

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

between

**THE HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST,
CARSON RANGER DISTRICT**

AND THE NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,

Regarding

**THE NORTH WASHOE VALLEY WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION AND
ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT**

WHEREAS, the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF), Carson Ranger District, proposes to undertake the North Washoe Valley Wildfire Risk Reduction and Ecosystem Enhancement Project (North Washoe Project, Undertaking); and,

WHEREAS, the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF) has determined that this wildfire risk reduction and ecosystem enhancement project in Washoe Valley may have an effect upon properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and has consulted the Nevada State Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to Section 800.13 of the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f); and,

WHEREAS, this Agreement is intended to cover all reasonably identifiable aspects of the North Washoe Project; and,

WHEREAS, unless otherwise specified, duties of the HTNF as defined in this Agreement shall be carried out by the Carson Ranger District;

WHEREAS, Indian tribes that may have an interest in the area have been contacted and offered an opportunity to participate in the Section 106 process and concur with this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the HTNF will identify other consulting parties and interested members of the public through the NEPA process, and involve them in all activities associated with identification, evaluation and treatment,

NOW, THEREFORE, the HTNF and the SHPO agree that the North Washoe Project shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy the HTNF's Section 106 responsibility for all individual undertakings of the program.

Purpose

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish an understanding between the HTNF and SHPO as to how the Section 106 consultation process will be implemented with regard to the Undertaking. The Agreement defines general and specific measures that will be undertaken by the parties to ensure that the mutual objectives and individual requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act are fulfilled. The project area subject to this Agreement is defined in Appendix A.

Project Description

The HTNF proposes to reduce the threat of wildfire to homes and ecosystems in a 5,565 acre parcel along the east slope of the Carson Range in Washoe Valley (Appendix A). The main action needed is to reduce fuel loading by thinning the trees and brush fields. Thinning will be done through mechanical treatments, prescribed fire, or a combination of both. While the Undertaking will take place within a 5,565 acre area, less than half of the area will be affected by thinning treatments. Not all of the thinning locations, types of fuel reduction activities, or access roads, have been determined. In addition, these activities will occur over several years and require flexibility with regard to their placements.

Definitions

Heritage Resource(s) (HR) Any materials remains of prehistoric or historic human life or activities which are of archaeological interest and are at least 50 years of age, and the physical site, location, or context in which they are found.

Project Activity Planned specific actions or groups of actions within the project boundary of The North Washoe Valley Wildfire Risk Reduction and Ecosystem Enhancement Project” that have as their objective the accomplishment of project goals.

Other Terms All other technical and discipline specific terminology that appears in this agreement are used as defined in the Humboldt-Toiyabe Heritage Resources Guidelines (1995).

Stipulations

The HTNF shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented during the course of the North Washoe Valley Wildfire Risk Reduction and Ecosystem Enhancement Project:

A. Identification and Evaluation of Heritage Resources

1. The areas of potential effect (APE) for specific treatment will be developed in consultation with SHPO.
2. All field surveys to identify historic properties will conform to definitions in the Humboldt-Toiyabe Heritage Resources Guidelines (1995).

3. Linear features will be recorded and evaluated in accordance with SHPO's guidance on Recordation and Evaluation of Historic Linear Resources and Districts (see Appendix B).
4. A sample survey of the entire North Washoe Valley Project area identified in Appendix A has been completed and the HTNF will send a report and historic context for evaluating discovered properties. The report will include evaluations of heritage resources identified in the sample survey.
5. The SHPO will respond in 30 days with comments on the report and contexts and with comments on the determinations of eligibility.
6. The HTNF in consultation with SHPO will develop survey strategies to identify historic properties in all project areas not previously surveyed, based upon data obtained in the survey described in A.3., a consideration of the proposed activity and the guidelines presented in Appendix C.
7. If results of additional surveys are positive, the HTNF will treat unevaluated heritage resources as if they were eligible and will avoid impacts to these resources.
8. If HTNF determines the site will be affected, it will request SHPO concurrence on an evaluation for National Register eligibility. HTNF will also make available its determinations to interested members of the public.
9. If HTNF and the SHPO concur that a heritage resource is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the property will be avoided or treatment measures employed.
10. If HTNF and the SHPO disagree regarding the eligibility of a site, they will consult to resolve the disagreement. Failing resolution, the HTNF will send documentation to the Keeper of the National Register and request a formal determination on the site's eligibility. The Keeper's decision shall be considered final.
11. Documentation will be on file at the Carson District office and made available within the limitations of site confidentiality, to other consulting parties and interested members of the public.

