

Nevada Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Handbook
2026

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Chapter 1: NDOT Cultural Resources Screening Form	3
Chapter 2: NDOT Archaeological Inventory Standards	5
Chapter 3: Delineation of Area of Potential Effects (APE)	9
Chapter 4: Procedures and Documentation Standards for Built Environment Resources	11
Chapter 5: Recording and Evaluating Historic Linear Features or Districts	26
Chapter 6: Resource Types Categorically Not Eligible	30
Chapter 7: Avoiding Properties	33
Chapter 8: NDOT Standard Specification for Discovery of Historic, Archaeological, or Paleontological Objects	36
Glossary	37
Appendix A: Screening Form Template	43
Appendix B: Lead Federal Agency Designation Letter Template	44
Appendix C: Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Operating Procedures for Processing Federal-Aid Highways Rights-of-Way from BLM	45

All submission requirements outlined in the PA apply to these documents. Please refer to the PA for all submissions to signatories.

Cover photograph: Archer site (Washoe County, Nevada), photograph courtesy of Melissa Mueller, NDOT Cultural Resources Section.

Chapter 1: NDOT Cultural Resources

Screening Form

Per Stipulation V.A.3 of the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Nevada Department of Transportation, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Implementation of Federal-Aid Transportation Projects in the State of Nevada* (PA), when an undertaking is established and the Section 106 process initiated, the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) will prepare a screening form to be provided to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and consulting federal agencies with jurisdiction. A template of the screening form is located in Appendix A. A fillable word document of the screening form template is available and can be provided upon request.

Preparing the screening form will provide information on the undertaking, the proposed Area of Potential Effect (APE), and the proposed level of identification effort to be reviewed. Information on delineating the APE can be found in Chapter 3 of this handbook. Accompanying the screening form should be, at minimum, USGS 7.5-minute topographic map(s) at 1:24,000 scale, USGS topographic map(s) at 1:100,000 scale or larger and, if possible, images pulled from Google Earth Street View or photographs of the proposed APE.

Information on how to fill out the screening form is found below in Table 1. At a minimum, the following information should be included:

Table 1. Screening Form Guidance

Screening Form Field	Instructions for Field Entries
PROJECT NAME:	The cultural resources project name.
NDOT CULTURAL RESOURCE NUMBER:	The NDOT cultural resource project number.
PID:	The NDOT project ID number.
FHWA:	The FHWA project number.
OTHER NUMBER:	List any other associated project number(s). If there are none, leave blank or write "None".
CITY:	The city the project area occurs in or the nearest city.
COUNTY:	County the project takes place in.
ROADS:	List which road(s) are involved in this project.
FEDERAL FUNDING/STATE FUNDING:	Yes or No; whether or not the project involves federal funding or state funding.

FUNDING OTHER:	List any other funding source(s) for this project. If there are none, leave blank or write "None".
LANDOWNER:	List the underlying landowner(s) of the project area.
OTHER POTENTIAL FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT:	List other federal agencies that may be involved in this project. If there are none, leave blank or write "None".
DOC DATE:	The Date of Certification (DOC) date of the project.
FORM DATE:	The date the screening form was filled out.
NDOT CULTURAL CONTACT:	Include the name of the NDOT cultural resources specialist point of contact for the project.
NDOT CONTACT EMAIL:	The email address of the NDOT cultural contact.
LOCATION:	The location of the project area in UTM's. In most cases this can be a central point.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	Include project information, location, activities, ground disturbance, etc.
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT:	Include descriptions of both direct APE (direct effects) and indirect APE (indirect effects). Include size and dimensions of the direct APE, the acreage of each APE, and how far from the direct APE the indirect APE extends. Discuss any vertical elements that would affect the indirect APE.
LEVEL OF IDENTIFICATION:	Include discussion on level of ID separately for archaeology and architectural history. Should include information such as whether or not inventory/survey will be conducted, type of inventory, if previously recorded sites/resources will be updated, whether or not report(s) will be generated, etc.
LITERATURE REVIEW:	Choose Yes or No for each category under Literature Review (from Class 1 Lit Search to NDOT Cultural Records), and then list the sources of your search (ex. NVCRIS, NDOT CRS, BLM, GLO Records, Historic Topo Maps, Aerial photographs, etc.).
FIELD REVIEW:	Yes or No; whether or not field review will occur for this project.
FIELD REVIEW METHODS:	The methods to be used in field review. For example, Class III pedestrian survey in transects, Class II reconnaissance with site revisits, etc.
PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (Class III):	Yes or No; whether field review will include Class III pedestrian survey.
IF NO FIELD SURVEY, DESCRIBE WHY NOT:	Justification for why no Class III field survey or review will be conducted, or why a reconnaissance will be conducted instead.
NOTES:	Any other relevant information not covered in the previous entries.

Chapter 2: NDOT Archaeological Inventory Standards

Nevada Department of Transportation, Environmental Division, Cultural Resources Section: Guidelines on Preparing Archaeological Inventories

These guidelines detail the reporting procedures and minimum documentation standards for case-by-case archaeological reports (Stipulation V.F of the PA). These report guidelines are intended to supplement the Screening Form (Chapter 1, Stipulation V.A.3 of the PA) – the screening form will need to be attached as part of the appendices to this report.

INVENTORY REPORT SECTIONS

- 1) Administrative Summary
- 2) Project Description
- 3) Environmental Background
- 4) Literature Review
- 5) Historic Overview
- 6) Historic Context
- 7) Expectations
- 8) Field Methods
- 9) Results of Inventory
- 10) Determination of Eligibility
- 11) Determination of Effect
- 12) Citations
- 13) Appendices

1) **Administrative Summary.** Provides a brief overview of the project as a whole including undertaking and acreage. Summary of total number of sites including previously recorded and newly recorded, how many sites were relocated, how many were prehistoric and historic, how many were identified on federal lands, breakdown of eligible, not eligible, or unevaluated sites, as well as contributing or non-contributing elements. Summarize the determination of effect and the discussion of how that was arrived at and avoidance measures.

2) **Project Description.** Provides a full description of the undertaking including proponent, description of the undertaking (project dimensions, land status, legal description, county, quad maps and dates of fieldwork). See supporting documentation for mapping requirements.

- 56 3) **Environmental Background.** Provides the parameters of the landscape that limit or allow cultural
57 use (geology, vegetation, fauna, and climate), scaled to the scope of the project.
- 58 4) **Literature Review Summary.** Consists of an archival review of pertinent data sources, including
59 but not limited to agency reports, published articles and books, ethnographic literature, and
60 highway plan sets. Include data searches from NVCRIS, NDOT Cultural Resources Section (CRS),
61 the NRHP, and relevant federal agencies, to name a few. This basic paragraph should summarize
62 the recent historic and archaeological interpretation of the project area and the professional
63 overview of those findings.
- 64 5) **Historic Overview.** Based on the Literature Review Summary, an overview of the Prehistoric,
65 Historic and Ethnographic knowledge of the project area scaled to an appropriate size and scope
66 is presented.
- 67 6) **Historic Context.** The historic context serves as the basis for making eligibility determinations.
68 The historic context addresses significant research questions relevant to the sites recorded in the
69 APE. A historic context will be developed for the site types encountered within the APE (e.g.,
70 historic mining, historic roads, prehistoric campsites, etc.). The scope of the historic context will
71 be scaled to the size and complexity of the project and the resources encountered. The potential
72 of each site to address specific research questions will be considered in determining site eligibility
73 and must be documented in the site evaluations and summaries.
- 74 7) **Expectations.** The expected results and the reason for those expectations. Expectations about the
75 kind, number, location, character, and condition of historic properties are generally based on a
76 combination of background research, proposed hypotheses, and analogy to the kinds of
77 properties known to exist in areas of similar environment or history.
- 78 8) **Field Methods.** Methods used, including the intensity of coverage. If the methods differ from
79 those outlined in the statement of objectives, the reasons should be explained.
- 80 9) **Results of Inventories.** The results of the inventory provide the body of the archaeological data
81 findings from the fieldwork. Each cultural resource will be described with tables itemizing and
82 summarizing large quantities of sites or cultural data. Detail of the data should be in the site form
83 attached to the report, but enough information should be provided in the report to support the
84 eligibility determinations.
- 85 10) **Determination of Eligibility.** The eligibility determinations provide determinations and
86 justifications of all cultural resources identified in inventory records or located during the
87 inventory. All archaeological sites are to be assessed for eligibility with reference to the
88 developed historic context. Eligibility is determined by applying the criteria for inclusion in the
89 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR §60.4). Unevaluated sites will be treated as
90 eligible for the NRHP for the purposes of the undertaking.
- 91 11) **Determination of Effect.** The determination of effect evaluates project effects to NRHP listed and
92 unevaluated sites. Specify methods to avoid, minimize or mitigate any potential adverse effects.
93 These could include but are not limited to: avoidance measures, fencing, project redesign,
94 monitoring, and mitigation, if avoidance is not possible. A project level determination of effect

95 will be made as well as determinations of effect for each cultural resource, described with
96 summary tables for large site quantities.

97 Findings of Effect:

98 No Effect. Based on the determinations of NRHP eligibility, the report will state that there are **No**
99 **Historic Properties Affected** if either A) there are no recommended historic properties, or B) there
100 are historic properties present but that the undertaking will have no effect. If this is the case, the
101 basis of that determination will be presented.

102 Effect. An **Adverse Effect** is found when it may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the
103 characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a
104 manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials,
105 workmanship, feeling or association. A summary of some adverse effects includes, but is not
106 limited to: physical destruction or damage; removal of the property from its historic location;
107 change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting
108 that contribute to its historic significance; introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements
109 that diminish the integrity of the significant historic features of the property; transfer, lease or
110 sale of property out of Federal ownership or administration without adequate and legally
111 enforceable restriction or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic
112 significance.

113 For an archaeological resource to be identified as a historic property, important information is
114 typically preserved in a combination of factors to include: location, materials and workmanship,
115 and especially association, which provides horizontal and vertical context to artifacts and features
116 that is used in interpreting the past. Direct effects to archaeological resources as historic
117 properties are expected to diminish this association and thereby qualify as adverse effects.

