

DATA ELEMENT NAME	CRM RESOURCE PRIMARY CATEGORY	
NAMING CONVENTION	RSRCE_PRMRY_CTGRY_NM	
RESOURCE PRIMARY CATEGORY REFERENCE		
VALUE	DESCRIPTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Agricultural	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	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	Communication resources and infrastructure such as telegraph, phone lines, cell towers and other communication resources.
Government	Government	Government sponsored actions such as exploration, Indian agencies, land surveys, public works related to CCC and other locations.
Industrial	Industrial	Industrial sites includes evidence of manufacturing activities with European construction materials and methods
Logging	Logging	Logging sites includes evidence of activities related to cutting trees for lumber such as lumber camps, flumes, skid trails, etc.
Military	Military	Military sites have characteristics of or relate to soldiers or armed forces.
Mining	Mining	Mining sites includes evidence of mineral extractive activities with European construction materials and method.
Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas sites includes evidence of Oil and Gas extractive activities with European construction materials and methods.
Prospecting	Prospecting	Prospecting sites includes evidence of exploration of an area especially for mineral deposits.
Ranching	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	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	Residential	These prehistoric 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	Settlement	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. 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 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	Task Specific	Prehistoric 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	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric 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	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	Transportation sites includes evidence of a system for moving passengers or goods from one place to another.
Utilities	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.
Wtr Strg Cnvync	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	Unknown	The primary purpose or pattern of use is unknown or can't be determined.