B. Avoidance and Treatment of Historic Properties and Unevaluated Heritage Resources

1. The HTNF shall avoid effects to known historic properties and all newly discovered unevaluated heritage resources (HRs) through project design or by implementing the Standard Measures and Avoidance Procedures for HR listed in Appendix D without consulting with SHPO. These project activities and avoidance measures will be documented in the annual report.

2. If results of additional surveys are negative, the HTNF will complete the reports and send them to SHPO as part of the annual report. The HTNF will initiate the project activity without further consultation.
3. If effects to HRs cannot be avoided, HTNF, will evaluate HRs as per Stipulation A.7-9.
4. If HRs determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register or previously determined eligible properties cannot be avoided, the HTNF will consult with SHPO regarding treatment.

C. Mitigation of Adverse Effects

1. If HTNF, in consultation with SHPO, determines that a historic property is eligible only for its significance on the state or local level, HTNF will treat this historic property in accordance with SHPO guidelines for Documentation Standards for Historical Resources of Local and State Significance (Appendix E), and in consultation with SHPO. HTNF will also make available documentation of this determination to interested members of the public.
2. HTNF will submit draft photographs from implementing C. 1 to SHPO for review and approval before commencing the project activity that would affect the historic property.
3. HTNF will submit draft treatment report agreed to in C.1. to SHPO 3 months after recordation, for a 30 day review period. HTNF will take SHPO comments into account in the final report that will be submitted to SHPO no later than 3 months after SHPO receipt of the draft report.
4. If HTNF, in consultation with SHPO, determines the historic property to be of national significance, they will consult as per 36CFR 800.5-6.

D. Reporting

1. Survey report formatting shall be consistent with the Humboldt-Toiyabe Heritage Resource Guidelines, 1995 and the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) instructions.
2. An annual report describing the results of avoidance measures, negative surveys and monitoring activities for project activities completed during the calendar year shall be submitted to SHPO by February 15 of the next calendar year for review and comment.
3. The annual report shall also include discussion of the efficacy of avoidance procedures, descriptions of any damages to HR, measures taken to stabilize or repair

such damages and recommendations for changes in this agreement if deemed necessary.

4. The annual report will remain on file at the Carson City District Office and made available for the public.

E. Unanticipated Discovery Situations.

Previously unidentified and unanticipated HR discovered while conducting fuel reduction and ecosystem enhancement activities shall be subject to the terms of this agreement.

1. If a previously unidentified HR is discovered, all surface disturbing activities within 200 feet of said resource shall cease. Within five (5) days of discovery the HTNF shall notify the SHPO that a discovery situation exists. Available information regarding the resource, including an eligibility determination shall be provided to the SHPO as part of that notification. The SHPO may offer comments within ten (10) days of the notification by HTNF, if they choose.
2. At the conclusion of the ten day comment period, the HTNF shall consider the SHPO's comments and determine that:
 - 2a. The discovered resource is not eligible to the NRHP.
 - 2b. The discovered HR is, or is likely to be eligible to the NRHP. In such cases, the HTNF also shall determine whether or not the HR
 - i. was impacted by Undertaking activities prior to the property's identification, and that the impact was of such a nature or magnitude to require mitigation; or,
 - ii. the HR would be impacted if the approved activity was allowed to proceed.
3. If the HR is not eligible to the NRHP, the HTNF shall notify the SHPO and any other interested parties immediately of its decision and the HTNF shall allow the activity to proceed.
4. If the HTNF determines that project impacts have caused a need for mitigation, or if the HR would be impacted by the approved activity, the HTNF would not allow the activity to proceed within 200 feet of the HR until such time as appropriate mitigation actions have been conducted.

F. Native American Consultation

1. The HTNF shall ensure that appropriate Native American tribes are consulted to identify Native American concerns and traditional cultural properties that may be within the APE, prior to initiating each phase of project activities.
2. The HTNF shall ensure that the discovery of Native American remains will be managed in accordance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.
3. The HTNF shall ensure that tribal concerns regarding traditional cultural properties are considered in the decision making process (as defined in E.O. 13007).

G. Other Considerations

1. HTNF shall ensure that all stipulations of this Agreement are carried out by all of its employees and/or contractors. HTNF shall report all instances of non-conformance to SHPO and/or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.
2. HTNF shall ensure that historic, architectural, and archaeological work conducted pursuant to this Agreement is carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, persons meeting qualifications set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A.
3. HTNF personnel and its contractors shall ensure that all personnel are directed not to engage in the illegal collection of historic and prehistoric materials. All personnel shall cooperate with HTNF to ensure compliance with the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470).
4. HTNF shall bear expenses relating to the identification and evaluation of all historic properties affected by the Undertaking, to the extent that such properties are situated on land owned or controlled by HTNF as shown in Appendix A. Such costs shall include, but not be limited to, pre-field planning, field work, post-fieldwork analysis, and report preparation.