118 A determination of **No Adverse Effect** can be made if none of the undertaking's anticipated effects
119 meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect under 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), or if NDOT imposes conditions that
120 will avoid adverse effects to historic properties (Handbook Chapter 7).

121 12) **Citations.** All citations in the text will be referenced, including manuscripts, web sites and other
122 results from archival research. Style follows *American Antiquity*.

123 13) **Appendices.** The appendices will include the screening form, complete site records (to include all
124 previous recordations), isolate location information (isolate table and maps), and a combined set
125 of maps detailing the project and site locations. Additional appendices may include supporting
126 maps, illustrations, and archival documents, such as plan sets, that support the Historic Overview
127 and/or Historic Context.

128 **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

129 **Mapping Standards.**

130 Mapping data provides spatial relationships of cultural resource data not easily transmitted through text
131 or photographs. Three types of plan-view maps are used in cultural resources reports and site forms:
132 project location maps, site and isolate (Chapter 6) location maps, and site sketch maps.

133

134 Project location maps show the inventory area and the APE without displaying site and isolate locations.
135 These maps may appear in the body of the report and may become public. Two scales of project maps will
136 be included:

- 137 (1) 1:100,000 or larger scale, in order to show the location of the project in relation to the broader
138 region; and
139 (2) 1:24,000 scale USGS maps.

140
141 All maps (including sketch maps) will contain the following information (and will be submitted on 8.5" x
142 11" or 11" x 17" paper):

- 143 ■ Source map used
- 144 ■ Scale
- 145 ■ North Arrow
- 146 ■ Township/Range/Section
- 147 ■ Datum (NAD 83)
- 148 ■ Site Boundary or Isolate point
- 149 ■ Legend

150
151 A complete set of site and isolate location maps using the 7.5' USGS maps will be provided in each report;
152 individual site location and sketch maps will also be included with each site form. Site and isolate location
153 maps for the report, as well as for site records will appear only in detachable confidential appendices and
154 will not appear in the body of the report. Similarly, UTM's, legal descriptions, etc. of sites will not appear
155 in the body of the report but only in the confidential appendices.

156
157 1:24,000 scale maps will be produced on paper at 1:24,000 scale; do not submit 1:24,000 scale maps that
158 have been reduced.

159
160 Sketch maps convey information about the site at an appropriate scale. This information provides a visual
161 reference for information provided elsewhere in the report and site form.

162
163

Chapter 3: Delineation of Area of Potential Effects (APE)

In accordance with Stipulation V.D.1 of the PA, NDOT will establish the APE for undertakings covered by this Agreement. The NDOT Cultural Resource Specialist staff, in consultation with the project manager, is responsible for describing and establishing an APE.

When the guidelines below are followed, specific consultation with the SHPO regarding APE and level of effort will typically not be necessary prior to a submission under Stipulation V.F of the PA. Consultation with the SHPO may be needed for: large and complex undertakings; when there are issues of access for inventory and evaluation; when there are concerns over delineating whole properties; or when there is public controversy such as potential for litigation, concerns expressed by outside parties, or issues related to Native American consultation.

As defined in 36 CFR §800.16(d), an APE is:

“the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly (caused by the undertaking) or indirectly (caused by the undertaking and are later in time, further in distance, or are cumulative but are still reasonably foreseeable) cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.”

An APE depends on an undertaking’s potential for effects. Effects to be considered may include but are not limited to: physical damage or destruction of all or part of a property; physical alterations; moving or realigning a historic property, isolating a property from its setting; visual, audible, or atmospheric intrusions; vibrations; and change in access or use. Distinguishing direct and indirect effects should be consistent with ACHP guidance on the meaning of direct vs indirect effects that was issued in a memo dated June 7, 2019 (*Re: Recent court decision regarding the meaning of “direct” in Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act*).

An APE delineates the boundaries within which it can be reasonably expected that a proposed undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, should any be present. It may be the right-of-way, or an area either more or less than the right-of-way, depending on the scope and design of the undertaking.

An APE may extend well beyond the right-of-way. It can include but is not limited to construction easements, such as slope and drainage easements, storm water detention basins, off-site biological mitigation sites requiring ground disturbance, and mandatory borrow and disposal sites. It includes project-related activity areas such as utility relocations, access roads, staging areas, equipment storage areas, or conservation or scenic easements that are set as part of the project prior to contracting.

An APE must address indirect effects. Indirect effects may include, but are not limited to: visual, audible, or atmospheric intrusions; vibrations from construction activities; or change in access or use. Indirect effects can also include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to changes in the pattern of land

201 use, population density, or growth rate.
202 Delineation of an indirect APE must be
203 considered carefully, particularly for
204 potential audible and visual effects, taking
205 into account, for example, the surrounding
206 topography or audible and visual effects
207 from previous developments.

An example of indirect effects could be constructing a trail near an archaeological site that may introduce visitors who would threaten damage to the resource.

- 208 1) **Noise:** When considering potential noise effects, there must be a reasonable basis for predicting
209 effects based on an increase over existing noise level. Noise effects should be considered when a
210 project would result in a new through lane or a substantial change in vertical or horizontal
211 alignment according to 23 CFR §772 and NDOT noise policy.
- 212 2) **Visual:** Highways on new alignments, multi-level structures, elevated roadways, new or larger
213 signage, and new or increased lighting could have the potential for visual effects. Projects that
214 improve or expand existing transportation facilities but that will not substantially deviate from
215 the existing alignment or profile are not expected to have visual effects. If circumstances indicate
216 potential for visual effects, consultation with the SHPO prior to a submission under Stipulation V.F
217 of the PA may be warranted.

218 Different APEs may be established for the various effects of the undertaking and identification efforts
219 should be tailored to address the potential effect:

- 220 1) A survey for archaeological properties, which are usually affected by the direct effects from
221 ground-disturbing activities, could be limited to the footprint of the undertaking. On occasion,
222 archaeological sites may also have qualities that could be affected indirectly.
- 223 2) Buildings, structures, objects, districts, traditional cultural properties, and cultural landscapes are
224 more likely to be subject to indirect, as well as direct, effects; thus, an inventory for the built and
225 cultural environment is usually broader than an archaeological inventory in order to identify
226 properties that would be affected indirectly. For instance, the first row of houses beyond the right-
227 of-way may be subject to such effects, and thus be included in an indirect APE.

228 Whenever an undertaking is revised (e.g., design changes, utility relocations, or additional off-site
229 mitigation areas), NDOT staff will determine if the changes require modifying the APE. If an APE proves to
230 be inadequate, NDOT is responsible for informing consulting parties in a timely manner of needed
231 changes. The APE shall be revised commensurate with the nature and scope of the changed potential
232 effects.

233 In order to encourage consideration of historic properties early in the planning of an undertaking, NDOT
234 staff may designate a study area for identifying cultural resources until an APE can be delineated. A study
235 area should encompass all land that could potentially be included in the final APE. Establishing a study
236 area is especially pertinent to those undertakings that will benefit from the development of a
237 Programmatic Agreement, such as those that are phased.

238

239

Chapter 4: Procedures and Documentation Standards for Built Environment Resources

This chapter deals with the procedures, documentation and treatment of historic built environment resources as they relate to NDOT projects and provides standards for resources eligible for inclusion in the NRHP at a state or local level and not at a national level of significance. Should NDOT propose to affect built environment resources significant at the state or local level, the agency may propose treatment to mitigate the effects. Additional information provided in this chapter is meant to assist in developing a treatment plan and in estimating costs, should mitigation be necessary.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Methodology for establishing the area for potential effects for built environment resources can be found in Chapter 3.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

A historic context is required for Section 106 architectural history documentation if resources are being evaluated for the NRHP.

A historic context is not required for documentation if:

- There are no historic-aged resources in the APE; or
- Historic-aged resources in the APE are not being evaluated for the NRHP.

For the purposes of this PA, the term “historic-aged resource” means a resource that is old enough to be considered for evaluation for the NRHP. “Historic-aged” usually means a resource that is 50 years old or older, but it can also mean a resource that is less than 50 years of age but is exceptionally important, or a resource that is less than 50 years of age but is being considered for the NRHP because the resource will be 50 years old or older by the time of the projected end of construction. One way to figure historic-aged resources is to subtract 50 years from the projected end of project construction.

Existing historic contexts should be used when available. Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDFs) include developed historic contexts for related historic properties, establishing historical frameworks for evaluating historic properties that fall within the property types covered by the MPDF. NDOT has completed the following MPDFs and obtained SHPO concurrence on the forms:

- The Victory Highway in Nevada
- The Lincoln Highway in Nevada
- Historic Places Associated with Latinos in Nevada, 1864-2000

271 Additional MPDFs and other historic contexts related to Nevada’s history can be found at the Nevada
272 SHPO website as a resource for researchers.

273 The following elements required for a historic context should be employed:

274 1) **Documentation Methodology**-- Should include an explanation of the procedures used to execute
275 the documentation, including the name of the researcher and their title, date of the research,
276 sources searched, and limitations of the project.

277 2) **Statement of Context**-- Begin the context with a summary statement that identifies the areas of
278 significance or themes, time periods, and geographic areas that are encompassed by the context
279 and are applicable to all properties identified within the APE. Explain why the context pertains to
280 local or state history. Details will be explored in the sections that follow.

281 3) **Background History**-- Present a brief overview of the history of the geographic area encompassed
282 by the context, with a focus on its relationship to the nominated property. If the context pertains
283 to a city or county, provide an overview of the development of the area. If the context pertains
284 to the entire state, provide sufficient background to set the stage for a detailed description of a
285 particular theme or Area of Significance. For example, if an Area of Significance relates to Ethnic
286 Heritage, information on general settlement of the state may be used as background to
287 settlement by a particular ethnic group.

288 4) **Definition of the Context**-- Establish the thematic, temporal, and geographic parameters of the
289 theme or Area of Significance.

290 a) **Theme**--The historical context should be guided by the thematic study units identified in
291 the *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (1991)*.

292 b) **Geographic Parameters**--Geographic parameters can be based on a variety of factors.
293 They may be determined by the extent of a survey effort, such as the Lincoln Highway
294 through Nevada, or by municipal boundaries, such as Barns of Elko County, and Cast Iron
295 Architecture in Virginia City.

