ICRIS
Idaho Cultural Resource Information System

RESOURCE

DATA STANDARDS GUIDE

DECEMBER 2025

This document provides detailed guidance for entering Resource data into the Idaho Cultural Resource Information System (ICRIS). It explains the purpose of each data field, how those fields are used within the system, and the standards that ensure consistency across resource records statewide. This guide focuses on **how to enter information into ICRIS** and does not replace professional standards for documenting and evaluating historic resources. For step-by-step instructions on how to survey, describe, and evaluate historic properties, please refer to the guidance materials available on the Idaho SHPO website: https://history.idaho.gov/shpo/idaho-shpo-guidance/.

ICRIS used the term 'Resource' rather than 'Site' for coding purposes. A resource can be a building, structure, object, historic or archaeological site, historic district, or linear property.

Front Cover: Rapeseed field in Lewis County, Idaho

STATE HISTORIC
**PRESERVATION
OFFICE**
/ IDAHO STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Contents

PROPERTY TYPES

TYPE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Archaeology	A location where pre-colonial or historic human activity has left physical evidence—such as artifacts, features, or structural remains—regardless of whether any buildings or structures are still present above ground. This includes **collapsed, ruinous, or non-inhabitable buildings**, where the remaining evidence functions archaeologically rather than as a standing building.	habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing sites, petroglyphs or pictographs, mining remnants, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, shipwrecks, cemeteries.
Building	A **standing, roofed, or otherwise inhabitable** construction created principally to **shelter human activity**. Buildings may be in good condition or altered, but remain identifiable as buildings through their form, materials, or roofed/partially-roofed structural enclosure. Collapsed or fully non-inhabitable buildings should instead be recorded as **Archaeology**.	houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.
Structure	The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.	bridges, tunnels, gold dredges, fire lookout, dams, power plants, silos, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, earthworks, boats and ships, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, and aircraft.
Object	The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.	sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, and fountains.
Site	A location associated with a significant event, activity, cultural practice, or historic setting that holds importance even if no physical remains or material evidence are present.	sites of treaty signings, ceremonial sites, areas of land, designed landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.
District	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.	college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; large forts; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, and large landscaped parks.
Linear	A resource whose defining features follow a continuous route or corridor where length and alignment are the primary characteristics.	canals, trails, roadways, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths

RESOURCE DATA ENTRY FIELDS

YOUTUBE TRAINING VIDEOS

Creating a New Resource – https://youtu.be/jGvDoUAFpvE

Updating an Existing Resource – https://youtu.be/LKA9WNvh0M4

Updating Linear Resources – https://youtu.be/zv06NIJCYlc

🏠 RESOURCE DETAILS

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Resource Name	Enter the **historic or common name** of the resource. The name should reflect the property's recognized or functional identity. *(e.g., "10th St. 1010–1012 – duplex" or "Seitz, Carl and Madalyn, Farmstead.")*. For archaeological sites, leave this field blank unless the site has an established name *(e.g., Hasotino Village)*. If the resource is **listed in the National Register**, use the **official NRHP listing name.** *Do not enter "N/A" or similar placeholders in this field.*
Agency ID	Temporary identification number assigned by the **agency**.
Field ID	Temporary identification number assigned by the **surveyor** during fieldwork.
Temporal Designation	Indicate the **general time period(s)** represented at the resource: *Pre-Colonial; Historic; Multicomponent.* Select **Multicomponent** when **more than one temporal component** is present. A primarily pre-colonial site with even a **single historic isolate** should still be recorded as **Multicomponent**.
Ownership	Identify the **primary landowner**: *Private; Public–Local; Public–State; Public–Federal; Multiple.*
Restricted	Select **RESTRICTED** when **location-specific or character-specific information** should be limited to qualified professionals. **Archaeological sites are restricted by default** due to the sensitivity of their location and content. They should **only be marked as unrestricted** when the location is already **widely known and publicly accessible** *(e.g., Map Rock, Register Rock, Celebration Park)*. Examples of restricted resources include archaeological sites, TCPs/TCLs, classified government properties, and other sensitive locations. Built environment resources are generally public under Idaho Public Records Law; to restrict them, attach a **written justification**.
Overall Eligibility	This field is **system-calculated** and **not editable**. A resource is **Overall Eligible** if it is either **individually eligible** or **contributing** to a listed or eligible district. If the resource is **not individually eligible** or is **non-contributing**, the Overall Eligibility is **Not Eligible**. (See District section in GIS for more details.)
Description	Describe all **resource components** (buildings, structures, objects, sites, and features), beginning with the **setting and landscape**. For **buildings/structures**, describe **style, form, foundation, walls, roof, windows, materials, and alterations**. For **archaeological resources**, describe the **extent of the resource**, the **quantity or estimated quantity of artifact types**, overall **artifact density**, **site features**, **surface and subsurface evidence**, and any relevant **landform or environmental context**.
History	Summarize the **historical development** of the resource, including **land use, construction history, associated individuals or groups**, and changes over time. Historical research may be required *(e.g., maps, archival records, aerial imagery, newspapers, photographs)*.
Individual Eligibility	Assess the resource's **eligibility for the NRHP independently**, without regard to district context.

🏠 RESOURCE DETAILS

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Multiple Property Listing Name	If applicable, enter the **Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)** context under which the resource may be evaluated. Idaho maintains multiple NATIONAL REGISTER MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTS relevant to specific themes or resource types.
Criteria for Evaluation	Select the **National Register Criterion/Criteria** under which the resource is eligible.
Area of Significance	Select one or more **areas of prehistory or history** that reflect the resource's contribution to broader patterns or themes. *Do not confuse with historic function.* (see AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE table)
Sub-area of Significance	If the selected Area of Significance requires a subcategory (*e.g.,* *Archeology*, *Ethnic Heritage*, *Social History*), specify the **appropriate sub-area**. (see AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE table)
NRHP Justification of Significance and Integrity	Provide a concise but authoritative **statement of significance** explaining the qualities and associations that support eligibility. For **each NRHP Criterion (A–D)**, include a clear justification describing **how the resource** *is* or *is not* **significant** under that criterion. Provide a thorough analysis of the resource's **integrity**, addressing **location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association**, and evaluate the resource's ability to **convey its significance**. Conclude with a statement indicating whether the resource is **individually eligible**, **contributing**, or **non-contributing** (contributing status applies only when a historic district is identified).
National Register Listed	This field is **populated by SHPO** when the resource is formally listed in the **National Register of Historic Places**. It is **not editable** by other users and appears **only when listing has occurred**. Displays in the format: **NR Reference No. 00000000 listed MM/DD/YYYY.**

RESOURCE STATUS	
STATUS	DESCRIPTION
In Progress	Resource is still being edited. Resources that are In Progress will not be visible to users outside of the Project.
Complete	Resource has been completed and all required data entry has been met. Resources that are Complete are not visible to users outside of the Project
Accepted	Resource has been accepted by SHPO and is now visible to users.