H. Dispute Resolution

1. If SHPO, a representative of local government, a member of the public, or other interested person issues an objection regarding a matter submitted by HTNFs for review, HTNF shall consult with the objecting party and SHPO to resolve the objection. If either party determines that the objection cannot be resolved, HTNFs shall request the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council shall comment within 30 calendar days or receipt of such request. Such comments will be taken into account by HTNF. HTNF's responsibility for carrying out all actions under this Agreement that are not the subject of dispute remain unchanged.

I. Amendments

1. Any party to this Agreement may request amendments of the Agreement, whereupon the parties will consult in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.13 to consider such amendment.
2. While amendment is under consideration, HTNF shall ensure that no action is taken that would affect eligible properties or that would foreclose the consideration of modifications or alternatives until the consultation process concerning the proposed amendment has been concluded.

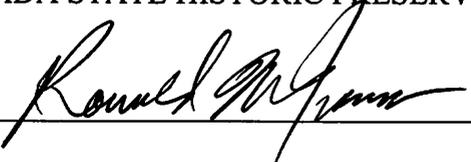
J. Duration of Agreement

1. The Agreement becomes effective on the date of the last signature below and shall remain effective, unless earlier terminated as provided in Stipulation G.1., until the later of a date (3) three years from the effective date or until the project is completed.
2. Either the Forest Service or the Nevada Historic Preservation Officer may terminate this agreement with a 30-day written notice to the other, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of a termination, HTNF will comply with 36 CFR 800.4 through 36 CFR 800.6 with regard to individual actions covered by this agreement.

THE PARTIES HERETO have executed this instrument:

Consulting Parties:

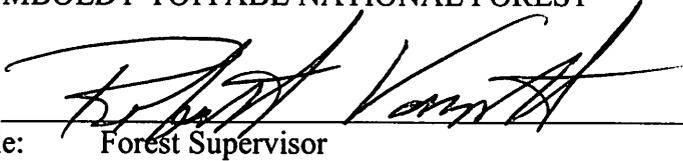
NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: 

Date: 5-27-05

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

By: 

Date: 5/24/05

Title: Forest Supervisor

USFS CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT

1. Any information furnished to the Forest Service under this instrument is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).
2. This instrument in no way restricts the Forest Service or SHPPO from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
3. The Forest Service and the Nevada Historic Preservation Officer and their respective agencies and office will handle their own activities and utilize their own resources, including the expenditure of their own funds, in pursuing these objectives. Each party will carry out its separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner.
4. The principal contacts for this instrument are:

Forest Service Project Contact	NV SHPO Contact
Terry Birk	Alice Balderica
Carson Ranger District 1536 S.Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701	Department of Cultural Affairs NV SHPO 100 N. Stewart Street Carson City, NV 89701
Phone: 775-884-8106	Phone: 775-684-3448
FAX: 775-884-8199	FAX: 775-684-3442
E-Mail: tbirk@fs.fed.us	E-Mail: ambaldri@clan.lib.nv.us

Forest Service Administrative Contact	Cooperator Administrative Contact
Jean Burt	
Humboldt-Toiyabe N.F.	
1200 Franklin Way	
Sparks, NV 89431	
Phone: (775) 355-5357	Phone:
FAX: (775) 355-5399	FAX:
E-Mail: jeburt@fs.fed.us	E-Mail:

5. Nothing in this agreement shall obligate either the Forest Service or the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer to obligate or transfer any funds. Specific work projects or activities that involve the transfer of funds, services, or property among the various agencies and offices of the Forest Service and the Nevada State Historic Officer will require execution of separate agreements and be contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds. Such activities must be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This agreement does not provide such authority. Negotiation, execution, and administration of each such agreement must comply with all applicable statutes and regulations.

