporary ethnic group(s) that have a **documented** expression of interest in the resource, or area.

Current Ethnic Interest: List the traditionally associated ethnic group(s) with a **documented** interest in a **specific archeological site recorded.**

Samples and Maps:

Collections: Select Yes if there were collections as part of the current recording. Select No if there were no collections.

Collections Repository: Rocky Mountain National Park Museum Storage Facility (default)

Type: If applicable, indicate method of collection.

Date of Sample, Size of Sample, and Accession Numbers: If applicable, indicate the date of the sample, sample size, and associated Accession Number(s).

Dating Potential: Indicate potential for dating at the site.

Map Type(s): Indicate map documents produced in association with the current recording.

References: List all references for the resource.

Attachments: Check all attachments included with the site file.

☐ ROMO Feature Form(s)
☐ ROMO Artifact Form(s)
☐ Site Map
☐ USGS Map Photocopy
☐ Photographs
☐ OAHP Linear Resource Form (1418)
☐ OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403)
☐ Other, specify:

SITE NARRATIVE:

Provide a thorough narrative of the site beginning with a summary of previous documentation (include what was documented, features, artifact types (and counts), person(s) who completed documentation, and date), discuss changes from previous documentation; provide overview of features, artifacts, and the spatial patterning of resources on the landscape. Based on the material remains present describe the inferred function and interpretation of the site. Include information such as: what features make up the site; the time period the features belong to and how this was determined; the character of the artifact assemblage; any potential for future research at the site; the condition of the site and recommended maintenance; and any other information needed to quickly understand the site's nature and degree of importance.

Smithsonian Site Number: **CRIS/ASMIS/LCS#:**
Temporary Field Number:
Site Name/Other Site Numbers:

Recorded by: **Date:**
Affiliation:
State/Federal Permit Number:

Determined Eligible____
Determined Not Eligible_____
Listed_____
Need Data_____
Contributing to NR District_____
Non-contributing to NR Dist._____
Supporting linear segment_____
Non-supporting linear seg._____

Project Name/Number:
Report Title:

Management Category: ☐ Fire Sensitive ☐ TCP ☐ VT **Restricted:** ☐

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Landowner: ☐ NPS ☐ USFS ☐ Private
USGS Quad: **County:** ☐ Boulder ☐ Grand ☐ Larimer
UTM Coordinates: Datum ☐ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83 ☐ WGS84 ☐ Other:
Position Source: **Position Accuracy:**

Zone:____; _____mE; _____mW
Zone:____; _____mE; _____mW
Zone:____; _____mE; _____mW
Zone:____; _____mE; _____mW

Elevation: feet meter Source**:**

Legal Location:
PM __ Township __ Range ___ Section___ __ ¼ of the __ ¼ of the __ ¼
PM __ Township __ Range ___ Section___ __ ¼ of the __ ¼ of the __ ¼
PM __ Township __ Range ___ Section___ __ ¼ of the __ ¼ of the __ ¼
PM __ Township __ Range ___ Section___ __ ¼ of the __ ¼ of the __ ¼

Access Difficulty: ☐ Easy ☐ Moderate ☐ Difficult ☐ Technical

Access and Location Narrative (include reference point(s) visible from site and if located on Land Easement):

Dimensions (from GIS) Max Length: ___ Max Width:____ Area: ____ acres

Boundary Description and Justification:

Brief Site Description:

Artifact Types on Site: ☐Ceramic (non-historic) ☐ Lithic ☐ Ground Stone ☐ Perishable ☐ Historic ☐ Other ☐ None

Smithsonian Number: CRIS/ASMIS/LCS Number: Temporary Field Number:

CULTURE SUMMARY:

Site Type:

Precontact/Protohistoric Site Types

☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Battle Site
☐ Brush Structure
☐ Burial
☐ Cache
☐ Camp
☐ Ceremonial
☐ Culturally Modified Tree(s)
☐ Extractive Site
☐ Game Drive
☐ Habitation
☐ Lithic Scatter
☐ Rock Art
☐ Traditional Cultural Property
☐ Trail/Road
☐ Vision Quest
☐ Wickiup

Historic Site Types

☐ Agricultural Structure
☐ Cabin Site
☐ Cemetery
☐ Grave
☐ Historic Trash Dump
☐ Historic Foundation
☐ Historic Structure
☐ Historic Work Camp
☐ Inscription
☐ Mining
☐ Ranching
☐ Sawmill
☐ Other_____

