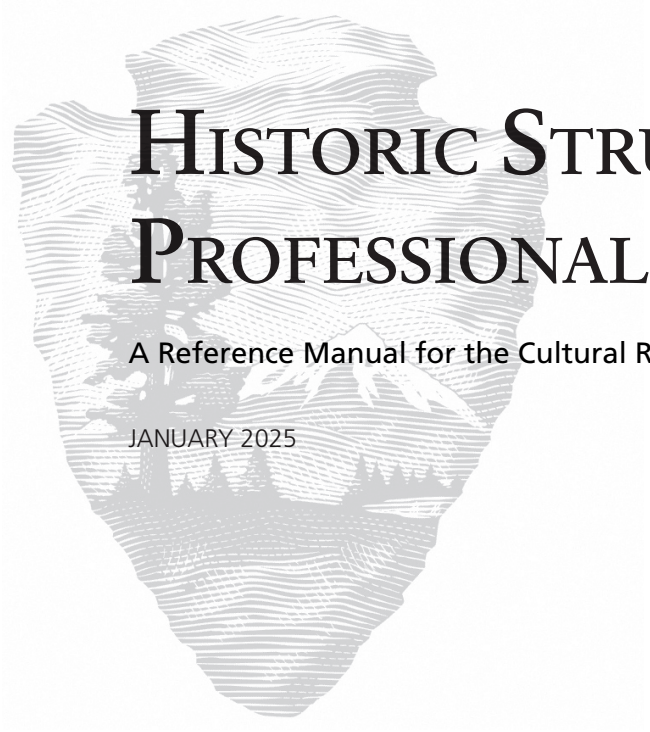
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Historic Structures Inventory Professional Procedures Guide

A Reference Manual for the Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures



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The Park Historic Structures Program (PHSP) is a servicewide effort of people in parks, regional offices, centers and the Washington office dedicated to a mission of the preservation, protection, and use of the historic structures in the park units of the National Park System. The preservation of historic structures involves two basic concerns: slowing the rate at which historic material is lost, and maintaining historic character. Research on, planning for, and stewardship of historic structures focus on these concerns.

Cover photograph: Clingmans Dome [Kuwohi] Observation Tower (CRIS-HS #1134513), Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee (NPS Photo / B. McCamish). Kuwohi (pronounced koo-WHOA-hee) is the Cherokee name for the mountain and translates to "mulberry place."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2025 Historic Structures Inventory Professional Procedures Guide is the result of many WASO Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program (PSCLP) staff working together in support of a commitment to provide high-quality cultural resource management data consistent with NPS guidance and policies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMRS: Asset Management Reporting System

ASMIS: Archeological Sites Management Information System (NPS legacy inventory for archeological resources)

BCE: Before Common Era

CDOE: Consensus determination of eligibility (for the National Register of Historic Places by SHPO/THPO)

CE: Common Era

CLI: Cultural Landscapes Inventory

CLR: Cultural Landscape Report

CRGIS: Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems

CRIS: Cultural Resources Inventory System

CRIS-AR: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Archeological Resources

CRIS-CL: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Cultural Landscapes

CRIS-ER: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Ethnographic Resources

CRIS-HS: Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures

DOI: Department of the Interior

DOE: Determination of eligibility (for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper)

ERI: Ethnographic Resources Inventory (NPS legacy inventory for ethnographic resources)

FBMS: Financial Business Management System

FMSS: Facility Management Software System

FRP: Federal Real Property

GIS: Geographic Information System

GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System

GPS: Global Positioning System

HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER: Historic American Engineering Record

HALS: Historic American Landscapes Survey

HSI: Historic Structures Inventory

HSR: Historic Structure Report

iQMIS: Internet Quarters Management Information System

ICMS: Interior Collections Management System (DOI legacy inventory for museum objects)

IRMA: Integrated Resource Management Applications

Keeper: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

LCS: List of Classified Structures (NPS legacy inventory for historic structures)

MCMS: Museum Collections Management System

MRAF: Minimum Requirement Analysis Framework (Wilderness Act)

NHL: National Historic Landmark

NPS: National Park Service

NR: National Register (of Historic Places)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NRIS: National Register Information System

PEPC: Planning, Environment, and Public Comment

PHSP: Park Historic Structures Program

PSCLP: Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program

PMIS: Project Management Information System

PoS: Period of Significance

(R): Required field

SME: Subject matter expert

Seq. No.: Sequence number

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

USGS: United States Geological Survey

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

WASO: Washington Area Support Office

WHS: World Heritage Site

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Point Reyes Light Station Lighthouse (CRIS-HS #009233), Point Reyes National Seashore, California (NPS Photo)

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Preservation of the built environment provides opportunities to tangibly connect with the past. Built structures tell intimate stories about history on every level, depicting spaces where people sheltered, cooked, came together, worshiped, learned, and lived. Structures also illustrate how people remembered the past through monuments, how they divided and defended land, experimented with technology, and expressed themselves through art.

The variety of historic structures is vast, encompassing buildings, monuments, dams, millraces, canals, stockades, defensive works, temple mounds, kivas, ruins/remnant structures, outdoor sculptures, and more—ranging from the grand to the mundane, each commemorating significant time, lives, or events. These historic structures, and the stories they embody, have an essential role in conveying the history of the United States.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register) is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, the NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.[1]

The Historic Structures Inventory (HSI) is an evaluated inventory of all National Park Service (NPS) historic structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register or are otherwise managed as cultural resources as determined through a NPS planning and compliance process. The HSI is limited to historic structures in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, any legal interest. It is important to note that the HSI reflects the findings of National Register and determination of eligibility evaluations (see Sidebar 14: National Register of Historic Places Documentation & Eligibility Table) for inclusion in the HSI; the HSI is not a substitute for the National Register.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the HSI within CRIS are:

- *The National Historic Preservation Act* (NHPA) of 1966 [16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)]. Sec. 110
- *Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003*. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998*. Std. 2
- *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1998, Release No. 5*, page 23; issued pursuant to *Director's Order #28*

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs states, "An agency with historic properties under its jurisdiction and control should maintain an inventory of those properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The agency should provide for regular inspection of the properties and an adequate budget for their appropriate maintenance."[2] By fulfilling this responsibility, the HSI provides agency staff with a foundation of knowledge for interpretation and education, cultural resource management, and facility management.

The inventory is maintained by a network of NPS professionals – including historical architects, architectural historians, historians, archeologists, conservators, and others – spread across parks, regional offices, and support centers. Their work has greatly magnified awareness and stewardship of these resources.

Initial Implementation of the HSI

Since the 1960s, the NPS has undertaken a system-wide inventory of historic structures. Over time, as the number and diversity of identified historic structures increased throughout the National Park System, the need for an enhanced mechanism to record, store, and query detailed data was identified. The HSI has evolved from a list of 593 historic structures in 1963 to a comprehensive database of more than 27,000 inventoried historic structures today.

In 1960, NPS regional directors and managers from the Eastern and Western Offices of Design and Construction proposed the "Inventory of Historic Buildings and Structures."[3] Shortly thereafter, in 1963, the agency published the first *Historic Structures Inventory*, a list of the historic structures in the National Park System "deserving preservation and special care because of their inherent architectural-historical qualities."[4] A handbook accompanied the HSI and provided definitions and guidance for preservation of the agency's holdings. The 1963 inventory captured three main data points: a structure number, a classification code (AAA, AA, BBB, BB, and CC), and related theme studies from the *National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings*. The classification indicated in one symbol the significance of the historic structure and the extent and type of treatment that was proposed, underway, or completed.[5]

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the inventory evolved into the List of Classified Structures (LCS). The HSI was digitized during 1975-1977 when the LCS was computerized (Version 1.0) and augmented with new data elements. In 1981, and again in 1986-1987, the LCS database (Version 2.0) elements were revised to integrate additional resource management objectives. A 1993 update of the LCS database (Version 3.0) included a user guide and many new features to make the program more user-friendly and more powerful as a management tool. (Listen to "The Ballad of LCS"[6] from Version 3.0 for a poetic account of the database in 1993). The LCS database, up through Version 3.0, was a decentralized PC-based system. The database was managed by regional staff and annual uploads were provided to the Washington Area Support Office (WASO) on electronic storage devices.[7]

In 1999 the LCS database (Version 4.0) moved online. In June 2002, Version 5.0 was released with several substantial improvements. In Version 5.0, the cumbersome approval process in the previous version was simplified and the process for preserving approved data while allowing updates was overhauled and redesigned. A major enhancement to Version 5.0 was a fully redesigned reporting module. Users were afforded more control over their queries and reports. Data could be downloaded not only as text files and Access databases but also as Microsoft Word documents and Excel spreadsheets. To resolve a long-standing organizational issue, a new field for "Administrative Unit" was added. Multiple parks could now be associated with an administrative unit.[8]

Several enhancements were incorporated with the release of Version 5.2 in June 2004. The National Park Service policy on complex passwords was implemented, as was the process of certifying records by LCS regional coordinators. The data structure was changed to maintain a history of interim treatment costs and approved, prescribed ultimate treatments and associated information. These changes came in line with the evolution of the *Government Performance and Results Act* (GPRA) reporting requirements associated with certified data.[9] (GPRA reporting requirements have since been phased out.) An LCS User Guide for the database was developed in 2010 with a minor revision published in 2015.

LCS Migration to CRIS

In fiscal years 2018 to 2019, WASO worked with a team of subject matter experts (SMEs) from regions, parks, and consultants to develop a new inventory database for all NPS cultural resources, with the exception of museum collections. Museum collections data is maintained within the Museum Collections Management System (MCMS). The new database, the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), now stores baseline inventory data for historic structures (CRIS-HS), cultural landscapes (CRIS-CL), ethnographic resources

(CRIS-ER), and archeological resources (CRIS-AR). Legacy data from four separate databases – the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI), and the Archeological Sites Management System (ASMIS) – were migrated to CRIS. CRIS houses the four NPS resource types within a common data structure, though each resource dataset includes different data elements and is managed separately. The collection of historic structure records in CRIS-HS – also referred to as the Historic Structures Inventory (HSI) – replaces the former List of Classified Structures (LCS).

HSI DATA MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The management of HSI data to complete and maintain certified records is an ongoing process throughout each fiscal year. To be considered *complete, accurate, and reliable* (See Sidebar 6: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-HS Records), and therefore *certified* by the end of the fiscal year, each newly complete historic structure inventory record requires an acknowledgement signature by the park superintendent (See Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification). In addition, superintendent acknowledgement is required for condition updates that take place on a one to ten year cycle.

For resources not listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or lacking documentation in a National Register nomination, a consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or a formal determination of eligibility (DOE) from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places is required. When this condition is met, a historic structure inventory record can be certified as a published record in CRIS-HS.

The CRIS-HS database is used to create a comprehensive report on the status of the HSI program at the end of each fiscal year. Periodic internal control audits by the NPS Business Management Group, in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-123, review the completeness, accuracy, and reliability of the HSI data. The EOY (end-of-fiscal-year) report provides the annual status of the servicewide HSI effort with three specific measures broken down by park and region:

- The total number of historic structures.
- The number of those records which are complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR).
- The number of CAR records with a condition of "Good."

The detailed EOY report is prepared by the Park Historic Structures Program. The status of the HSI at the end of each fiscal year is reported to the NPS WASO Budget Office to support funding requests published in the NPS Congressional Justification of Appropriations (commonly referred to internally as the President's Greenbook).

Certification of new and reassessed records by the end of the fiscal year is critical for the park, regional, and national inventory programs to meet their respective goals for stewardship. The preservation and protection of NPS historic structures has two basic goals: slowing the rate at which historic material is lost and maintaining the historic character and integrity of resources.[10] For historic structures, stewardship focuses on five major activities:[11]

1. Control of treatment and use.
2. Monitoring conditions of deterioration and structural failure.
3. Protecting structures from human and environmental threats.
4. Retaining or delegating responsibility for structures.
5. Developing the skills, knowledge, and attitudes needed to support the program.

Relationship Between CRIS-HS and Other NPS Systems

CRIS and the Museum Collections Management System (MCMS) are the central repositories of NPS cultural resources inventory data. CRIS-HS records can link directly to other associated CRIS records (CRIS-CL, CRIS-AR, and CRIS-ER). Data exported from CRIS can be used to align data across multiple NPS systems relevant to the management and maintenance of

historic structures. CRIS-HS records have data fields that correspond to information in the National Register Information System (NRIS) and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). In addition, CRIS-HS is closely aligned with the following NPS systems:

- Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS)
- Denver Service Center's Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC)
- Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)
- Museum Collections Management System (MCMS)
- Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA)

The Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program aspires to integrate data across these systems in the future.

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE OF THIS GUIDE

This guide is intended to provide professional procedural guidance for completing a historic structure inventory record within CRIS-HS. The Professional Procedures Guide aims to:

- Build consistent HSI practices among NPS staff who steward historic structures by streamlining and unifying documentation practices in CRIS-HS.
- Clarify technical and policy information pertaining to the Park Historic Structures Program by standardizing how a park's historic structures inventory is created and managed.
- Increase transparency of Historic Structures Inventory practices to NPS staff and its partners.

The primary CRIS-HS audience is the NPS. Park superintendents and resource management staff use CRIS-HS to monitor the condition of park historic structures and to support preservation planning decisions, including NPS project planning involving historic structures and the Section 106 process. Park facility managers use CRIS-HS to align maintenance practices with HSI information. Regional cultural resource staff, working with park cultural resource management staff, manage CRIS-HS data to ensure that it is complete, accurate, and reliable. WASO program managers and regional and park staff use CRIS-HS for budget formulation, program development, accountability reporting, heritage asset[12] reporting, and to respond to data requests related to historic structures arising from within and outside the NPS. (See Appendix G: Facility Management / Cultural Resource Terminology Matrix.)

USING THIS GUIDE TO COMPLETE A CRIS-HS RECORD

The organization of the Professional Procedures Guide corresponds to the organization of HSI data in a CRIS-HS record. In CRIS-HS, HSI data is organized within 11 horizontal tabs. Each tab corresponds to a chapter of the guide, as follows:

- General
- Superintendent Acknowledgement
- Condition
- References
- Management
- National Register (NR) / National Historic Landmark (NHL)
- Chronology and Physical Description
- Location
- Treatment
- Use
- Attachments

This guide outlines all of the information collected and recorded for historic structures in the CRIS-HS database. This information is structured according to a series of data elements organized into tables and fields. Each data element is defined and detailed guidance is provided for how to enter the data.

Required Data Elements

Data elements fall into the following categories:

Required (R): Data element headings followed by (R) are required and must be entered for the historic structure inventory record to be certified and published as complete, accurate, and reliable.

Required, if applicable (R, if applicable): Data element headings followed by (R, if applicable) denote a field that is required if the information is applicable

to the CRIS-HS record, or that a field is required in order to complete a table.

Optional: All other data elements are optional unless stated otherwise.

(See Appendix A: List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-HS.)

Many data elements in a CRIS-HS record are entered from a drop-down picklist. Where applicable, this guide provides definitions for each picklist option. Depending upon the picklist, selecting one or more options may be appropriate.

Other data elements require a narrative format. Narrative data elements have character limits ranging from 400 to 64,000 characters. These are indicated parenthetically after their respective headings within the guide, and below each narrative data element within CRIS.

Sidebars help to clarify the intent and content of the data elements. Sidebars are based on National Register Bulletin guidance and incorporate professional procedures developed over decades of implementing the Historic Structures Inventory; they detail best practices for completing a historic structure inventory.

Appendices are included at the end of the guide that include more extensive picklists, examples of best practices, and additional professional guidance for completing a CRIS-HS record.

References

This guide is adapted from previous guidance developed by Randall Biallis and Lincoln Fairchild, and published in the *The List of Classified Structures (LCS) User's Manual* (1993) and the *LCS User Guide* (2015). In addition, guidance in this document is drawn from a variety of reference materials, primarily the National Register Bulletin series.[13] The following National Register Bulletins are referenced:

- National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
- National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form

(See the Bibliography for reference materials consulted in the preparation of this guide.)

ENDNOTES TO INTRODUCTION

1 "What is the National Register of Historic Places?" National Park Service, last updated March 20, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/what-is-the-national-register.htm.

2 National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act*, published in the Federal Register, Vol. 63, No. 79, Friday, April 24, 1998, 20505, (Standard 7b). https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1998-04-24/pdf/98-10972.pdf.

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6 National Park Service, *The Ballad of LCS*, written by Art Gomez, recorded for the 1993 LCS Database. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2305697. Refer to the IRMA Help page (https://irma.nps.gov/Content/Help/) for questions related to accessing IRMA references for NPS employees, contractors, and the public.

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11 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 94, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, D. Stewardship). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.

12 The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (US Government Accountability Office, US Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget), FASAB Handbook of Federal Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements, as Amended, Version 23, Sept. 2024, 6-7, (Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 29: Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land). https://fasab.gov/accounting-standards/. See Standard 29 for the definition of *heritage assets* with respect to federal accounting standards.

13 Refer to NPS National Register program website for the most up to date publications. "Publications of the National Register of Historic Places," National Park Service, last updated September 30, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm.



Yellow Band Mining Camp, Outhouse (CRIS-HS #038000), Wrangell-St. Elias National Park And Preserve, Alaska (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 1

What is a Historic Structure?

CHAPTER 1
WHAT IS A HISTORIC STRUCTURE?

Historic structures are constructed works created to serve some form of human activity. They vary widely in character, use, origin, and surroundings, and their history in the National Park System spans thousands of years.

NPS park cultural resource programs and the National Register of Historic Places use distinct terms and categories to define cultural resources. The National Register of Historic Places classifies historic properties into one of five categories: building, site, district, structure, or object. The Park Historic Structures Program and the Historic Structures Inventory use the term *historic structure* to include resources that meet the NRHP definitions of building, structure, or object (Figure 1). This allows the Historic Structures Inventory to capture all historic structures of the built environment, such as buildings and other constructed features, including functional constructions for purposes other than creating shelter. These are the resources which fall under the purview of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (2017).