PROPERTY TYPE: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Primary Site Type	Select the most prominent site type based on the resource's defining characteristics. If multiple site types apply, choose the one that best represents the primary function or significance. (See PRIMARY CATEGORY table)
Phase	Select the cultural and/or temporal period(s) represented at the resource. Multiple phases may be selected when evidence spans more than one period. (See PHASE table)
Brief Resource Description	Provide a short, at-a-glance summary of the resource. Use fragments or keywords rather than full sentences. Highlight distinctive features, noteworthy artifacts, and resource type characteristics. This description displays in the map pop-up, so keep it concise and informative. (e.g., "lithic scatter with groundstone," "CCC cabin foundation with stone chimney," "pithouse depression and midden," "prospect pit with tailings," etc.)
Artifacts Present	Select all artifact categories observed at the resource. (See ARTIFACT CATEGORIES table)
Features Present	Select all features present at the resource. (See FEATURE CATEGORIES table)
Detailed Artifact and Feature Description	Provide a narrative description of artifacts and features, including material types, condition, distribution, associations, assigned identifiers (if any), dimensions.
Environment Description	Describe the surrounding natural setting, including vegetation, landforms, geology/lithology, and soil characteristics. Note topography, proximity to water, and any environmental factors that may influence site preservation or visibility. Keep observations descriptive rather than interpretive. (e.g., sagebrush steppe on south-facing slope; basalt outcrop above intermittent drainage; sandy loam soils; mixed conifer forest on terrace bench.)
Sediments	Describe the pedological setting and the method(s) used to assess sediment depth and stratigraphy. (e.g., probe, auger, cutbank exposure, rod measurement.)
Surface Visibility	Select the percentage range that best represents average ground surface visibility across the resource: 0%; 1-25%; 26-50%; 51-75%; 76-100%
Impact Agents	Identify natural or human actions that have affected the resource. (Agricultural use; Bioturbation; Building alteration; Deflation; Demolished/Non-Extant; Development project; Erosion; Fire; Grading; Grazing; Mining/quarrying; Recreation use; Research excavation; Road/highway; Structural decay; Timber harvest; Vandalism/Looting; None)
Comments on Impact Agents	Provide qualitative observations about severity, extent, and locations of impacts. Note whether impacts are active or historic.
Collected Artifacts	Indicate whether artifacts were collected during the investigation. (Yes / No)
Surface Collection	Specify the collection strategy applied to surface materials. (None; Diagnostics; Previously collected; Grab sample; Designed sample; Complete collection.)
Excavation Method	Identify current and/or previous subsurface investigation methods used at the resource. (auger/probe, shovel test, test unit, block excavation, backhoe trench, surface scrape.)

PROPERTY TYPE: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Excavation Description	Describe the scope and purpose of subsurface testing or excavation, including locations, depths, and rationale.
Artifacts Collected Inventory	Provide a summary of collected materials, organized by artifact type, provenience, and quantity.
Artifact Repository	Identify the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI) Repository where collected artifacts will be housed.
Other Repository	If artifacts are not going to an ASI Repository, identify the alternate approved repository responsible for curation.

PROPERTY TYPE: BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT, SITE, LINEAR

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Address	Enter the full street address (*e.g., 210 W. Main St.*). If an address is not available, record the nearest cross streets, mile marker, or highway reference. For highways, use the standard prefix (*I-, US-, ID-, FS-*) followed by the route number (*e.g., ID-55*).
City	Select the city or town where the property is located. If the location is not listed in the dropdown, enter the name manually.
Vicinity	Indicate whether the property is within city limits. (*Yes / No*)
Subdivision Name	Enter the subdivision name if the property lies within a platted residential development. Subdivisions are typically planned developments recorded through a plat and representing a distinct phase of community growth.
Construction Type	Identify the construction-related event associated with the feature or property. (*e.g., Original Construction; Significant Construction; Addition; Alteration; Moved; Demolished/Non-Extant; Significant Event.*)
Activity Date/Circa	Enter the date of construction or significant modification. Select circa if the date is approximate or estimated.
Feature Count	Enter the total number of features recorded for the property.
Feature Description	Provide a simple list of features present when more than one is recorded. (*e.g., house, barn, granary, silo, corral; or house and garage.*)
Original and Current Function or Use	Record the original function or use of the property and the current function or use. (See FUNCTION / USE table)
Materials	Identify the primary materials used for the foundation, walls, windows, roof, and other architectural components. Complete only the fields that apply to the resource (*e.g., an object may not have wall or roof materials*). (See MATERIALS table)
Architect / Builder	Enter the architect and/or builder if known. Format as: Name (A) for architect; Name (B) for builder. (*e.g., Tourtellotte & Hummel (A); Jordan-Wilcomb Construction (B).*)
Architectural Style	Select the architectural style that best characterizes the property (See ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION table)
Plan	Identify the building footprint shape. (*e.g., complex; cross; H-plan; irregular; linear; L-plan; massed; octagon; rectangular; round; square; T-plan; U-plan.*)

Note: ICRIS dynamically displays fields based on the Resource Property Type selected (Building, Structure, Object, Site, or Linear). If a field does not apply to the selected property type, it will not appear. This is expected system behavior and does not indicate an error.