Inferred Site Function(s):

☐ Agriculture/Horticulture
☐ Ceremonial
☐ Communication
☐ Extraction
☐ Food Gathering/Processing
☐ Funerary/Mortuary
☐ Habitation, Long-term
☐ Habitation, Short-term/Camp
☐ Hunting
☐ Manufacturing
☐ Ranching
☐ Recreation/Tourism
☐ Refuse/Byproducts
☐ Storage
☐ Transportation
☐ Undetermined
☐ Water Control/Irrigation
☐ Other (describe in narrative)

Environmental Setting:

☐ Above Ground
☐ Alcove
☐ Buried
☐ Inundated
☐ Littoral
☐ Submerged
☐ Submerged - Embedded
☐ Subsurface
☐ Subterranean
☐ Surface

Time Period: ☐ Precontact ☐ Protohistoric ☐ Historic ☐ Modern ☐ Unknown

Regional Cultural History

☐ Paleoindian – unspecified
☐ Early Paleoindian
☐ Late Paleoindian
☐ Archaic – unspecified
☐ Early Archaic
☐ Middle Archaic
☐ Late Archaic
☐ Precontact – unspecified
☐ Late Prehistoric
☐ Protohistoric
☐ Historic
☐ Unknown

Historic Ethnographic Groups

☐ Apache
☐ Arapaho
☐ Cheyenne
☐ Comanche
☐ Shoshone
☐ Ute
☐ Euro-American
☐ Other:

Dating:

After ___ ☐ BP☐ BC ☐ AD to **Before** ___ ☐ BP☐ BC ☐ AD **Median** ___ ☐ BP☐ BC ☐ AD
OR ☐ **Circa** ___ ☐ BP☐ BC ☐ AD **OR** ☐ **Average** (of several dates) ☐ BP☐ BC ☐ AD

Dating Method:

☐ Cross-Dating/Typology
☐ Radiocarbon
☐ Historical Documentation
☐ Unknown
☐ Dendrochronology
☐ Other:

Smithsonian Number: CRIS/ASMIS/LCS Number: Temporary Field Number:

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

Landform:

☐ Alcove/Rockshelter ☐ Boulder Field ☐ Ephemeral Wash ☐ Moraine ☐ Ridge/Knoll ☐ Terrace/Bench
☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Cliff ☐ Ledge ☐ Mountain Top ☐ Saddle ☐ Valley
☐ Basin ☐ Cutbank ☐ Meadow ☐ Outcrop ☐ Talus Slope ☐ Other

Surface Geologic Formation:

☐ Granite ☐ Rhyolite ☐ Basalt ☐ River Cobble ☐ Other
☐ Schist ☐ Tuff ☐ Conglomerate ☐ Boulder

Surface Deposition Context:

☐ Aeolian ☐ Alluvial ☐ Colluvial ☐ Talus ☐ *In situ* weathered deposits

Estimated Soil Depth (cm): _____ min _____ max Estimation Method:

Soil Description:

Ground Surface Visibility:

Water Resources:

Nearest Water Source:_____ Distance: _____ ☐ Permanent ☐ Intermittent
Water Type: ☐ Stream/River ☐ Spring/Seep ☐ Snow/Ice/Rain ☐ Bedrock Catchment ☐ Lake/Pond

Biotic Environment (check one):

☐	**Montane**	Up to 9,500 ft. large meadow valleys and the slopes with Ponderosa and Lodgepole pines, Aspen, and Douglas-fir, willows, cheat grass, Canada blue grass, dandelion, yarrow, Wyoming paintbrush, juniper, and wintergreen. Can include riparian areas.
☐	**Subalpine**	From 9,500–11,500 ft. evergreen forests and glacially formed mountain lakes with Engelmann spruce, limber pine, Jacobs-ladder, wintergreen, blueberry, huckleberry, serviceberry, western yellow paintbrush, and parry primrose. Can include riparian areas and krummholtz.
☐	**Alpine**	Above 11,500 ft. Talus rock areas with low shrubs, grasses, and forbs including arctic willow, bluegrass, alpine sunflower, alpine sage, yarrow, and dandelion.
☐	**Developed Area**	Very clearly a developed area; not a good representation of above ecozones.