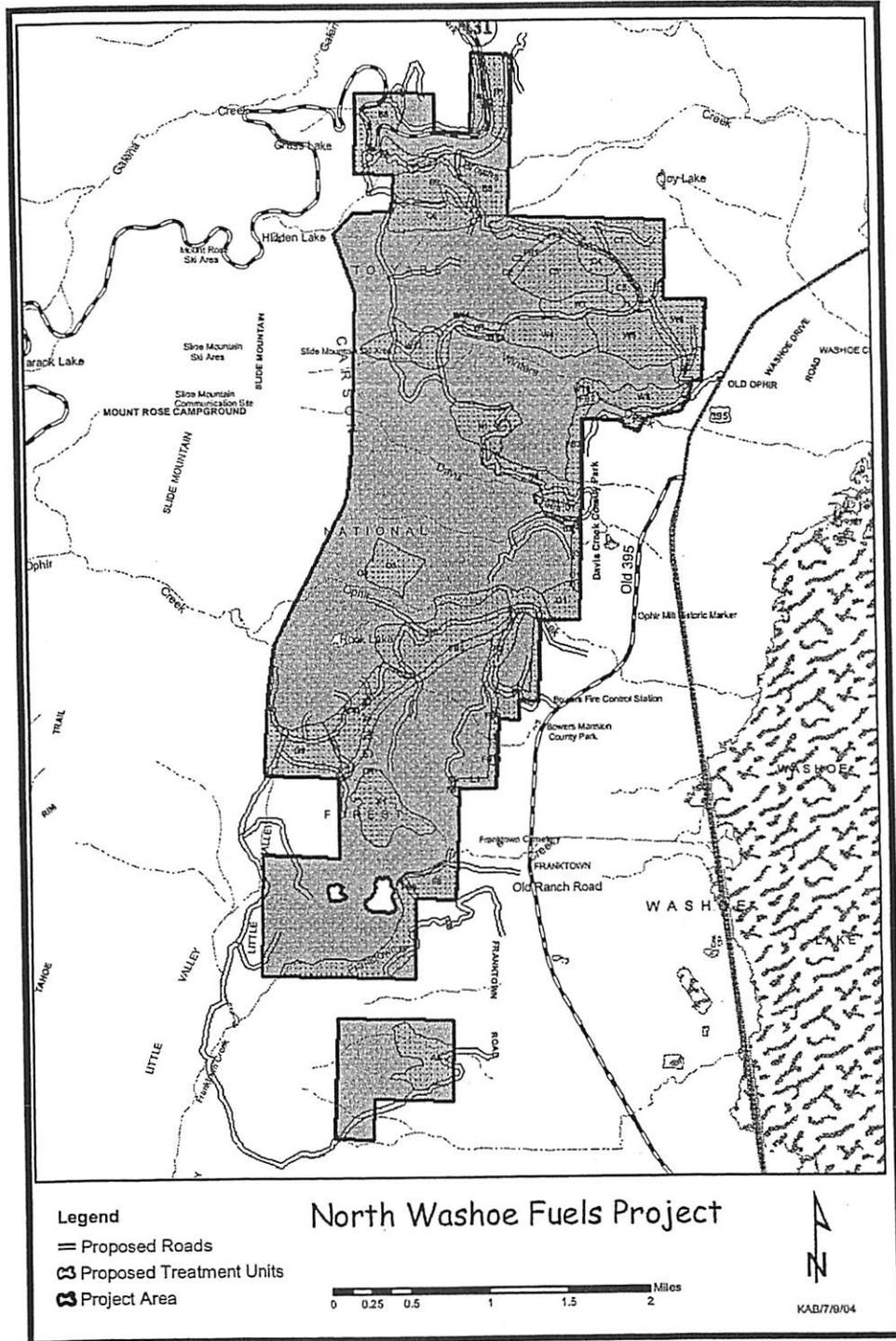
6. This agreement is not intended to, and does not create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

7. By signature below, the cooperator certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the cooperator are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this agreement.

APPENDIX A: North Washoe Fuels Project Map Showing Project Boundary

APPENDIX A: North Washoe Fuels Project Map

NORTH WASHOE FUELS PROJECT OVERVIEW



APPENDIX B: Recordation and Documentation of Historic Linear Resources and Districts.

APPENDIX B: RECORDATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC LINEAR RESOURCES AND DISTRICTS

Many of the most important and prominent cultural resources in Nevada are linear features from the historic period. These include trails, roads, highways, railroads, canals, telegraph lines, fences, and other similar features. Some historic linear features have an excellent documentary record showing when they were created, who was involved in their creation, where they are located, and what has happened to them during their existence. However, problems arise in determining how much to record, how to evaluate, and thresholds of integrity. As a result, a consistent method of providing the information required to record, evaluate, and manage linear features is provided in this appendix.

The evaluation of a linear resource is more challenging than that of a non-linear resource with manageable boundaries. The linear resource may possess varying states of preservation and integrity, and may pass through federal, state, county, and private lands, causing recordation and evaluation to be complex tasks. Surveys of linear resources should attempt to ascertain or reconstruct the nature, extent, and chronology of the resource, and the historical context to which it belongs. Recording linear features is problematical because the full extent of the resource usually extends beyond the APE. It should be agreed upon in advance whether the project should involve the recordation and evaluation of the entire resource or a portion of it. The investigator should prepare a historical context to evaluate the entire linear feature unless BLM and SHPO agree otherwise.