PROPERTY TYPE: DISTRICT

FIELD NAME	DETAILS
Boundary Description	Describe the location and extent of the district boundary. Reference fixed points such as parcel numbers, street intersections, natural landforms, or built features. When appropriate, include dimensions or clearly identifiable boundary lines.
Boundary Justification	Explain why the boundary was drawn in this location. Justification should relate to the district's historic significance, integrity, and period of development, noting how the boundary encompasses contributing resources and excludes areas without historic association.

RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

📷 RESOURCE PHOTOS

Submit a minimum of two (2) clear, current .jpg photographs for each resource. Primary photographs must be taken by the recorder and should not be sourced from online platforms (e.g., Google Earth, Bing, County Assessor records). Additional photographs may be included as needed to document condition or significant features. Multiple images may be uploaded by selecting multiple files.

Each image should be clearly named to indicate what it depicts (*e.g., NorthView_Roadway.jpg; APE_EastBoundary.jpg)* so reviewers can easily interpret orientation, location, and purpose. Alternatively, users may provide this information in the **Image Description** field if a naming convention is not used.

One photograph must be designated as the **Overview Image**. The **Image Description** for the Overview Image must include **subject**, **camera direction**, and **date** of photograph.

Additional guidance on photo standards and documentation requirements is available in SHPO GUIDANCE.

📄 RESOURCE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments may include supporting documentation such as historic newspapers, maps, aerial imagery, photographs, sketch maps, feature drawings, artifact illustrations, architectural or engineering drawings, and other relevant supplemental materials. Refer to SHPO GUIDANCE for required attachment formats and documentation standards.

Attachments should be clearly labeled and organized to assist reviewers. Use the **document type dropdown** to classify each attachment (*e.g., Architectural Plans, Sketch Map, Artifact Inventory, Artifact Drawing, Feature Sketch, Historical Documentation, Other)*. Selecting the correct document type helps reviewers quickly understand each attachment's purpose and relevance.

Attachments can be **filtered** by any of the available document types, and can be **sorted by date created** or by **attachment name** to streamline review and navigation.

📖 RESOURCE MAP

Upload a shapefile or draw the resource location directly in the map. For buildings, structures, and objects, upload or draw the footprint of the resource. For instructions on drawing, editing, or correcting map features, refer to the **ICRIS Basics** manual.

Use the **Enter Fullscreen** ⤢ tool to expand the map to full screen. Use the **Exit Fullscreen** ⤡ tool (or press **ESC**) to return to the main resource screen.

New versions of a resource automatically import the previous version's GIS geometry. If the boundary has changed, upload the updated shape and delete the previous version's shape from the current record. The legacy geometry will continue to be stored with the previous version for historical reference.

MAP COLOR KEY

🟥 Current Polygon Resource (outline does not distinguish between Eligible and Not Eligible)

— Current Linear Resource

🟧 Building, Structure, Object, or Site

🟪 Archaeology

🟦 District

— Linear

Resources Shape Outline

──── Overall Eligible

.... Overall Not Eligible

_._._. Overall Unevaluated

* Linear Resources do not distinguish between Eligible and Not Eligible

MAP TABS	
SECTION	DETAILS
SHAPE	Use the **Zoom to Record** ⌖ tool to automatically center the map on the selected shape. Use the **Delete Shape** 🗑 tool to remove incorrect shapes. A resource must have at least one shape.
DISTRICTS	If the resource is located within a District, select whether the resource is included in that District. If it is included, select its status as **Contributing** or **Not Contributing** based on the resource's relationship to the district's period and areas of significance. Use the **Zoom to Record** ⌖ tool to automatically center the map on the selected resource shape. Use the **Edit** ✎ tool to update or modify an existing **district-resource relationship** as needed..
GIS DETAILS	The GIS Details (Center Coordinates and Area) are automatically calculated from the uploaded or drawn shape. If they are not visible, select the shape on the map and Update Resource Shape.

CROSS REFERENCE SECTION

SECTION	DETAILS
VERSIONS	This section displays all recorded versions of the resource record. You may open multiple versions in separate browser tabs to compare changes over time, including updates to attributes, boundaries, and eligibility determinations.
ASSOCIATED PROJECTS	Lists every project in which this resource was reviewed or updated. Each entry includes the project number, the lead agency (if applicable), and the resource's eligibility determination as documented during that project's review process.
ASSOCIATED SURVEYS	This section lists surveys that have recorded the resource. It is automatically populated from survey reports linked through the Associated Projects section. In some cases, legacy surveys may appear here even if they were not originally tied to a specific project.
RESOURCE COMMENTS	Displays official comments or notes entered by SHPO reviewers during project consultation or data quality review. These comments may explain decisions, request clarification, or provide additional context for the resource record.

RESOURCE TERMINOLOGY

GENERAL

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
AGRICULTURE		The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and rasing livestock and plants.
ARCHAEOLOGY	Historic - Aboriginal	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
	Historic - Non-Aboriginal	Archeological study of non-aboriginal cultures after the advent of written records.
	Pre-Colonial	Archeological study of aboriginal cultures before the advent of written records.
ARCHITECTURE		The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.
ART		The creation of painting, printmaking, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.
COMMERCE		The business of trading goods, services, and commodities.
COMMUNICATIONS		The technology and process of transmitting information.
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT		The design or development of the physical structure of communities.
CONSERVATION		The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources.
ECONOMICS		The study of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.
EDUCATION		The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.
ENGINEERING		The practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.
ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION		The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment, diversion, amusement, or sport.
ETHNIC HERITAGE-ASIAN	Asian Indian	The history of persons having origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.
	Cambodian	
	Chinese	
	Filipino	

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
	Hmong	
	Indonesian	
	Japanese	
	Korean	
	Laotian	
	Thai	
	Vietnamese	
ETHNIC HERITAGE - BLACK		The history of persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
ETHNIC HERITAGE - EUROPEAN	Austrian	The history of persons having origins in Europe.
	Basque	
	Belgian	
	Croatian	
	Czech	
	Dane	
	Dutch	
	English	
	Finnish	
	French	
	German	
	Greek	
	Hungarian	
	Irish	
	Italian	
	Lithuanian	
	Luxembourgian	
	Norwegian	
	Polish	
	Portuguese	
	Romania	
	Russian	