296 The selected geographic parameters should not be arbitrary. The boundaries must be
297 justified in the context; in some cases, smaller areas require greater explanations. For
298 example, generally the boundaries of a historic district do not constitute sufficient
299 geographic parameters for the historic context. If bungalows and foursquare houses
300 contribute to an architecturally significant district, the context needs to explain the
301 manifestation of these house types in the broader neighborhood and city. In some cases,
302 the introduction of a style or the occurrence of an event is explained from a statewide or
303 national perspective, as a means of explaining how it filtered into the city and
304 neighborhood.

305 c) **Temporal Limits**--The temporal limits of a context are generally based on the earliest and
306 latest occurrence of an event, activity, or date of development/construction.

307 For example, one assumes a context called *Atomic Testing in Nevada* relates to 1951-
308 1992; however, the context could extend to events leading up to the testing of atomic
309 weapons and events that happened shortly thereafter testing stopped. If so, the

310 temporal limits should state the year of the earliest event and latest event that are
311 considered within the parameters of the context.

312 5) **Development of the Theme or Area of Significance**--Address pertinent environmental, economic,
313 cultural, technological, settlement, and governmental factors that may have influenced
314 development of the context. The nature of information presented varies, depending on the
315 geographic scope of the context. This section of the context should be presented as a summary,
316 although if themes are complex, cover a wide geographic range, and extend over a long period of
317 time, the content will be more complex than a theme more limited in all aspects. Suggestions
318 regarding information to include in contexts that are local and state in scope follow.

319 a) **Local Contexts**--For local contexts, describe how and why the theme or Area of
320 Significance developed. Describe the contributions of individuals or groups, and present
321 factors outside the local area that influenced the theme. For example, technological
322 advances, the completion of transportation networks, the emerging popularity of an
323 architectural style, or a boom in the national economy may have had a direct impact on
324 the local context.

325 b) **Statewide Contexts**--For contexts of statewide significance, describe how the historical
326 themes generally unfolded in the state. For example, a historic context for Agriculture,
327 but, more specifically, cattle ranching in Nevada, could be developed as follows:

- 328
 - 329
 - Set the stage by mentioning types of agriculture that preceded the
introduction of modern ranching and why their popularity faded;
 - 330
 - 331
 - Describe environmental conditions and settlement patterns that fostered
the development of ranches;
 - 332
 - 333
 - Describe economic factors that influenced ranches;
 - 334
 - 335
 - Describe ethnic groups that contributed to the development of ranches;
 - 336
 - 337
 - 338
 - Explain technological advances that contributed to the success of
ranches;
 - 339
 - 340
 - Describe the influence of government agencies and the influence of
government oversight, such as codes and regulations that pertain to
agriculture, commerce, and health;
 - 341
 - 342
 - 343
 - 344
 - 345
 - 346
 - Describe how transportation networks influenced the development of
ranches.

341 6) **Property Types**--Identify the types of resources that are related to the context and their locational
342 patterns. Property types should be inclusive, reflecting all manifestations, throughout the period
343 and the area encompassed by the theme. For example, properties associated with hay farming
344 in Nevada may reflect agriculture, as well as transportation, marketing, and technological
345 developments. Therefore, various types of agricultural buildings, structures, and landscapes may
346 be associated with hay farming. Be as specific as possible in identifying property types.

347 Information about the occurrence and survival of property types should be presented, as well as
348 general impressions about their adaptive uses and condition.

349 7) **Character-Defining Features and Integrity**--Define the essential physical features of each
350 property type and describe any modifications that may have occurred. Describe the associative
351 qualities that must be evident for a property to be recommended as eligible. Discuss the aspects
352 of integrity and how they relate to the property as based on National Register Bulletin 15: How
353 to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

354 8) **Bibliography**--The historic context may distill a great deal of research and fieldwork into a
355 relatively brief document. Because of the summary nature of the documentation, it is essential
356 to include a bibliography of sources consulted in its preparation. The bibliography should not be
357 a "reading list," but sources that are cited in the text or that directly influenced the content of the
358 context.

359 *(Adapted from the National Park Service's White Paper, "The Components of a Historic Context,"*
360 *prepared by Barbara Wyatt in 2009.)*

361 IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

362 According to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification, Standard 1, "identification of
363 historic properties is undertaken to the degree required to make decisions." The following identification
364 efforts are sufficient for the FHWA to make decisions regarding the effects of a project to historic-age
365 resources:

- 366 ■ A search of the NVCRIS database.
- 367 ■ A search of other known documents that may not be included in NVCRIS, such as NDOT
368 architectural reports, and reports prepared for other agencies that were not submitted to SHPO.
- 369 ■ A search of the National Park Service (NPS) NRHP database.
- 370 ■ A search of the county assessor records for the date of construction.
- 371 ■ Completion of an ARA form (for buildings, objects, and structures) and/or a HDRA form for each
372 historic-aged resource.
- 373 ■ A GIS polygon shapefile that includes each historic-aged resource projected in UTM NAD 83.

374 SURVEY FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

375 Resource Categories.

376 An historic architectural resource/built environment resource is defined as a historic district, building, site,
377 structure, or object; specifically, any such resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The
378 following is a partial listing of historic built environment resource types:
379

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

386 post-World War II may be documented using *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic*
387 *Significance of Post-World War II Housing* (2012, National Cooperative Highway Research Program
388 Report 723) and *Postwar Commercial Properties and Section 106: A Methodology for Evaluating*
389 *Historic Significance* (2023, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Research Report
390 1067).

391 2) **Building**--a structure enclosing a space and providing protection from the elements and that
392 shelters some form of human activity; can include walls, a roof, and other components.
393 Commercial buildings include banks, breweries, casinos, factories, foundries, garages, hangers,
394 laundries, mortuaries, office buildings, railroad stations, blacksmith's shops, stores, theaters, and
395 warehouses. Residential types may be single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartment buildings,
396 barracks, dormitories, hotels, bunkhouses, quarters, shacks, and shanties. Institutional buildings
397 may be academies, amphitheaters, armories, arsenals, asylums, aviaries, Capitols and other
398 governmental buildings, churches, courthouses, fortifications, hospitals, jails, libraries, museums,
399 post offices, and schools. Agricultural and rural buildings may be barns, blinds, cellars, kennels,
400 pole structures, Quonset huts, sheds, stables, smokehouses, and storehouses.

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

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

411 5) **Linear Features**--are long, narrow works of human construction, which may be classified by the
412 NRHP as structures, districts, or sites. Linear features (Chapter 5) are usually considered
413 archaeological resources, unless the resource has engineered elements, such as:

- 414 ▪ a canal or ditch with sluice gates and stone or concrete lining;
- 415 ▪ a fence structure; a wood flume structure;
- 416 ▪ a road or trail with pavement, culverts, and gutters.

417
418 Linear features that are not considered "engineered" include:

- 419 ▪ dirt roads,
- 420 ▪ dirt trails,
- 421 ▪ earthen canals or ditches with no additional structures.

422 SURVEY "CUT-OFF" DATES

423 Architectural resources that are less than 50 years old are usually not given consideration for the NRHP.
424 Because transportation projects often take years to complete, and resources may turn 50 years old before
425 the project is completed, NDOT may choose to evaluate resources that are less than 50 years of age for

426 the NRHP. The evaluation will be based on their integrity and significance and not Criterion Consideration
427 G, unless applicable.

428 The date used to decide if a building is of “historic age” may be the “50 years old or older” date, or it may
429 be the year the project is expected to be completed, minus 50 years. Thus, a project expected to be
430 completed in 2030 will have a “cut off” date of 1980 and all resources built during or before 1980 will be
431 considered “historic-aged.”

432 NRHP ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

433 RE-EVALUATING ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

434 Resources that have been previously evaluated for the NRHP will be re-evaluated when:

- 435 ▪ There have been alterations to the property’s condition or integrity that could change its NRHP
436 eligibility status; or
- 437 ▪ The previous evaluation documentation contains inaccurate and/or incomplete information; or
- 438 ▪ The last recording was completed over twenty years ago.

439 Any bridge previously documented and evaluated for the Nevada Bridge Program Comment is not subject
440 to the twenty-year re-evaluation requirement.

441 DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR REPORTS

442 DOCUMENTATION FOR CASE-BY-CASE PROJECTS

443 Case-by-Case projects are undertakings that could have a finding of No Properties Affected, No Adverse
444 Effect, or an Adverse Effect.

445 Documentation for No Historic-aged Resources Present

446 A project may have a finding of “No Historic Properties Affected” if there are no historic-aged resources
447 in the APE, or if there are historic-aged resources in the APE but they have been evaluated and are not
448 eligible for the NRHP.

449 If there is no evidence of historic-aged resources in the APE, then the following documentation will be
450 prepared by NDOT in support of the Section 106 process:

- 451 ▪ A Screening Form (includes project description, APE map, and APE justification)
- 452 ▪ A GIS polygon shapefile of the APE and of the survey area (if different from the APE), projected in
453 UTM NAD 83.
- 454 ▪ A description of the methodology used to determine that there were no historic-aged resources
455 in the APE.
- 456 ▪ A complete spreadsheet of resources within the APE will be produced with columns for the
457 following information:
 - 458 1) Unique ID number shown on map (SHPO Resource Number, parcel number or Map ID
459 number)
 - 460 2) Address (if any).
 - 461 3) City (if any)

- 462 4) County
- 463 5) Original Construction Date (if a parcel is vacant, a “0” will be used in this column. If the
- 464 building has a “weighted year” or an average of the construction date and remodel dates,
- 465 this can be noted in the “Notes” column)
- 466 6) Descriptive Name of Property, (e.g., Crown Movie Theater, Commercial Building,
- 467 Restaurant, Big Joe’s Diner, Vacant)
- 468 7) Notes. This column could include information such as if the property was previously
- 469 surveyed and when, if the assessor information appears inaccurate, or if there is an old
- 470 parcel number.

471 This documentation can be prepared when there are no historic-aged architectural resources within the

472 project’s APE and will be filed with the internal project file at NDOT. The (negative) findings will be

473 reported in the SHPO cover letter for the finding of effect.