Vegetation Present at Site:

Setting Description:

Smithsonian Number: CRIS/ASMIS/LCS Number: Temporary Field Number:

CONDITON:

Maintenance Requirement: ☐ Undetermined ☐ Not Required ☐ Required

Maintenance – Assessment Interval: _____ Type: ☐ Days ☐ Weeks ☐ Months ☐ Years ☐ N/A

Inspection Schedule Requirement: ☐ Irregular ☐ Required ☐ Not Required ☐ Undetermined

Condition ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Destroyed ☐ Inundated-Uncertain ☐Not Relocated-Unknown ☐ Unknown

Data Potential: ☐ Exceptional ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Modest ☐ Low ☐ None ☐ Unevaluated

Depositional Integrity: ☐ Exceptional ☐ Lacking ☐ Moderate ☐ Poor ☐ Substantial ☐ Unevaluated ☐Unknown

TREATMENT:

Site Documentation Level: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Unknown

Disturbance Severity Level: ☐ Low ☐ Moderate ☐ Severe ☐ Unknown ☐ Not Applicable

Number of ARPA Incidents:

Treatment Type: ☐ Study Recommendation ☐ Management Action ☐ Treatment Proposed

Study Recommendations: ☐ None Needed ☐ Collections Study ☐ Literature Search ☐ Management Study
☐ Map Site ☐ Research ☐ Site Evaluation ☐ Rerecord ☐ Confirm Coordinates ☐ Undetermined

Management Action Taken: ☐ Update Documentation ☐ Assess Condition ☐ Monitor ☐ Data Recovery
☐ Hazardous Fuels Reduction ☐ Interpretation ☐ Land Transfer in ☐ Land Transfer out ☐ Lease ☐No Action
☐ NRHP Evaluation ☐Protection ☐Stabilization ☐Reconstruction ☐ Rehabilitation ☐Removal ☐Restoration

Treatment Proposed: ☐ Update Documentation ☐ Assess Condition ☐ Monitor ☐ Data Recovery
☐ Hazardous Fuels Reduction ☐ Interpretation ☐No Action ☐ NRHP Evaluation ☐Protection ☐Stabilization
☐Reconstruction ☐ Rehabilitation ☐Removal ☐Restoration

Threats and Disturbances:

Site/Feature Area	Type	Threat or Disturbance	Timeframe (threats)	Effect on Resource	Effect on Life and Safety	Disturbance Level
Site	Erosion General	Threat	5yr	PLI	NT	M

Timeframe: Immediate,1yr, 3yr, 5yr, 10yr, 20yr, N/A
Effect on Resource: Partial Loss Irretrievable (PLI), Partial Loss Repairable (PLR), Total Loss Irretrievable (TLI), Undetermined (U), N/A
Effect on Life and Safety: No Threat (NT), Potential (Po), Severe (Sev), Undetermined (U)
Disturbance Level: Low (L), Moderate (Mod), Severe (Sev), Destroyed (D), Undetermined (U), N/A

Archeological Work Assessment
☐ Collected ☐ Excavated ☐ Identified ☐ Recorded ☐ Tested/Partially Excavated ☐ Undetermined

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION:

Context(s), Theme(s), or Area(s) of Significance:

National Register Criteria:

☐ A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
☐ B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
☐ C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
☐ D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.
☐ that qualifies under exceptions A through G.
☐ does not meet any National Register criteria.

Level of Significance: ☐ State ☐ Local ☐ National ☐ N/A **Periods(s) of Significance:**

Statement of Significance:

Aspects of Integrity:

☐ **Location**–
☐ **Design–**
☐ **Setting**–
☐ **Materials–**
☐ **Workmanship**–
☐ **Feeling**–
☐ **Association**–

Statement of integrity related to significance:

Previous NRHP Evaluation: ☐ Listed ☐ Determined Eligible ☐ Determined Not Eligible ☐ Determined Needs Data ☐ Recommended Eligible ☐ Recommended Not Eligible ☐ Recommended Needs Data ☐ Unevaluated

New NRHP Evaluation: ☐ Listed ☐ Determined Eligible ☐ Determined Not Eligible ☐ Determined Needs Data ☐ Recommended Eligible ☐ Recommended Not Eligible ☐ Recommended Needs Data ☐ Unevaluated

Contributing to Existing National Register District: ☐ Y ☐ N **District Name:**

National Register District Potential:

Smithsonian Number: CRIS/ASMIS/LCS Number: Temporary Field Number:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT DATA:

Public Access ☐ Open ☐ Occasional ☐ Controlled ☐ Closed

C**urrent Use:** ☐ Hikers ☐ Interpretation ☐ Habitation ☐ Park Facility ☐ Research Natural Areas
☐ None ☐ Undetermined ☐ Camping ☐ Wilderness ☐ Other

General Ethnic Interest: ☐ American Indian ☐ Euro-American ☐ Undetermined ☐Other

Current Ethnic Interest:

Samples and Maps:
Collections: ☐ Yes ☐ No **Type**: ☐ Grab ☐ Random ☐ Systematic ☐ Other:

Collections Repository: Rocky Mountain National Park Museum Storage Facility

Date of Sample: **Size of Sample**: **Accession Number(s):**

Dating Potential: ☐ Radiocarbon ☐ Dendro ☐ Other (Discuss in Site Narrative)

Map Type(s): ☐ Site Plan sketch ☐ Feature sketch ☐ GPS ☐ Other:

REFERENCES:

Attachments (check as many as apply)
☐ Feature Form(s)
☐ Artifact Form(s)
☐ Site Map
☐ USGS Map Photocopy
☐ Photographs
☐ OAHP Linear Component Form (1418)
☐ OAHP Architectural Inventory Form (1403)
☐ Other, specify:

SITE NARRATIVE (Start with summary of past site documentation (if applicable) and changes from previous documentation; brief overview of features, artifacts, spatial relationship, inferred function and interpretation of site):

SITE NARRATIVE – Continued

Smithsonian Site Number: State number (ex 5LR01234)
Temporary Site Number: ROMO, year and project letter, and site number (example: ROMO-2021A-01)
Project Name/Number: Project number and name (2021A Shadow Mountain)
Page: _____ of ___

Recorder(s): First initial and last name
Date: Date of Recording

Artifact # / Type	Time Period	Count	Condition	Description	Dimensions L	W	TH	Locational Data	Photo (Y/N)
Artifact Designation (ex A, B, C, D) or Type (ex Cobalt blue glass fragments)	Historic/ Precontact/ Protohistoric / Unknown, if there are known specific dates list them here	How many pieces?	Brief description (ex fragment, Complete, burned)	Detail description (ex material, manufacturing details, makers mark, flaking patters, shape)	For historic objects use inches for precontact use centimeters			Provide non UTM locational data (ex located inside Feature 01 or within artifact concentration)	Was a photograph taken of the object?

Artifacts Collected: List all artifacts collected

Abbreviation Key: Space is limited on this form if need be use abbreviations and list them here.

Smithsonian Site Number:
Temporary Site Number:
Project Name/Number:
Page: ____ of ____

Recorder(s):
Date:

Artifact # /Type	Time Period	Count	Condition	Description	Dimensions L	W	TH	Locational Data	Photo (Y/N)

Artifacts Collected:

Abbreviation Key:

Smithsonian Site Number: State number (ex 5LR01234)
Temporary Site Number: ROMO, year and project letter, and site number (example: ROMO-2021A-01)
Project Name/Number: Project number and name (2021A Shadow Mountain)
Recorder(s): First initial and last name
Date: Date of Recording

Feature Number: Two-digit feature number (ex 01)

Feature Type: Brief feature type (ex Wickiup, cabin foundation, depression, culturally peeled tree)

Insert a Photograph of The Feature Here
(high quality photo with a north arrow)

At the discretion of the project archeologist a feature drawing can be attached on a separate piece of graph paper. Draw features that are significant, unique, or rare. For example, draw precontact hearths but not historic fence posts.

Feature Description: *Provide a detailed description for the feature. Include orientation, dimensions, materials used, date(s)/general time feature was constructed/used, inferred use, and disturbances observed. Describe spatial relationship of associated artifacts. If this is a rerecording of a previously recorded feature state who recorded it, when, and if there are any notable changes to the condition.*

Associated Artifacts: List any associated artifact numbers, quick description, and spatial association (ex A-01 projectile point located in artifact concentration 1)

Smithsonian Site Number:
Temporary Site Number:
Project Name/Number:

Recorder(s):
Date:

Feature Number:

Feature Type:

Feature Description: *Provide a detailed description for the feature. Include orientation, dimensions, materials used, date(s)/general time feature was constructed/used, inferred use, and disturbances observed. Describe spatial relationship of associated artifacts. If this is a rerecording of a previously recorded feature state who recorded it, when, and if there are any notable changes to the condition.*

