Form Instructions
Limited-Results Cultural Resource Survey Form

The Limited-Results Cultural Resource Survey Form is for small scale limited results projects – block surveys less than 160 acres with linear surveys under four miles. Additionally, there should be no sites and a maximum of four Isolated Finds (four artifacts or less, such as flakes). Contact your area Cultural Resource Specialist (CRS) if sites are discovered and use the CO-SSC-2 Discoveries form. This form must be computer generated and it will be submitted on behalf of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Label files as follows: Naming of file – projectname_1420; projectname_map; for example: Speer-1420 and Speer-map or BigFunTimesRanch-1420 and BigFunTimesRanch-map etc. Red tags throughout the electronic form are guidance instructions.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Report Title: This form represents the report to the Colorado SHPO and may be entitled: "[County name where the practices are located] Limited-Results Cultural Resources Survey Report on Private Lands." (If practice is planned for Federal or State lands, contact your area Cultural Resources Specialist before you start planning or follow the guidance of these land Agencies).

2. Date of Field Work: List actual date you or staff member, who have completed the National Cultural Resources Management (CRM) training requirements, inventoried the areas to be impacted by the practices.

3. Form Completed By: Insert the name of the person completing the form. This person has to have completed the National CRM training for NRCS.
County: List again the county your practice planning is located.
Date: List the date the form was completed.

4. Survey Organization/Agency: This has been completed - USDA – NRCS.
Principal Investigator: A drop-down box is available for selecting your area CRS.
Principal Investigator's Signature: Leave this blank for the CRS signature.
Other Crew: List the name of the Field Office (FO) personnel who conducted the field inventory.
Address: This has been completed – 655 Parfet Street, RM E200, Lakewood, CO 80215.

5. Lead Agency: This has been completed – USDA – NRCS.
Land owner :List the land owner's name.
Contact: A drop-down box is available for selecting your are CRS.
Address: Insert the Field Office address.

6. Client: Leave blank or list a client name if different than the land owner.

7. Permit Type and Number: Leave blank unless a permit is obtained.

8. Report/Contract Number: Use the number assigned in your office if you use a numbering system, otherwise leave this blank.

9. Comments: Add any other information that may be necessary for explanation.

II. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING/PROJECT

10. Type of Undertaking: A drop-down box is provided. Select the program.
11. Size of Undertaking (acres): List the acres that the footprint acres of the actual practice. Red tags throughout this provide more information. For more than three practices, use the comment portion in order to continue listing practices.
Size of Project (if different): List the area of potential effect (APE) that includes the buffer of 65 feet or any other buffer that CRS recommends, haul roads, dump areas, and areas where soil is removed and taken to the practice, and take into account visual, audible, and air quality factors of the practice as they relate to public land or other private land owners.

12. Nature of the Anticipated Disturbance: Describe the disturbance and the ground disturbing rating listed for your practices as they relate to cultural resources in the Colorado Handbook for CRM. E.g. Pipeline – 2 feet wide trench excavated to a depth of 36 inches, Water control structure – 4 feet by 4 feet area.

13. Comments: Add any other information that may be necessary for explanation, such as – if aspects of the project are exempt from CR review, please list exemption # (from SLA).

III. PROJECT LOCATION

Please attach a photocopy of USGS Quadrangle (Quad.) clearly showing the project location. The Quad. should be clearly labeled with the Principal Meridian, Township, Range, Section (s), Quad. Map name, size (7.6 or 15 minute – indicated on the Quad.), and date (list for dates of electronic maps will be available). Clearly show the area inventoried for cultural resources. Most of this information should be available on the maps in Tool Kit but you may have to apply the layer. Maps may also be created using ArcMap, please ensure that the scale is set to 1:24,000.

14. Description: For resources in urban or incorporated areas, enter the number, street, and name of the town or city. For resources in rural areas, include the mailing address and vicinity, such as vicinity of Keota, CO.

15. Legal Location
Quad. Map: List the name of Quadrangle developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) available in Tool Kit for NRCS.
Date(s): Dates of the USGS Quad. are available and also provide the photo-revised dates for the maps.
Principal Meridian: (A drop-down box lists the selections, choose the appropriate one)

6^{th} : Includes most of Colorado.
NM: includes southwestern Colorado from Township 51 North Range 20 West to Township 51 North Range 12 East.
Ute: consists of two areas in Mesa and Delta Counties.

NOTE: Only generalized subdivision (“quarter quarters”) within each section is needed. Townships are established by intersecting townships and ranges and consist of sections. Sections are a square mile and are numbered. Some areas have not been surveyed and will not have defined sections and/or townships. Use N/A for these. Enter 0 in the section field if a section is not determined otherwise use the section number.

Township (North-South guideline) is listed on the side margins of planimetric maps and can be applied to the Tool Kit electronic Quads.

Range: (East-West guideline) is listed on the bottom of the planimetric maps and can be applied to the Tool Kit electronic Quads.
Sec.: these are the squares within the township/range intersections and divide a township. They are numbered from 1 to 36.
¼ : Sections are divided into decreasing quarters and are recorded beginning with the smallest unit. These may be entered as the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter for example.

If section(s) is irregular, explain alignment method:
16. Total number of acres surveyed: Enter the number of acres actually inventoried or reviewed for planning the practice.
17. Comments: Add any other information that may be necessary for explanation.