474

475 **Documentation for No Adverse Effect and Adverse Projects**

476 No Adverse Effect Projects will have NRHP eligible properties within the APE, but the project will have no

477 adverse effects to the properties as defined by 36 CFR §800.5. Projects with an Adverse Effect will have

478 NRHP eligible properties within the APE that may be adversely effected by an undertaking as defined by

479 36 CFR §800.5. The following documentation will be prepared by NDOT in support of the Section 106

480 process:

- 481 ■ A Screening Form (includes project description, APE map, and APE justification)
- 482 ■ A GIS polygon shapefile of the APE and of the survey area (if different from the APE), projected in
- 483 UTM NAD 83.
- 484 ■ A GIS polygon shapefile for each historic-aged resource, projected in UTM NAD 83.
- 485 ■ A complete spreadsheet of resources within the APE listed by SHPO resource number.
- 486 ■ An Architectural History Survey report.

487

488 An outline of the Architectural History Survey Report follows:

- 489 1) **Title Page**
- 490 Report title, author and organization, date, NDOT report number, NDOT project ID
- 491 number, FHWA report number, and any other agency report numbers.
- 492 2) **Table of Contents**
- 493 3) **Executive Summary**
- 494 Summary of the report including, description of federal undertaking, establishment of
- 495 APE, findings, and summary of the finding of effect for the built environment.
- 496 4) **Project Description**
- 497 Detailed description of the scope of the project, including location of the project, vertical
- 498 and horizontal limits of project, who the project proponent is, the lead federal agency,
- 499 and the framework of the Section 106 review (Transportation PA, 36 CFR §800, etc.).
- 500
- 501 If available and appropriate, this section (or an appendix) will include:
- 502 ■ A plan set or excerpts from the plan.

- 503 ▪ Cut sheets with product information.
- 504 ▪ Artist’s renderings of the project.
- 505 ▪ Photographs of the existing conditions of the project area.

506 **5) Establishing the Area of Potential Effects**

507 Justification for the APE.

508

509 **Direct Effects**

510 Description of the project’s direct effects and the area of direct effects.

511

512 **Indirect Effects**

513 Description of the project’s indirect effects, if any, and how the indirect effects
514 are accommodated by the APE.

515

516 **Cumulative Effects**

517 Description of the project’s cumulative effects, if any, and how was that
518 accommodated by the APE.

519

520 **Acreage and Parcels**

521 Information on how many acres are in the APE and how many parcels are
522 intersected by the APE.

523

524 **6) Maps**

525 The report will include one map (or set of maps depending on the size of the project) that
526 uses a topographic base map at an appropriate scale. The topographic base map will show
527 the entire project area with the boundary of the APE illustrated on it.

528

529 Other supporting maps may use a topographic, orthophoto, or other background as
530 appropriate to the scale and type of project. In addition to the maps in the report, GIS
531 shapefiles will be prepared. The shapefiles will depict the boundary of the APE, the survey
532 area (if different from the APE), and the location of individual historic-aged resources
533 within the APE and survey area. The shapefiles will be projected in UTM, NAD 83 and
534 prepared in NVCRIS format, NDOT GIS format, and any agency format identified at the
535 beginning of the project (such as the BLM).

536

537 **Project Vicinity Map**

538 State map with the general project area pointed out. This may be presented as
539 an inset map.

540

541 **APE Overview Map**

542 The APE Overview map will depict the entire APE using a topographic base map.
543 The map will be sized for paper no larger than 11” x 17”.

544

545 **Detail APE Maps (if needed)**

546 For larger projects, detail maps may be needed. The maps should still use a
547 topographic base map at an appropriate scale to be clear enough to identify
548 individual sections of the APE.

549
550 **Resource Maps** (if needed)

551 The location of each surveyed architectural resource will be identified on a map.
552 If the scale of the APE Overview Map or the Detail Maps prevent the location of
553 the surveyed resources from being clearly distinguishable from each other, then
554 additional maps will be needed. Each resource will be identified on the map with
555 the SHPO Resource ID number. The SHPO Resource ID number will be included
556 on the Complete List of resources within the APE.

557
558
559 **7) Historic Architectural Context**

560 For guidance on writing a historic context, please refer to the previous section in this
561 chapter, "Historic Context."

562
563 **8) Identification of Historic Properties**

564 a) **Identification Methodology** - Description of the methodology and the resources
565 used to identify historic properties in the APE (e.g., County Assessor's website,
566 historic maps, field survey, and results of previous surveys).

567 b) **Previous Work** - List of all architectural surveys completed within one mile of the
568 project area or APE, whichever is larger. This will not include archaeological
569 reports unless the archaeology report covered a historic structure or building.
570 This document will include information on the title, author, year report was
571 completed, whom the report was prepared for, and information on any historic
572 properties or ineligible resources identified that are also in this project's APE.

573 c) **"Cut Off" Date** - Justification for what year was used as a "cut off" date to decide
574 if a property should be evaluated for the NRHP, or not considered for evaluation.

575 d) **Historic Properties** - Description of the efforts to identify historic properties and
576 the results of those efforts. This section (or an appendix) will include a list of
577 historic properties within the APE.

578 **9) Survey Forms**

579 An ARA SHORT FORM FOR NDOT USE ONLY will be completed for resources in the APE
580 without accessory buildings, structures, or objects, or properties that were previously
581 evaluated and require an update form. An ARA Building, Object, Structure, and/or District
582 Form will be completed for newly documented properties that are eligible for the NRHP
583 or contain accessory buildings, structures, or objects. Previously recorded resources
584 without shapefiles will be updated. Each form will be accompanied by a GIS polygon
585 shapefile for each historic-aged resource projected in UTM NAD 83.

586
587 **10) Architectural Survey Methodology**

- 588 a) **Personnel** - Describe who worked on the project, what their roles were, and what
589 their qualifications are.
- 590 b) **Field Methods** - Describe who completed fieldwork, when it was done, and how
591 it was done.
- 592 c) **Photography** - Digital photographs will be taken in compliance with SHPO
593 guidelines issued Spring 2012.
- 594 d) **UTM Readings** - Description for how UTM locations were determined and
595 information on the placement of the UTM point (e.g., The UTM point represents
596 the middle of a building, or the front door, or the middle of the parcel).
- 597 e) **Evaluation Criteria** - All resources will be evaluated according to Secretary of the
598 Interior's Standards, Criteria A, B, C and D, and the seven aspects of integrity. This
599 section will include a description of the character defining features of specific
600 resources in the APE and how those resources will be evaluated. All built
601 environment resources are to be assessed for eligibility individually and as
602 potential contributors to larger systems and/or districts with reference to the
603 developed historic context.

604 11) **Survey Results**

605 Description and analysis of the types of historic architectural resources within the APE.

606 12) **Finding of Effect**

607 Description of the justification for the finding of effect.

608 13) **Mitigation**

609 Description of recommended mitigation, if any.

610 14) **Bibliography**

611 15) **Appendices**

612 Required appendices include:

- 613 ■ Screening form and the SHPO response memo
- 614 ■ ARA forms

615 Appendices may include:

- 617 ■ A complete list of all the resources in the APE, if this was not included in the body
618 of the report.
- 619 ■ Additional maps
- 620 ■ Historic maps
- 621 ■ Historic photographs that were not included in the Historic Architectural Context
- 622 ■ Previously published historic contexts that are relevant to this project area.
- 623 ■ Official correspondence letters from SHPO or the lead federal agency (such as a
624 letter from SHPO that concurs on the APE for the project)
- 625 ■ Plan sets, or details from plan sets.

- 662 2) A description of the methodology used to document and identify historic built
663 environment resources within the APE.
664 3) A complete spreadsheet of resources within the APE, listed by SHPO resource number.
665 4) Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) and/or Historic District Resource Assessment
666 (HDRA) forms for all resources that require documentation and/or evaluation. Please note
667 that NDOT does not accept the Nevada Architectural Resource Assessment (NARA) form
668 that is used by the BLM and the USFS.
669 5) The project Screening Form (includes project description, APE map, and APE justification).
670 6) Any consultation documentation related to the project.
671 7) A description of how the undertaking will comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s
672 Standards.
673 8) Justification for finding of No Adverse Effect.

674 **STANDARD TREATMENT PLANS – BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

675 **STANDARD TREATMENT PLANS – STANDARD MITIGATION FOR LOCAL AND** 676 **STATE LEVEL HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES**

677 Should NDOT propose to affect historic built environment resources significant at the state or local level
678 that are eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and/or D or archaeological resources significant at the state or local
679 level that are eligible under Criteria A, B and/or C, NDOT may propose treatment to mitigate the effect. In
680 the past, NDOT not only consulted with SHPO but also sought advice from the National Park Service (NPS)
681 on the kinds of treatment that would be required. NPS no longer requires HABS/HAER documentation on
682 properties of local or state significance, instead, requesting that SHPOs create their own state standards.
683 Seeking advice from NPS is now unnecessary unless the resource is of national significance.

684 To assist in preparing a treatment plan and in estimating costs, this section provides example standards
685 for treatment of historic built environment resources as agreed upon by NDOT, FHWA, and SHPO.
686 Mitigation is not limited to the following treatment and other treatments may be developed in
687 consultation with SHPO and consulting parties.

688 **STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION MITIGATION FOR BUILT** 689 **ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES**

690 The historic significance of the building, site, structure, or object will be conveyed through drawings,
691 photographs, and other materials that comprise documentation. The appropriate level of documentation
692 for properties eligible for the NRHP at a local, regional, or state level of significance must include:

693 **Photographs**

- 694 1) Digital photographs of exterior and, if accessible, interior views of the resource. Interior
695 photographs should yield information about the floor plan. Three or four views should be
696 sufficient to document the significant elements of the interior, unless the resource is large
697 or complex. The exterior should be documented by at least 6 views including:
698 a) the front and one side; and
699 b) the rear and one side; and

- 700 c) the front elevation; and
- 701 d) setting views showing the resource as part of its larger landscape;
- 702 e) major elements of the resource, including doors, windows, additions, etc.; and
- 703 f) details, such as materials and hardware.

704 2) Digital Photographs will be printed as part of the report at a minimum size of 4" x 6". All
705 photos will have a caption containing relevant information, such as resource name and/or
706 address, date photo was taken, photographer, directions facing, description, etc.

707 3) Digital files of the photographs will be saved as either a TIFF or JPG file.