1. Conducting Research for Historic Linear Features or Districts

Prefield research may indicate the presence of historic linear features. They may be present on GLO plat maps and USGS topographical maps. Secondary sources of history may also provide information about their presence.

When linear features are encountered, the investigator needs to assess whether a linear resource is historic in origin. As recommended by Keith Myhrer (1993) the following three criteria should be applied to make such a determination: 1) Is the general alignment present on historic maps, such as GLO plats or USGS maps? 2) Does the resource possess artifacts of the period? 3) Does the resource possess physical characteristics similar to other identified linear resources? Fieldwork must be supplemented by historical research to locate historic photographs, maps, and plans, or engineering drawings of the resource.

To evaluate the feature, the BLM will prepare a historic context using information found in records such as GLO records, State Board of Control/Engineers records, Highway Department records, Army Topographical Corps reports, USGS topographical maps, aerial photographs, and county records. General histories of Nevada and the region should be consulted to determine if the project or the individuals involved are historically significant. Newspapers may be checked to see if the construction event was widely reported at the time or if the feature was considered

important in engineering or design, and local histories should be consulted to determine if the event or individuals were considered important by the local population. The investigator should also consult the transportation chapter of the *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* and any Certified Local Governments within the APE. References should be cited in the documentation, whether they yielded pertinent information or not. The results of the records search should be incorporated into the report and onto the *Nevada Cultural Properties Form* to evaluate the linear resource.

2. Documenting Historic Linear Resources

Some specific considerations for documenting linear resources are:

- a. Location and Boundaries-on a map (or maps) of appropriate scale indicate the location of the known extent of the resource and identify the portion(s) being documented, as well as any feature associated with the linear resource.
- b. Description-provide information on the construction techniques, configuration of, and materials used to construct the linear feature. Describe any features and/or artifacts that may be associated with it. Describe in detail each cultural feature associated with the linear resource. Features of a linear resource generally consist of components integral to the functioning of the resource. Feature descriptions should include information about its construction details, dimensions, and any brand names or patent information recorded on machinery. Plans, cross-sections, and elevations of associated features should be included in the engineering documentation section of the report. Examples of features associated with linear resources include:

1. Roads: retaining walls, culverts, borrow pits, road beds and grades, fences, bridges, and tunnels;
2. Ditches/Water Systems: siphons, flumes, spill gates, gate valves, dams, headgates, sluices, canals, pipes, ditch/flume tenders' cabins, and reservoirs; Trails: blazes, cairns, retaining walls, and paving;
3. Railroad Grades: through cuts, sidings, retaining walls, culverts, spurs, signals, switch stations, depot remains, fences, bridges, tunnels, and trestles;
4. Telegraph/Power Lines: poles, access roads.

C. Setting-Describe in detail the natural or physical environment through which the linear resource passes. Such information would include descriptions of natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, vegetation, etc. Provide an estimate of the proportion of the resource that has been destroyed or modified, where possible.

D. Dimensions-describe the dimensions of the entire linear feature. or the portion being documented in the following manner:

1. Top Width-measure the linear feature at its highest point. For water systems such as ditches and canals, the top width should be measured at the crest of the berm(s) or walls). Record more than one width or range of widths, if appropriate. For example, a single water delivery system may be composed of a flume, earthen ditch, and concrete canal that each have different top widths. Clearly identify the elements being measured and the locations where measurements were taken.

2. Bottom Width-provide a width for the base of the feature, or provide a range of widths, as appropriate.

3. Height or Depth-provide the maximum depth or height of the resource, as applicable, or indicate the variation in that dimension along the length of the linear feature, or the segment being documented. Note any changes to this measurement, such as siltation in a ditch.

4. Length-provide the overall length of the linear feature and the segment being documented, if applicable.

3. Evaluating Historic Linear Resources: National Register criteria and integrity issues

Evaluating the significance and National Register eligibility of a linear resource is as problematical as documenting it, because it may be significant under one or more of the four National Register eligibility criteria, and it most likely will display varying states of preservation and integrity. An investigator must identify the criteria under which the linear resource may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register before considering integrity issues. However, integrity, and thereby eligibility may be determined on a segment-by-segment basis.