According to *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998), historic structures are constructed works, consciously created to serve some form of human activity and that generally are immovable. They include buildings and monuments, dams, millraces and canals, nautical vessels, bridges, tunnels and roads, railroad locomotives, rolling stock and track, stockades and fences, defensive works, outdoor sculpture, earthen mounds and kivas, and ruins of all structural types that still have integrity as structures. Note that previous NPS guidance discussed both *historic* and *prehistoric* structures. In this guide the term *prehistoric* is not used, unless it is quoted from another source. Instead, the holistic term *historic structure* is preferred. When discussing qualifiers of age and origin the term *pre-contact structure* is used.

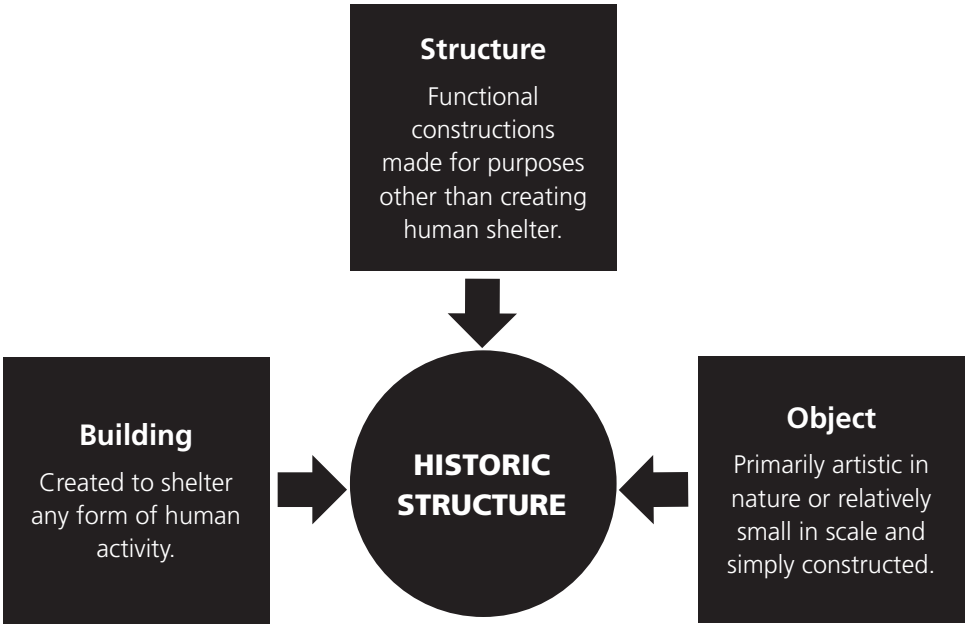


Figure 1: Relationship of National Register Property Type to NPS Historic Structure

WHEN TO INCLUDE A HISTORIC STRUCTURE IN CRIS-HS

CRIS-HS contains records for all historic structures that have documented historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places within the National Park System in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, any legal interest. (See Sidebar 14: National Register of Historic Places Documentation & Eligibility Table). To be included in the Historic Structures Inventory, a structure must have a reasonable above-ground access point to perform condition assessments.

The following structures are included in CRIS-HS:

- All buildings, structures, or objects within units of the National Park System that have been designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the *Historic Sites Act of 1935*, either individually or as a contributing resource of a site or district.
- All buildings, structures, or objects within units of the National Park System that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or found eligible for listing through a determination of eligibility process (SHPO/THPO CDOE or formal DOE).
- All buildings, structures, or objects within units of the National Park System that are contributing elements of sites or districts listed on National Register of Historic Places or found eligible for listing through a determination of eligibility process (SHPO/THPO CDOE or formal DOE).
- Buildings, structures, or objects found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but managed as cultural resources as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process. These may include certain structures that have been moved or reconstructed, commemorative structures, etc.

In practical application, at least all historic structures documented in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) as a Location or Asset should be included in CRIS-HS (See Sidebar 11: Relationship of CRIS-HS to FMSS).

Including Resources in Multiple CRIS Modules

A single resource which meets the definitions, as outlined in *NPS-28* (1998), for multiple resource types can be captured in all appropriate modules of CRIS. For instance, all pre-contact structures are also archeological resources and may be ethnographic resources. Many historic structures are contributing resources to a cultural landscape inventory (CLI). Resources should be inventoried in all pertinent modules.

FOIA and Sensitive Information

Include all eligible historic structures in CRIS-HS regardless of sensitivity. Each record needs to be evaluated for sensitivity according to protocol (See Appendix B: Evaluating Record Sensitivity). Information included in the database can be subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) [5 USC 552]. However, 5 USC 552(b)(3), referred to as Exemption 3, prohibits information from disclosure based on another law. Culturally sensitive sites may be protected from disclosure under laws such as:

- *Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979* (ARPA) [16 USC 470]
- *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (NHPA) [16 U.S.C. 470]
  - Formerly cited as Section 304 [16 U.S.C. 470w3]
- *National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998* [54 U.S.C. § 100701]
  - Formerly cited as Section 207

If culturally sensitive records fall within the scope of a FOIA request (i.e., are responsive), these records would still have to be produced for a FOIA review with solicitor input. Records protected by law should be evident in the system and must be communicated with the FOIA official handling the review for redaction.

According to the NPS' *Management Policies 2006*, culturally sensitive information will be collected and recorded only to the extent necessary to support sound management decisions and only in consultation with tribal representatives.[14] Consultation would have occurred during the National Register documentation process which is the precursor to including a resource in the certified inventory for historic structures.

What should be inventoried in CRIS-HS?

There are three basic questions to ask when determining if a historic structure should be inventoried as a production record in CRIS-HS. (See Sidebar 2: Production Versus Shadow Records.)

1. Is the historic structure within a National Park System unit in which the NPS has, or plans to acquire, any legal interest?
2. Has the resource been documented as a building, structure, or object that is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource as determined through a NPS planning and compliance process?
3. Does that feature have a reasonable above-ground access point for cyclic inspections? (See examples of resources lacking reasonable above-ground access at the end of this section.)

The following examples help clarify which resources qualify for inclusion as a production record in CRIS-HS:

A quarry or borrow pit? No. A quarry or borrow pit would qualify as a site, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, not a building, structure, or object.

An irrigation or drainage ditch? Yes. An irrigation or drainage ditch meets the definition of a structure for the National Register of Historic Places.

An earth dam? Yes. An earth dam meets the definition of a structure for the National Register of Historic Places.

A culvert? Yes. A culvert meets the definition of a structure for the National Register of Historic Place.

A well or cistern? Yes, provisionally. A well or cistern meets the definition of a structure for the National Register of Historic Places, however, it needs to have an above-ground structure or exposed lining associated with the well. The structure must also have a reasonable above-ground access point to perform condition assessments.

An underground magazine or other subterranean military structure? Yes, provisionally. An underground magazine or other subterranean military structure meets the definition of a building or structure as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, however, it must have above-ground access (for condition assessments) to be included in CRIS-HS.

An adit or mine shafts? Yes, provisionally. Mine shafts and adits meet the definition of a structure for the National Register of Historic Places, however, they must have above-ground access (for condition assessments) to be included in CRIS-HS. Many features associated with historic mineral extraction sites are part of mitigation, reclamation, or restoration efforts through the Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) program to reduce safety hazards and resource impacts as required by law and policy. Adit and mine shafts that have been sealed for AML, safety, or wildlife reasons could still be included in CRIS-HS if the surface access point alone is being evaluated for condition and integrity.

While the NPS has no official policy on entry to underground abandoned mine workings, some individual park units do. Underground mine workings may contain sudden deep drop-offs, deadly gases, low oxygen levels, unsafe ladders and other wooden structures, and abandoned explosives. Anyone who needs to access underground mine workings as part of an inventory should coordinate with the park or regional AML program coordinator, and may wish to complete a 40-hour Abandoned Mine Safety training.

A commemorative sculpture or monument less than 50 years old? Yes. Commemorative works (e.g., sculptures and monuments) authorized by Congress or approved by the Director should be listed in CRIS-HS and managed as a cultural resource, regardless of age or eligibility for the National Register.[15]

A historic marker in storage, but proposed to be reinstalled? No. But it can be inventoried when and if it is re-installed in its historic location.

A historic road or a railroad line that has lost its historic surface or rail tracks? Yes, if the historic road or railroad line bed is still visible. If the roadbed is no longer discernible, it is a site and not inventoried in CRIS-HS.

A cannon placed to interpret the landscape? No. They are generally considered museum objects. However, permanently installed historic ordnance listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places are objects and should be inventoried in CRIS-HS. The concrete pads,

carriage, cannon tube, and plaques describing the cannon are all treated as a single structure. Due to fund management requirements in some regions, a management decision must be made whether a cultural resource is a museum object or a structure; cannons cannot appear on both inventories in that case. Consult with your regional HSI coordinator and regional museum lead.

A historic railroad rolling stock? Yes, if it is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as a structure or object, or is managed as a cultural resource as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process. Due to fund management requirements in some regions, a management decision must be made whether a cultural resource is a museum object or a structure; rolling stock cannot appear on both inventories in that case. Consult with your regional HSI coordinator and regional museum lead.

A historic automobile or airplane? Yes, if it is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as a structure or object, or is managed as a cultural resource as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process. Due to fund management requirements in some regions, a management decision must be made whether a cultural resource is a museum object or a structure; vehicles cannot appear on both inventories in that case. Consult with your regional HSI coordinator and regional museum lead.

A feature in a landscape that is moveable, such as an urn, unfixed bench, movable feed rack, etc.? Yes, provisionally. If listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as an object it should be inventoried in CRIS-HS. Due to fund management requirements in some regions, a management decision must be made whether a cultural resource is a museum object or a structure; moveable objects cannot appear on both inventories in that case. Consult with your regional HSI coordinator and regional museum lead.

A cemetery, listed as a contributing site on the National Register nomination, that does not have identifiable markers or above-ground structures? No. Because this property is listed as a site on the National Register of Historic Places without any above-ground structures or identifiable makers, the cemetery would not qualify for listing in CRIS-HS.

A ruin/remnant structure? Yes, provisionally. Ruins/remnant structures should be included in CRIS-HS if they qualify as a building or structure for the National Register of Historic Places. Ruins/remnant structures of all structural types that still have integrity as structures are included in CRIS-HS. (See Ruins/Remnant Structures section below.)

A reconstruction? Yes, provisionally. If the reconstruction is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places or is managed as a cultural resource as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process, then it can be included in CRIS-HS. However, reconstructions not eligible for the National Register – for example, contemporary street lamps that mimic the design of historic street lights but are not in historically documented locations – would not be included. (See Reconstructions section below).

A structure lacking reasonable above-ground access? No. The following are examples of structures that do not have reasonable above-ground access:

- **Alcatraz South Battery (CRIS-HS 021286)** at Golden Gate National Recreation Area is a an underground battery constructed by the US Army in 1854. Access was cut off with the construction of the Alcatraz Parade Ground in 1930. The resource remains a shadow record.
- At War in the Pacific National Historical Park, the entrance to the **Asan Inland Japanese Cave (CRIS-HS 101693)** located on a steep cliff-side became inaccessible after a major hurricane. This resource was demoted to a shadow record due to lack of any above-ground access point to conduct cyclic inspections.
- **McElhaney Cistern (CRIS-HS 070058)** of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield was filled in for safety and preservation. No above-ground remnants are visible for inspection resulting in the demotion of the resource to a shadow record.
- At Yosemite National Park, the **Great Sierra Mine Shaft Number 1 (CRIS-HS 005825)** has gradually eroded over time and has been filled in. This resource was demoted to a shadow record due to the lack of a reasonable access point above-ground for cyclic inspections.

Park unit cultural resource managers and regional HSI coordinators may choose to include buildings, structures, or objects evaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and those without a reasonable above-ground access point, as *shadow* records. If circumstances change, the record can be moved to *production*. (See Sidebar 2: Production Versus Shadow Records.)

Grouping Features in CRIS-HS

CRIS-HS structures are documented in alignment with the National Register nomination or a determination of eligibility for the property (SHPO/THPO CDOE or formal DOE). On occasion, the HSI coordinator may group more than one feature into a single CRIS-HS record, in consultation with park staff, to facilitate the management of the resources. The following are examples of resources that can be grouped by location or type (e.g., material, design, size, etc.) into one CRIS-HS record:

- Enclosures, such as stone walls, retaining walls, fences.
- Terracing and earthworks.
- Culverts.
- Grave markers.
- Identical interpretive markers that describe one event, were installed at the same time, and are in proximity to each other.
- Identical markers describing the same element. For example, two historic street signs that name a street.
- Linear features such as trails, roads, or utility systems.
- Multiple ruin/remnant structure components of one structure. For example, the chimney and walls remaining from a former residence.
- A monument designed at one time but composed of separate elements (e.g., monument, base, plaque, flank markers, etc.).

Grouping features may result in multiple FMSS Locations and Asset numbers listed on the Management tab. This may depend on how the park's facility management team inventoried the resource in FMSS (See Sidebar 11: Relationship of CRIS-HS to FMSS).

RUINS/REMNANT STRUCTURES

What is a Ruin/Remnant Structure?

National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation defines a ruin as a *building* that "has lost any of its basic structural elements" or a *structure* that "has lost its historic configuration or pattern of organization through deterioration or demolition."[16] Generally, ruins have been damaged to some extent or even destroyed by natural forces or human impacts. (See Appendix J: Administrative Steps After Historic Structure Loss Due to Natural Disaster.) Ruin is a term that implies abandonment, near destruction, and other qualities suggesting a lack of cultural and scientific integrity and meaning.

While the definition of a ruin, as used in *National Register Bulletin #15*, is useful in understanding how to evaluate buildings, structures, objects, districts and sites for the National Register that have undergone significant changes to their physical elements, the HSI acknowledges the term *ruin* as insufficient when describing the significance and value of these resources to traditionally associated groups. (See Sidebar 20: Entering Associated Groups.) As an alternative, the HSI prefers the term *remnant structure*. The term *remnant structure* applies cultural resources value through tangible and intangible aspects. While physical fabric may be lost, the resource remains significant to associated communities.

When to Include Ruins/Remnant Structures in CRIS-HS?

Ruins/remnant structures should be included in CRIS-HS only if they have been documented for the National Register of Historic Places as a *building* or *structure*. For ruins/remnant structures listed as part of a *site* in a National Register nomination or through a determination of eligibility process (SHPO/THPO CDOE or formal DOE), do not include them in CRIS-HS. The appropriate inventory module for those resources is CRIS-AR. Ruins/remnant structures with research potential that have **not** been documented in a National Register nomination or through a determination of eligibility process should not be included in CRIS-HS.

If a ruin/remnant structure no longer possesses enough physical material and integrity to be listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as a building or structure, do not include it in CRIS-HS. Do not include a ruin/remnant structure lacking the relevant aspects of integrity required to convey the property's significance.

To further aid in determining when a ruin/remnant structure documented for the National Register of Historic Places is included in CRIS-HS consider the technical aspects required to preserve the resource per *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (2017). Consider the following questions:

- Would the resource be managed with the assistance of someone trained in the building trades or a historic preservation professional?
  - Likely include in CRIS-HS
- Would stabilization/preservation efforts for the resource be focused primarily on above-ground components, such as walls, roofs, etc.?
  - Likely include in CRIS-HS
- Would the stabilization/preservation efforts for the resource be focused primarily on the surrounding earth, soil, or vegetation management?
  - Include in CRIS-AR and not in CRIS-HS

Reassessing a Historic Structure

If a resource included in CRIS-HS as a building, structure, or object has lost integrity over time, the CRIS-HS record should be moved from *production* to *shadow* (See Sidebar 2: Production Versus Shadow Records) with superintendent notification and acknowledgement. The CRIS-AR coordinator at the park or regional level should be notified. The resource may be moved back to the production database after being reevaluated for the National Register of Historic Places through a determination of eligibility (NR nomination, SHPO/THPO consensus determination of eligibility, or a formal determination of eligibility) as a ruin/remnant structure.

RECONSTRUCTIONS

What is a Reconstruction?

Reconstruction as a treatment is defined by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (2017) as "the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location."[17]

Reconstruction produces a new structure identical in form, features, and details to a historic structure that no longer exists. The NPS' *Management Policies 2006* permits reconstruction only when all of the following conditions are met:[18]

- There is no alternative that would accomplish the park's interpretive mission.
- Sufficient data exist to enable its accurate reconstruction based on the duplication of historic features substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or features from other structures.
- Reconstruction will occur in the original location.
- The disturbance or loss of significant archeological resources is minimized and mitigated by data recovery.
- Reconstruction is approved by the Director.

When to Include a Reconstruction in CRIS-HS

Reconstructions are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places unless they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or are accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived. After the passage of 50 years, a reconstruction may attain its own significance for what it reveals about the period in which it was built, rather than the historic period it was intended to depict. On that basis, a reconstruction may qualify under any of the National Register criteria.[19]

If the reconstruction is National Register eligible or will be managed as a cultural resource, the structure should

be tracked in CRIS-HS with a production record. (See Sidebar 15: Reconstructions in CRIS-HS for entering physical events, dates, and functions into a record.)

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 1: WHAT IS A HISTORIC STRUCTURE?

14 National Park Service, *Management Policies 2006*, 19, (1.11.2 Consultation). https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/management-policies.htm.

15 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 92, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, C. Planning, 3. Commemorative Works and Plaques). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829. See also NPS' *Management Policies 2006*, 140-142, (9.6 Commemorative Works and Plaques). https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/management-policies.htm.

16 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, revised 1997, 4. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm.

17 National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, revised 2017, 3. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm.

18 National Park Service, *Management Policies 2006*, 72, 5.3.5.4.4 Reconstruction of Missing Structures. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/management-policies.htm.

19 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, revised 1997, 37. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm.