708 **Other Historic Documentation**

709 1) Digital images of historic photographs, maps, drawings, plans or other material, if
710 available. If scanned, images will be scanned at 400 DPI or higher.

711 2) Other historic documentation images will be printed as part of the report with a caption
712 containing the digital image file.

713 3) The report will include an index with information on digital file name, resource address,
714 date photo was taken, photographer, direction facing, source of historic photograph, and
715 description (as applicable).

716 4) The digital image will be saved as a JPG or TFF file.

717 5) If permission is required to reproduce historic photographs, plans, maps, or other
718 materials, it is the responsibility of the researcher to obtain proper authorizations. Copies
719 of permission forms must be submitted with the report.

720 **Site Map and Floor Plan**

721 6) The site map must include the resource's orientation in its natural landscape, all
722 associated resources and a scale and a north arrow.

723 7) If the interior is accessible, the report will include a floor plan showing the layout of the
724 resource. If the building is simple, it may be appropriate to include this information on
725 the site map. The floor plan need not be a measured drawing, but an approximate scale
726 should be included.

727 **Historical Research**

728 Historical research will be pursued into the property for its local, regional and potential national
729 significance. This effort may include but is not limited to library and archival research along with
730 oral histories.
731

732 **SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

733 The documentation submission must include one copy sent to the SHPO and a copy to each federal agency
734 involved. Two copies will be required if the resource is located within the boundaries of a Certified Local
735 Government (CLG), i.e., City of Reno, Carson City Historic District, City of Las Vegas, or the Comstock

736 Historic District. SHPO will distribute the copies to the appropriate repository (see below) and CLG. The
737 repository's copy must include:

- 738 1) The narrative report of the resource's historical context and significance;
- 739 2) A digital submission containing digital photographs and historic documentation as
740 described above;
- 741 3) One copy each of the site map and floor plan.

742 The SHPO's copy must include all of the above. The CLG's copy must contain all of the above except that
743 it may contain a non-archival CD as the digital submission.

744 Upon receipt, SHPO will review the documentation for completeness within 30 days. SHPO will send its
745 comments to the preparer for action, if needed. The preparer shall submit any required changes to SHPO
746 (or duplicate, in the case of a CLG). SHPO will insert the changed sections and forward the final documents
747 to the appropriate repository if 10 or fewer structures, buildings, or objects are subject to mitigation. If
748 the number of structures, buildings, or objects exceeds 10, the preparer will be responsible for inserting
749 the changed sections upon SHPO approval of the changes.

750 **RECORDS STORAGE - REPOSITORIES**

751 One copy of each report will be added to the State's architectural resources inventory and will be available
752 for public inspection at SHPO, 901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 3002, Carson City, NV 89701, subject to
753 Stipulation XIII of the PA.

754 Depending on the location of the resource being documented, one copy (which will include the archival
755 gold CD) will be sent to one of the following repositories, subject to NDOT's determination whether to
756 withhold information from the public about the location, character, or ownership when there is cultural
757 resources information involved that is subject to Stipulation XIII of the PA.

- 758 1) The Nevada Historical Society, Reno
- 759 2) The Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, Las Vegas
- 760 3) The Northeastern Nevada Historical Society, Elko
- 761 4) The North Central Nevada Historical Society, Winnemucca
- 762 5) The Central Nevada Historical Society, Tonopah

763 There are six CLGs in the State of Nevada. If a resource is within the boundary of a CLG, then one copy of
764 the report will be sent to the appropriate CLG; depending on NDOT's determination whether to withhold
765 information from the public about the location, character, or ownership.

- 766 1) The Historical Resources Commission, City of Reno
- 767 2) The Historic Resources Commission, Carson City
- 768 3) The Historic Preservation Commission, City of Las Vegas
- 769 4) The Comstock Historic District Commission, Storey County

- 770 5) The Historic Resources Commission, City of Winnemucca
- 771 6) The Historic Preservation Commission, Boulder City
- 772

773 Chapter 5: Recording and Evaluating 774 Historic Linear Features or Districts

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

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

791 It is the responsibility of NDOT to decide which discipline(s) (Archaeology, Architectural History) will
792 survey, record, and evaluate the linear resources. That decision will be provided for review and comment
793 in the level of identification section of the Screening Form (Chapter 1).

794 A. Conducting Research for Historic Linear Features or 795 Districts

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

799
800 When linear features are encountered, the investigator needs to assess whether a linear resource is
801 historic in origin. The following three criteria should be applied to make such a determination:

- 802 1) Is the general alignment present on historic maps, such as GLO plats or USGS maps?
- 803 2) Does the resource possess artifacts of the period?
- 804 3) Does the resource possess physical characteristics similar to other identified linear resources?

805 Fieldwork must be supplemented by historical research to locate historic photographs, maps, and plans,
806 or engineering drawings of the resource.

807 To evaluate the feature, the investigator will prepare a historic context using information found in records
808 such as GLO records, State Board of Control/Engineers records, Highway Department records, Army
809 Topographical Corps reports, USGS topographical maps, aerial photographs, and county records. Existing
810 MPDFs (such as for the Newlands Project) should be consulted as they typically contain the information
811 needed to document and evaluate the features. General histories of Nevada and the region should be
812 consulted to determine if the project or the individuals involved are historically significant. Newspapers
813 may be checked to see if the construction event was widely reported at the time or if the feature was
814 considered important in engineering or design, and local histories should be consulted to determine if the
815 event or individuals were considered important by the local population. The investigator should also
816 consult the transportation chapter of the *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (1991) and any
817 Certified Local Governments within the APE. References should be cited in the documentation, whether
818 they yielded pertinent information or not. The results of the records search should be incorporated into
819 the report to evaluate the linear resource.

820 B. Documenting Historic Linear Resources

821 Some specific considerations for documenting linear resources are:

- 822 1) **Location and Boundaries**--on a map (or maps) of appropriate scale indicate the location of the
823 known extent of the resource and identify the portion(s) being documented, as well as any feature
824 associated with the linear resource.
 - 825 a) Linear resources may intersect and exceed limits of an APE. Unless otherwise specified by
826 the BLM's cultural resource specialist for projects on BLM land, or by Reclamation's
827 cultural resource specialist for those on Reclamation lands, or if right of entry has not
828 been obtained, recording of linear features exceeding the APE will extend 100 meters
829 beyond the APE boundaries.
- 830 2) **Description**--provide information on the construction techniques, configuration of, and materials
831 used to construct the linear feature. Describe any features and/or artifacts that may be associated
832 with it. Describe in detail each cultural feature associated with the linear resource. Features of a
833 linear resource generally consist of components integral to the functioning of the resource.
834 Feature descriptions should include information about its construction details, dimensions, and
835 any brand names or patent information recorded on machinery. Plans, cross-sections, and
836 elevations of associated features should be included in the engineering documentation section of
837 the report. Examples of features associated with linear resources include:
 - 838 a) Roads: retaining walls, culverts, roadbeds and grades, fences, bridges, and tunnels;
 - 839 b) Ditches/Water Systems: siphons, flumes, spill gates, gate valves, dams, head gates,
840 sluices, canals, pipes, ditch/flume tenders' cabins, and reservoirs;
 - 841 c) Trails: blazes, cairns, retaining walls, and paving;
 - 842 d) Railroad Grades: through cuts, sidings, retaining walls, culverts, spurs, signals, switch
843 stations, depot remains, fences, bridges, tunnels, and trestles;
 - 844 e) Telegraph/Power Lines: poles, access roads.
- 845 3) **Setting**--Describe in detail the natural or physical environment through which the linear resource
846 passes. Such information would include descriptions of natural features, landscape
847 characteristics, slope, vegetation, etc. Provide an estimate of the proportion of the resource that
848 has been destroyed or modified, where possible.

- 849 4) **Dimensions**--describe the dimensions of the entire linear feature or the portion being
850 documented in the following manner:
- 851 a) Top Width--measure the linear feature at its highest point. For water systems such as
852 ditches and canals, the top width should be measured at the crest of the berm(s) or
853 wall(s). Record more than one width or range of widths, if appropriate. For example, a
854 single water delivery system may be composed of a flume, earthen ditch, and concrete
855 canal with different top widths. Clearly identify the elements being measured and the
856 locations where measurements were taken.
 - 857 b) Bottom Width--provide a width for the base of the feature, or provide a range of widths,
858 as appropriate.
 - 859 c) Height or Depth--provide the maximum depth or height of the resource, as applicable, or
860 indicate the variation in that dimension along the length of the linear feature, or the
861 segment being documented. Note any changes to this measurement, such as siltation in
862 a ditch.
 - 863 d) Length--provide the overall length of the linear feature and the segment being
864 documented, if applicable.

865 C. Evaluating Historic Linear Resources: National 866 Register Criteria and Integrity Issues

867 Evaluating the significance and NRHP eligibility of a linear resource is as problematical as documenting it,
868 because it may be significant under one or more of the four NRHP eligibility criteria, and it most likely will
869 display varying states of preservation and integrity. An investigator must identify the criteria under which
870 the linear resource may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP before considering integrity issues. However,
871 integrity, and thereby eligibility may be determined on a segment-by-segment basis. Contact a NDOT
872 Cultural Resource Specialist for relevant examples related to specific resources to be evaluated.