Associated Artifacts: (*Describe type, number, and spatial association.)*

APPENDIX C:
ROUTINE ROAD MAINTENANCE STREAMLINED ACTIVITIES

Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) maintains over 120 miles of paved and unpaved roads, 19,663 linear feet of roadside rock walls, and over 468 roadside signs. The purpose of this appendix is to describe routine activities that qualify for the Parkwide Streamlined Review Process for routine road maintenance, including roadside rock walls, and roadside signs. Streamlined activities align with a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Parkwide Programmatic Categorical Exclusion (PCE) for Routine Road Maintenance that covers the ROMO Roads Program (Categorical Exclusions C.9 and C.4).

These Parkwide streamlined activities apply to the ROMO Roads Program for routine road maintenance and repair within the existing road prism that does not alter the location, capacity or appearance of that which is being maintained. All work to historic properties will adhere to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Waste products including surplus soil, stone, or other materials generated from work activities will be removed to existing boneyards or an out-of-park disposal location. All activities will occur within areas of previous disturbance, and exclude extensive road rehabilitation, reconstruction, or realignment projects outside of the existing road prism.

I. Routine Paved and Unpaved Surface Maintenance

A. Repair and maintenance of roads and parking lots including chip sealing, slurry sealing, microseal, and sealcoating.

B. Paving (within existing footprint) and paint-striping of paved roads, crosswalks, and parking lots; addition of rumble strips and/or speed bumps within the road prism.

C. Removal of debris such as rocks, mud and alluvial gravel from the road surface.

D. Maintenance of unpaved roads, to include grading and the limited application of dust palliative to keep roads in good and safe conditions.

E. Snow and ice removal activities, to include plowing and the limited application of sand-deicer mixes to keep roads in good and safe conditions.

II. Routine Stabilization of Slope, Shoulder, and Existing Pullouts (roadside parking areas)

A. Addition of aggregate to prevent the asphalt from cracking at the edge and prevent slope failure.

B. Placing snow poles and masts, including placement of visibility markers.

III. Routine Maintenance of Drainage Features

A. Cleaning, lining, and replacing culverts in the same location with same diameter, and preservation, repairs to, or in-kind replacements of headwalls.

B. Maintenance, repairs to, and in-kind replacements of curbs and gutters.

C. Pulling of ditches (the process of bringing material from the ditch back into the road), in order to maintain positive drainage.

IV. Routine Maintenance of Rock Features

A. Reconstruction, rehabilitation, and restoration (repointing and stabilization) of rock features (walls, gutters, curbs, etc). All work will meet *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to match historic character-defining features.

V. Vegetation Management

A. Removal of impeding roadside vegetation to address sight distance and to protect historic and non-historic rock features.

B. Cutting trees or trimming limbs up to ten feet from road shoulder that create road hazards, obstruct visibility, or represent maintenance issues to the road or historic walls.

VI. Parking and Traffic Control

A. Installation and removal of parking delineators such as boulders, logs, or Carsonite posts in the road shoulder or at trailhead parking lots to prevent visitor damage and corral parking. Ground disturbance is limited to depth of six inches. Delineators are temporary and reversible. If Carsonite posts are used, best attempts will be made to select a color that blends with the natural setting.

B. Repair and maintenance of road gates in the same location.

C. Routine maintenance of park signs, including replacement of regulatory and directional signs and installation of new regulatory and directional signs in the road shoulder. Historic mile markers will be reinstalled in the same location

regardless of accuracy. Historic road signs cannot be removed without review by the Park Section 106 Coordinator. All new signage must be reviewed by the Park sign committee and the Park Section 106 Coordinator to ensure compatibility.

VII. Use of Temporary, Seasonal Staging Areas on Hardened Surfaces, and Immediately Adjacent to Hardened Surfaces

A. Staging and parking of equipment, vehicles, and materials will occur only on paved surfaces or designated areas. Proposed temporary staging areas will be reviewed by the Park Section 106 Coordinator to ensure no permanent or adverse effects.

APPENDIX D:
TRAILS AND WILDERNESS STREAMLINED ACTIVITIES

Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) maintains over 350 miles of trails and more than 235 wilderness campsites. The purpose of this appendix is to describe activities that qualify for the Parkwide Streamlined Review Process for routine trails and wilderness maintenance. Streamlined activities align with a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Parkwide Programmatic Categorical Exclusion (PCE) for Routine Trails and Wilderness Activities that covers the ROMO Trails and Wilderness Programs (Categorical Exclusions C.3 and C.4).