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
	Scandinavian	
	Scottish	
	Spanish	
	Swedish	
	Swiss	
	Turkish	
	Ukrainian	
ETHNIC HERITAGE - HISPANIC	Caribbean	The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America.
	Central American	
	Cuban	
	Dominican	
	Mexican	
	Puerto Rican	
	South American	
ETHNIC HERITAGE - NATIVE AMERICAN		The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, including American Indian and American Eskimo cultural groups.
ETHNIC HERITAGE - OTHER		The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.
ETHNIC HERITAGE - PACIFIC ISLANDER		The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT		The investigation of unknown or little known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.
HEALTH/MEDICINE		The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.
INDUSTRY		The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.
INVENTION		The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE		The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.
LAW		The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DEFINITION
LITERATURE		The creation of prose and poetry.
MARITIME HISTORY		The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep sea waters.
MILITARY		The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.
OTHER		Any area not covered by the above categories.
PERFORMING ARTS		The creation of drama, dance, and music.
PHILOSOPHY		The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.
RELIGION		The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.
SCIENCE		The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.
SOCIAL HISTORY	Civil Rights	The history of efforts to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups.
	Disability History	
	Labor History	
	LGBTQ History	
	Traditional Cultural History	
	Women's History	
TRANSPORTATION		The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PRIMARY CATEGORY	
VALUE	DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Agricultural	Agricultural sites includes evidence of the science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products.
Commercial	Commercial sites includes evidence of activities related to or used in the buying and selling of goods and services such as stables, general store, etc.
Communication	Communication resources and infrastructure such as telegraph, phone lines, cell towers and other communication resources.
Government	Government sponsored actions such as exploration, Indian agencies, land surveys, public works related to CCC and other locations.
Industrial	Industrial sites includes evidence of manufacturing activities with European construction materials and methods
Logging	Logging sites includes evidence of activities related to cutting trees for lumber such as lumber camps, flumes, skid trails, etc.
Military	Military sites have characteristics of or relate to soldiers or armed forces.
Mining	Mining sites includes evidence of mineral extractive activities with European construction materials and method.
Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas sites includes evidence of oil and gas extractive activities with European construction materials and methods.
Prospecting	Prospecting sites includes evidence of exploration of an area especially for mineral deposits.
Ranching	Ranching sites includes evidence of large farming activities especially in the U.S. where animals (such as cattle, horses, and sheep) are raised and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting cattle and sheep.
Recreation	These include historic recreation sites on federal lands such as campgrounds or campsites, parks, picnic areas, interpretive sites and other historic recreational facilities or locations.
Residential (Pre-Colonial)	These pre-colonial or ethnohistoric sites were occupied for periods of time and contain evidence of a wide array of activities that may include some or all of the following including tool maintenance, grinding stone use, and measurable midden development as evidenced by density and diversity of artifact classes including flaked stone debris, formal tools, projectile points, milling tools, pottery and features such as midden deposits, hearths, house pits and rings. Sites contain three or more artifact classes and a diversity of formal tools. Occupation sites often contain high-investment residential structures such as semi-subterranean pit houses. It is inferred that sites of this type were seasonally occupied over relatively long periods of time by an extended social group consisting of men, women and children. Due to expended length of occupation and seasonal re-use, complex occupation sites have the highest potential to contain subsurface deposits.
Settlement (Historic)	These historic locations contain habitation features consistent with a historic settlement. These sites were occupied for extended periods of time and contain evidence of a wide array of activities which may include structures and structural ruins, agricultural implements, corrals, glassware, metal implements, garbage dumps, military objects, etc.

PRIMARY CATEGORY

VALUE	DETAILED DESCRIPTION
	Such historic sites contain three or more artifact classes and a diversity of formal tools. Occupation sites often contain high-investment residential structures such as sod, adobe, wooden, masonry construction. It is inferred that sites of this type were seasonally or permanently occupied over relatively long periods of time by an extended social group consisting of men, women and children. Due to expended length of occupation or seasonal re-use, complex occupation sites have potential to contain subsurface deposits often including outhouse deposits that may contain significant archaeological information. These site types may often be viewed as a District from a National Register categorization. Includes government sites such as Indian agencies where residence occurred.
Specialty Site	Specialty sites relate more to the symbolic or strategic realm, rather than subsistence and settlement. Some may occur in association with habitation sites, but many lack associated artifacts. Sites included in this category include, but are not limited to, rock art, caches, rock cairns, vision quest sites, trails and burials sites, exploration sites, land survey sites, line camp, etc.
Task Specific	Pre-colonial or ethnohistoric site of a single, task specific activity which might have included hunting/processing, lithic reduction, milling, mining or single reduction. Sites included in this category are hunting/processing camps, hunting blinds, lithic reduction stations, granaries, milling stations, and quarry/single reduction stations.
Temporary Camp	Pre-colonial or ethnohistoric logistical or embedded procurement camps similar to residential bases, but used for short-term, task specific hunting, gathering or tool stone procurement. They may have only been utilized seasonally for a short duration, or by smaller family groups. The density and diversity of artifacts decreases with these types of occupations, exhibiting the functional traits of the type of resource procurement being conducted. Sites may lack evidence of living floors or structures. Single or separable temporal component may increase National Register significance. The artifact assemblage may be limited in quantity but will contain a high diversity of materials (e.g. ceramics, fire-cracked rock, features/structures) representing both male and female activities. Because of their shorter duration of use, the likelihood of subsurface deposits is lower than that for complex occupation sites.
Temporary Historic Site	Historic site used for short-term, task specific activities such as cattle drive encampments, military battle encampment sites, harvesting camps, recreational campsites, etc. They may have only been utilized seasonally for a short duration, or by smaller groups. The density and diversity of artifacts decreases with these types of occupations, exhibiting the functional traits of the type of resource activity being conducted. Sites may have hearths but lack evidence of developed living floors or structures. Single or separable temporal component may increase National Register significance. The artifact assemblage may be limited in quantity but will contain a high diversity of materials (e.g. ceramics, fire-cracked rock, features/structures) representing both or either male and female activities. Because of their shorter duration of use, the likelihood of subsurface deposits is lower than that for complex occupation or settlement sites.
Transportation	Transportation sites includes evidence of a system for moving passengers or goods from one place to another.
Utilities	Energy infrastructure that shows evidence of power being delivered from one place to another. Examples are: power lines, power plants and other energy structures.
Water Storage and Conveyance	Any water infrastructure that shows evidence of water control features such as dams, reservoirs, flumes, ditches, tank, pipelines, or troughs.
Unknown	The primary purpose or pattern of use is unknown or can't be determined.