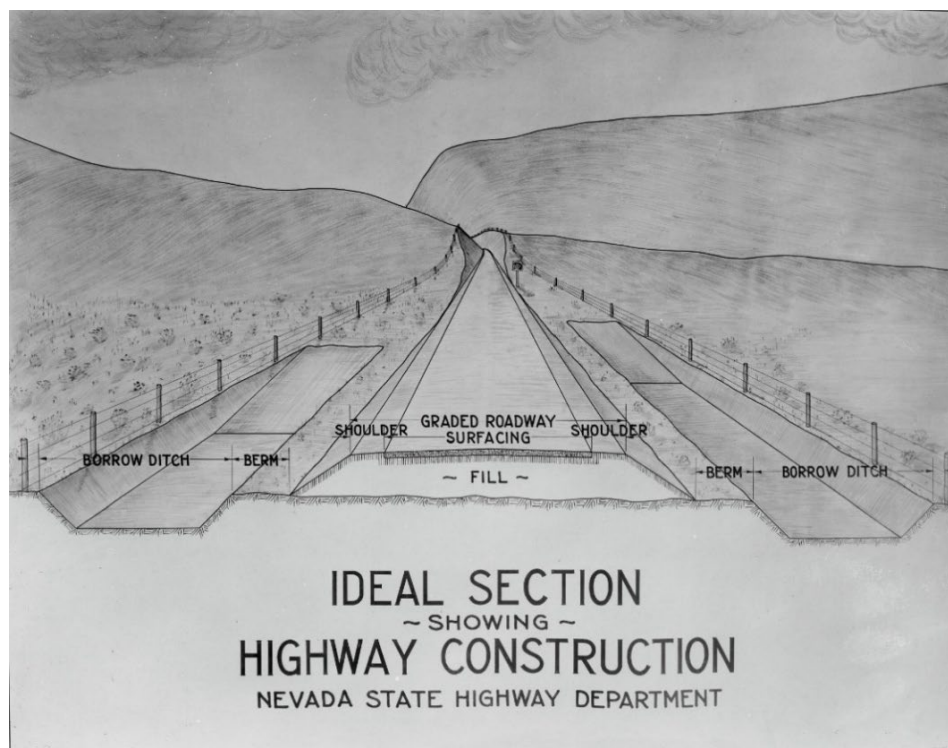
873 The NRHP defines integrity as the ability of a resource to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity
874 must always be grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and how they relate to its
875 significance. To retain historic integrity a resource will possess at least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

878 Setting is an important factor in demonstrating integrity of a linear resource. The setting must reflect the
879 character of the historic period with minimal intrusive elements. The NRHP has been liberal in the
880 evaluation of numerous linear resources in Nevada by determining eligibility on the basis that there has
881 been little change in the landscape since the historic period. For example, a railroad grade may lack ties
882 and tracks, but if little of its historical appearance has changed, it may still be eligible for the NRHP under
883 Criterion A. In this instance an assessment of whether or not the railroad grade has more than minimal
884 value for preservation in place (to address the Section 4(f) issue). Because of the importance of setting to
885 a linear resource, viewsheds may become a major consideration in determining project effects. However,
886 setting may be less important in evaluating a water conveyance feature because the feature may be most
887 significant for its engineering, and its design and workmanship become most important in determining
888 integrity.

889 Some linear resources possess structural and/or engineering features (e.g., the Marlette Lake Water
890 System), and some possess none (e.g., the Old Spanish Trail). Therefore, assessing integrity of design and
891 workmanship may have limited applicability, or it may be highly significant. Some considerations
892 regarding design and workmanship might be to determine if the linear feature has distinctive engineering
893 features such as rock retaining walls, trestles, or culvert. If so, determine whether these elements exhibit
894 structural integrity. If the resource retains some degree of its original fabric and workmanship, ascertain
895 if it is sufficient to demonstrate the feature's significance. Significance might then be viewed in terms of
896 distinction as a representative of a type or style. It would also be important to determine if there are any
897 other associated resources present and in sufficient numbers to convey an understanding of the linear
898 resource.

899 On-going maintenance and continued use of a linear resource may or may not affect the resource's
900 integrity. Maintenance and use that has been conducted consistent with methods employed when the
901 resource was developed do not compromise the historic integrity of the resource. These resource
902 activities include canals, the use of roads along the canal, and cleaning silt from the canal; for railroads,
903 the in-kind replacement of ties, rails and switching facilities; and for roads, in-kind repairing, grading, and
904 cleaning of roads. Maintenance and use that is not consistent with historic use compromise the integrity
905 of a historic resource. Such actions would include changing headgate or siphon design for canals, lining
906 earthen ditches with concrete, changing the ballast type, rail type, or other structures for railroads, and
907 changing the surface material and grade of roads. Modification of the route of any linear feature may also
908 compromise its integrity.

909 Feeling and association may be important facets of integrity for trails (Oregon-California Emigrant Trail),
910 but their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the NRHP.



911
912

(Courtesy NDOT Photo Archives)

913 Chapter 6: Resource Types Categorically

914 Not Eligible

915 The following resources, in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, FHWA, BLM, USFS, USACE, Reclamation,
916 and USFWS, are considered categorically not eligible for the NRHP.

917 A. Isolate Artifact

918 A single artifact or pieces from a single artifact, i.e., 10 pieces of glass from a single bottle. An isolate
919 artifact is considered single and unassociated when separated by 30 meters or more from any other
920 artifact. For example, two flakes of the same or different raw material separated by 29 meters would be
921 documented as a site. Ten pieces of glass from a single bottle spread across 31 meters would be an isolate.
922 Isolates are not recorded on a site form but are listed in a table in a report appendix, designated by
923 number, description, and location.

924 B. Isolated or Unassociated Feature

925 A single feature unassociated with other features or artifact scatters that are undatable, e.g., a prospect
926 pit, a claim marker, an adit, or a shaft. An isolated or unassociated feature is considered single and
927 unassociated when separated by 30 meters or more from any other feature or artifact. If these features
928 are elements to a historic district, they are not isolated or unassociated. In addition, if an isolated feature
929 is unique because of its construction (elaborate stonework claim marker) or distinctive qualities, the
930 feature has to be evaluated for eligibility. Isolated features that have potential data (fire hearth) need to
931 be evaluated for eligibility. Isolated or unassociated features need not be recorded on a site form, but are
932 listed in a table designated by number, description, and location.

933 C. Cultural Resources Less Than 50 Years Old

934 Cultural resource sites that are less than 50 years old (or contain a majority of artifacts that are less than
935 50 years old) are not considered eligible for the purposes of Section 106 compliance unless the site is of
936 exceptional significance as defined in National Register B Bulletin 22, entitled *How to Evaluate and*
937 *Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years.*

938 D. Unassociated Historic Artifact Scatters

939 This site type is categorically not eligible when it cannot be definitively associated with a specific historic
940 theme as defined in the *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (1991)* or current and accepted historic
941 contexts for the given area. One example of this site type is a single episode roadside refuse deposit.

942 Unassociated artifact scatters will be considered categorically ineligible with the submission of the
943 following information:

- 944 1) A minimal level of archival research does not reveal a possible association. The feature or site in
945 question may not be depicted on the following documents:
- 946 a) General Land Office map (provide date);
 - 947 b) Land Status map;
 - 948 c) Mineral Survey records;
 - 949 d) Nevada State Museum records;
 - 950 e) State Water Engineer's records;
 - 951 f) 15 Minute Quadrangle (date required);
 - 952 g) Local City and County records
- 953 2) A brief justification for this determination will be included in the eligibility section of the report
954 and will address the following topics:
- 955 a) location and type of nearest recorded site; and
 - 956 b) location of the nearest known town, community, or historical development.

957 E. Linear Resources

958 Linear resources in isolation from other linear resources, archeological deposits, and buildings/structures
959 are discussed below in this framework for categorical exemptions. Artifacts directly associated with that
960 linear resource, such as an insulator for a telecommunication line, is considered inclusive to that linear
961 resource. If only a segment of the linear resource is present within the project area, and is determined
962 ineligible (non-contributing), the remaining portions of the linear resource are considered unevaluated
963 for the purposes of Section 106 compliance.

- 964 1) Roads/Trails: If a road or trail is undatable, cannot be historically associated with a historic theme,
965 lacks engineered features associated with the road or trail, and has been bladed, then that
966 segment is considered not eligible under all criteria.
- 967 2) Water Conveyance: If a water conveyance system is undatable, cannot be historically associated
968 with a historic theme, and lacks engineered features associated with the water conveyance
969 feature, then that segment considered as not eligible under all criteria.
- 970 3) Fences: If a fence is undatable, lacks unique construction features, is constructed of metal T-posts
971 and barbed wire, then that segment of the fence is considered not eligible under all criteria.
- 972 4) Telecommunication lines (telegraph, telephone, power transmission): If a telecommunication line
973 is undatable, lacks unique engineered features associated with that segment of the
974 telecommunication line, then that segment is considered not eligible under all criteria.

975 F. Unassociated Prehistoric Artifact Scatters

976 This site type is categorically not eligible if the following criteria are met:

- 977 1) It contains twenty or less unmodified flakes and no tools.
- 978 2) The artifacts are found within a microenvironment in which there is no potential or low
979 potential for the presence of buried artifacts and features.

980 3) The site must not contain more than 10 obsidian flakes that may be used for further research
981 to obtain chronological information through obsidian hydration analysis and/or
982 mobility/trade information through sourcing analysis.

983 These resources must not be associated with other historic properties within an identified Archaeological
984 District.

985 **G. Roadside Toss**

986 This resource type consists of multiple, repeated occurrences of roadside toss within a highway or
987 material source easement. This resource type may have artifacts less than 35 meters apart but in addition
988 to being unassociated with a historic theme, lack evidence that they are associated with an event,
989 occurrence, or with each other. Overall, this type of ad-hoc scatter may extend through the easement as
990 tossed or dumped from vehicles and most often consist of beverage cans and bottles with no discrete
991 boundary.

992 This resource type may be recorded as isolates, provided the following conditions are met:

993 1) When it cannot be definitively associated with a specific historic theme or District as defined in
994 the Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan (1991); and

995 2) When a possible association cannot be determined through archival research; and

996 3) The artifacts meet the agency standards for recording as an isolate other than distance.

997 To use this method of recordation, the methodology must be approved by the NDOT Cultural Resource
998 Specialist prior to drafting the report. The use of the methodology must be described in the Methodology
999 Section of the report, including what areas/project limits were recorded using the methodology. Use of
1000 this methodology is limited to highway and material source easements and may not be used to update
1001 previously recorded site records.

1002 All artifacts will be included in the isolate table of the report and will comply with all agency recordation
1003 standards for isolates. Modern trash and debris will not be recorded.