Several of these activities were analyzed in the *Backcountry/Wilderness Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (signed July 12, 2001). That plan established four management classes with standards or recommended actions for such elements as day use and overnight group size limits, private stock use, administrative minimum requirements (tools), aircraft use, the Backcountry Permit System, campsite standards and management, climbing management, trails management, and facilities in the backcountry and wilderness. In addition, the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form "Rocky Mountain National Park MPS (Additional documentation- Trails)" (2004) outlines guidance to maintain the historic integrity of Park trails and associated structures. ROMO follows the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Federal Trail Data Standards for maintaining classed trails:

- Class 1: minimally developed wilderness campsite access trails.
- Class 2: moderately developed wilderness trails
- Class 3: developed wilderness trails
- Class 4: highly developed frontcountry trails
- Class 5: fully developed high frequency trails, bike trails, boardwalks, accessible trails, stock trails.

Tools used by ROMO work crews include:

- handtools including shovels, picks, saws, rock bars, pulaskis, single jack and double jack hammers, etc.
- mechanized tools: rock cart, battery operated drills, combihammer rock drills, generators, chain saws, etc.
- grip hoists, highlines
- Specialized tools used on Class 4 and Class 5 trails: mechanized equipment such as bobcats, skid steers, mini excavators, power wheelbarrows, and front loaders

These Parkwide streamlined activities apply to the ROMO Trails and Wilderness Programs for routine trails and wilderness maintenance and repair within existing trail corridors. All work to historic properties will adhere to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* All ground-disturbing activities that do not stipulate prior survey will occur within areas of previous disturbance, and exclude extensive rehabilitation, reconstruction, or realignment projects outside of the existing corridor.

I. Trail Maintenance and Repair

A. Materials Gathering

1. Gathering rocks, soil, and logs or felling trees for use in trail repair. Materials are typically gathered within 150 feet of the repair area, collected from above the trail tread, and slung or carried to the project location.

B. Tread and Traffic Flow

1. Replacement of tread materials with native or imported materials in keeping with the alignment and materials of the original trail.

2. Brushing and removal of impeding vegetation from trails within the existing vegetation/disturbance lines, and cutting fallen trees and stumps (above grade) that impede the trail corridor. The level of brushing required is proportional to assigned trail class standards.

3. Removal of loose rocks from tread and removal of trail berms (materials washed onto the surface).

4. Cutting or re-benching of tread within trail boundaries of the trail and the area has been assessed for the potential for subsurface historic properties and approved by the Park Section 106 Coordinator.

C. Constructed Features and Trail Elements

1. Replacement and rehabilitation of trail structures including – but not limited to – check steps, rock steps, braided areas, wood retainer bars, rock retainer bars, cap rocks, turnpikes, causeways, rip rap, and drainage features that do not modify the character, scope, or size of the original resource to maintain Naturalistic landscape design features.

2. Installation of drainage features such as dips and swales, drain pans, or water bars using native log and/or rock in areas of poor water drainage to maintain Naturalistic landscape design features.

3. Installation of rock or log delineators to keep trail width at desired widths per the designated trail class with disturbance limited to a depth of six inches.

4. Repairs to, in-kind replacements of, or reconstruction of existing bridges and stream crossings. Some locations susceptible to incidents of high

water may require installation of dry-stacked rock abutments or retention walls for proper repairs and bank stabilization.

5. Installation of a single stringer footbridge, open rock culvert, or "bog" bridge (a boardwalk with logs laid directly on the ground) using native materials (when possible) in areas where erosion has altered the trail drainage, wetlands protection is needed, or there are visitor safety concerns. Any new trail bridge locations will be determined through consultation with the Park Section 106 Coordinator.

6. Stabilization of front country and wilderness stock trails, to include importing tread to reduce erosion and installing swale drains to divert water flow.

7. Stabilization - including repairs and in-kind replacements - of single and multi-tiered walls.

D. Hazard Tree Removal

1. Class I hazard trees (standing dead) may be cut along Wilderness trails and campsites to one tree length from the Wilderness trail/campsite and two tree lengths from the trail in front country areas. Trees are cut above grade and stumps left in situ to minimize ground disturbance.