IV ENVIRONMENT

18. General Topographic Setting: List the types of topographic features that pertain to the area. For instance the practice is on a plain in a valley in the mountains. Choices are in the drop-down list to the side of the form. They are

Mountain: Mountains are the largest elevated landforms in the landscape. They exhibit great aerial extent with peaks and crests and are named as ranges and mountains on USGS quad sheets. Mountains are over 1000 feet in elevation above the surrounding landforms and have been created by volcanic depositions and/or uplift.

Hill: A more or less isolated prominence with a peak or crest, generally less than 1000 feet in elevation relief and limited in area.

Tableland/Mesa: An elevated landform with a flat or gently undulating top, usually isolated, and bounded on at least one side by a steep cliff or slope.

Ridge: An elevated, relatively narrow landform often with steep sides and usually sharp-crested.

Saddle/Pass: A flattish ridge connecting the summits of two higher elevations.

Alcove/Rockshelter: A space within or below a natural overhang or a cavity in rock, including caves.

Cliff: A high, steep face of rock (or sometimes earth).

Slope: Any ground where the surface forms an angle with the horizontal plane and where the incline is greater than 3 degrees.

Ledge: A narrow, flat surface or shelf that projects from a cliff face or slope.

Terrace/Bench: A relatively flat strip of ground bounded on one side by a steeply descending slope and on the other side by a steeply rising slope.

Canyon: Any steep-walled feature cut by running water into bedrock, the sides of which are comprised of very steep slopes or cliffs rising from its bottom. Canyons are distinct from gullies which are cut into unconsolidated alluvium or colluvium.

Valley: Low-lying land bordered by higher ground on at least two sides.

Basin: A depressed area into which the adjacent land drains and an area that has no surface outlet.

Floodplain: The strip of relatively flat land adjacent to a river channel, constructed by the river and covered with water when the river overflows.

Cutbank: The steep face that is or has been recently eroded into alluvial or colluvial deposits.

Arroyo/Gully: A term used to describe the cut resulting from the erosion activity of an intermittent drainage in unconsolidated alluvium or colluvium.

Playa: A dry lake or pond, usually very flat, composed of clays and silts with a high salt content, usually vegetation-free.

Talus Slope: A steep slope formed by an accumulation of loose rock fragments usually at the base of a cliff or steep slope.

Alluvial Fan: A cone or fan-shaped deposit of alluvium made by a stream where it changes gradient.

Plain: A region of generally uniform slope, comparatively level or slightly hilly (0-3 degrees slope), of considerable extent and not broken by marked elevations and depressions. It may be an extensive valley floor or plateau summit.

Dune: A low mound, ridge, bank, or hill of loose, Aeolian, granular material (generally sand).

Other: Use this category only when it does not meet any of the criteria outlined above. Please specify.

Current Land Use :Describe the use of the land. A drop-down box is available.

19. Flora: List the predominant species of vegetation that is on the practice location. Use generic names and the corresponding common names. Associations of vegetation are helpful such as units of relatively uniform species, dominated by a particular species.

20. Soils/Geology: A drop-down list is available for the geology of the area. This is described under the type of soil that is listed in the Soil Survey manuals that NRCS developed for each county or other type of area in the State of Colorado. Refer to the General Soil Map for the County and the Index to map sheets to determine the type of soil. Soils are described in the General soil map associates and the Series descriptions. The description should indicate how each soil was formed. Soil color should be listed in the comments. Otherwise:

Aeolian: Materials deposited by wind.

Alluvial: Materials deposited by water.

Colluvial: Materials deposited primarily by gravity. This may occur in conjunction with other processes. Example: slope wash produced by sheet erosion.

Moraine: Detritus (rocks and sediments) deposited by a glacier at its terminus or lateral edges. Also includes till from a ground moraine.

Residual: Soil formed in place, presumably from the same rock on which it lies.

None: Soil deposition is lacking. Example: bedrock, cliff face, etc.

Other: Use this category only when other categories are not applicable. Specify.

21. Ground Visibility: List the percent of the area where you can see the ground.
22. Comments: Add any other information that may be necessary for explanation such as soil color.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leave blank, the CRS complete these questions.

23. Location of file Search: The CRS completes this portion.
Date: The CRS completes this portion.
24. Previous Survey Activity – In the project area:
In the general region:
25. Known Cultural Resources – In the project area:
In the general region (summarize):
26. Expected Results:

VI. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

27. Objectives are to consider cultural resources in the planning stages of a practice that uses Federal funding.

VII. FIELD METHODS

28. Definitions: Site is five or more artifacts of items that provide a specific locus of human activity. IF is an isolated find that includes four our fewer artifacts or items that do not show a specific locus of human activity.

29. Describe Survey Method: The area of potential effect (APE) was pedestrian surveyed in transects of (number) meter distances. Describe the direction walked (east-west or north-south) and whether you walked along a fence row, along an elevation, or parallel to the planned linear practice.

VIII. RESULTS

30. List IFs if applicable. Indicate IF locations on the map completed for Part III.
A. Smithsonian Number: Request the Smithsonian Number from CRS.
Description: List flakes, pottery, etc.
31. Using your professional knowledge of the region, why are there none or very limited cultural remains in the project area? Is there subsurface potential? CRS completes.