PHASE

TIME PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
Pre-colonial, general	Resource is presumed or known to be pre-colonial, but a more specific temporal assignment is not possible.
Paleo	ca. 15,000–9,000 B.P.
Archaic, general	ca. 9,000–1,600 B.P.; specific Archaic phase is not known.
Early Archaic	ca. 9,000–5,000 B.P.
Middle Archaic	ca. 5,000–2,500 B.P.
Late Archaic	ca. 2,500–1,600 B.P.
Late Pre-colonial	ca. A.D. 400–1805
Protohistoric	ca. A.D. 1700–1805; transitional period marked by indirect European influence prior to sustained contact.
Historic Native American	ca. A.D. 1805–1900; reflects direct contact, reservation policy, and documented ethnographic period.
Exploration: 1805-1860	Period of initial Euro-American exploration and overland expansion into the region.
Settlement: 1855-1890	Settlement and development period including Mormon migration, gold rush activity, territorial establishment, and early agriculture.
Phase 1 statehood: 1890-1904	Early statehood marked by growth in mining, timber, homesteading, and irrigation development.
Phase 2 statehood: 1904-1920	Period of Carey Act and Reclamation Act projects, railroad and transportation expansion, and increased industrial scale.
Interwar: 1920-1940	Great Depression, New Deal public works, expansion of automobile use, and early recreation development.
Premodern: 1940-1958	World War II, post-war recovery, hydroelectric and flood-control projects, and establishment of the National Reactor Testing Station.
Modern: 1958-present	Period characterized by urban growth, economic diversification, decline of mineral extraction industries, and expansion of commercial agriculture.
Historic-Modern, general	Resource is known to be historic or modern, but a more specific time range cannot be determined.

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

PRE-COLONIAL ARTIFACTS

MATERIAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES
Basketry/Textile	Woven or twisted plant fibers used for containers, mats, nets, or binding (e.g., basket fragments, woven matting, cordage, netting)
Bone	Unmodified animal bone present in archaeological contexts (e.g., butchering refuse, food bone, skeletal elements)
Bone: Bone Tool	Bone intentionally shaped or used as a tool (e.g., awl, hide scraper, needle, fishhook)
Bone: Horn/Antler	Unworked or worked antler or horn material (e.g., antler tine, billet, wedge)
Bone: Tooth	Teeth or tooth fragments, including enamel (e.g., molar, canine, enamel fragment)
Bone: Worked Bone	Bone shaped or carved for decorative, symbolic, or functional use (e.g., bead, gaming piece, figurine, carved ornament)
Ceramic	Fired clay vessel fragments or container pieces (e.g., sherds, rim/base fragments)
Ceramic: Pipe	Ceramic smoking pipe components (e.g., pipe bowl or stem fragment)
Ceramic: Worked Ceramic	Ceramic modified for ornamental or symbolic purposes (e.g., ceramic bead, figurine)
Charcoal	Burned wood associated with features or site activity (e.g., hearth charcoal, feature fill charcoal)
Coprolite	Preserved human or animal fecal material (e.g., coprolite sample)
Glass: Worked Glass	Glass modified by flintknapping or shaping (e.g., glass bead, flaked glass projectile point)
Metal: Worked Metal	Metal intentionally shaped into tools, ornaments, or sound-producing items (e.g., pendant, tinkler cone, metal point)
Mineral/Pigment	Naturally occurring mineral used for color or symbolic purposes (e.g., ochre, hematite, ground pigment)
Shell	Unmodified shell material present at a site (e.g., mussel shell, snail shell, food shell debris)
Shell: Worked Shell	Shell intentionally drilled, shaped, or carved (e.g., shell bead, figurine, tinkler)
Stone/Lithic	Unmodified or minimally modified stone from flaking or heating processes (e.g., flake, shatter, tested cobble)
Stone/Lithic: Core	Stone from which flakes have been removed during tool production (e.g., bipolar core, multidirectional core)
Stone/Lithic: Groundstone	Stone shaped by grinding, pecking, or polishing (e.g., mano, metate, mortar, pestle,
Stone/Lithic: Net Weight	Weight used to anchor fishing nets
Stone/Lithic: Ornamental	Stone objects shaped for cultural, decorative, or symbolic use
Stone/Lithic: Pipe	Stone smoking pipe or fragment
Stone/Lithic: Projectile Point	Projectile point or point fragment made by flaking or pressure retouch
Stone/Lithic: Stone Tools	Tools shaped by flaking or percussion for cutting, shaping, or processing
Wood	Wooden tools, handles, or structural elements preserved