Hermes Statue (CRIS-HS #040886), Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 2

General

CHAPTER 2
GENERAL

The General tab includes a summary of the resource record including the condition, alternate names, and certification information. (See Sidebar 1: Primary Information Display in CRIS-HS.)

STRUCTURE SUMMARY

The following stand-alone fields record information that identifies the structure and the park in which it is located.

Region (R, auto-populated)

The *Region* is the name of the region in which the structure is located. The National Park System organizes administrative units based on defined regions. CRIS utilizes legacy regions to simplify database organization. The seven regions in CRIS are:

- **Alaska**
- **Intermountain**
- **Midwest**
- **National Capital**
- **Northeast**
- **Pacific West**
- **Southeast**

The Region field automatically populates in the CRIS-HS record when the park or regional HSI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. After selecting the park, the region automatically appears in relevant locations throughout the CRIS-HS record.

The seven regions in CRIS correspond to the twelve Department of Interior Unified Regions as follows: Alaska (Interior Region 11); Intermountain (Interior Region 6, 7, and 8); Midwest (Interior Region 3, 4, and 5), National Capital (Interior Region 1); Northeast (Interior Region 1); Pacific West (Interior Region 8, 9, 10, and 12); and Southeast (Interior Region 2).

Note: Unified Interior Regional Boundaries *were finalized on August 22, 2018.*

Park Code (R, auto-populated)

The *Park Code* is the four-letter alpha code that uniquely identifies the park in which the structure is located (e.g., GETT for Gettysburg National Military Park). The park code automatically populates in the CRIS-HS record when the park or regional HSI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. After selecting the park, the park code automatically appears in relevant locations throughout the system.

Resource Type (R, auto-populated)

The CRIS database inventories four types of cultural resources: Historic Structures (HS), Cultural Landscapes (CL), Archeological Resources (AR), and Ethnographic Resources (ER). The Resource Type field determines the area of the CRIS database where the record is filed and cannot be changed after original selection. The park or regional HSI coordinator selects the "Historic Structure" resource type when creating the structure record, placing that record in the CRIS-HS section of the database. Once selected, the resource type will auto-populate throughout the system where needed.

Is Shadow Record (R)

Indicate if the record qualifies as inactive. *Shadow* refers to inactive CRIS-HS records. Shadow records can address park properties that are not currently identified as cultural resources, ineligible for the National Register, non-extant, not owned by the NPS, or incomplete CRIS-HS records. See the Shadow Category picklist for definitions of qualifying inactive records.

> Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons. Selecting "Yes" requires completion of the associated field: "Shadow Category."

Note: Shadow records are not included in end of year reporting.

(See Sidebar 2: Production Versus Shadow Records.)

SIDEBAR 1: PRIMARY INFORMATION DISPLAY IN CRIS-HS

In CRIS-HS, seven data elements are displayed across the top of the record no matter which tab is active. These fields provide primary information for the CRIS-HS record. All primary fields, except for Record Status and Record Mode, are entered when a resource record is first established. Refer to the CRIS New User Guide for a full explanation of workflows and terminology in CRIS.

Park
Park indicates the name of the park in which the structure is located. (e.g., Gettysburg National Military Park). When the CRIS-HS record is created the park is selected. Once selected, the park name automatically populates in the primary information display.

Resource Type
Refer to General Tab section for definition.

Resource ID
Refer to General Tab section for definition.

Resource Name
Refer to General Tab section for definition.

Record Status
This refers to the publishing status of the record. Depending on the stage of editing and review, the status of the record will be one of the following: "In Progress," "Submitted," "Rejected," "Approved," "Aborted," "Archive," "Voided," or "Published."

Record Type
This refers to a record's status as active or inactive within the database. "Production" refers to active records; "Shadow" refers to inactive records.

Record Mode
This refers to one of two modes of interaction between the user and the database record. When in "View mode," the record is read-only. When in "Edit mode," the record is available for editing. (Note: Changes made in "Edit mode" are not visible in "View mode" until the record is published.)

SIDEBAR 2: PRODUCTION VERSUS SHADOW RECORDS

Production refers to the area of the CRIS database where published records are stored. Published records have been reviewed and determined complete, accurate, and reliable. Once published, records with non-sensitive information are viewable by anyone with read-only or editing rights. Published records with sensitive information are viewable only by specific users granted access on an as-needed basis. (Refer to Section 04 of the CRIS New User Guide for an explanation of user roles and workflows.)

Shadow refers to the area of the CRIS database in which inactive Historic Structure and Cultural Landscape records are stored. Shadow records record park properties that are not currently identified as cultural resources or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Many regions choose to place ineligible properties not managed as a cultural resource in the shadow.

Be aware that shadow records appear in searches and reports. Adjust search criteria or filter search results to ensure shadow records are not included as they are not part of the certified data set.

Shadow Category (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the reason for designating the CRIS-HS record as a shadow record. Select one from the following picklist:

Draft: Structure not yet documented as a complete CRIS-HS record because all required information has not been entered.

NR – Undetermined: Structure not yet evaluated for National Register eligibility.

NR – Determined Ineligible: Structure determined ineligible for the National Register through consultation with the SHPO/THPO.

Determined Ineligible – Keeper: Structure determined ineligible for the National Register by the Keeper.

Removed by Natural Forces: Structure removed by natural forces.

Removed by Planned Management Action: Structure removed by planned management action.

No Legal Interest: NPS does not have, or no longer retains, a legal interest in the management of the structure.

Unassigned: Use this category if the other options do not apply. Use the short and long management description fields to explain why the resource is a shadow record.

Resource ID (R, auto-populated)

The *Resource ID* is the unique six- or seven-digit number that identifies the structure. The CRIS database automatically assigns the resource ID when park or regional HSI coordinator creates the CRIS-HS record for the structure. Once assigned, the resource ID will auto-populate throughout the CRIS-HS record where needed.

Note: For records transferred from the List of Classified Structures (LCS) to CRIS, the CRIS-HS Resource ID is based on the LCS ID but appends additional zeros before the LCS ID number to reach a minimum of 6 characters.

Note: Resource IDs are unique to each CRIS module, however, the system may use the same number for a resource in a different module. While rare, it is possible for CRIS records from different modules to share a Resource ID.

Resource Name (R)

The *Resource Name* is the name officially designated for the structure. It is the historic name for the structure. This name will appear in CRIS-HS reports and queries. The resource name is entered upon record creation. (See Sidebar 3: Defining the Resource Name.)

Structure ID (R)

Provide the identifying structure number assigned by the park. The structure ID is a number, other than the CRIS number, used by park staff to identify the structure. The format of the structure ID may vary by park, state, or region where the resource is located or by the type of structure. (See Sidebar 4: Identifying the Structure ID.)

Structure Type (R – picklist)

Select the category that best describes the structure from the following picklist:

Bridge
Building
Fortification
Grounds/Landscape
Major Utility
Marine/Waterway
Motorized Equipment
Other
Outdoor Sculpture
Railroad
Road
Ruin/Remnant Structure
Ship
Special Feature
Trail/Walk
Vehicle

State (R, auto-populated – picklist)

Indicate the state, federal district, territory, or associated government where the structure is located. The state automatically appears in CRIS-HS when the park or regional HSI coordinator selects the park from the picklist during record creation. The State field may be edited on the General tab. If a CRIS-HS resource is in more than one state, add additional locations on the Geographic tab within the Counties and States table.

Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

SIDEBAR 3: DEFINING THE RESOURCE NAME

The following guidance on naming properties is adapted from National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.

The resource name is critical because it defines the structure to current and future park staff. When filling in the Resource Name field in CRIS-HS use the historic name found on the National Register form or other determination of eligibility documentation (e.g., NHL nomination, CDOE, or DOE documentation). If more than one name is used in official documentation, utilize the name from the most recent documentation and/or highest level of documentation. Secondary names may be common names, or names used by the park. Enter these into the Other Name table. Use the following conventions when entering resource names into the CRIS-HS database.

Names and Titles

Properties often carry the name of a former owner, builder, or significant person associated with the site. Follow these conventions for properties named after a person:

- Enter the last name first. Do not include Mr., Mrs., Miss.
- For Jr., Sr., III, etc., enter after the first name, e.g., Smith, John Jr., House.
- For Rev., Capt., etc., enter before the first name, e.g., Smith, Capt. John.
- For well-known structures named after well-known individuals enter the name as it is commonly used in the structure name. When referring to subordinate structures use only the last name. For example, "Edgar Allen Poe House" is entered instead of, "Poe, Edgar Allen, House" and the privy is entered as the "Poe Privy."

Address as Name

A property address is sometimes the most historically accurate name for a structure. Only enter the address as a name if the structure is referred to by its address.

- Enter the address first, followed by the structure's use in parentheses, e.g., 601 Elm Street (House), 504 Main Street (Commercial Building). The address must be followed by a parenthetical notation.
- Preface the structure's name with the historic district when appropriate, e.g., Ft. Tilden, Commissary.

Outbuildings and Small Features

Outbuildings and small features follow a different naming convention than primary buildings. Outbuildings and small features associated with a property (not a historic district) are prefaced with the name of the property, for example, Walnut Hill Mansion and Walnut Hill Springhouse, or McLean House and McLean House Fence. Note that no commas are used in these examples.

SIDEBAR 4: IDENTIFYING THE STRUCTURE ID

The Structure ID is a unique identifier parks use to inventory assets. Consult with the park's facility manager and/or cultural resource manager to determine an asset's Structure ID.

Some parks used letters such as "HB" (Historic Building), "HS" (Historic Structure), or "MN" (Monument) in their old numbering system to indicate historic buildings, structures, or monuments. These letters can be dropped from the structure number if the park wishes.

If a structure has more than one number, the HSI coordinator will consult with the park to select the preferred structure ID. Enter additional structure IDs into the Other Name table.

Outbuildings and landscape features (fences, etc.) often do not have individual structure numbers. The recommended approach is to use the site's structure ID and add an extension to create a new number. For example, the number for the main house is "102" and the number for the privy is assigned "102.A," the fence is assigned "102.B," and so forth.

In cases where no structure ID exists, the HSI coordinator will consult with park staff to determine one. If the park has a building numbering system, the HSI coordinator will consult with the park to assign a new number. Some parks may wish to default to the FMSS number. If a structure ID cannot be determined, enter "No Structure ID" into the field.

County (R – picklist)

Indicate the county, parish, district, borough, or equivalent area in which the structure is primarily located. For CRIS-HS resources located in more than one county, additional locations may be added on the Location tab within the Counties and States table.

> Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

RECENT CONDITION

This is a read-only table auto-populated from the Condition table with the current condition for the structure. To manage condition records, use the Condition tab.

OTHER NAME

Use this table to provide alternate names associated with the structure. Enter a separate entry into the table for each alternate name. (See Sidebar 3: Defining the Resource Name.)

Other Name (R, if applicable)

Provide alternate names by which the structure has been known. Other names may be a current name, historic name, or a name that is, or was, commonly used. Sources of other names include:

- National Register of Historic Places documentation (refer to "other names" in Section 1 of NRHP form)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory documentation (CRIS-CL records)
- Facility Management Software System (FMSS)
- Park archives
- Park common name

CERTIFICATION

Use this table to certify that the CRIS-HS record is complete, accurate, and reliable. Enter a separate record into the table for each successive certification. (See Sidebar 5: Regional HSI Coordinator Role and Responsibilities, Sidebar 6: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-HS Records and Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification.)

SIDEBAR 5: REGIONAL HSI COORDINATOR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Overview of the Role

Each of the seven legacy NPS regions (Alaska, Intermountain, Midwest, National Capital, Northeast, Pacific West, and Southeast) has a regional HSI coordinator responsible for overseeing and managing the Historic Structures Inventory. The regional HSI coordinator's duties include entering and overseeing data entry, editing data, reviewing draft records, and publishing complete records to the CRIS-HS database. They ensure CRIS records are certified as complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR). (See Sidebar 6: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-HS Records.) The assignment of database user roles is performed by the regional HSI coordinator (see the CRIS New User Guide for definitions of database user roles).

In some regions, the coordinator role is entirely dedicated to managing and overseeing the inventory. In other regions, the coordinator may manage the inventory in addition to other job responsibilities. The funding for these coordinator roles varies – some are base funded, while others rely on project funding. Coordinators may also support park units with project development by formulating submissions to the Project Management Information System (PMIS) and securing funding for ongoing inventory work.

Maintaining Records

To maintain the completeness, accuracy, and reliability (CAR) of records, regional HSI coordinators collaborate with park units to develop five-year workplans for annual updates to the inventory. Many regions issue annual workplans for re-inspection and recertification of expired records. Some regions guide park staff to identify expired records for annual field work. Coordinating data needs with the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Program is also beneficial.

New Inventory Priorities and Record Management

Each region decides Section 110 priorities for new inventories and whether they will be managed at the regional or park level. These inventory priorities may include coordinating the Historic Structures Inventory with the Cultural Landscapes Inventory; preparing formal or consensus DOEs for unevaluated structures; and completing new or updated National Register of Historic Places nominations and National Historic Landmark nominations. Regional HSI coordinators collaborate as needed with park and other program staff, and SHPOs/THPOs as part of the region's Section 110 priorities. Regional HSI coordinators prepare all notification letters and forms for park superintendent acknowledgment of new and updated inventories, request signatures, and review CRIS-HS records prior to certifying them.

Reporting Tools

The following standard reports in CRIS-HS support the coordinator in their responsibilities for overseeing and managing the inventory.

Single Structure Report

The Single Record Report (SRR) outputs the entire historic structure inventory record in a Portable Document Format (PDF). The SRR may be used for park staff and peer reviews of drafts, or to disseminate complete historic structure inventory records internally and externally, as appropriate.

EOY Report

The end-of-fiscal-year (EOY) report provides the annual status of the servicewide HSI effort. The EOY Report is used to monitor park and regional performance in maintaining the condition of historic structures and the inventory data requirements.

Note: A record may only be certified by the regional HSI coordinator. Refer to Section 04 the CRIS New User Guide for a full explanation of database user roles and workflows in CRIS.

Certified By (R, if applicable)

Indicate the first and last name of the regional HSI coordinator certifying the record as complete, accurate, and reliable.

Date Certified (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the regional HSI coordinator certified the record.

SIDEBAR 6: COMPLETE, ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE CRIS-HS RECORDS

The CRIS-HS database is used to create a comprehensive status report on the progress of the HSI program at the end of each fiscal year. The status of the HSI at the end of each fiscal year is reported to the NPS WASO Budget Office to support funding requests in the President's Green Book.

The HSI is an evaluated inventory of all NPS historic structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register or are otherwise managed as cultural resources as determined through a park planning process. The HSI aids park managers in planning, programming, and recording treatment and management decisions.

To fulfill the legislative, regulatory, and policy mandates for the preservation of historic properties in the National Park System, CRIS-HS records must be certified on a cyclic basis for completeness, accuracy, and reliability (CAR).

Complete: The record contains all required and relevant information about the resource. (See Appendix A: List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-HS.)

Accurate: All information including, but not limited to, the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references has been reviewed and assessed within the past one to ten years.

Reliable: The information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate entities.

A certified CRIS-HS record requires acknowledgement of the inventory from the park superintendent. In addition, for structures entered in CRIS-HS that are not currently listed in the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO), or Keeper of the National Register.



Barracks (CRIS-HS #012000), Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 3

Superintendent Acknowledgement

CHAPTER 3
SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Superintendent Acknowledgement tab verifies that the park superintendent acknowledges the inventory documentation, including the condition, management category, and National Register status. (See Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification.)

PARK SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The following stand-alone fields document the status of the superintendent's acknowledgement.

Date of Superintendent Acknowledgement (R)

Enter the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the superintendent signed the notification form. Update this field with each subsequent condition assessment.

Note: This date automatically populates the Management Category Date field on the Management tab.

Superintendent Acknowledgement Narrative (400 characters)

Provide a brief explanation of the structure's superintendent acknowledgement status. This section can also be used to document when condition assessment site visits were conducted, methodology, past research efforts, or park cultural resource contacts.

Example: "Condition and management category per superintendent's acknowledgement dated 12/12/2023. A 6-year condition assessment interval has been scheduled for FY30 to align with the update cycle for the Brandywine Valley (Beaver Valley) cultural landscape inventory."

SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FILES (R)

Use this table to upload documentation associated with superintendent acknowledgement of the completed inventory. Upload files containing the following signature pages:

- Park superintendent acknowledgement of a new HSI record.
- Park superintendent acknowledgement of an updated HSI record.

(See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS and Appendix D: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification.)

Browse File (R – browse to file)

Upload any graphic document(s) associated with acknowledgement of the inventory. Once uploaded, the file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each acknowledgement file in the database and reports.

Tip: Order documents by date of completion, with the most recent at the top.

Caption (R – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and/or brief description of each superintendent acknowledgement file. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for non-text content. (See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS.)

Date (R)

Enter the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the notification memorandum or form was signed by the park superintendent.

SIDEBAR 7: PARK SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, CONDITION REASSESSMENT, AND RECORD CERTIFICATION

As part of the inventory certification process, superintendent notification of new or updated CRIS-HS and CRIS-CL inventory records is required by the end of the fiscal year for each inventory.

By notifying superintendents of new or updated records, inventory program managers at the park, regional, and national levels can document awareness that each inventory is complete, accurate, and reliable, allowing NPS to continue to meet its management goals by inventorying, evaluating, and maintaining cultural resources. Regional coordinators manage the inventory certification process as outlined below:

- Regional coordinators and park staff work collaboratively to prepare the new CRIS-HS or CRIS-CL inventory record(s) or make updates to the existing record(s).
- Coordinators provide a copy of the new or updated inventory record(s) along with a notification form to the park superintendent requesting their acknowledgement of the new or updated record(s), including updates to the management category and condition.
- The superintendent acknowledges the new or updated inventory record(s) by signing the notification form.
- Park staff return the signed superintendent notification form to the regional coordinator.
- The appropriate coordinator finalizes the inventory in CRIS and the regional coordinator certifies the inventory as complete, accurate, and reliable before the end of the fiscal year.