II. Wilderness Campsites Activities

A. New Campsite Locations and Reopening Existing Campsite Locations

1. Prior to opening a new campsite location or reopening an existing campsite location, an archeological survey for the proposed area must be completed by cultural resources staff to ensure that visitor use impacts are avoided or minimized. Ground-disturbing activities at the campsite location include the installation of tent pads, access route, signs, and temporary privies.

B. Wilderness Campsite Tent Pads

1. Pads will be created from downed trees in the area or harvested from hazard trees removed within the site. Native fill from the area (wood chips/pine needles/mulch) will be used for leveling pads. Rock/root removal may be necessary in some locations but will be limited to removal by hand tools.

2. Boundaries of tent pads within new campsites will not exceed 300 square feet for an individual site and 600 square feet for a group/stock site.

3. Individual Campsite: Not to exceed three new 10’ x 10’ areas with two-to-three-sided tent pads.

4. Group/Stock Campsite: Not to exceed six new 10’ x 10’ areas with two-to-three-sided tent pads.

C. Privy Installation

1. Privies will only be installed at sites that have been cleared through an archeological survey. A new privy will be located within approximately 100 feet of an existing closed hole, if applicable. The ground disturbance associated with the new hole will not exceed a depth of four feet. Excavated material will be stockpiled adjacent to the new hole to be reused as fill when the privy is closed.

a. For traditional privies, ground disturbance is limited to excavation of privy hole limited to a four-foot depth and light disturbance from screen installation within one foot of the privy hole.

b. For urine diverters, ground disturbance is limited to no more than six inches below grade for installation of above-grade waste enclosure box and urine piping.

2. If there is a preexisting spur trail to an old privy location, it will be rerouted to the new hole along the previously impacted area. Decommissioned spur trails may be left to revegetate naturally, unless active rehabilitation is considered appropriate. If a new section of trail is required, a two-foot wide corridor will be delineated with logs from the termination of the old trail to the new location.

D. Privy Closure

1. Closed privy holes will be refilled with the material previously excavated to create the hole and piled next to the site, eliminating additional ground disturbance. Should additional materials need to be gathered from the surrounding area, the Park Section 106 Coordinator will be consulted to ensure no historic properties are disturbed. Closed privy holes will be capped with three large rocks and the coordinates recorded in the park’s GIS database.

III. Signs

A. Boundary Signs

1. Boundary signing will occur in areas previously identified as lacking adequate signage per the Rocky Mountain National Park Boundary Survey and Marking Policy. Sections not previously inventoried on the Boundary Survey GIS layer will require inventory before any marking actions to evaluate what is present.

2. Boundary signs, generally installed on trees/vegetation or t-posts, will be replaced if missing or unreadable.

3. Boundary signs will be moved if installed in incorrect locations per the Boundary Survey and Marking Policy.

4. All NPS boundary signs will be documented prior to replacement.

5. Maintenance of boundary consists of trimming tree branches up to eight feet high for sign visibility and removing down tree material along the line six feet wide. All tree material less than four inches will be removed from the boundary line and scattered inside the park.

6. Some locations may require installation of metal t-post in order to maintain line-of-sight across a distance.

B. Wilderness Trail Signs, Campsite Signs and Hitch Racks

1. In-kind replacement or repair to damaged/missing sign posts in the same location.

2. New signs may be installed to mark the junction of the campsite trail and the main trail, along access trails at trail junctions, and in areas closed to restoration.

3. Wilderness hitch racks consist of a single straight rail or three backcountry stock posts installed using native tree sections or treated lumber (limited locations), when present, or treated materials set into the ground. New or replacement posts will be completed in-kind.

4. New Wilderness signs or posts may be installed in previously undisturbed areas only in consultation with the Section 106 coordinator.

C. Frontcountry Trail Signs, Bulletin Boards, and Hitch Racks

1. Replacing or repairing damaged/missing sign posts in the same location.

2. Repairing bulletin boards, including wood shingle replacement of the awning and replacing the fiberglass, wood, or cork.

3. New signs to mark intersections or generally improve visitor information may be installed in previously undisturbed areas only in consultation with the Park Section 106 coordinator.

4. Frontcountry hitch racks will consist of a single or multiple section straight rail of treated lumber or native log material, location dependent.

5. New or replacement posts are made of locally collected materials, treated lumber, or metal, depending on the location.