The National Register defines integrity as the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity must always be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain historic integrity a resource will possess at least several of the seven aspects of integrity. These aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Setting is an important factor in demonstrating integrity of a linear resource. The setting must reflect the character of the historic period with minimal intrusive elements. The National Register has been liberal in the evaluation of numerous linear resources in Nevada by determining eligibility on the basis that there has been little change in the landscape since the historic period. For example, a railroad grade may lack ties and tracks, but if little of its historical appearance has changed, it may still be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Because of the

APPENDIX C: Fuel Reduction Area Inventory Levels by Slope and Vegetation

Fuel Reduction Area Inventory Levels (Slope by Vegetation)

Slope

Gentle ($\leq 10\%$)

Open woodland/brushfield
 Moderately dense woodland
 Moderately dense brushfield
 Dense woodland
 Dense brushfield

Intensive inventory
 Intensive inventory
 Reconnaissance
 Reconnaissance
 Post-activity inventory

Moderate (10-20%)

Open woodland/brushfield
 Moderately dense woodland
 Moderately dense woodland/brushfield
 Dense woodland/brushfield

Reconnaissance
 Reconnaissance
 Post-activity reconnaissance
 Post-activity reconnaissance

Steep (20-35%)

Open woodland/brushfield
 Moderately dense woodland/brushfield
 Dense woodland/brushfield

Pre-field archival research/pre- and post-activity monitoring
 Pre-field archival research/post-activity monitoring
 Pre-field archival research/post-activity monitoring

Very Steep ($>35\%$)

Pre-field archival research

Definitions

Open woodland/brushfield $\geq 50\%$ visibility
 Moderately dense woodland $\geq 50\%$ visibility
 Moderately dense brushfield 30% - 50% visibility
 Dense woodland/brushfield $\leq 30\%$ visibility

Intensive inventory = 30 m spacing between surveyors
 Reconnaissance = 30-100 m spacing between surveyors
 Monitoring = judgemental inventory/reconnaissance

APPENDIX D: Standard Protection Measures and Avoidance Procedures

Standard Protection Measures and Avoidance Procedures

The following protection measures shall be implemented as appropriate for the North Washoe Project managed under this P A. When these protection measures are effectively applied, the Forest will have taken into account the effect of this project on historic properties.

Standard protection measures require that heritage resources be excluded from any ground disturbance activity within their boundary. Proposed activities (fuel reduction, skid trails, burn piles, landings, access roads) shall avoid heritage resources or shall be excluded from the project. Additionally, such activities shall not pedestal or in other ways isolate a site from its surroundings.

A. Fuel Reduction and Road Construction Activities

1. When any changes in proposed activities are necessary to protect heritage resources (e.g., project modifications, redesign or elimination; or revising maps or changing specifications, etc.) these changes shall be completed prior to initiating any activities.
2. Monitoring may be used to enhance the effectiveness of protection measures. Results of any monitoring inspections shall be included in project-related heritage reports.

B. Flagging

1. Heritage resources potentially eligible for the NRHP or those that may be important only for the information they contain, shall be delineated by flagging site boundaries prior to implementing ground disturbing activities within the APE.
2. The establishment of a 60 ft (20 m) buffer zone around potentially eligible heritage resources will be employed as a means to lessen the likelihood that inadvertent effects from project implementation might occur.
3. Potentially eligible portions of linear sites shall be flagged as appropriate to protect the resource. Linear sites may be crossed in areas where their features or characteristics clearly lack historic integrity, that is, where those portions (taking into account any buffer zones related to setting) do not contribute to site eligibility or values.
4. Flagging using a standard color scheme (white background, red polka dot) will be used to demarcate heritage resources throughout the project area.

C. Other Avoidance Measures and Protection Procedures

1. In order to ensure that heritage resources are not isolated in areas where fuel reduction activities take place, trees may be delimited and above-ground portions of brush removed, so long as this work is accomplished by hand and the debris carried off-site manually, by crane/self loader or helicopter. Skidding or dragging of the debris shall not take place. Subsurface portions of trees and brush shall not be disturbed.
2. If trees are inadvertently felled so that they intrude into the boundaries of a heritage resource, all portions of the tree within the boundaries shall be left in-place until an evaluation can be made by a Forest archaeologist. If the heritage resource does not appear damaged, normal procedures for removing felled trees will include cutting the tree up and carrying the debris off-site by hand, crane/self loader, or helicopter.
3. Placement of foreign, nonarchaeological material may be placed over a linear site potentially eligible to the NRHP. Such foreign material may be utilized under the following conditions:
 - a. engineering will design the foreign material depth to acceptable professional standards AND to assure that there will be no surface or subsurface impacts to the linear feature;
 - b. the foreign material must be easily distinguished from and cannot mix with the underlying linear feature;
 - c. the foreign material must be removable should research or other heritage need require access to the feature at a later date;
 - d. this protection measure shall be done in consultation with SHPO.
4. Any project activities mentioned in Section C.1, C.2 and C.3 must be monitored by a qualified Forest archaeologist at the time of the work.
5. When avoidance is not possible, the Forest shall immediately consult with SHPO to ascertain the expected severity of damage and develop a mitigation plan, following 36 CFR 800.