Each region has a standard memorandum and signature form to document the superintendent's acknowledgement. The date of this acknowledgement is used for the Date of Superintendent Acknowledgement field (located on the Superintendent Acknowledgement tab) and the Management Category Date field (located on the Management tab). (See Appendix C: Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo and Appendix D: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification.)

Condition Reassessment

To ensure CRIS-HS records are certified as complete, accurate, and reliable, condition assessments must take place every six years (with optional adjustments between one and ten years based on resource priorities). The park superintendent must formally acknowledge each assessment of condition, along with other updates to the content of the CRIS-HS record, using a standard form. (See Appendix D: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification.)

Following receipt of the superintendent's acknowledgement for the condition reassessment, create a new entry into the following tables and fields for the CRIS-HS record, each located on the Superintendent Acknowledgement tab:

- Date of Superintendent Acknowledgement field
- Superintendent Acknowledgement Narrative field
- Superintendent Acknowledgement Files table

Record Certification

The regional HSI coordinator certifies the CRIS-HS record as complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR) in the Certification table on the General tab. (See Sidebar 6: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-HS Records.)

SIDEBAR 8: GRAPHICS IN CRIS-HS

The CRIS database functions as a repository for graphics associated with a structure. Graphics may include any files used to illustrate, document, or describe the contents of the inventory including, but not limited to, photographs, maps, text documents, spreadsheets, and reports. The following tables in CRIS-HS hold graphic information:

- Superintendent Acknowledgement Files (Superintendent Acknowledgement tab)
- Documentation Files (NR/NHL tab: nested within the National Register of Historic Places Documentation and Eligibility table)
- Supplemental Graphics (Attachments tab)

The database allows three basic functions related to graphics: uploading, viewing, and downloading. To ensure consistent, accurate, and reliable graphic data in CRIS-HS, institute the following best practices.

(Note: The text fields in CRIS do not support text formatting, such as italics, bold, and underline.)

Rights and Responsibilities for Using Graphics in CRIS-HS

Each historic structure inventory record may be published as a Single Structure Report to aid park, region, and WASO staff in internal and external reporting on the status of the HSI. All materials, including graphic reproductions, used in the HSI record should be reviewed for compliance with applicable US copyright law.

In general, use material in the public domain when possible. Most government-produced source materials are in the public domain and available for free use. When acquiring copyrighted material, follow all applicable copyright laws including licensing and attribution requirements. The following guidance is adapted from the Library of Congress and National Archives webpages on copyright and permissions.[20]

When utilizing materials from federal government archives, like the Library of Congress digital collections, the National Archives and Records Administration, or park libraries, review the ownership of individual materials. Not all records in the holdings of federal archives are in the public domain. Some records may contain, in whole or in part, material which is restricted by federal copyright law, state common law, or state statutes that protect intellectual property, contract law, deed restrictions, or publicity rights in the United States or in other countries. Determine if each image is protected by copyright, and follow copyright or use restrictions when publishing or distributing materials for use in CRIS-HS. Transmission or reproduction of protected items beyond what is allowed by fair use or other exemptions requires written permission from the copyright holder.

Materials created and produced by United States federal agencies, or by an officer or employee of the United States government as part of that person's official duties, are considered works of the United States government. These works are not eligible for copyright protection and are in the public domain. However, not all records in the holdings of federal archives are in the public domain. Some records may contain, in whole or in part, material which is restricted by federal copyright law, state common law, or state statutes that protect intellectual property, contract law, deed restrictions, or publicity rights in the United States or in other countries.

The *Copyright Act of 1976* [17 U.S.C.] governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. This law provides that under certain conditions, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish reproductions of materials, allowing that the reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." Commercial or other uses without permission, beyond what may be considered in excess of "fair use" exemptions under Title 17 of the copyright law, may make the user liable for copyright infringement.

Where obvious copyright or donor-imposed restrictions apply, written permission from the rights holders is required. Where the status of an item is unknown or cannot be determined, responsibility for the subsequent use of the materials lies solely with the end user. This responsibility includes determining, for each item, whether all or part of the work has been copyrighted, and whether that protection has lapsed. This responsibility also includes determining whether any performance-based or other rights are claimed in the items. Include any additional information related to copyright restrictions and image dissemination in the image caption.

Image Requirements for Upload in CRIS-HS

The database accepts the following file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, and .wmf* with a max file size of 10 MB. To maintain high quality reproduction standards for print, the recommended pixel density for raster or vector graphics is 300 pixels per inch (ppi). The database will retain the original orientation and automatically scale images to fit within the Single Structure Report.

(*Note: The preview function in CRIS only supports .jpg and .png files.)

Captions

All uploaded graphics in CRIS-HS (e.g., photographs, maps, text documents, spreadsheets, reports, etc.) require a caption. Use captions to provide relevant information like a description of the contents, credit line, and date of creation, and to address alternative text. See "Alternative Text" section for requirements. Proper credit lines are encouraged to help identify the repository.

Alternative Text

Alternative text (commonly referred to as "alt text") describes non-text content (e.g., images and maps) for blind or visually impaired readers. Alt text is required to meet United States government accessibility standards as outlined in Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* [29 U.S.C. §794d].[21] Accessibility guidelines allow captions, if appropriately written, to function as alternative text. The CRIS reporting system does not support embedded alternative text, so captions must serve the alt text function in CRIS reports containing graphics.

To write a caption that can also serve as alt text, include a succinct description of the dominant visual details within the image. Only details pertinent to the purpose and context of the image must be included. Describe the location of the image if relevant and end sentences with periods. If needed, additional meaning can be conveyed in the body text prior to the graphic. Indicate the type of graphic only if the image is not a photo (e.g., an illustration, chart, etc.).

Refer to the Social Security Administration Guide: Alternate Text for Images for additional guidance. The following example illustrates best practices for caption writing in CRIS-HS (continued on next page):

Example: Photo of Jenny Lake Lodge Wister Employee Cabin, Grand Teton National Park. (CRIS-HS resource ID #1169928, Attachments tab.)



Original caption: NW Corner

Caption with alt text: Log cabin in forest. Northwest corner of Jenny Lake Lodge Wister Employee Cabin. (NPS, 2020)

Image Credits

Credit lines should be written at the end of captions and include the author or source of the image. For contemporary images taken or created as part of the inventory process, credit the NPS source simply with "(NPS)". When using historical images, identify the repository and include a link to a URL, if available.

(GRCA Archives)
(Courtesy National Archives, HABS Survey No. 647, sheet #4)
(Courtesy of UW Special Collections, #23n5567)
(National Archives control no. 7580919, https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7580919)

File Naming Convention

The CRIS database automatically displays the name of the uploaded file in the File Name field (e.g., MORA Ricksecker Pt SI Signature.jpg). In general, use a logical system for naming files and refer to regional, park, or National Register conventions, if applicable. The following are examples of conventions:

- Begin with a prefix such as the resource name (e.g., "Jenny Lake Lodge"), type of documentation (e.g., "SI signature form" or "CDOE signed") or park alpha code (e.g., MORA).
- Include a root name or numbering system, such as the resource ID number for the CRIS-HS record or the name of the document (e.g., NR Nomination Boundary Increase 15000675).
- Include a serial numbering system for sequential uploads (e.g., Jim Brown House_0001).
- Include a consistent date format if applicable (e.g., DENA Rock Shelter N Elevation_08-01-2023).
- Include a descriptive suffix if relevant (e.g., Oscar Brown Cabin NW view).
- Use consistent capitalization and spacing conventions. Do not use a "." within the file name other than to separate the file name from the file extension.

Photographic Guidance for Documenting Structures in CRIS-HS

Using a high-quality digital camera or iPad/Tablet, do the following for each structure inspected:

- Take horizontal photographs (wider than tall), if subject allows.

- Capture an oblique "3/4 view" (including two elevations of the structure in one photograph) showing the access point.
- If possible, take at least one photo of each elevation of the structure.
- JPEG is the preferred file type/extension.
- Use a photo log to provide the general direction the photograph was taken and date.
- If using CRIS-HS Survey forms, use "Notes/Remarks" section to indicate direction.
- Avoid photographs that are too zoomed in or too zoomed out.

Refer to the following National Register publications for photography guidance: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (#16A), *How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations* (#23), and *Consolidated and Updated Photograph Policy 2024*.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 3: SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

20 "Copyright and Permissions," National Archives, last reviewed June 17, 2022. https://www.archives.gov/research/still-pictures/permissions.

21 "Section508.gov," Government Services Administration, accessed November 25, 2024, https://www.section508.gov. Refer to the GSA "Section508.gov" website for more information on the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* and guidance on Section 508 requirements.



Copper Mountain Lookout (CRIS-HS #030115), North Cascades National Park, Washington (NPS Photo / NPS Wilderness Ranger)

CHAPTER 4

Condition

CHAPTER 4
CONDITION

The Condition tab provides information on the historic structure's current and past condition, assessment interval, and impacts affecting the structure.

CONDITION ASSESSMENT INTERVAL

Use the following fields to indicate the assessment interval and next assessment due date.

Assessment Interval (Years) (R)

Indicate the assessment interval, in years, for the structure. The default is every six years with optional intervals between one and ten years based on resource and management considerations. (See Appendix E: HSI Condition Assessment Interval Criteria Worksheet to determine exceptions to the six-year default.)

Next Assessment Due Date (auto-populated)

This field is the due date (mm/dd/yyyy) of the next assessment, which populates automatically by adding the assessment interval to the most recent condition date.

CONDITION (R)

Use this table to provide information on the current condition of the structure. Previous condition records are visible to track condition change over time. The condition for the structure must be assessed between one and ten years to keep the CRIS-HS record certified as complete, accurate, and reliable.

Note: The park superintendent acknowledges any change in condition after each update, along with of any substantive changes to the CRIS-HS record, by signing a notification form. Superintendent Acknowledgement is documented on the Superintendent Acknowledgement tab.

(See Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification and Appendix D: Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification.)

Condition (R – picklist)

Indicate the current condition of the structure. For pre-contact structures or ruins/remnant structures, assign the condition based on the goal of maintaining the character, material, and stability of the structure as acquired, excavated, or existing. (See section on Condition Definitions for Ruins/Remnant Structures in Sidebar 9: HSI Condition Assessment.) For all other structures, condition is defined as follows:

Good: The structure and significant features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose. The structure and significant features only require routine or preventive maintenance, not repair or rehabilitation.

Fair: The structure is in fair condition if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure shows early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose.
- A significant feature of the structure is failing.

Poor: The structure is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present:

- Significant features are missing.
- The significant features are no longer performing their intended purpose.
- Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the structure.
- The structure or significant features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

Unknown: Not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Note: Condition definitions for structures, excluding pre-contact structures and historic ruins, are based on the 1994 Resources Management Plan Guideline.[22]

(See Sidebar 9: HSI Condition Assessment and Appendix F: Examples of Condition Assessment Forms.)

Condition Date (R)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) that the current condition assessment was completed for the structure. (See Sidebar 6: Complete, Accurate, and Reliable CRIS-HS Records and Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification.)

Credentials

Indicate the credentials of the individual or program responsible for the condition assessment, including their professional role with the NPS (e.g., Regional Historical Architect; Intern; Regional Historian/HSI coordinator; Regional Historic Structures Program; etc.).

Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative describing the current condition of the structure. Using the condition definitions for good, fair, and poor, justify the rating. Describe the reason for condition changes and summarize all the identified impacts from the Impact table.

Example: "The mining features of the Grant Historic District were not constructed to outlast the cycles of mining activity between the early 1900s and the 1940s. The remaining Ore Storage building still exhibits the historic character of past industrial activity. Generally, the surrounding steep topography is deteriorated but stable. However, the structure's foundation will require stabilization. The structure is in poor condition."

Note: Address stabilization and corrective measures needed to respond to impacts in the Interim Treatment Narrative field located on the Treatment tab.

IMPACT

Use this table to provide information on the impacts affecting the condition of the structure. Enter all impacts observed during the field assessment. The assessment should include only impacts likely to affect the structure within the next five years.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each impact entry in the database and reports.

Tip: Impacts may be ordered in the database according to significance or another attribute deemed appropriate by the data editor.

Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate all impact(s) associated with the structure. An impact is defined as a detectable result of an agent or series of agents having a negative effect on the significant characteristics or integrity of a structure, and for which some form of mitigation, including future monitoring, is needed.

Select from the picklist included in Appendix H: CRIS-HS Impact Type List.

Internal Source

Indicate whether the impact originates from inside the park boundary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

External Source

Indicate whether the impact originates from outside the park boundary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: An impact source can be both internal and external.

Level (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the severity of negative effects the impact will have on the structure within the next five years. Select from the following picklist:

Low: The impact is low if both of the following conditions are present:

- The continuing effect of the impact is known and will not result in significant damage to the structure.
- The impact and its effects are not a direct threat to visitor or staff safety.

Moderate: The impact is moderate if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure will be significantly damaged or irretrievably lost if action is not taken within 5 years.
- The situation caused by the impact is potentially threatening to visitor or staff safety.

Severe: The impact is severe if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure will be significantly damaged or irretrievably lost if action is not taken within 2 years.
- There is an immediate and severe threat to visitor or staff safety.

Undetermined: Not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Note: Impact level definitions are based on the 1994 Resources Management Plan Guideline.[23]

Date Identified (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the impact was first identified. For unresolved, recurring impacts identified during reassessment, update the impact narrative to reflect any observed changes.

Note: Some records may contain legacy data that is incomplete. If the "date" field is blank for a previously observed impact, update the field with the date the impact was most recently observed and note the past presence of the impact in the Narrative field.

Is Primary? (R, if applicable)

Indicate if the impact is the primary concern affecting the structure. *Primary* is defined as the impact likely to have the most significant effect on the resource's condition and integrity. Designate no more than one primary impact to the resource.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Narrative (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief description of the type of impact including the method of identification (i.e., fieldwork, consultation with park, secondary research, etc.) and how it is negatively affecting the condition of the structure.

Note: Address stabilization and corrective measures for mitigating impacts to the structure by describing them in the Interim Treatment Narrative field, located on the Treatment tab.

Resolved?

Indicate if the impact from previous assessments is resolved. Enter details about the impact resolution, including the date, in the impact Narrative field.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: Once an impact is marked resolved, do not update the entry to reflect a recurrence of the impact. Instead, enter a new impact into the table.

SIDEBAR 9: HSI CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Condition assessments and associated inventory updates are a critical component of cultural resource and facility management. The preservation and protection of historic structures has two basic goals: slowing the rate at which historic material is lost and maintaining the historic character and integrity of resources.[24] The ultimate goal of HSI condition assessments is to document improvement or deterioration in condition over time, and support park efforts to sustain historic structures already in good condition or to return historic structures to good condition.

When conducting a condition assessment, apply the following best practices:

- Perform HSI condition assessments under the guidance of someone trained in the building trades or a historic preservation professional.
- Justify the condition assessment of the resource with written narratives and photographs.
- Describe impacts to the resource and immediate corrective actions needed to stabilize the resource.
- Collaborate with facility staff when conducting HSI condition assessments so deficiencies can be included in future facilities projects.

(See Appendix E: HSI Condition Assessment Interval Criteria Worksheet to determine exceptions to

the six-year default, Appendix F: Examples of Condition Assessment Forms, and Sidebar 18: Interim Treatment for Historic Structures for guidance on prescribing stabilization measures.)

Condition Assessment Criteria for CRIS-HS Compared to FMSS

The condition assessment criteria for the HSI is different from the criteria used by the Park Facility Management Division (PFMD) in FMSS. In FMSS, condition is tracked through the facility condition index (FCI) – a ratio of deferred maintenance & repair (DM&R) cost to the current replacement value (CRV) of the asset. DM&R is determined by a modeled deferred maintenance estimate through a parametric condition assessment (PCA). PCAs are reviewed annually by facility management for accuracy and updated whenever there is a major change (e.g., project completion, storm damage, etc.). A complete PCA reevaluation should occur every 5 years for all facilities, historic and non-historic. In addition to PCAs, facility management conducts standard field condition assessments for all individual structures, as needed, for project creation. Facilities condition assessments and HSI condition assessments can occur simultaneously to facilitate alignment of CRIS and FMSS datasets and ensure facility staff and cultural resource staff collaborate to preserve historic structures. HSI condition assessment data can be used to inform the PCA and FCI scores, but the PCA and FCI, however, cannot be used to determine condition for a CRIS-HS resource because the PCA and FCI do not consider the seven aspects of integrity as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The PFMD's Asset Management Toolbox[25] contains a digital library of NPS Asset Management Program (AMP) best practices (BPs), business management practice (BMPs), and additional guidance on facility management practices. (See Appendix G: Facility Management / Cultural Resource Terminology Matrix.)

Condition and Integrity

When determining condition in the HSI, consider both physical condition and historical integrity. According to *NPS-28* (1998), within the fundamental concepts of cultural resource management, the nature of cultural resources focuses on the areas of significance, associations, and integrity.[26] These areas are all integral to the evaluation process for the National Register of Historic Places. Over time, the physical condition of a historic property can also begin to impact the ability of a place to convey its significance through integrity. An HSI condition assessment considers both the physical condition of a resource along with the integrity of the building, structure, or object and its character defining features as determined eligible through the National Register process. The condition of a resource is defined in terms of deterioration; integrity is defined in terms of correspondence with associations in the past. Condition is a matter of rot and rust; integrity is a matter of age and ability to convey significance through character defining features. All structures have a condition; they do not all have historical integrity. However, all structures with historical integrity also have a condition. The condition of a resource during its period of significance is part of its integrity. Deterioration of condition can correspond to a reduction in integrity, but not universally.