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Agriculture/ Subsistence	Items used in farming, ranching, irrigation, food production, or resource gathering	Plow blade, harrow tooth, irrigation gate hardware, barbed wire, fence staple, milk can, grain sack seal, animal harness hardware
Commerce/ Trade	Objects associated with buying, selling, or distribution of goods	Token or scrip, scale weight, store signage, crate stamp, merchant seal, glass or ceramic trade goods
Defense/ Military	Items related to military presence, hunting, or protection	Ammunition cartridges, shell casings, bullets, bayonet fragment, uniform button, military insignia, spent shell belt clip
Domestic	Artifacts from household or everyday life activities	Stove part, kettle handle, enamelware fragment, tin can, bottle glass, lamp chimney, kitchen utensil, textile fragment, ceramic sherds, nails, buttons, tobacco tin
Education	Objects from formal or informal learning environments	Slate pencil, writing slate fragment, chalk, textbook fragment, school bell, desk hardware, ink bottle
Funerary	Items marking, commemorating, or associated with burial contexts	Headstone, footstone, grave marker, coffin hardware, memorial plaque, floral holder
Government	Artifacts associated with government operations or land management	Survey benchmark, boundary marker, tax token, license plate, inspection seal, government issue equipment tag
Health Care	Items related to medical treatment or health practices	Medicine bottle, ointment tin, syringe part, dental tool, pill vial, pharmaceutical jar
Industry/ Processing	Objects connected to mining, milling, logging, or other industrial production	Ore cart wheel, stamp mill part, slag, crucible fragment, smelter brick, sawmill blade tooth, boiler plate
Landscape	Built landscape elements or materials related to site modification	Retaining wall stone, irrigation feature lining, fence post, trail marker cairn, levee reinforcement timber
Other	Items that do not clearly fit another category	Unique, unidentified, or context-specific artifacts
Recreation/ Culture	Objects connected to leisure, entertainment, or cultural expression	Playing card, harmonica reed, game piece, bottle from social gatherings, musical instrument part, toy
Religion	Items associated with ceremonial, ritual, or religious practices	Cross pendant, rosary bead, offering vessel fragment, communion cup, altar fragment
Social	Artifacts related to community life, organizations, or social identity	Badge or membership pin, fraternal organization token, commemorative medal, campaign button
Transportation	Objects used to move people, goods, or animals	Wagon wheel hub, horseshoe, harness buckle, automotive part, railroad spike, tire fragment, axle grease tin
Unknown	Items that cannot be confidently identified or categorized at present	Unidentifiable metal fragment, melted glass, ambiguous ceramic sherd

FEATURE CATEGORIES

FEATURE TYPE	DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES
Artifact Concentration	Clustered materials indicating repeated or focused activity. (e.g., bone scatter, ceramic sherd cluster, lithic scatter, shell heap, wickiup remains, intentionally placed grass layer in rockshelter)
Culturally Modified Tree(s)	Trees intentionally altered by people. (e.g., carved/inscribed tree, bark-peeled/cambium scar, blaze marks)
Earth Berm/Mound	Earthen raised area created or modified by human action. If suspected to be burial-related or ceremonial, note this in the description and consider Specialty Site as the Primary Site Type.
Earth Depression	Surface depression created by excavation, structure, or storage. (e.g., pithouse depression, cache/storage pit, dugout, cellar, feature of unknown function) If suspected to be burial-related or ceremonial, note this and consider Specialty Site as the Primary Site Type.
Expedient Refuse Deposit	Discrete artifact dump or short-term disposal area. (e.g., refuse pile, small trash scatter)
Grave	Human burial or interment location. These features are generally recorded as Specialty Site. (e.g., marked grave, unmarked burial, cemetery plot)
Inscription (non-tree)	Carved, pecked, scratched, or painted markings on rock or built surfaces. (e.g., initials, dates, names, brands, symbols)
Landfill (municipal)	Large-scale intentional refuse disposal area. (e.g., county landfill, town dump)
Midden	Culturally accumulated, artifact-rich soil. (e.g., dark organic soil with shell, bone, charcoal, ceramics, lithics)
Mining Features	Extractive or processing features. (e.g., tailings pile, prospect pit, quarry face, mine shaft or adit, collapsed cribbing)
Petroglyph	Rock art created by pecking, incising, or abrading. (e.g., geometric motifs, anthropomorphs, zoomorphs)
Pictograph	Rock art created using pigment. (e.g., painted figures, symbols, scenes)
Railroad/Railroad Grade	Constructed or abandoned rail alignments. (e.g., bermed grade, trestle footings, cut-and-fill corridor)
Rock Feature	Stones intentionally arranged or modified. (e.g., cairn, stacked alignment, teepee ring, rock circle, talus pit, cobble cluster) Rock cairns and alignments often fall under Specialty Site depending on context.
Structural Features	Built forms intended for habitation, shelter, storage, or work. (e.g., building foundation, corral, barn, fence, shed, bridge)
Thermal Feature	Heat-related or fire-use area. (e.g., hearth, ash/charcoal lens, fire-cracked rock cluster, cooking pit)
Trail	Linear path formed by repeated travel. (e.g., footpath, cultural trail corridor, indigenous travel route)
Two-track	Parallel trackways created by repeated vehicle or wagon travel. (e.g., ranch access track, mining road)
Utility Line	Modern or historic transmission or distribution corridor. (e.g., powerline corridor, telephone line, buried utility trench)
Water Control Feature	Constructed feature used to move, store, or manage water. (e.g., ditch, canal, dam, reservoir berm, cistern, well)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT, SITE, LINEAR

FUNCTION / USE		
ORIGINAL USE	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
Agriculture/ Subsistence	agricultural field	pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheatfield, crop marks, stone alignments, terrace, hedgerow
	agricultural outbuilding	wellhouse, wagon shed, tool shed, barn
	animal facility	hunting & kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, apiary
	fishing facility or site	fish hatchery, fishing grounds
	horticultural facility	greenhouse, plant observatory, garden
	irrigation facility	irrigation system, canals, stone alignments, headgates, check dams
	other	
	processing	meatpacking plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, winery, food processing site, gathering site, tobacco barn
	storage	granary, silo, wine cellar, storage site, tobacco warehouse, cotton warehouse
Commerce/ Trade	business	office building
	department store	general store, department store, marketplace, trading post
	financial institution	savings and loan association, bank, stock exchange
	organizational	trade union, labor union, professional association
	other	
	professional	architect's studio, engineering office, law office
	restaurant	café, bar, roadhouse, tavern
	specialty store	auto showroom, bakery, clothing store, blacksmith shop, hardware store
	trade (archaeology)	cache, site with evidence of trade, storage pit
	warehouse	warehouse, commercial storage
Defense/ Military	air facility	aircraft, air base, missile launching site
	arms storage	magazine, armory
	battle site	battlefield
	coast guard facility	lighthouse, coast guard station, pier, dock, life-saving station
	fortification	fortified military or naval post, earth fortified village, palisaded village, fortified knoll or mountain top, battery, bunker
	military facility	military post, supply depot, garrison fort, barrack, military camp