APPENDIX E: Documentation Standards for Historical Resources of Local and State Significance.

APPENDIX E: DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF LOCAL AND STATE SIGNIFICANCE

This appendix deals with treatment of historic, not prehistoric, resources and provides standards for historic resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register at a state or local level of significance, not at a national level of significance- Should the HTNF propose to affect historic resources significant at state or local level, the agency may propose treatment to mitigate the effect. In the past, HTNF not only consulted with the SHPO but sought advice from the National Park Service (NPS) on the kinds of treatment that would be required. NPS no longer requires HABS/HAER documentation on properties of local or state significance, instead, requesting that SHPOs create their own state standards. Seeking advice from NPS is now unnecessary unless the resource is -of national significance.

In accordance with this protocol, the HTNF must afford the SHPO an opportunity to comment on proposed treatment plans as per Stipulation C. To assist in preparing a treatment plan and in estimating costs, this appendix provides standards for treatment of historic resources as agreed upon by the HTNF and the SHPO.

Levels of Significance

Within the framework of the National Register, the level of significance is defined as the geographic magnitude or scope of a property's historical significance and can be national, state, or local. Local significance is defined as the importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town, city, or county. Likewise, state significance refers to the importance of a resource to the history of the state in which it is located. The following documentation standards are specific to historic resources eligible to the National Register at the local or state level of significance.

Resource Categories

For the purposes of this document, a historic resource is defined as a historic district, building, site, structure, or object; specifically, any such resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The following is a partial listing of historic resource types that might be subjected to the level of documentation described herein:

District-a geographically-definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development; may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history. Examples of historic districts are mining sites with multiple resources, including buildings and equipment; farms and ranches; and various linear resources, such as water systems and railroads.

Building-a structure enclosing a space and providing protection from the elements and that shelters some form of human activity; typically includes walls, a roof, and other

components. Commercial buildings may include banks, breweries, casinos, factories, foundries, garages, hangars, laundries, mortuaries, office buildings, railroad stations, blacksmith's shops, stores, theaters, and warehouses; residential types may be single family dwellings, duplexes, apartment buildings, barracks, dormitories, hotels, bunkhouses, quarters, shacks, and shanties; institutional buildings may be academies, amphitheaters, armories, arsenals, asylums, aviaries, Capitols and other governmental buildings, churches, courthouses, fortifications, hospitals, jails, libraries, museums; post offices, and schools; agricultural and rural buildings may be, barns, blinds, cellars, kennels, pole structures, Quonset huts, sheds, stables, smokehouses, and storehouses..

Site-location of a significant event, a historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses significance independent of the value of any existing structure at the location. Examples of such a resource include a battlefield, a farm, or a ranch.

Structure-any kind of human construction; often used to refer to an engineering work, as opposed to a building, constructed for purposes other than to provide shelter. Examples of structures include aqueducts, blast furnaces, bridges, cisterns, canals, dams, fences, fortifications, flumes, railroad turntables, reservoirs, root cellars, silos, snow sheds, spring houses, stamp mills and other mining equipment, water tanks, viaducts, wellheads, and windmills.

Object-a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value; typically primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed; may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment Examples include airplanes, boats, boundary markers, head stones, mile posts, monuments, railroad engines, sculptures, statuary, or steam engines.

Linear Features-are long, narrow works of human construction, which may be classified by the National Register as structures, districts, or sites. Examples of linear features include canals, ditches, fences, flumes, roads and trails, railroad tracks or roadbeds, rails, or water systems.

Properties Suffering Loss of Integrity-where there is an impaired authenticity of a property's historic identity. Examples of properties that have lost integrity, but nevertheless warrant documentation include structures moved, reconstructed, or altered; portions of linear features of which other portions remain intact; minor elements of a complex, unless architecturally distinctive; ruins, collapsed structures, or shells of structures, which may be eligible for the National Register' because of their historical importance or associations, but that have little structural/architectural interest and/or integrity.