Condition Definitions for Historic Structures other than Ruins/Remnants

For the HSI, condition is evaluated based on the criteria for historic structures (see separate definitions below for ruins/remnant structures) as defined in the *Resources Management Plan Guideline* (1994) and enhanced during the 2007 reporting for the *Government Performance and Results Act of 1993* (GPRA) for GPRA Goal Ia5:[27]

Good: The structure and significant features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose. The structure and significant features only require routine or preventive maintenance, not repair or rehabilitation.

Fair: The structure is in fair condition if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure shows early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose.
- A significant feature of the structure is failing.

Poor: The structure is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present:

- Significant features are missing.
- The significant features are no longer performing their intended purpose.
- Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the structure.
- The structure or significant features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

Unknown: Not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Condition Definitions for Ruins/Remnant Structures

When a ruin/remnant structure is added to CRIS-HS (See Ruins/Remnant Structures), the resource condition is evaluated using condition definitions different than those used to evaluate the condition of other structures. For ruins/remnant structures, condition should be based on the goal of maintaining the character, material, and stability through preservation as acquired, excavated, or existing.

Good: There is minimal change in condition from the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e., the original National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE) as a ruin/remnant structure. The structure has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but the original form, function, and construction materials are still identifiable.

Fair: The ruin/remnant structure has deteriorated since the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e., the original National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE) as a ruin/remnant structure, but major structural features are still identifiable.

Poor: There has been a marked deterioration in condition from the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e., the original National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE). Major structural features are no longer discernible.*

(*Note: If a ruin/remnant structure included in CRIS-HS – documented for the National Register as a building or structure – has lost integrity over time, the CRIS-HS record should be moved from the production to the shadow database with superintendent notification and acknowledgement. The CRIS-AR coordinator at the park or regional level should be notified.)

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 4: CONDITION

22 National Park Service, *Resources Management Plan Guideline*, 1994, 36. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2306975.

23 National Park Service, *Resources Management Plan Guideline*, 1994, 37. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2306975.

24 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 84, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, A. Introduction, 2. Program Objectives). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.

25 "Asset Management," Park Facility Management Division (PFMD) SharePoint website, accessed November 25, 2024, https://doimspp.sharepoint.com/sites/nps-pfmd/SitePages/Asset-Management.aspx. The PFMD Asset Management SharePoint site contains the Asset Management Toolbox. User access is restricted to NPS staff.

26 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 14-15, (Chapter 1: Fundamental Concepts of Cultural Resource Management, C. The Nature of Cultural Resources). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.



Lock 35 (CRIS-HS #011693), Chesapeake And Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 5

References

CHAPTER 5
REFERENCES

The References tab provides bibliographic information for the sources used to create the CRIS-HS record and cross-references to related records in other databases.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Use this table to indicate the primary and published secondary sources used in documenting and evaluating the structure. These include National Register nominations, books, journal articles, planning documents (e.g., a Historic Structure Report, General Management Plan, Foundation Document, Cultural Landscape Report, etc.), historic resource studies or survey reports, government documents, census data, newspaper articles, deeds, wills, correspondence, business records, oral history interview transcripts, diaries, and other sources. Do not include general reference works unless they provide specific information about the structure or have assisted in evaluating the property's significance.

Tip: Use the bulk upload function to expedite data entry.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each bibliography entry in the database and reports.

Tip: Sources may be ordered by chronology, importance, most referenced, or another attribute deemed appropriate by the data editor.

Citation Title (R, if applicable)

Provide the title of the work being cited.

Citation Author

Provide the author(s) and editor(s) of the work being cited as (last name, first name).

Year

Provide the year (yyyy) that the source was published or prepared.

Publisher

Provide the name of the publisher of the resource. For NPS-published resources, include the park unit, regional office, program, or other entity responsible for producing the document.

Citation Location

Provide the location of the publisher (city, state) and/or where the primary source can be found (e.g., Organ Pipe Cactus Monument Cultural Resource Management Office; National Archives at Fort Worth; Electronic Technical Information Center).

Citation Type (picklist)

Indicate the type of citation. Select one from the following picklist:

- **Audiotapes/ Phonographs**
- **Books**
- **Brochure**
- **Conference Paper**
- **Contact Log**
- **Correspondence**
- **Court Records**
- **Database or File**
- **Diary or Journal**
- **Dissertation**
- **Federal Documents**
- **Field Note**
- **Internet Site**
- **Interview Transcript**
- **Journal Article**
- **Letter**
- **Manuscript**
- **Map**
- **Minutes**
- **Motion Picture/ Videotape**
- **National Register Nomination**
- **Newspaper**
- **NPS Document**
- **Official Correspondence**
- **Park Files**
- **Periodical**
- **Photograph**
- **Report (Unpublished)**
- **Report (Published)**
- **Syllabus**
- **Thesis**
- **Transcript**
- **Videotape**
- **Website**

Citation Number

Provide the citation number of the source associated with the citation location, if appropriate (e.g., Electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC) number, Historic American Buildings Survey number, National Archives identification number, archive catalog number, etc.).

IRMA Number

If available, enter the unique IRMA reference code for the document. The Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) DataStore is a digital repository for the National Park Service that provides tools for adding, organizing, and discovering documents and datasets relevant to park resources. IRMA catalogs Administrative Histories, Historic Structure Reports, Cultural Landscape Management Plans, Cultural Landscape Reports, Historic Furnishing Reports, National Historic Landmark Theme Studies, Historic Resource Studies, and much more.

Note: In 2023, the Park History Program created a new IRMA series: Determination of Eligibility for NPS historic properties (CDOE and DOE) *and a corresponding* Reference Guide.

Citation URL

If available, provide the external URL link to the source.

Note: When linking to external sources, utilize reliable repositories like IRMA or the National Archives. Avoid citing unofficial repositories (e.g., NPSHistory.com) for government produced documents.

CROSS-REFERENCE

Use this table to indicate associated records (e.g., other CRIS records containing pertinent information about the structure, HABS records, MCMS records, etc.) within other systems and databases. Other systems and databases may be internal or external to the NPS.

Note: Do not enter FMSS numbers here. Use the FMSS table on the Management tab.

Note: When the LCS database migrated to CRIS, all references – including bibliographic information – were transfered to the Cross-Reference table. As CRIS-HS records are updated to maintain CAR, move references to the correct table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each cross-reference in the database and reports.

Tip: Cross-references may be ordered by chronology, importance, or most referenced.

Source (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the source of other references associated with information about the structure. Select from the following picklist:

Archeological State Site Number

Automated National Catalog System

Bridge Inventory

Case Incident Reporting System

CRIS-Archeological Resources

CRIS-Cultural Landscapes

CRIS-Ethnographic Resources

CRIS-Historic Structures

Dam Inventory

Federal Highways Administration, Road Classification Data

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS)

Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)

Internet Quarters Management Information System (iQMIS)

Museum Collections Management System (MCMS)

National Register Information System (NRIS)

Other

Project Management Information System (PMIS)

Reference ID (R, if applicable)

Indicate the reference number identifying the record related to the structure in the external system.

Note: A CRIS Resource ID number is automatically hyperlinked to the respective record once entered into the Cross-Reference table. When entering CRIS IDs, include all zeros at the beginning of the ID, if applicable.

Reference Name

Indicate the reference name identifying the record related to the structure in the other system.

Other Information (4,000 characters)

Provide additional relevant information not captured in the preceding fields, such as a URL link, a date (e.g., revised 6/21/1988), or other pertinent details.



Wukoki Ruin (CRIS-HS #009476), Wupatki National Monument, Arizona (NPS Photo / H. Rich)

CHAPTER 6

Management

CHAPTER 6
MANAGEMENT

The Management tab provides information on the legal interests, management agreements, management category, wilderness status, and FMSS data associated with the structure.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The following stand-alone fields provide information on the management of the structure.

Legal Interest (R – picklist)

Indicate the category of legal interest the NPS has regarding the structure. Select from the following picklist:

Fee Simple: NPS has full legal interest in the inventory property; also known as 'fee title' or 'fee simple absolute without encumbrances.'

Fee Simple Reservation: Fee simple with encumbrances. (In this case the NPS owns the rights but has allowed limited use by another entity.)

Less Than Fee Simple: NPS has less than full legal interest in the inventory property. Restrictions may include easements and rights-of-ways within the property boundaries.

None – Other Federal Agency Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the structure and the structure is owned by another federal agency. Enter the name of the federal agency that owns the structure in the Long Management Description field.

None – State Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the structure and the structure is owned by a state agency. Enter the name of the state government or state agency that owns the structure in the Long Management Description field.

None – Local Government Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the structure and the structure is owned by a local government. Enter the name of the local government or local agency that owns the structure in the Long Management Description field.

None – Privately Owned: NPS has no legal interest in the structure and the structure is privately owned. Enter the name of the private entity that owns the structure in the Long Management Description field.

Note: Consult the Land Resources Division (internal SharePoint, use VPN) for official documentation of legal interest. The Facility Management Software System (FMSS) and the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) both track NPS asset ownership – consult the regional or park unit asset management program specialist. Refer to Director's Order #25: Land Protection for a discussion of NPS legal interest.

Note: If the NPS has no legal interest in the structure, do not include the CRIS-HS record in production. Unless a management agreement directs the NPS to manage the resource, if "None" is selected above, the record should remain a shadow record until such time as the NPS has a legal interest in the property.

Management Agreement (R – picklist)

Indicate the agreement(s) associated with the structure to which the NPS is a party. Consult with park staff to identify agreements. Select from the following picklist:

Concession Contract/Permit: Agreement that authorizes private persons and corporations to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for public use in the National Park System.

Cooperative Agreement: A document describing the relationship between the federal government and state, local government, or other entity when the principal purpose is to transfer money, property (real or personal), services, or anything of value to the state or local government or other entity. The purpose is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by federal statute in lieu of acquisition or lease. Substantial involvement of the NPS is anticipated.

Interagency Agreement: A document describing an agreement between the NPS and another federal agency or office for supplies or services provided by the other agency. These agreements are used to establish cooperative or mutual assistance between two federal parties, and to transfer funds from one agency to another.

Lease: A document describing a contractual relationship by which one party (landlord or lessor) provides to another (tenant or lessee) the use and possession of lands, resources, buildings, or property for a specified period of time in return for fixed payments. All conditions for use and possessions are specified within the lease.

Memorandum of Agreement: A document describing a mutual agreement relationship which differs from a Memorandum of Understanding in that it provides a receipt of funds by the NPS from a non-federal party.

Memorandum of Understanding: A document describing mutual understanding or agreement between the NPS and a state, local government, or other party that is set forth in a written document in which both are participants. A Memorandum of Understanding does not obligate funds.

Special Use Permit: A document issued by a superintendent to an individual or organization to allow the use of NPS administered resources. It is used for all special park uses that do not have an approved permitting instrument. Special use permits are short-term (not to exceed one year) or long-term (not to exceed five years). The special use permit is not an authority. When it is issued, that authority for the use must be cited. Special use permits, for example, may be used to authorize private events or activities within historic structures.

Other: A document describing an agreement other than those listed above to which the NPS is a party. Describe the "Other" agreement type in the Long Management Description field.

None: No management agreement is entered into by the NPS.

Note: Refer to Director's Order #20: Agreements *and* Director's Order #53: Special Park Uses *for definitions and discussion related to NPS management agreements.*

Management Agreement Expiration Date (R, if applicable)

If the management agreement is other than "Other" or "None," provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the Management Agreement expires. If unknown, enter 01/01/1901.

Management Category (R – picklist)

Indicate the management category for the structure based on its significance, use, condition, and location. The management category is a measure of the agency's priority for preservation and maintenance. Each category is founded in legislation, policy, and park planning considerations. Select one from the following picklist:

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *any* of the following criteria:

- The structure's preservation is specifically legislated.
- The structure is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.* (See note on next page.)
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.^ (See note on next page.)
- The structure is a pre-contact structure.

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure must meet *both* of the following criteria (failure to meet either of these conditions moves it to Category C or D):

- The structure is eligible for, or listed in, the National Register individually or as a contributing resource of a site or district at a state or local level of significance.† (See note on next page.)
- The structure is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *either* of the following criteria:

- The structure meets the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district but does not have a continuing or potential

use based upon design and location, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

- The structure does not meet the National Register criteria as individually eligible or as a contributing resource to a site or a district, but a decision has been reached through an NPS planning and compliance process to manage the structure as a cultural resource.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *any* of the following criteria:

- The structure has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.
- The structure is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The structure has lost its historical integrity and has been reevaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The structure is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

Note: The National Park Service initiated the use of management categories in 1981 with NPS-28 (Release No. 2, 1981). Management category determinations are a statement of fact based on management category criteria. The management category of a CRIS-HS resource is one factor to be considered by park managers in making operational and resource management decisions. The Management Category text was updated in 2024 during creation of this document, to align with current management practices.

Note: Management Category D contains structures that exist but may be disposed of through an NPS planning and compliance process. Management Category D also contains structures that have been disposed of. If the structure has been disposed of it should be demoted from a production record to a shadow record in CRIS-HS.

Note: The management category selection for structures associated with ethnographic values or a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) nomination is based on the following factors: the role of the resource as defined in the park's legislation; the resource's level of significance as defined by the National Register criteria; or the result of an NPS planning and compliance process.

Note: A park's Foundation Document is one of many sources of information that can be used to help determine a structure's management category. The management category for historic structures identified in the Foundation Document under "Fundamental Resources and Values" or "Other Important Resources and Values" will depend on the role of the resource as defined in the park's legislation, the resource's National Register eligibility and level of significance, or the documented result of an NPS planning and compliance process. Use the Long Management Description field in CRIS-HS to explain the management category selection.

Note: The following categories of significance from NPS-28 (1998) establish CRIS-HS management categories:

- *Category of Significance Ia: Individual structures that qualify as National Historic Landmarks, are listed in the National Register as nationally significant, or that possess national significance by act of Congress or executive order.
- ^Category of Significance Ib: Structures that do not possess national significance on an individual basis, but contribute to the national significance of a park or historic district.
- †Category of Significance II: Structures that individually or collectively qualify for the National Register and possess significance at the state level.
- †Category of Significance III: Structures that individually or collectively qualify for the National Register and possess significance at the local level.)

(See Sidebar 7: Park Superintendent Acknowledgement, Condition Reassessment, and Record Certification, Appendix I: HSI Management Category Authorities and Appendix J: Administrative Steps After Historic Structure Loss Due to Natural Disaster.)

Management Category Date (auto-populated)

The Management Category Date field provides the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the park superintendent acknowledged the management category determination. This field is auto-populated from the Park Superintendent Acknowledgement Date field on the Superintendent Acknowledgement tab.

Short Management Description (R – 400 characters)

Summarize the management issues pertaining to the structure. At a minimum, include a summary of supporting documentation used to justify the structure's significance, how the structure relates to the park's enabling legislation, and the structure's management category (i.e., the first three bullet points below). The short management description is an abstract of the long management description using an abbreviated writing style. Update the summary based on changes to the long management description. (See Appendix K: Examples of Management Description Narrative.)

Note: The short management description provides a summary to share in planning documents and for general understanding of the structure's management factors and issues. Use the long management description to provide more detail.

Long Management Description (4,000 characters)

Provide justification and background for the selected management category and additional information on current and upcoming management considerations. Use detailed, narrative description and include relevant dates and references. Update the narrative when re-certifying the record, if applicable. The long management description may include the following:

- Explanation of how the structure contributes to the significance of the National Register site or district, and the park as a whole, including the identification of supporting documentation.
- Explanation of how the structure supports or relates to the park's enabling legislation, or if the resource has been identified as a fundamental resource for the park via the foundation document.
- Explanation of the management category determination and superintendent acknowledgement.
- Explanation of applicable land protection actions.
- Supplemental data about legal interest and management agreements.
- The planning processes and documentation used to identify, evaluate, and determine the treatment approach for the structure.
- Identification of proposed planning studies or other documentation for management of the structure.
- Identification of any major recent or proposed projects, including proposed changes in use.
- Explanation of inactive shadow records categorized as "Unassigned."

Note: Track detailed data related to condition assessments, interim treatment, and record of treatment on the respective tabs and tables.

Note: Legacy records from the LCS database contained condition and treatment information in the Management Description field. As records are updated in CRIS-HS, coordinators should move this information to the new corresponding tabs and tables in the record.

(See Appendix K: Examples of Management Description Narrative.)

WILDERNESS STATUS

The following stand-alone field indicates if the structure is located within managed wilderness. The NPS utilizes five categories of managed wilderness: designated, recommended, proposed, eligible, or potential. (See Sidebar 10: Historic Structures in Wilderness.)

Located in Managed Wilderness? (R – picklist)

Indicate if the structure is located within managed wilderness. Select from the following picklist:

No: The structure is not located in a designated, recommended, proposed, eligible, or potential wilderness.

Yes – located in wilderness: The structure is in a designated, recommended, proposed, eligible, or potential wilderness.

Unknown: A determination is not possible due to a lack of data.

(Note: Legacy records have "Unknown" entered by default. Update this field as records are re-certified.)

SIDEBAR 10: HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN WILDERNESS

The *Wilderness Act of 1964* [16 U.S.C 1131-1136] established the National Wilderness Preservation System. Managed wilderness is defined as designated, eligible, potential, proposed, and recommended wilderness. As of 2023, the NPS is responsible for the stewardship of 61 designated wilderness areas, totaling over 44 million acres. The NPS also manages more than 23 million acres as eligible, proposed, recommended, and potential wilderness (see below for category definitions). In total, over 80 percent of all NPS lands are managed as wilderness.