1004

Chapter 7: Avoiding Properties

A. Avoidance through Standard Measures

The following protection measures shall be implemented as appropriate for NDOT undertakings. At a minimum, historic properties will be avoided or affects to historic properties will be minimized to the maximum extent practical. The following measures will be implemented to ensure avoidance and minimization of effects on historic properties:

- 1) All proposed activities, facilities, improvements, and disturbances shall avoid historic properties. Avoidance means that no activities, unless specifically identified in this Agreement, associated with an undertaking that may affect historic properties shall occur within a property's identified boundaries, including any defined buffer zones. Portions of undertakings may need to be modified, redesigned, or eliminated to avoid historic properties.
 - a) For historic properties eligible or important only for the information they contain, the physical demarcation of historic properties, and their exclusion from an undertaking's proposed activity areas is a minimum requirement.
 - b) Physical demarcation and avoidance during the implementation of an undertaking is also required for properties eligible under other criteria. However, minimum protection requirements will also include the use of buffer zones to extend the protection area around properties where setting is an important attribute, and the proposed activity may have an effect on the setting's quality.
- 2) All historic properties within an APE shall be clearly delineated prior to implementing any associated activities that have the potential to affect historic properties.
 - a) Historic property boundaries shall be delineated with coded flagging and/or other effective marking. Activities within historic property boundaries will be prohibited except for travel on developed roads when the NDOT Cultural Resource Specialist recommends that such use is consistent with the terms and purposes of this agreement. Flagging and other markings will be removed as soon as possible to avoid calling undue attention to cultural resources.
 - b) Historic property location and boundary marking information shall be conveyed to appropriate NDOT administrators or employees responsible for implementation so pertinent information can be incorporated into planning and implementation documents, and contracts (e.g., clauses or stipulations in permits).
- 3) Buffer zones may be established to ensure added protection where the Cultural Resource Specialist or other professional archaeologist determines that they are necessary. The use of buffer zones in conjunction with other avoidance measures are particularly applicable where setting contributes to the property's eligibility, or where it may be an important attribute of some types of historic properties (e.g., historic buildings or structures; properties important to Native Americans). The size of buffer zones needs to be determined by the professional archaeologist on

1042 a case-by-case basis. Landscape architects may be consulted to determine appropriate view sheds
1043 for historic resources. Knowledgeable Native Americans will be consulted when the use or size of
1044 protective buffers for Native American traditional or cultural properties needs to be determined.

1045 4) When any changes in proposed activities are necessary to avoid historic properties (e.g., project
1046 modifications, redesign, or elimination; removing old or confusing project markings or
1047 engineering stakes within site boundaries; or revising maps or changing specifications), these
1048 changes shall be completed prior to initiating any activities.

1049 5) Monitoring may be used to enhance the effectiveness of protection measures in conjunction with
1050 other measures. In any instance where monitoring is implemented, it shall not proceed until a
1051 monitoring/discovery plan is prepared and approved by NDOT. This plan should be shared with
1052 all consulting parties and any comments received considered prior to its implementation. Federal
1053 agencies shall be consulted about any existing NAGPRA plan of action (POA).

1054 **B. Avoiding through Non-Standard Measures**

1055 1) Scope

1056 a) Appropriate Undertakings: This measure applies to, but is not limited to, undertakings,
1057 such as small projects, fences, minerals exploration drilling, OHV events on developed
1058 roads, rights-of-way, wild horse gathers, wildlife guzzlers, interpretive and regulatory
1059 signs, material pits, and fire rehabilitation seedings that are relatively easy to redesign or
1060 move to avoid cultural resources or for which effects are relatively temporary or
1061 ephemeral. It does not apply to undertakings that do not meet these requirements or
1062 where there may be visual or other effects to setting that cannot be avoided. It will not be used
1063 for major federal actions (requiring an Environmental Impact Statement or major
1064 Environmental Assessment).

1065 b) Appropriate Measures: Undertaking redesign or relocation is the most appropriate
1066 avoidance measure under this exemption. Temporary physical barriers are probably the
1067 next most effective. Active monitoring should be considered as a last resort and only used
1068 in limited circumstances or highly sensitive situations.

1069 2) Procedures

1070 a) The APE will be determined prior to inventory and inventoried to Class III standards.

1071 b) All cultural resources in the APE will be recorded in conformance with the format and
1072 content requirements in Stipulation V of the PA.

1073 c) NDOT will determine appropriate administrative or physical measures to avoid effects to
1074 all cultural resources, excluding isolates, within the APE and include these measures as
1075 stipulations in environmental documentation and the decision record for the
1076 undertaking. The proponent of the undertaking will be required to agree to these
1077 stipulations prior to authorization.

1078 d) Once the avoidance measures have been developed, stipulated, and accepted by the
1079 proponent the undertaking can be authorized without specific consultation with SHPO.

- 1080 This will not override current project programmatic agreements or general programmatic
1081 agreements for agencies that currently exist.
- 1082 e) The eligibility of cultural resources should be determined during initial inventory. If
1083 determining the eligibility of a cultural resource involves subsurface testing, extensive
1084 archival research or other extensive additional data gathering, then eligibility can be
1085 deferred as long as the resource is treated as if it is eligible.

1086 **Chapter 8: NDOT Standard Specification**
1087 **for Discovery of Historic,**
1088 **Archaeological, or Paleontological**
1089 **Objects**

1090 NDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 107.12, Discovery of Historical,
1091 Archaeological or Paleontological Objects, will be enforced during projects reviewed under this PA. This
1092 specification stipulates procedures to be followed should any archaeological, historical, or paleontological
1093 resource be discovered during construction of the project. These procedures are as follows:

- 1094 1) Immediately suspend construction operations within 100 feet of the vicinity of the discovery if a
1095 suspected historic, archeological or paleontological item, feature, prehistoric dwelling sites or
1096 artifacts of historic or archeological significance are encountered.
- 1097 2) Verbally notify the ENGINEER of the nature and exact location of the findings.
- 1098 3) The ENGINEER contacts the NDOT Chief of Environmental Services and the Chief Cultural
1099 Resources Program Manager to determine the disposition of the objects. The Chief Cultural
1100 Resources Program Manager will contact all subsequent federal land managing agencies involved.
- 1101 4) Protect the discovered objects and provide written confirmation of the discovery to the ENGINEER
1102 within 2 calendar days.
- 1103 5) The ENGINEER keeps the CONTRACTOR informed concerning the status of the restriction. The
1104 time necessary for the DEPARTMENT to handle the discovered item, feature, or site is variable
1105 and dependent on the nature and condition of the discovered item. Expect a two (2) week or
1106 more delay in the vicinity of the discovery. The Engineer will provide written confirmation when
1107 the restriction is terminated.

1108 Should a discovery occur, the FHWA will consult with SHPO/THPO, and the ACHP in accordance with 36
1109 CFR §800.13(b)(3) toward developing and implementing an appropriate treatment plan prior to resuming
1110 construction.

1111

Glossary

Abutment - A substructure supporting the end of a single span or the extreme end of a multi-span superstructure and, in general, retaining or supporting the approach embankment.

Access road - See "frontage road."

ACHP – Acronym for “Advisory Council on Historic Preservation”

Acorn Style Light Fixture - a post-top streetlight design with a decorative glass globe that resembles an acorn.

Acreage - “Area of a historic property measured in acres” (www.cr.nps.gov, accessed 11/26/2006).

ADA - Acronym for "Americans with Disabilities Act" of 1990.

Adjacent – very near (10 meters or less), next to, or touching. Adjacent is used in Handbook Chapter 2 to qualify proximity of the project to potential historic properties. For direct effects, adjacent is 10 meters or less. For indirect effects, (visual, audible, atmospheric, etc.) adjacent is to the nearest edge of the potential historic properties given that after review of the effects, there are potential effects at that range. For cumulative effect, adjacent is the range will be the longer of direct or indirect effect distances.

At Grade - A junction at which two or more transport axes cross at the same level or grade.

Backage Roads - Backage roads are access roads running parallel to a higher-speed road, usually a freeway, and connecting to it at appropriate points of access (interchanges).

BLM - Acronym for "Bureau of Land Management."

Bollards - A short vertical post that can be placed to obstruct the passage of vehicles. Sometimes bollards contain light fixtures.

Boundaries - Lines delineating the geographical extent or area of a historic property.

Box Culvert - A square or rectangular shaped masonry structure designed for drainage under a road.

Bridge - A structure built to span physical obstacles such as a body of water, valley, or road, for the purpose of providing passage over the obstacle.

Bridge Deck Resurfacing – Paving of the driving surface of the bridge.

Bulb-outs - (Also called bulbouts, curb bulbs.) A traffic calming measure used to extend the sidewalk, reducing the crossing distance and allowing pedestrians about to cross and approaching vehicle drivers to see each other when vehicles in a parking lane would otherwise block visibility.

CFR - Acronym for "Code of Federal Regulations."

Cloverleaf Interchange - A cloverleaf interchange is a two-level interchange in which left turns are handled by loop ramps. To go left, vehicles first continue as one road passes over or under the other, then exit right onto a one-way three-fourths loop ramp (270°) and merge onto the intersecting road.

Cobrahead Light Fixture - An informal term for the curved-arm oblong-headed fixtures that are mainstay of roadway lighting. Introduced in 1957. Wikipedia

Composite Construction - The use of different materials together in a single structure.

Controlled-Access Highway - (Also called freeway, highway.) A highway designed exclusively for high-speed vehicular traffic, with all traffic flow and ingress/egress regulated.

CRINA - Acronym for "Cultural Resource Inventory Needs Assessment" form.

Cultural Resource – any building, site, structure, object, or district either prehistoric or historic.

Curb Bulb - See "curb extensions."

Curb Extensions - See "bulb-outs."

Design - Quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Diamond-Type Interchange - A common type of road junction, used where a freeway crosses a minor road. The freeway itself is grade-separated from the minor road, one crossing the other over a bridge. Approaching the interchange from either direction, an off-ramp diverges only slightly from the freeway and runs directly across the minor road, becoming an on-ramp that returns to the freeway in similar fashion.

Drop Inlet - A vertical inlet to a buried culvert or storm drain attached at the upstream end of a horizontal culvert. The drop inlet can be constructed as a filter to prevent debris from entering the culvert causing it to fail.

Embankment - A bank of earth constructed above the natural ground surface to carry a road or to prevent water from passing beyond desirable limits: also known as bank.

Entrance Ramp - see "highway ramp."

Evaluation - Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for NRHP listing is determined.

Exit ramp - see "highway ramp."

FHWA - Acronym for "Federal Highway Administration."

Footing -The enlarged, lower portion of a substructure that distributes the structure load either to the earth or to supporting piles; the most common footing is the concrete slab; footer is a local term for footing.