Documentation Standards

The following documentation standards apply to the classes of historical properties defined above. In order to satisfy the documentation requirements for historic properties eligible for the National Register at the local or state level of significance, a report detailing the historical context and significance of the property, and architectural and engineering documentation, including plans and photographs of the property, -must be submitted. The requirements for these elements are as follows:

Historical Documentation-is a detailed record of the historical context and significance of a property presented in a report format. Historical documentation will employ appropriate methodology to obtain the desired information. Methods and techniques of historical research should be chosen to obtain needed information in the most efficient manner. Sources will be recorded so that other researchers can verify or locate information discovered during research. Historical research to create documentation uses secondary source materials, archival materials, and primary sources, such as personal records, deed and title books, newspapers, plats, maps, atlases, photographs, vital records, censuses, historical narratives, and interviews with individuals. The historical documentation section should include the following elements:

1. Title Page-should include the title of the report, including the nature and - location of the project, the author of the report, the sponsoring institution, association or agency, and the date the report was prepared.
2. Table of Contents-should list report chapters and all subdivisions, including study unit sections. Pagination must be shown in the table of contents.
3. Introduction-should summarize the purpose of the documentation, the eligibility criteria used to evaluate the resource, the level of significance the resource possesses, the reason for the mitigation (i.e., impending threat to -the resource), objectives for conducting the historical documentation, the scope of the project, and the agencies involved. A map showing the location of the project must be included.
4. Documentation Methodology-should include an explanation of the procedures used to execute the documentation, including the name of the researcher, date of the research, sources searched, and limitations of the project.
5. Historical Narrative-should provide a full description of the resource(s), a historical context against which significance is assessed, and a comprehensive history of the resource. The following elements should be included- in this section:
 - a. Historical Context-including early settlement, historical overview, and physical development of the project area. The historical context should be guided by the thematic study units identified in the *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (1991).

b. Designers, Engineers, and Builders-including biographical information on architects, landscape architects, engineers, builders and contractors, and other designers who practiced in the project area.

c. Notable People-including biographical information on major figures in the community's *history* and in the history of the resource being documented.

6. Bibliography-references to secondary sources should indicate author, title, and date of publication. Primary sources should be identified by name, collection identifier, and location. Interviews should be noted including the date and location of the interview, names of both parties.

Architectural and Engineering Documentation-the historic significance of the building, site, structure, or object will be conveyed through drawings, photographs, and other materials that comprise documentation. The appropriate level of documentation for properties eligible for the National Register at a local, regional, or state level of significance must include:

1. Photographs with 35mm black-and-White negatives' of exterior and interior views of the resource. The exterior should be documented by at least 6 views including a) the front and one side; b) the rear and one side; c) the front elevation; d) environmental view showing the building as part of its larger landscape; e) major elements of the building, including doors, windows, additions, etc.; and f) details, such as materials and hardware. Interior photographs should yield information about the floor plan. Three or four views should be sufficient to document the significant elements of the interior, unless the resource is large or complex;

2. Reproductions of historic photographs, if available. Provide negatives and 4-x-6 black-and white photographs with submission; .

3. Photocopies of existing drawings or plans (including scale), if available. If permission is required to reproduce historic photographs, plans, maps, or other materials, it is the responsibility of the researcher to obtain proper authorizations. Copies of permission forms must be submitted with the report.

4. Drawings, site plan, and sketch plan. The site plan must include the resource's orientation in its natural landscape and include the scale and a north arrow. The sketch plan will show the layout and floor plan of the resource, including all associated features. The sketch plan need not be a "measured drawing," but an approximate scale should be included.

5. All photographs, photocopies, and drawings will be labeled on the back in pencil identifying the name of the property, the date rendered, the name of the photographer or renderer, orientation of the photograph or drawing. Photographs should not be pasted,

glued, or otherwise adhered to the pages of the report. Please place them in properly-labeled archival jackets.

Submission Requirements

The documentation submission must include two copies sent to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Three copies will be required if the resource is located within the boundaries of a Certified Local Government (CLG), i.e., City of Reno, Carson City Historic District, City of Las Vegas, or the Comstock Historic District. The SHPO will distribute the copies to the appropriate repository (see below) and CLG. The repository's copy must include:

1. The narrative report of the resource's historical context and significance;
2. one full set of negatives;
3. one full set of black-and-white, 4-x-6 photographs in archival jackets;
4. one copy each of drawings, plans, site plans, sketch plans, etc.

The SHPO's and CLG's copies must include all of the above except the negatives, which will be retained by the repository.

Upon receipt, the SHPO will review the documentation for completeness within 30 days. The SHPO will send its comments to the preparer for action, if needed. Any required changes should be submitted to the SHPO in duplicate (or triplicate, in the case of a CLG). The SHPO will insert the changed sections and forward the [mal documents to the appropriate repository.

Records Storage-Repositories

One copy of each mitigative documentation report will be added to the State's architectural resources inventory and will be available for public inspection at SHPO, 100 N. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701.

One copy, which will include the original negatives, will be sent to one of the following repositories, depending on the location of the resource being documented. The following five repositories will receive mitigative documentation:

1. The Nevada Historical Society, Reno
2. The Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, Las Vegas
3. The Northeastern Nevada. Historical Society, Elko