Cultural resources are often located in wilderness and often predate wilderness designation. Cultural resources in NPS managed wilderness should be documented in CRIS. The *Wilderness Act of 1964* (Public Law 88-577) and subsequent case law clearly establish that wilderness managers must be especially careful and deliberate when addressing historic structures and installations in wilderness. As part of this process, wilderness managers must also consider and fully comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (Public Law 89-665), *National Environmental Policy Act* (Public Law 91-190), *Archeological Resource Protection Act* (Public Law 96-95), *Native American Religious Freedom Act* (Public Law 95-341), and other related statutes. Any proposed action taken in wilderness that involves a use or tool prohibited by Section 4c of the *Wilderness Act* or that could affect wilderness character must be evaluated through a minimum requirements analysis. The Minimum Requirements Analysis Framework (MRAF) is used to document the analysis. For additional information refer to *Cultural Resources in Wilderness: Guidance for Considering and Managing Historic Structures and Installations* (2022) in Reference Manual 41 (RM-41): Wilderness Stewardship.[28]

The MRAF process is used to determine whether the action is necessary for the administration of wilderness and the least impactful actions required for this administration. Determining if a cultural resource contributes to wilderness character is an important part of the analysis. Site access and tool use are two common concerns when maintaining resources in wilderness. Landing of aircraft and motorized equipment (including chainsaws and generators) are prohibited in wilderness, with some exceptions. The MRAF encourages the use of primitive tools and traditional construction methods which often align with cultural resources best practices.

Cultural resources in wilderness areas that are difficult to access still require cyclical condition assessments, however a maximum interval of ten years is acceptable if access is costly and challenging due to the remoteness of the resource. In this circumstance, however, condition and significance along with access will determine the assessment interval. If an aircraft landing in wilderness is required to reasonably access the structure for CRIS condition updates, work with the park or regional wilderness coordinator on the MRAF process.

Determining if a Resource is in Managed Wilderness

To determine if a resource is located in designated wilderness, consult a regional GIS specialist. Designated wilderness boundaries are accessible via ArcGIS Online (Wilderness Areas in the United States) or the Wilderness Connect online map. To determine if a resource is in eligible, potential, proposed, or recommended wilderness check the NPS Wilderness Stewardship Datasheet (internal, use VPN) and consult the park's wilderness coordinator or resource management staff.

Categories of Managed Wilderness

Designated Wilderness: Federal land designated by Congress as wilderness and a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System where the NPS is required to manage according to the *Wilderness Act*.

Eligible Wilderness: An area that possesses the qualities and character, as identified within the *Wilderness Act*, which would qualify it for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System. An area where, based upon a wilderness eligibility assessment, the Director has approved the managerial determination of eligibility for wilderness designation and has published notice of eligibility in the Federal Register.

Potential Wilderness: Lands which possess wilderness characteristics which would normally qualify them for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System but contain temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions (such as structures or roads) or uses (such as in-holdings, valid mining claims or operations) which prevent their being immediately designated as wilderness. These lands may be identified as "potential wilderness" in NPS wilderness proposals, wilderness recommendations, and by Congress in legislation designating other portions of a park as wilderness.

Proposed Wilderness: The findings and conclusions of a formal wilderness study that have been submitted as the NPS proposal by the Director to the Department of the Interior but has not been approved by the Secretary.

Recommended Wilderness: An eligible wilderness area that has been studied and proposed by the NPS, recommended for wilderness designation by the Department of the Interior to the President, and then transmitted by the President as her/his recommendation for wilderness designation to Congress.

FMSS

Use this table to record asset data from the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) associated with the structure. A CRIS-HS resource may be associated with more than one FMSS record. (See Sidebar 11: Relationship of CRIS-HS to FMSS.)

Number (R, if applicable)

Indicate the FMSS number(s) of the Asset(s)/ Location(s) associated with the structure.

Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the category of the FMSS record. Select one from the following picklist:

Asset

Location

Note: In FMSS a Location record is a physical structure or grouping of structures, land features, or other tangible property which has a specific service or function (e.g., road, trail, building, etc.). An Asset record is a component of a location (e.g., road surface, culvert, door, etc.).

Is Exact Match? (R, if applicable)

Indicate if the FMSS record number is an exact match to the CRIS-HS resource.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

(See Sidebar 12: Exact Matches in CRIS-HS and FMSS.)

SIDEBAR 11: RELATIONSHIP OF CRIS-HS TO FMSS

The Difference between FMSS and CRIS

The Park Facilities Management Division (PFMD) administers the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), a servicewide asset management database, to track and maintain historic and non-historic NPS assets (e.g., buildings, roads, trails, outdoor sculptures, etc.). Park and regional facility management staff use FMSS to guide the maintenance and operation of NPS assets, including:

- Developing work orders, which are subsequently bundled into PMIS projects to request funds for recurring maintenance or repair projects.
- Generating annual inspection forms and safety plans.
- Tracking parametric condition assessments (PCA), the asset priority index (API), and deferred maintenance and repairs (DM&R).
- Tracking federal real property (FRP) under the custody of NPS.

All NPS historic structures require cyclic maintenance for their on-going preservation and should therefore be represented in FMSS. CRIS-HS includes detailed information about these assets that is not stored in an FMSS record. Cross-referencing management records from FMSS to CRIS allows the data to be used collaboratively by facility and cultural resources staff. Where CRIS-HS resources are missing in FMSS, contact the park's FMSS specialist to request they enter the missing data. Ensure all historic structures are documented in FMSS. This requires entering CRIS-HS resource IDs into FMSS and entering their associated FMSS numbers into the CRIS-HS FMSS table.

Cross-referencing Records in FMSS and CRIS-HS

The definition of an asset is "any real or personal property which the NPS desires to track and manage as a distinct identifiable entity." It may be a physical structure or grouping of structures, land features, or other tangible property which has a specific service or function such as a farm, cemetery, campground, marina, or sewage treatment plant. Location and Asset records are two of the basic building blocks of the FMSS. When a park acquires new assets and/or components, a corresponding record must be created in FMSS and FBMS. Assets are captured in FMSS via Location records, and components are captured via Asset records.

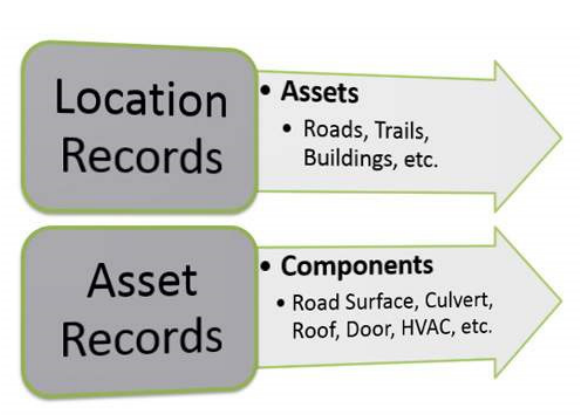


Figure 2: Relationship of Asset record to Location record in FMSS (*Image: Eppley*).

FMSS numbers are tracked in CRIS-HS for each structure. A CRIS-HS structure may correspond to either a Location record or an Asset record. (FMSS numbers are entered into the FMSS table on the Management tab in CRIS-HS.) CRIS-HS structures generally have a one-to-one relationship with an FMSS Location record or an Asset record, such as a Building (4100) Location record. Asset records are components of a Location record and commonly correspond to smaller scale CRIS-HS resources, such as grave markers (part of a Maintained Landscape (3100) Location record) or culverts (part of a Road (1100) Location record).

CRIS-HS resource IDs are tracked in FMSS Location records on the specification table and in FMSS Asset records on the main page. Users with access to the Park Facility Management Division Portal (internal, use VPN) can locate FMSS Location and Asset numbers for their park by running the "Location Hierarchy with Asset Hierarchy" report in the Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS).

Note that CRIS-HS structures are not always aligned one-to-one with FMSS records. Some structures will correspond to one FMSS Location or Asset record and some will be represented by more than one FMSS Location record. Conversely, some FMSS Location records are aligned with multiple structures. (See Sidebar 12: Exact Matches in CRIS-HS and FMSS.) The following is an example of how names may differ between an FMSS record and a CRIS-HS record:

> *Example:* The George Washington Memorial Parkway, Route 50 WB Underpass is inventoried as a historic bridge in CRIS-HS (Resource ID #045364). In FMSS, the park created a location record (#26800) named "(014P) Bridge over SB Pky, Mem Circle to Rosslyn," to track the management of the asset.

Federal Real Property (FRP) Historical Status and Heritage Indicator Values

FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values are recorded in the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) and visible in FMSS on the FRP Information page. The values should be derived from the corresponding CRIS-HS record's National Register documentation and eligibility status (located on the National Register/National Historic Landmark tab in CRIS-HS). Historical Status values range from 1-6 based on the following definitions from the General Services Administration (GSA) *2024 Guidance for Real Property Inventory Reporting*:[29]

- **National Historic Landmark (NHL) (1):** the asset is designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) either individually or as a contributing resource to an NHL district. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the Historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO.
- **National Register Listed (NRL) (2):** the asset is listed in the NRHP either individually or as a contributing resource to a National Register-listed historic district. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO.
- **National Register Eligible (NRE) (3):** the asset is eligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as a contributing resource to a National Register-eligible historic district. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO.
- **Non-contributing element of NHL/NRL district (4):** the asset has been determined noncontributing to an NHL or National Register listed or eligible historic district. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO.
- **Not Evaluated (5):** the asset has not been evaluated by your agency's cultural resources staff for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a larger district, or no historical status information is available. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO. This is common and acceptable for assets less than 45 or 50 years old to be unevaluated.

- **Evaluated, Not Historic (6):** the asset has been evaluated by your agency's cultural resources staff and determined not to be historical, that is, not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Consult with your agency's cultural resources staff if there are questions about the historical status of assets to be reported; they should be aware of supporting documentation for formal determinations by the Keeper of the NRHP and/or consensus determinations between your agency and SHPO/THPO.

Heritage Indicator values are either Y/N based on the following definition:

- Heritage Assets are property, plant and equipment (PP&E) classified in accordance with FASAB *SFFAS No. 29, Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land*.[30] They possess one or more of the following characteristics:
  - Historical or natural significance,
  - Cultural, educational, or artistic importance; or
  - Significant architectural characteristics.

The following table illustrates the alignment between CRIS-HS NR/NHL documentation status values and the FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values.

CRIS and FBMS Historical Status Alignment

CRIS Field	Value	FRP Historical Status	FRP Heritage Indicator
CRIS-HS NHL Status	Yes	1	Y
CRIS-HS NRHP Resource Documentation Status	Entered - Documented	2	Y
	Entered - Undocumented	2	Y
	Determined Eligible - Keeper	3	Y
	Determined Eligible – SHPO/THPO	3	Y
	Ineligible – Managed as a Cultural Resource	4	Y
	Determined Ineligible - Keeper	6	N
	Determined Ineligible – SHPO/THPO	6	N

Users with access to the Park Facility Management Division Portal (internal, use VPN) can view and verify the Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values of park facilities by running the "FRP Related Data Information" report in the Asset Management Reporting System (AMRS). Note, the FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values in FMSS may be incorrect, or change as a result of the completion of the HSI. When the HSI findings indicate the historic structure is eligible for the National Register, the FRP Historical Status value should be 1, 2 or 3, and the Heritage Indicator should be "Yes." Where the historic structure is managed as a cultural resource as a result of an NPS planning and compliance process, the FRP Historical Status value should be 4, and the Heritage Indicator should be "Yes." Contact the park, regional FMSS specialist, or the facility management program (FMP) HelpDesk to update an FRP Historical Status and Heritage Indicator values for consistency with the eligibility findings of the completed HSI.

The PFMD's Asset Management Toolbox[31] contains a digital library of NPS Asset Management Program (AMP) best practices (BPs), business management practice (BMPs), and additional guidance on facility management practices. (See Appendix G: Facility Management / Cultural Resource Terminology Matrix.)

SIDEBAR 12: EXACT MATCHES IN CRIS-HS AND FMSS

Both CRIS and FMSS track NPS cultural resources and facilities. Correspondence between both inventories varies depending on the resource type and park practices. The field labeled "Is FMSS Record Exact Match?" documents the relationship between the CRIS-HS structure and the associated FMSS record.

Exact Match

An exact match indicates that the physical boundary and content of the FMSS Location or Asset matches the physical boundary and content of the CRIS-HS structure one-to-one.

> Example: The Fisherman's Home – Rude Residence is a historic structure (CRIS-HS Resource ID #073108) at Isle Royale National Park. In FMSS, the Rude Residence is tracked as a distinct building entity (Location #50921) that corresponds only (i.e., one-to-one) with this CRIS-HS structure.

Not an Exact Match

When the boundaries and contents of the FMSS Location or Asset and the CRIS-HS structure overlap but do not match exactly, this is not a one-to-one relationship.

> Example: The historic Peirce Mill Springhouse Retaining Walls are a historic structure (CRIS-HS Resource ID #022028) at Rock Creek Park. In FMSS, the Springhouse Retaining Walls are tracked as part of the Peirce Mill Spring House (Location #26124) that corresponds to more than one CRIS-HS structure. In this case, the FMSS Location #26124 (Peirce Mill Spring House) corresponds to two CRIS-HS structures: the Peirce Mill; Springhouse Retaining Walls (CRIS-HS Resource ID #022028) and the Peirce Mill; Springhouse (CRIS-HS Resource ID #011926).

In cases where more than one FMSS record corresponds to the structure, enter all FMSS numbers into the CRIS-HS FMSS table.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 6: MANAGEMENT

27 National Park Service, *Technical Guidance for National Park Service Strategic Goals, FY 2008 - 2012: Park Planned and Reported Goals*, Version 1.1, 2007, 73, (Goal Ia5 -Historic Structure Condition). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2306970.

28 National Park Service, *Cultural Resources in Wilderness: Guidance for Considering and Managing Historic Structures and Installations*, February 2022. See "Reference Manual 41: Wilderness Stewardship," Wildnerness subject site (6. Wilderness Stewardship), National Park Service, last updated April 11, 2024, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/wilderness/rm41.htm.

29 GSA, Federal Real Property Council, *2024 Guidance for Real Property Inventory Reporting, Data Dictionary, Version 1*, April 1, 2024, 17, (8. Historical Status). https://www.gsa.gov/policy-regulations/policy/real-property-policy-division-overview/asset-management/federal-real-property-council/frpc-guidance-library.

30 The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (US Government Accountability Office, US Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget), *FASAB Handbook of Federal Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements, as Amended, Version 23*, Sept. 2024, 6-7, (Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 29: Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land). https://fasab.gov/accounting-standards/. See Standard 29 for the definition of *heritage assets* with respect to federal accounting standards.

31 "Asset Management," Park Facility Management Division (PFMD) SharePoint website, accessed November 25, 2024, https://doimspp.sharepoint.com/sites/nps-pfmd/SitePages/Asset-Management.aspx. The PFMD Asset Management SharePoint site contains the Asset Management Toolbox. User access is restricted to NPS staff.



Castillo de San Marcos (CRIS-HS #000129), Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida (NPS Photo / H. Feil)

CHAPTER 7

National Register/National Historic Landmark

CHAPTER 7
NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) / NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (NHL)

The NR/NHL tab records the historical significance and eligibility of the CRIS-HS structure according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Use the following fields to describe why the CRIS-HS structure is significant, according to National Register eligibility requirements.

Note: The short significance description provides a summary to share in planning documents and for general understanding of the structure's significance. Use the long significance description to provide more detail.

Short Significance Description (R – 400 characters)

Summarize why the structure is significant. State the name of the resource or the eligible National Register site/district (e.g., Harbor Lodge Historic District) followed by its level of significance (i.e., local, state, national), applicable National Register criteria, area(s) of significance, and period of significance (PoS). Include pertinent notes about the structure's determination of eligibility (including signature date and reference #) and if the structure is a contributing resource to a National Register district or site. (See Appendix L: Examples of Significance Description Narrative.)

Long Significance Description (64,000 characters)

Provide a comprehensive narrative of why the structure is significant individually or as a contributing resource to an eligible, or listed, National Register site or district. Draw directly from existing National Register documentation and eligibility determinations (e.g., formal DOEs and CDOEs including any cultural landscape documentation in CRIS-CL). Explain how the CRIS-HS resource:

- Meets the National Register criteria.
- Contributes to the area(s) of significance listed.
- Is important to the history of its locality, state, or nation for the identified period(s) of significance.
- Is associated with important themes or historic contexts.

For contributing resources, include a brief significance summary of the historic site or district. This field may also provide a narrative summary of documentation including all eligibility determinations that have been made to date (e.g., National Register nominations, NHL designations, administrative listings, National Register documentation updates, formal determinations of eligibility, and SHPO/THPO consensus determinations of eligibility).

For a complete discussion of statement of significance, see the following National Register publications:

- National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, pages 45-50
- Best Practices Review Issue 5, September 2023: Preparing a Concise Significance Statement

(See Sidebar 13: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-HS and Appendix L: Examples of Significance Description Narrative.)

Note: The eligibility of CRIS-HS structures may be established through a CLI effort. Most SHPO/THPOs accept CLI documentation as a CDOE equivalent, but not all. Consult the regional CLI coordinator for specific state requirements.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DOCUMENTATION AND ELIGIBILITY (R)

Use this table – and associated sub-tables (National Register Significance Criteria/Consideration table, National Register Periods of Significance table, and

SIDEBAR 13: CITATION GUIDELINES FOR NARRATIVES IN CRIS-HS

All narrative descriptions included in the HSI should include citations, as appropriate. The following narrative fields in CRIS-HS commonly rely on cited material, including extensive extracts from government-produced documents:

- Long Significance Description (NR/NHL tab)
- Long Physical Description (Chronology and Physical Description tab)
- Collections Narrative (Uses tab, within the Museum Collections table)
- Ethnographic Narrative (Uses tab)

Copyright and Government Publications

Works prepared by government employees working in their official capacity are not protected by the *Copyright Act of 1976* [17 U.S.C. 105] and are in the public domain. However, when extensive extracts from government documents are utilized within text narratives, provide a citation to aid readers in locating the source of the information. For example, if text is extracted (or adapted) from a National Register nomination (or Historic Structure Report, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, DOE, traditional use study, museum collections report, etc.), introduce the paraphrased or excerpted text as follows:

> *The following information is extracted (or adapted) from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property (Author Year, pages).*

Author-Date Citation System

When excerpting existing works, transcribe all citations from the original text into the CRIS-HS narrative field. The format of all citations within CRIS-HS narratives should utilize the author-date system (in-text citations) of the Chicago Manual of Style. Citations should be included parenthetically within the body of the text and not in the form of footnotes or endnotes. Enter all applicable cited sources for the historic structure into the Bibliography table (located on the References tab) and format in-text citations as follows: (Author Last Name Year, page #). For example:

> *(Smith 2024, 25).*

Footnotes or endnotes cannot be imported into CRIS. In cases where parenthetical author-date citations are not utilized or other notes are used, enter them as end notes, with the citation number in the text, e.g., [1], and the notes at the end of the narrative.