FUNCTION / USE

ORIGINAL USE	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
	naval facility	submarine, aircraft carrier, battleship, naval base
	other	
Domestic	camp	hunting campsite, fishing camp, forestry camp, seasonal residence, temporary habitation site, tipi rings
	hotel	inn, hotel, motel, way station
	institutional housing	military quarters, staff housing, poor house, orphanage
	multiple dwelling	duplex, apartment building, pueblo, rockshelter, cave
	other	
	secondary structure	dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage, other dependencies
	single dwelling	rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, homestead, cave
	village site	pueblo group
Education	college	university, college, junior college
	education-related	college dormitory, housing at boarding schools
	library	library
	other	
	research facility	laboratory, observation, planetarium
	school	schoolhouse, academy, secondary school, grammar school, trade or technical school
Funerary	cemetery	burying ground, burial site, cemetery, ossuary
	graves/burials	burial cache, burial mound, grave
	mortuary	mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, crematorium
	other	
Government	capitol	Statehouse, assembly building
	city hall	city hall, town hall
	correctional facility	police station, jail, prison
	courthouse	County courthouse, Federal courthouse
	custom house	custom house
	diplomatic building	embassy, consulate
	fire station	firehouse
	government office	municipal building
	other	

FUNCTION / USE

ORIGINAL USE	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
	post office	post office
	public works	electric generation plant, sewer system
Health Care	clinic	dispensary, doctor's office
	hospital	veteran's medical center, mental hospital, private or public hospital, medical research facility
	medical business/office	pharmacy, medical supply store, doctor or dentist's office
	other	
	resort	baths, spas, resort facility
	sanitarium	nursing home, rest home, sanitarium
Industry/ Processing	communications facility	telegraph cable station, printing plant, television station, telephone company facility, satellite tracking station
	energy facility	windmill, power plant, hydroelectric dam
	extractive facility	coal mine, oil derrick, gold dredge, quarry, salt mine
	industrial storage	warehouse
	manufacturing facility	mill, factory, refinery, processing plant, pottery kiln
	other	
	processing site	shell processing site, toolmaking site, copper mining and processing site
	waterworks	reservoir, water tower, canal, dam
Landscape	conservation area	wildlife refuge, ecological habitat
	forest	
	garden	
	natural feature	mountain, valley, promontory, tree, river, island, pond, lake
	other	
	park	city park, State park, national park
	parking lot	
	plaza	square, green, plaza, public common
	street furniture/object	street light, fence, wall, shelter, gazebo, park bench
	underwater	underwater site
	unoccupied land	meadow, swamp, desert
Recreation/ Culture	auditorium	hall, auditorium
	fair	amusement park, county fairground

FUNCTION / USE

ORIGINAL USE	SUBCATEGORY	EXAMPLES
	monument/marker	commemorative marker, commemorative monument
	museum	museum, art gallery, exhibition hall
	music facility	concert-hall, opera house, bandstand, dancehall
	other	
	outdoor recreation	park, campground picnic area, hiking trail
	sports facility	gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis court, playing field, stadium
	theater	cinema, movie theater, playhouse
	work of art	sculpture, carving, statue, mural, rock art
Religion	ceremonial site	astronomical observation post, intaglio, petroglyph site
	church school	religious academy or school
	church-related residence	parsonage, convent, rectory
	other	
	religious facility	church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, mission, temple, mound, sweathouse, kiva, dance court, shrine
Social	civic	facility of volunteer or public service organizations such as the American Red Cross
	clubhouse	facility of literary, social or garden club
	meeting hall	grange; union hall; Pioneer hall; hall of other fraternal, patriotic, or political organization
	other	
Transportation	air-related	aircraft, airplane hangar, airport, launching site
	other	
	pedestrian-related	boardwalk, walkway, trail
	rail-related	railroad, train depot, locomotive, streetcar line, railroad bridge
	road-related (vehicular)	parkway, highway, bridge, toll gate, parking garage
	water-related	lighthouse, navigational aid, canal, boat, ship, wharf, shipwreck
Unknown		
Work in Progress		
Vacant/ Not in Use		
Other		

MATERIALS

CATEGORY	SECONDARY CATEGORY
ADOBE	
ASBESTOS	
ASPHALT	Composition
BRICK	Glazed
CEMENT BOARD	
CERAMIC TILE	
CLOTH/CANVAS	
CONCRETE	Block
	Breeze block
	Brick
	Simulated stone
EARTH	
GLASS	Block
METAL	Aluminum
	Bronze
	Cast Iron
	Copper
	Enameled/Glazed
	Iron
	Steel
	Tin
OTHER	

MATERIALS

CATEGORY	SECONDARY CATEGORY
STONE	Basalt/Lava Rock
	Cobblestone
	Granite
	Limestone
	Marble
	Sandstone
	Slate
STUCCO	Pebble dash
	Synthetic
SYNTHETICS	Fiberglass
	Plastic
	Rubber
	Vinyl
TERRA COTTA	Hollow clay tile
WOOD	Board and batten
	Clapboard
	Half-timber
	Log
	Log siding (faux)
	Plywood/Particle Board
	Shake
	Shingle
	Weatherboard

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

PERIOD	CATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
MID-19TH CENTURY (1860-1870)	Greek Revival	
LATE VICTORIAN (1870-1900)	Folk Victorian	
	Italianate	Victorian or High Victorian Italianate
	Queen Anne	Queen Anne Revival; Queen Anne-Eastlake
	Renaissance Revival	Romano-Tuscan Mode; North Italian or Italian Renaissance; French Renaissance; Second Renaissance Revival
	Romanesque Revival	Richardsonian Romanesque
	Second Empire	Mansard
	Shingle Style	
	Stick/Eastlake	Eastern Stick; High Victorian Eastlake
LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS (1890-1930)	Commercial Style	Chicago Style
	Craftsman	Western Stick; Bungaloid
	Prairie School	
	Sullivanesque	
	Arts & Crafts	English Arts & Crafts
	Beaux Arts	Beaux Arts Classicism
	Cape Cod	
	Chateauesque	
	Classical Revival	Neoclassical; Stripped Classical
	Colonial Revival	Georgian Revival; Garrison Revival; Regency Revival; Williamsburg Revival
	Dutch Colonial Revival	
	English Cottage	Storybook; Tudor Composite
	Exotic Revival	Egyptian Revival; Moorish Revival
	Flemish Revival	
	French Revival	French Eclectic
	Gothic Revival	Early Gothic Revival, Carpenter Gothic
	Italian Renaissance Revival	
	Mission Revival	
	Monterey	