Freeway - see "controlled-access highway."

Frontage Road - (also access road, service road). A non-limited access road running parallel to a higher-speed road, usually a freeway, and feeding it at appropriate points of access (interchanges). In many cases, the frontage road is a former alignment of a road already in existence when the limited-access road was built.

Geographical Area - An area of land containing historic or archeological resources that can be identified on a map and delineated by boundaries.

Girder Bridge - A bridge whose superstructure consists of two or more girders supporting a separate floor system, as differentiated from a multi-beam or a slab bridge.

Grade - The degree of rise or descent of a sloping surface. The ground level around a building or structure.

Grade Separation - The method of aligning a junction of two or more surface transport axes at different heights (grades) so that they will not disrupt the traffic flow on other transit routes when they cross each other. The composition of such transport axes does not have to be uniform; it can consist of a mixture of roads, footpaths, railways, canals, or airport runways. Bridges, tunnels, or a combination of both can be built at a junction to achieve the needed grade separation.

Guardrail - A structural element designed to redirect an errant vehicle onto the roadway.

(Guide Rail).

Gutter - A narrow channel along the side of a road or street to carry off rainwater to a culvert or sewer.

Highway ramp (also, exit ramp, entrance ramp) - A short section of road which allows vehicles to enter or exit a freeway (see controlled-access highway).

Historic - is a resource that is old enough that it should be considered for the NRHP, usually 50 years old or older.

Historic Property - any prehistoric or historic district, building, site, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) - Use of information and communication technology that improve transport outcomes.

Interchange - A road junction that typically uses grade separation, and one or more ramps, to permit traffic on at least one highway to pass through the junction without directly crossing any other traffic stream. It differs from a standard intersection, at which roads cross at grade. Interchanges are almost always used when at least one of the roads is a limited-access divided highway (expressway or freeway), though they may occasionally be used at junctions between two surface streets.

ITS - Acronym for "Intelligent Transport Systems."

Junction - A location where traffic can change between different routes, directions, or sometimes modes, of travel.

Laterals - Lateral conduits coming off of the main line, usually a storm drain or sewer line.

Light Fixture - The assembly that holds the lamp in a lighting system. It includes the elements designed to give light output control, such as a reflector (mirror) or refractor (lens), the ballast, housing, and the attachment parts.

Light Standard - The pole to which the fixture is attached.

Local significance - Importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town or county.

Location - Quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Luminaries - A fixture with its lamp.

Maintenance Activities for Park and Rides – Maintenance activities include but are not limited to repairing, replacing control devices, remove road hazards, repairing stable road embankments, repairing parking facilities, and repairing transit facilities.

Materials - Quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Median - The area that separates opposing lanes of traffic on a divided road. See also raised median, pork chop island.

NAC - Acronym for "Native American Consultation."

NAGPRA - Acronym for "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act."

National Historic Landmark (Also NHL) - A historic property evaluated and found to be outstanding example of American history and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act (Also NHPA) 1966 - legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of State and local significance.

National Register of Historic Places - Official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture.

NDOT - Acronym for "Nevada Department of Transportation."

NEPA - Acronym for "National Environmental Policy Act."

NHL - Acronym for "National Historic Landmark"

NHPA - Acronym for "National Historic Preservation Act, as amended"

NRHP - Acronym for "National Register of Historic Places"

NRS - Acronym for "Nevada Revised Statutes."

Overlay - The overlay consists of a wearing course and a base course on top of the existing road.

Ownership - Legal status in which an owner holds fee simple title to a property, or portion of it.

Pavement Grinding – A pavement preservation technique that corrects surface imperfections by removing the surface with closely spaced diamond saw blades.

Pavement Marking – include centerline stripes, lane lines, and edge striping. These may be supplemented by other pavement markings, such as approach to obstructions, stop and crosswalk lines, and various word and symbol markings.

Pavement Repair – Surface sealing and filling of cracks in pavement.

Plant mix - Asphalt mixed at a plant and transported to the construction site for installation.

Precast concrete - Concrete members which are cast and cured before being placed into their final position on a construction site.

Raised median - A raised barrier in the center portion of the street, as opposed to a median that is delineated with striping. A raised median can serve as a landing place for pedestrians who cross a street. May also provide space for trees and landscaping.

RCB - Acronym for "reinforced concrete box."

Reclamation – Acronym for "Bureau of Reclamation"

Rehabilitation – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Reinforced concrete - Concrete with steel reinforcing bars bonded within it to supply increased tensile strength and durability.

Reinforced concrete box (Also RCB) - A square or rectangular "pipe" made of concrete with rebar or wire mesh fabric strewn throughout for the addition of extra strength. Multiple such boxes are arranged sideways to make a pipe or tunnel like structure.

Retaining wall - A structure designed to restrain and hold back a mass of earth.

Road mix - asphalt mixed at the construction site.

Rumble strips - A road safety feature that alerts inattentive drivers to potential danger by causing a tactile vibration. And audible rumbling, transmitted through the wheels into the car body.

SAFTEA-LU - Acronym for "Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users.

Scour Protection – to remove dirt from something by rubbing it hard with something rough or by running water; bridge scour is the removal of sediment such as sand and rocks from around bridge abutments or piers. Scour protection includes riprapping the piers as the most common countermeasure.

Seal Coating – a spray of asphalt on the surface of the pavement to waterproof the pavement and base.

Service pedestal - A metal utility cabinet that allows access to electrical breakers, etc. for the purposes of monitoring, maintenance and repair. Usually 3 to 5 feet tall.

Service road - See "frontage road."

Silver Book - The Nevada Department of Transportation's book of standard specifications for construction projects.

Simple span - The span of a bridge or element that begins at one support and ends at an adjacent support.

Span - The distance between piers, towers, or abutments.

Speed cushions - A traffic calming device designed as several small speed bumps installed across the width of the road with spaces between them.

Steel girder bridge - A bridge built of girders placed on abutments and foundation piers. A bridge deck is built on top of the girders in order to carry traffic.

T-intersection (also, T-junction) - A place where one road joins another and forms the shape of the letter T.

T-junction - See "T-intersection."

Traffic calming - Methods used to slow or reduce vehicle traffic in order to improve living conditions for residents as well as to improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists. Common traffic calming measures include speed bumps, speed cushions, chicanes, bulb outs and roundabouts.

Universal Transverse Mercator (Also UTM) - A set of coordinates (easting and northing) that indicates a unique location according to the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

USACE - Acronym for "United States Army Corp of Engineers"

USFS – Acronym for "U.S. Forest Service"

UTM - Acronym for "Universal Transverse Mercator"

Sources: Idaho Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Transportation, AASHTO, FHWA, Colorado State Roads and Highways: Multiple Property Listing, Webster's New World Dictionary, Wikipedia, Macmillan Dictionary, hyperdictionary.com, cr.nps.gov

Appendix A: Screening Form Template

NDOT Cultural Resource Screening Form

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| PROJECT NAME: | |
| NDOT CULTURAL RESOURCE NUMBER: | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| FEDERAL FUNDING: | - | STATE FUNDING: | - | OTHER FUNDING: | - |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| PROJECT ID: | | FHWA: | |
| OTHER NUMBER: | | COUNTY: | |
| ROADS: | | CITY: | |
| LANDOWNER: | | OTHER POTENTIAL FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT: | |
| DOC DATE: | | FORM DATE: | |
| NDOT CULTURAL CONTACT: | | CONTACT EMAIL: | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| LOCATION: | |
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION: | |
| AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT: | Direct APE:
Direct APE Acreage:

Indirect APE:
Indirect APE Acreage: |
| LEVEL OF IDENTIFICATION: | Archaeology:
Architectural History: |

Literature Review

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| CLASS 1 LIT SEARCH: | - | LIST: | |
| RECORDS REVIEW: | - | LIST: | |
| OTHER: | - | LIST: | |
| NDOT CULTURAL RECORDS: | - | NDOT CR DATE: | |
| PROJECT PLANS: | - | AS BUILT PROJECT PLANS: | - |

Field Review

FIELD REVIEW:

-

**FIELD REVIEW
METHODS:**

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

**PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
(Class III):**

-

**IF NO FIELD
SURVEY,
DESCRIBE WHY
NOT:**

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

NOTES:

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Appendix B: Lead Federal Agency Designation Letter Template

EXAMPLE LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY DESIGNATION LETTER

[DATE]

Chief, Cultural Resources Program Manager
Environmental Services Division C013
Nevada Department of Transportation
1263 South Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89712

RE: Assignment of Lead Federal Agency for [PROJECT TITLE]

Dear [ADDRESSEE],

The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), has proposed [PROJECT DESCRIPTION], which qualifies as an undertaking requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The compliance requirements are being met through the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Nevada Department of Transportation, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Implementation of Federal-Aid Transportation Projects in the State of Nevada (2026)* (Transportation PA).

Per Stipulation I.F of the Transportation PA, consulting federal agencies who recognize FHWA as the lead federal agency for an undertaking may fulfill their obligations under Section 106 of the NHPA according to 36 CFR §800.2(a)(2), provided that FHWA and NDOT follow the requirements of this Agreement and the consulting federal agency's undertaking does not have the potential to cause effects to historic properties beyond those considered by FHWA and NDOT.

We hereby designate FHWA as the lead federal agency to act on our behalf for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of NHPA for [AGENCY NAME AND PROJECT]. Please include a statement in your consultation letters indicating that we have designated the FHWA as the lead federal agency for the proposed action, along with a copy of this letter.

Please coordinate with our agency Point of Contact, [CONTACT NAME, EMAIL, PHONE].

Sincerely,

Appendix C: Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Operating Procedures for Processing Federal-Aid Highways Rights-of-Way from BLM

FHWA and the BLM have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), as amended, Concerning Operating Procedures for Processing Federal-Aid Highway Rights-of-Way from BLM. MOU Stipulation V.B establishes the FHWA as lead federal agency for federal-aid projects. Per MOU Stipulation V.C, NDOT is to work with the FHWA regarding Section 106 compliance for federal-aid projects. The process by which the previously mentioned stipulations are to be executed is outlined in the PA.

A copy of the MOU can be provided upon request, or it can be downloaded from the NDOT website at: [Right-of-Way | Nevada Department of Transportation](#)