(Note: The text fields in CRIS do not support text formatting, such as italics, bold, and underline.)

Documentation Files table) – to provide a summary of the existing National Register documentation and eligibility determinations made to date. Include all National Register nominations, NHL designations, determinations of eligibility (SHPO/THPO CDOE or formal DOE) associated with the structure. Enter one record for each piece of documentation. (See Sidebar 14: National Register of Historic Places Documentation & Eligibility Table.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each piece of National Register documentation in the database and reports.

Tip: Order documents by date of completion, with the most recent at the top.

NR/DOE Name (R)

Indicate the historic name of the property as listed in the National Register nomination, or the name of the relevant determination of eligibility document.

Category of Property (R – picklist)

Indicate the National Register property category identified in the documentation. Select from the following pick list:

Site: The location of a significant event, historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, in ruins, or destroyed, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

District: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Building: A house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, created principally to shelter any form of human activity. *Building* may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Structure: The term that distinguishes buildings from those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object: The term that distinguishes buildings and structures from those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are simply constructed and relatively small in scale. Although it may be – by nature or design – movable, an *object* is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Multiple Property: A group of historic properties related by a common theme (patterns of history), general geographical area, and period of time.

NR Significance Level (R – picklist)

Indicate the significance level for the National Register property associated with the CRIS-HS resource. If more than one significance level could apply, choose the highest level determined for the National Register property. Select from the following pick list:

National: A property that represents an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. It illustrates the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, distinctive design/construction, or information potential. The property must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation.

State: A property that represents an aspect of the history of a state as a whole. It can be located in only a portion of the state's present political boundary and is not required to belong to property types found throughout the state. The context of the resource must be important statewide with historic associations, distinctive design/construction, or information potential that extends beyond a single local area. (Note: American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are considered states.)

Local: A property that represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, region, or any portions thereof. Local significance is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property.

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the National Register documentation, formal determination of eligibility (DOE), or consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) was signed by the Keeper of the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer, or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s). For a document signed by multiple parties at different points in time, provide the date when the highest authority signed the document.

NRIS ID

For properties listed in the National Register, provide the reference number listed in the National Register Information System (NRIS) database for the National Register documentation.

Note: A formal determination of eligibility (DOE) and consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) is not assigned an NRIS number until a National Register nomination for the property is completed, approved, and entered into the National Register.

Resource Documentation Status (R – picklist)

Indicate the status of the structure's documentation and eligibility for listing in the National Register. Select from the following pick list:

Entered – Documented: The structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is adequately documented.

Entered – Undocumented: The structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places but is inadequately documented. Select this value for an administratively listed CRIS-HS resource that lacks a completed National Registration nomination, or a listed CRIS-HS resource that needs a nomination update.

Determined Eligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register concurs that the resource is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Determined Ineligible – Keeper: The Keeper of the National Register formally responded that the resource is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Determined Eligible – SHPO/THPO: The State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or appropriate staff formally responded that the resource is eligible for the National Register or contributes to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Determined Ineligible – SHPO/THPO: The State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or appropriate staff concur that the resource is ineligible for the National Register or does not contribute to the significance of an existing National Register property.

Ineligible – Managed as a Cultural Resource: The resource has been determined ineligible for the National Register through concurrence with the State Historic Preservation Officer(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s), or Keeper of the National Register, but through an NPS planning and compliance process a decision has been made to manage the structure as a cultural resource. These resources may include structures that have been moved or reconstructed, commemorative structures, and structures that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

Note: Do not include a structure that has been determined "Ineligible" by the Keeper or the SHPO/THPO as a production record in CRIS-HS unless it is managed as a cultural resource. Unevaluated structures – structures without National Register documentation indicating their significance – that are likely to be determined eligible for the National Register, may be entered into the CRIS database as a draft shadow record until a determination of eligibility is recorded.

Contributing (R – picklist)

Indicate how the structure contributes to the significance of a property listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register. Select from the following picklist:

Individual: A structure that possesses significance on an individual basis.

Contributing: A structure that does not possess significance on an individual basis but contributes to the significance of a property listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register.

Noncontributing: A structure that neither possesses significance on an individual basis nor contributes to the significance of a property listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA/CONSIDERATION

Use this sub-table – nested within the National Register of Historic Places Documentation & Eligibility table – to indicate the significance criteria, criteria consideration (if applicable), significance level, and area(s) of significance for which the structure qualifies for listing in the National Register. Structures are often significant for more than one criterion. Identify only those that are supported by National Register documentation.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each significance criterion/consideration in the database and reports.

Tip: Order the criteria first, followed by any applicable considerations.

SIDEBAR 14: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DOCUMENTATION & ELIGIBILITY TABLE

The National Register of Historic Properties Documentation and Eligibility table provides a summary of the existing National Register documentation, including all complete eligibility determinations – approved National Register nominations, NHL designations, formal determinations of eligibility, and consensus determinations of eligibility – associated with the structure.

The following is a list of the possible types of National Register documentation available:

- National Historic Landmark designation
- National Register nomination/registration form
- Determination of eligibility (DOE) – concurrence is from Keeper of the National Register
- Consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE)* – concurrence is from State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO/THPO)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE)*
- Determinations as a result of a Section 106 action
- Administrative listing (10/15/66) or date of establishment of a historical park and subsequent boundary adjustments
- Non-park specific evaluations (Multiple Property Documentation Forms, thematic nominations, and historic districts that include NPS properties)

**For historic properties managed by Federal Agencies or Departments, the federal entity uses the consensus determination of eligibility (CDOE) process found in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulation 36 CFR § 800.4. This process is used to determine an historic property's eligibility for the NRHP informally for both Section 110 and Section 106 purposes. The CDOE process allows federal decision makers, in consultation with either State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), Federal Historic Preservation Officers (FPO), or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), as well as other consulting parties, to assess a historic property using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation and if they agree that any of the criteria are met, the historic property is considered eligible for the NRHP for Section 106 purposes and stewardship of resources.*

(Note: Legislatively-derived significance does not qualify as National Register eligibility documentation.)

Possible sources for National Register documentation include:

- National Register database
- IRMA (Data Store) Report Series - Determination of Eligibility for NPS historic properties (CDOE and DOE)
- SHPO/THPO concurrence letters
- Section 106 park project files

National Register of Historic Places Documentation and Eligibility Table Organization
There may not always be a one-to-one relationship between the structure and the NR/DOE documentation, so the table organizes information into two groupings:

- **Information about the NR/DOE documentation:** The first five fields of the table ("NR/DOE Name," Category of Property," "Significance Level," Date," and "NRIS ID") record information about the National Register documentation, not the CRIS-HS resource.

- **Information about the structure's eligibility for the National Register based on the NR/DOE documentation:** The remaining two fields ("Resource Documentation Status" and "Contributing") record the structure's National Register eligibility and contributing status as described within the NR/DOE documentation.

Determining Resource Documentation Status

Some older National Register nominations have the category "non-historic contributing." In this case, non-historic contributing structures are listed in CRIS-HS using "Entered – Documented" (since they are documented on the National Register form). One example of a structure in this category is a reconstruction (See Reconstructions).

Historical units of the National Park System are automatically listed in the National Register as required by the *National Historic Preservation Act*.[32] Structures with no National Register nomination but with automatic listing as part of a historical NPS unit (e.g., National Historic Site, National Military Park, National Battlefield Park, National Battlefield Site, National Historical Park, National Monument, National Memorial, or International Historic Site) are considered to be "Entered – Undocumented." "Entered – Undocumented" is used for historical parks with National Register nominations, when structures were, for some reason, omitted from the nomination. The nomination should be amended to include these structures and the CRIS-HS field changed to "Entered – Documented." If a structure is a National Historical Landmark, it is also considered "Entered – Documented."

If a National Register (or National Historical Landmark) nomination discussed the significance of the district or park but does not list individual structures or landscape features as contributing or non-contributing, use "Entered – Undocumented" until the nomination is updated. Determinations of eligibility should be pursued for those structures within the boundary of the National Register nomination even if they may appear insignificant.

Contemporary structures ineligible for the National Register should not be included as production records in the CRIS-HS database. (Note: Regions may add unevaluated structures to CRIS-HS as shadow records previous to eligibility discussions). Complete a determination of eligibility for contemporary structures to move them to the active database. This fulfills project requirements to utilize the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 (2008) with SHPOs/THPOs for the streamlined Section 106 process.[33]

Summarizing Resource Documentation Status

Use the Long Significance Description (64,000 characters) field to summarize the existing National Register documentation. Include all eligibility determinations made to date, such as National Register nominations, formal determinations of eligibility, consensus determinations of eligibility, and any overlapping documentation (i.e., National Register, historical park boundary, National Historic Landmark designation).

Significance Criteria/Consideration (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate all significance criteria and considerations associated with the structure. Multiple entries into the table may be required to include both significance criteria and considerations. Select from the following picklist:

Significance Criterion A (Event): The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Significance Criterion B (Person): The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance Criterion C (Design/Construction): The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Significance Criterion D (Information Potential): The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (Note: The term *prehistory* is a legacy term that refers to the history of a place prior to the arrival of non-Indigenous people.) This criterion is most often associated with archeological resources.

Consideration A (Religious Properties): A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Consideration B (Moved Properties): A property removed from its original or historically significant location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value. Alternately, it is the surviving property most closely associated with a historic person or event.

Consideration C (Birthplaces or Graves): A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with their productive life.

Consideration D (Cemeteries): A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Consideration E (Reconstructed Properties): A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

Consideration F (Commemorative Properties): A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

Consideration G (Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years): A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Significance Level (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the National Register significance level for the structure. If more than one significance level is applicable based on multiple National Register documentation records, choose the highest level. Select from the following pick list:

National: A property that represents an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. It illustrates the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, distinctive design/construction, or information potential. The property must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation.

State: A property that represents an aspect of the history of a state as a whole. It can be located in only a portion of the state's present political boundary and is not required to belong to property types found throughout the state. The context of the resource must be important statewide with historic associations, distinctive design/construction, or information potential that extends beyond a single local area. (Note: American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are considered states.)

Local: A property that represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, region, or any portions thereof. Local significance is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property.

Category for Area of Significance (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the category of history for which the structure meets the National Register criteria. Enter a new record into the table for each area of significance associated with a criterion.

Select from Appendix M: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.

Note: For out of date or incomplete nominations, consult a regional historian and/or the Park History Program to determine the area(s) of significance for the structure as part of a nomination update.

Subcategory for Area of Significance (picklist)

If the area of significance category selected is "Ethnic Heritage – Asian," "Ethnic Heritage – European," "Ethnic Heritage – Hispanic," "Ethnic Heritage – Pacific Islander," or "Social History" indicate the appropriate subcategory.

Select from Appendix M: Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions.

NATIONAL REGISTER PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE (R)

Use this sub-table – nested within the National Register of Historic Places Documentation & Eligibility table – to indicate the period(s) of significance for which the structure qualifies for listing in the National Register. Structures may have more than one period of significance. Identify only those that are supported with National Register documentation.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each period of significance in the database and reports.

Start Year (R)

Indicate the beginning year (yyyy) for the period of significance according to National Register criteria.

Start Era (R)

Indicate the start era. Select one from the following radio buttons:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

End Year (R)

Indicate the end year (yyyy) for each period of significance marking the span of time in which the structure attained significance according to National Register criteria.

End Era (R)

Indicate the end era. Select one from the following radio buttons:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

PoS Narrative (400 characters)

Use this field to explain which NR/DOE documentation entered in the table above corresponds to the period of significance entered in the sub-table.

DOCUMENTATION FILES (R)

Use this sub-table – nested within the National Register of Historic Places Documentation and Eligibility table – to upload confirmation of the structure's listing in, or eligibility for, the National Register. Include a digital copy of the official signature page from the highest authority (i.e., a .jpg or .pdf of the National Register nomination signature page, formal DOE, or CDOE signature page) and a digital copy of the specific page that identifies the CRIS-HS resource within the National Register documentation or determination of eligibility. Do not include superintendent notification and acknowledgement forms in this table. (See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS.)

Note: For contributing resources of a National Register listed site or district, combine the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form signature page with available tabular data from Section 7 as confirmation of the structure's listing.

Note: CRIS-HS resources with a documentation status only of "Entered – Undocumented" or "Ineligible – Managed as a Cultural Resource" do not require a documentation file upload.

Browse File (R, if applicable – browse to file)

Upload the graphic document associated with the eligibility of the structure. An uploaded file provides a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, if applicable, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each documentation file in the database.

Caption (R, if applicable – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and/or brief description of each documentation file graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. Include descriptive information such as the document name, page number referenced, signing authority, and signature date. (See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS.)

Date (R, if applicable)

Enter the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the documentation file was signed.

IRMA Number

If available, enter the unique IRMA Reference Code for the document.

Note: The Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) DataStore is a digital repository for the National Park Service that provides tools for adding, organizing, and discovering documents and datasets relevant to park resources. In 2023, the Park History Program created a new IRMA series: Determination of Eligibility for NPS historic properties (CDOE and DOE) and a corresponding Reference Guide.

URL

If available online, enter the URL of the webpage where the document is stored.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS (R)

Use the following table and narrative field to include information on the structure's association with a National Historic Landmark.

Status (R – picklist)

Indicate whether the structure is, or contributes to the significance of, a National Historic Landmark. National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value in illustrating, interpreting, or commemorating the history of the United States.

Yes: The structure is either an individual National Historic Landmark or it contributes to the national significance of a National Historic Landmark. (Selecting "Yes" requires the completion of the associated fields: "Theme," "Contributing," and "Date.")

No: The structure is neither a National Historic Landmark nor does it contribute to the national significance of a National Historic Landmark.

Undetermined: The structure is located within the boundary of a National Historical Landmark, but its contributing status has not been evaluated or determined.

Note: For National Register eligible or National Register listed CRIS-HS resources that are located within the boundary of an NHL but do not contribute to the national significance of the NHL, select a status of "No" and note the structure's association with the NHL – along with any management guidance – in the short and long management description fields.

Theme (R, if applicable – picklist)

Provide the theme under which the structure was designated a National Historic Landmark, as indicated on the nomination form.

Select from Appendix N: National Historic Landmark Theme List.

Note: Refer to the National Historic Landmarks Full List of Theme Studies webpage or the National Historic Landmark Theme Studies series in the DataStore in IRMA for a list of NHL theme studies.

Contributing (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate how the structure contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark. Select from the following picklist:

Individual: The structure is a National Historic Landmark.

Contributing: The structure contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.

NRIS ID

Provide the reference number listed in the NRIS database for the National Historic Landmark associated with the structure.

NHL URL

Provide the external link listed in the NRIS database for the National Historic Landmark associated with the structure.

Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the property associated with the inventory was designated a National Historic Landmark.

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Use this table to provide information on the structure's association with a World Heritage Site (WHS). Consult the World Heritage Convention website for individual world heritage site listing data.

Status (R - picklist)

Indicate whether the structure is associated with a World Heritage Site. World Heritage Sites are properties found to possess "outstanding universal value" and are designated under the World Heritage Convention. Select from the following picklist:

Yes: The structure is located within the boundary of a World Heritage Site. Selecting "Yes" requires the completion of the associated fields: "Category" and "Date." (Select this option even if the structure is not specifically identified/evaluated within the WHS property nomination. Use the WHS Status Narrative field to explain the relationship between the historic structure and the World Heritage Site.)

No: The structure is not located within the boundary of a World Heritage Site.

Category (R, if applicable)

Indicate the category under which the property was designated a World Heritage Site. Select one from the following picklist:

Cultural

Natural

Both Natural and Cultural

WHS Name

Provide the property name listed in the World Heritage List for the World Heritage Site associated with the structure.

WHS URL

Provide the external link listed in the World Heritage List for the World Heritage Site associated with the structure.

Date (R, if applicable)

Provide the World Heritage Site's date of inscription (mm/dd/yyyy) into the World Heritage List.

WHS Status Narrative (4,000 characters)

Briefly explain the relationship between the structure and the World Heritage Site. Describe which elements of the structure have or have not been listed or evaluated within the World Heritage Site nomination.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

This is a read-only table of legacy Historic District data. Enter National Register documentation for historic districts associated with the structure into the National Register of Historic Places Documentation and Eligibility table.

Note: The picklist for the Historic District table is no longer maintained. Enter National Register district nominations and determinations of eligibility applicable to the historic structure as a separate entry in the National Register of Historic Places table.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 7: NATIONAL REGISTER/ NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

32 See 36 CFR Part 60(b)(1), Authorization and expansion of the National Register. https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-36/chapter-I/part-60.

33 National Park Service, *NPS Nationawide Programmatic Agreement National Guidance*, May 2022. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2294085. Refer to the *NPS Nationawide Programmatic Agreement National Guidance* for guidance on the streamlined review process.



Desert View Watchtower (CRIS-HS #055579), Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona (NPS Photo / M. Quinn)

CHAPTER 8

Chronology & Physical Description

CHAPTER 8
CHRONOLOGY & PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Chronology & Physical Description tab provides an annotated chronology of physical events and a physical description of the structure.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Use the following field to indicate the construction period for the structure.