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

PERIOD	CATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
	Pueblo Revival	
	Spanish Colonial Revival	Spanish Eclectic; Mediterranean Revival
	Swiss Revival	Swiss Chalet
	Tudor Revival	Jacobean or Jocobethan Revival; Elizabethan Revival
EARLY MODERN MOVEMENT (1920-1940)	Art Deco	
	Art Moderne	Streamlined Moderne; Moderne
	International Style	Corporate Modernism; Miesian
	A-Frame	
	Brutalism	
	Contemporary style	Mid-century Modern
	Geodesic Dome	
	Googie	Populuxe
	Minimal Traditional	
	New Formalism	Neo-Formalism
	Organic/Expressionism	
	Ranch	Styled Ranch: Spanish, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, French, Tudor, Swiss, Other
	Split-Level	
	Wrightian	
LATE MODERN MOVEMENT (1980-2000)	Late Modern Movement	
	Mansard	
	Neo-Modernism	Second Modernism
	Postmodern	
	Shed	
	Slick Skin	
LATE 20th CENTURY and 21st CENTURY (1990-present)	Millennium Mansion	McMansion
	New Traditional	Also Neo-, or New Traditional Shingle, New Traditional Colonial Revival, New Traditional Classical, New Traditional Italian Renaissance, New Traditional Tudor, New Traditional French, New Traditional Victorian, New Traditional Craftsman, New Traditional
21st CENTURY MODERN MOVEMENT (2000-present)	21st-Century Modern	Segmental vaults, Decoupage, Unifying Material, Slightly Askew
	Deconstructivism	

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

PERIOD	CATEGORY	OTHER STYLISTIC TERMINOLOGY
OTHER (1860-1920)	Folk	Gable-front; Gable-front-and-wing; Hall-and-parlor; I-house; Massed-plan; Side-gable; Pyramidal
OTHER (1945-present)	Manufactured	Mobile home; single-wide; double-wide
OTHER	Mixed	Two or more styles from different periods
	No Style	
	Other	
	Quonset Hut	
	Rustic	WPA Rustic; Parkitecture

HISTORIC SITES COUNTY CODE / SMITHSONIAN TRINOMIAL COUNTY

NRHP COUNTY DESIGNATION (IHSI County Code)	COUNTY NAME	SMITHSONIAN COUNTY DESIGNATION (ASI County Code)	NRHP COUNTY DESIGNATION (IHSI County Code)	COUNTY NAME	SMITHSONIAN COUNTY DESIGNATION (ASI County Code)
01	ADA	AA	45	GEM	GM
03	ADAMS	AM	47	GOODING	GG
05	BANNOCK	BK	49	IDAHO	IH
07	BEAR LAKE	BL	51	JEFFERSON	JF
09	BENEWAH	BW	53	JEROME	JE
11	BINGHAM	BM	55	KOOTENAI	KA
13	BLAINE	BN	57	LATAH	LT
15	BOISE	BO	59	LEMHI	LH
17	BONNER	BR	61	LEWIS	LE
19	BONNEVILLE	BV	63	LINCOLN	LN
21	BOUNDARY	BY	65	MADISON	MO
23	BUTTE	BT	67	MINIDOKA	MA
25	CAMAS	CM	69	NEZ PERCE	NP
27	CANYON	CN	71	ONEIDA	OA
29	CARIBOU	CU	73	OWYHEE	OE
31	CASSIA	CA	75	PAYETTE	PE
33	CLARK	CL	77	POWER	PR
35	CLEARWATER	CW	79	SHOSHONE	SE
37	CUSTER	CR	81	TETON	TN
39	ELMORE	EL	83	TWIN FALLS	TF
41	FRANKLIN	FR	85	VALLEY	VY
43	FREMONT	FM	87	WASHINGTON	WN

GIS DATA TERMINOLOGY

MAP METHOD

METHOD	DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Digitize from paper	Boundary was drawn manually by freehand based on a non-georeferenced paper map, sketch, or form.
Generate from GPS	Boundary was collected using a GPS unit, regardless of receiver grade or accuracy level.
Buffered centerline or point	Boundary was inferred by buffering a recorded path, centerline, or point location based on a verbal description, standard offset, or measurement radius.
Imported data from GIS or CAD	Boundary was imported directly from an existing GIS dataset, CAD file, or digital spatial source.
Heads-up digitizing	Boundary was manually drawn by tracing features on a georeferenced map or imagery displayed in GIS software.
Method used unknown	Legacy record where the original mapping method cannot be determined from available documentation.

LINEAR RESOURCE CATEGORY

CATEGORY	DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Agricultural Waterways	Irrigation resources are those that are associated with the development of water conveyance for agricultural purposes. These consist of major named canals, laterals and ditches.
Livestock Driveway	Historic drivelines for cattle and sheep
Mining	Roads, railroads, and ditches associated with the mining industry.
New Roads	Roads are those that appear on any modern map from city streets to interstate highways. It also includes roads, numbered or not, identified on U.S. Forest Service maps.
Old Roads	wagon roads, roads converted to trails, and vague routes (those that appear on GLO maps, USGS topos, or other historic maps)
Other	Other linear resources can include such aboveground structures as transmission lines, telephone lines, fences, levees/embankments, and aerial tramways
Railroads	Railroads include all common-carrier railroads and railroad grades or those that generally transport passengers or goods/cargo. If a railroad or rail system exists solely for the purpose of transporting timber or mining products, it should be categorized as such. These are usually short segments and are conspicuously associated with a mining or timber enterprise.
Timber	Roads, railroads, flumes, and chutes associated with logging and the timber industry
Trails	General trails not associated with westward expansion
Emigrant Trails	Trails associated with the great westward expansion. Typically named tails like the Oregon Trail or Goodale's Cutoff