Construction Period (R – picklist)

Indicate the period in which the structure was built. The construction period may be "Pre-Contact" (prior to contact with non-Indigenous people), "Post-Contact" (after contact with non-Indigenous people), or "Both."

Pre-Contact

Post-Contact

Both

PHYSICAL EVENTS

Use this table to indicate the major physical events in the development of the structure.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each major physical event entry in the database and reports. Order events chronologically.

Physical Event (R – picklist)

Indicate the key events that were integral to the physical development of the structure. Select from the following picklist: (Some events include similar terms in parentheses to narrow the selection of a physical event.)

Abandoned (Closed)

Altered (Adapted, Burned, Cleared, Improved, Inundated, Resurfaced, Widened, Dismantled, Reassembled)

Built (Constructed, Created, Improved, Begun)

Colonized (Granted)

Conserved (Reserved – natural resource focus)

Cultivated

Damaged (Vandalized)

Demolished (Planned Demolition)

Designed

Destroyed (Unplanned Destruction)

Developed (Opened, Completed)

Domesticated

Engineered

Eroded

Established (Designated, Authorized, Redesignated, Granted, Dedicated, Incorporated, Discovered, Recorded, Documented, Patented, Created, Listed, Opened, Reserved)

Excavated

Expanded (Addition, etc.)

Exploited

Explored

Farmed/Harvested (Hunted, Fished, Timbered)

Graded

Homesteaded

Inhabited (Occupied, Seasonal Habitation, Tenanted)

Land Transfer (Acquired, Ceded, Disposed, Subdivided, Transferred, Granted)

Maintained

Memorialized (Placed, Erected, Decorated)

Military Operation (Decommissioned)

Mined

Moved

Naturalized

Neglected

Paved

Planned (Laid Out)

Planted (Reforested, Vegetated)

Platted (Surveyed, Mapped, Drawn, etc.)

Preserved

Prospected

Purchased/Sold (Acquired)

Ranched/Grazed

Reconstructed

Rehabilitated

Removed

Restored

Retained

Settled

Stabilized

Urbanized

Note: According to National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, reconstructed properties are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or are accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived. After the passage of 50 years, a reconstruction may attain its own significance for what it reveals about the period in which it was built, rather than the historic period it was intended to depict. On that basis, a reconstruction can possibly qualify under any of the criteria. Note that preservation and restoration treatments to historic structures that involve in-kind replacement are not likely considered reconstructions. In these instances, select "Repaired" from the list of events. Create a new CRIS-HS record for an ineligible reconstruction that will be managed as a cultural resource; demote the non-extant structure to a shadow record. See Sidebar 15: Reconstructions in CRIS-HS.

Note: In general, if a historic structure is no longer extant, it does not qualify as an active CRIS-HS record.

Note: Some older treatment documents used the term "adaptively restored" for structures in which the interior was rehabilitated and the exterior restored. In this case, use the functional activity of "Rehabilitated" when entering a physical event.

Physical Event Description (4,000 characters)

Provide a brief narrative description of each physical event.

Begin Year (R)

Provide the year (yyyy) the physical event began. All physical events must have an associated date. Primary and secondary source historic structure research may not include a specific date for a physical event. In this case use a date range to indicate when the physical event possibly would have occurred (i.e., circa). Make note of circa dates by using the Circa Date radio buttons.

Note: For date ranges, enter decades beginning with the first year of the decade (1780) and ending with the last year (1789). Enter quarter centuries beginning with the first year of the quarter century (1800) and ending with the last year (1824). Similarly, enter half centuries from the first year (1800) to the last year (1849). For reconstructions, enter the date of the reconstruction, not the date the original structure was built.

Begin Era (R – picklist)

Indicate the begin year era. Select one from the following picklist:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Common Era

End Year (R)

Provide the year the physical event was completed. If the event or treatment was completed the same year that it began, enter the same year in both the Begin Year and End Year fields. (See note above regarding date ranges.)

End Era (R – picklist)

Indicate the end year era. Select one from the following picklist:

BCE: Before Common Era

CE: Before Common Era

Circa Date

Indicate if the date range is an approximation.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Designer (80 characters)

Indicate the name of the architect or designer, if available. (See Sidebar 16: Entering Designer Names.)

Designer Occupation (picklist)

Indicate the occupation of the designer. Select from the following picklist:

Architect

Landscape Architect

Engineer

Sculptor

Other: May be used for organizations or offices (e.g., NPS, CCC) or any other designer occupation not specified above including contractors and vernacular builders. Include information on the "Other" occupation in the Physical Event Description field.

SIDEBAR 15: RECONSTRUCTIONS IN CRIS-HS

Refer to Reconstructions (Chapter 1) for the definition of a reconstruction and when to include a reconstruction in CRIS-HS.

Entering Physical Events and Dates for Reconstructions
Enter the date of the reconstruction and any subsequent activity, not the date of construction of the historic building upon which the reconstruction is based. If the reconstruction is accurate, use "Reconstructed" when entering a physical event. If it is a structure that recalls an earlier, historic structure (and is now significant in its own right), use "Built." Preservation and restoration treatments to historic structures that involve in-kind replacement are not likely considered reconstructions. In these instances, select "Repaired" from the list of events. Refer to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (2017) for reconstruction standards.

Use the Long Significance Description field (on the NR/NHL tab) to enter information about the original historic structure, such as the dates it was built and removed/demolished. If a CRIS-HS shadow record exists for the non-extant original structure, note this in the long significance description and make an entry into the Cross-Reference table for the CRIS-HS shadow record.

Entering the Historic Function for Reconstructions
When the function of the reconstruction is the same as that of the historic structure, enter the function of the historic structure. When the function of a reconstruction is different from the historic structure, enter the function of the reconstruction. For example, a historic structure was a residence, but the reconstruction is a historically furnished interior; in this case enter "Historic Furnished Interior," not "Single Family Dwelling."

A reconstruction may not be a true reconstructions per today's policy directive. In other words, there was not adequate documentation to accurately depict the historic structure, yet the property is now considered significant in its own right as an example of the preservation movement of that era. For example, at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, a structure was built by the NPS in the style of a historic outbuilding to house restrooms. The historic function is "Comfort Station" (interior function) and "Interpretation" (exterior function).

For a complete discussion of Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties, refer to National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Use the following stand-alone fields to provide the structure's volume, square feet, and physical description.

Volume (picklist)

Indicate the volume of the structure in cubic feet. This is not an exact figure but, rather, an estimated range. Select from the following picklist:

1 – 2,000 cubic feet

2,000 – 20,000 cubic feet

20,000 – 2,000,000 cubic feet

2,000,000 or more cubic feet

Note: Many structures, such as bridges (unless covered) and roads, do not have volume. Leave the field blank for these structures.

Square Feet

Provide the gross square footage of the structure. The total square footage of the structure must be entered if the structure is a building. For habitable buildings and

SIDEBAR 16: ENTERING DESIGNER NAMES

Enter the full name of the person(s) responsible for the design of the property. Enter as complete a name as possible (last name, first name or initials).

Enter the names of architecture and engineering firms, companies, or government agencies only if the names of the specific persons responsible for the design are unknown. When entering government departments or agencies, include the specific division if available.

Doty, Cecil J.

Civilian Conservation Corps (may be abbreviated as CCC)

US Army

US Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Public Roads

NPS – Denver Service Center

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad

structures include square footage calculations for each story, as well as porches, additions, and other ancillary spaces contained within the structure. Square footage may be approximated if exact measurements are not known.

Note: The Facility Management Software System contains square footage for building locations and other asset types.

Short Physical Description (R – 400 characters)

Provide a brief description of the structure including dimensions, form, materials, location and setting, and method of construction. Consider the short significance description an abstract of the long significance description. (See Appendix O: Examples of Physical Description Narrative.)

Note: The short physical description provides a summary to share in planning documents and for general understanding of the structure's physical characteristics. Use the long physical description to provide more detail.

Long Physical Description (4,000 characters)

Provide a detailed description of the structure including dimensions, form, materials, location and setting, and method of construction. Refer to existing National Register documentation as the basis for the physical description. (See Appendix O: Examples of Physical Description Narrative.)

Note: For physical events and changes that are not fully captured in the Physical Events table, the long physical description narrative may also articulate the evolution of major physical changes to the structure (i.e., the type of alteration and when it was completed).

MATERIALS

Use this table to identify the primary or most visible materials of each structural component associated with the structure. Users can identify multiple entries for each structural component, if applicable.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each material entry in the database and reports.

Tip: Materials may be ordered alphabetically, from the ground up, by physical prominence, or another attribute deemed appropriate.

Structural Components (R – picklist)

Indicate all the structural components of the structure. Enter "Foundation," "Framing," "Walls," "Roof," and "Other" only for buildings (and building ruins/

remnants). For all other structure types, enter only "Substructure" and "Superstructure." Select from the following picklist:

Foundation: The building's load-bearing structure in contact with the ground, including abutments, piers, cellars, and basements.

Framing: The building's interior load-bearing system material, excluding exterior walls. (Do not enter framing for interior partition walls because partition walls are not load-bearing.)

Walls: The building's exterior wall system materials, excluding window and door materials.

Roof: The building's roofing system, exclusive of window, gutter, and chimney materials.

Other: The building components that make up the ornamental details or features, exclusive of exterior surface wall and roofing systems.

Substructure: The components generally at, or below, grade including abutments, bases, piers, engineered soils, etc., for structures that are not buildings, such as bridges, ships, outdoor sculptures, fences, roads, etc.

Superstructure: Any component generally above the substructure for structures that are not buildings, such as bridges, ships, outdoor sculptures, fences, roads, etc.

Materials (R – picklist)

For each structural component entered above, indicate the principal material(s). More than one material may be entered for each structural component. Enter both historic and non-historic materials. The materials included in the picklist are general categories (all caps)/ subcategories (lowercase) of materials rather than an exhaustive list. Details about unusual or unique materials should be included in the Long Physical Description field. Select from the following picklist:

ADOBE
ASBESTOS
ASPHALT
CLOTH/CANVAS
CONCRETE
BRICK
EARTH
GLASS
METAL
Aluminum
Bronze
Cast Iron
Copper
Iron
Lead
Nickel
Steel
Tin
NONE LISTED
NOT APPLICABLE
OTHER
STUCCO
SYNTHETICS
Fiber Glass
Plastic
Rubber
Vinyl
STONE
Fieldstone
Granite
Limestone
Marble
Sandstone/ Brownstone
Slate
TERRA COTTA
TILE
WOOD
Log
Plywood/Particle Board
Shake
Shingle
Weatherboard

Note: "Metal," "Synthetics," "Stone," and "Wood" are categories of materials with subcategory options listed below. Select the most specific material available before defaulting to a more generic selection. Refer to page 27 of National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form for a list of National Register data categories for materials.



Twin Calderas (East Caldera), Cylindrical Cairn (CRIS-HS #037022), Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Alaska (NPS Photo / Jeanne Schaaf)

CHAPTER 9

Location

CHAPTER 9
LOCATION

The Location tab records location information for the structure.

LAND TRACT(S)

Use the following field to identify land tracts associated with the structure.

Land Tract Number(s) (4,000 characters)

Indicate the land tract numbers associated with the structure, if applicable. Consult the following Land Resources Division webmaps for land tract number(s):

- TractsNet AGOL (Internal, use VPN)
- TractsNet AGOL (Public Site)

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE (R)

Provide one or more latitude/longitude pairs (X, Y coordinate system) in the form of decimal degrees (DD) to identify the exact location of the structure. Provide the most accurate coordinate available (six decimal degrees corresponds to sub-meter accuracy). (See Sidebar 17: Geospatial Data in CRIS-HS.)

Note: Latitude (Y) and longitude (X) coordinates entered in CRIS-HS must be in decimal degrees (DD), not in degrees-minutes-seconds (DMS). For data in North America, the longitude (X) values must be negative numbers between 0 and -180 and the latitude (Y) values must be positive numbers between 0 and +90.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each latitude/longitude pair in the database and reports.

Tip: Order latitude/longitude pairs for linear features from one terminus to the other. Order latitude/longitude pairs for polygons according to protocol – beginning with the northeastern most point and proceeding clockwise.

Coordinate Type (R – picklist)

Indicate the type of geometry the Latitude/Longitude pair represents. At a minimum, enter at least one reference point for the historic structure. Select one from the following picklist:

Point: Enter the latitude/longitude for the point corresponding to the center, entrance, or corner, etc., of the structure.

Line: Enter two or more latitude/longitude reference points including the endpoints.

Polygon: Enter three or more latitude/longitude reference points corresponding to the area of the structure.

Latitude (R), Longitude (R)

Provide the latitude and longitude coordinates, in decimal degrees (DD).

GeoDatum (R – picklist)

Indicate the datum used when acquiring the latitude/longitude. Select one from the following picklist:

1927 Alaskan Datum

1927 North American Datum

1940 Puerto Rican Datum

1963 Guam Datum

1972 World Geodetic Datum

1983 North American Datum

1984 World Geodetic Datum

American Samoan Datum

Old Hawaiian Datum

Other Datum

No Data Entered

Note: A geodetic datum or reference frame is an abstract coordinate system with a reference surface (such as sea level) that serves to provide known locations to begin

surveys and create maps. Including the geodetic datum allows for more accuracy when projecting maps.

Elevation (meters)

Indicate the vertical elevation, in meters, of the latitude/longitude pair.

Position Source (picklist)

Indicate the source of the latitude/longitude. Select one from the following picklist:

- **Aerial Photograph**
- **Cadastral Survey**
- **GIS**
- **GPS**
- **GPS – Differentially Corrected**
- **GPS – Uncorrected**
- **Historic Map**
- **Land Navigation**
- **Loran**
- **Published Map**
- **Triangulation**
- **USGS Map 1**
- **USGS Map 1:100,000**
- **USGS Map 1:62,500**
- **USGS Map 1:24,000**
- **Other**

Position Accuracy (R – picklist)

Indicate the position accuracy in meters of the latitude/longitude pair. Select one from the following picklist:

- **0.1 m**
- **0.25 m**
- **1 m**
- **2-5 m**
- **10 m**
- **30 m**
- **100 m**
- **>100 m**
- **Not Available**
- **Other**

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the Latitude/Longitude data was collected.

Narrative (4,000)

If "Other" was selected in the position source picklist, describe the source here. Additional information about the position source, such as a link to a park or regional geodatabase, or additional information about the point location (e.g., centroid, entrance, SW corner) may be included.

LEGACY UTM DATA

This a read-only table of legacy location data in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system format. Enter all new coordinates in the above Latitude/Longitude table.

COUNTIES AND STATES

Use this table to indicate all states and counties associated with the structure only if the structure is located across multiple states or counties. Some linear structures (e.g., roads and canals) may be located in more than one state or county. Enter all states and counties where the CRIS-HS structure is located.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each state and county entry in the database and reports.

Tip: Sequence the primary county first.

State (R, if applicable – picklist)

Pick the state, federal district, territory, or associated government where the structure is located.

> Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

Note: This field is not directly linked with the State field on the General tab.

County (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the county, parish, district, borough, or equivalent area in which the structure is located.

> Refer to the United States Census Bureau's American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS), and Other Standardized Geographic Codes for a list of state and state equivalent names used in CRIS.

SIDEBAR 17: GEOSPATIAL DATA IN CRIS-HS

Understanding precisely where cultural resources are located is a central component of inventorying and monitoring. Utilizing mapping technology has become essential to the inventory workflow.

Cultural Resources Enterprise Data

The NPS Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) Facility is dedicated to developing and fostering the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technologies in documenting, analyzing, and managing cultural resources. CRGIS maintains an Enterprise-level GIS for NPS cultural resources (CR Enterprise). As of 2024, the CR Enterprise dataset is available to NPS employees and partners. Sensitive data is restricted to approved users. Information on how to access CR Enterprise data can be found on the CRGIS SharePoint (internal, use VPN). Data within this dataset include National Register of Historic Places spatial information, legacy Cultural Landscapes Inventory data, NPS tax incentive- and grant-related data, and Historic Documentation Program (HDP) data. (Note: The availability and accuracy of geographic data varies by region.)

Historic Structures Inventory GIS Data

During the completion of an HSI, the structure should be geospatially located. When conducting fieldwork, GNSS receivers should be used to record locational information. Geospatial data should be collected and stored at a park and regional level in a manner that supports integration with the NPS Cultural Resources Enterprise geodatabase. Geospatial data must meet the NPS Cultural Resource Spatial Data Transfer Standards.

Before conducting fieldwork, consider the following:

- Work with park and regional GIS coordinators to understand existing data and unique considerations for collecting data in a park.
- Align collection fields with the CRGIS standards schema.
- Identify what GNSS equipment is needed to meet accuracy goals for the HSI. Strive for sub-meter accuracy in documenting the horizontal and vertical location of a structure.
- Identify opportunities to coordinate the collection of latitude/longitude coordinates with other park GIS data collection efforts.
- Determine the appropriate geometry for each type of structure according to scale, shape, equipment accuracy, and management objectives. Collect the most representative geometry for each structure. For example, collect points for small features. Collect lines for linear elements, like fences and trails. Map buildings as polygons. Use consistent geometry when mapping similar structure types.
- Identify additional attribute data needs for structure types based on management objectives (e.g., elevation data).

After collection, process the data for GIS utilization. Consult with a regional CRGIS coordinator to transfer the spatial data into the Enterprise Dataset.

Locational Data in CRIS-HS Records

The authoritative source for NPS cultural resource geospatial data is CR Enterprise.[34] Additionally, the Latitude/Longitude fields on the CRIS-HS Location tab hold data for historic structure coordinates. The Latitude/Longitude Narrative field located on the Location tab can be used to enter the source of the data (e.g., a park geodatabase, regional geodatabase, or the CR Enterprise geodatabase).

The CRIS-HS record must indicate, at a minimum, one latitude/longitude coordinate pair for the historic structure's location. The data must also include the coordinate type, geodetic datum, position source and accuracy, and the date the latitude/longitude coordinates were acquired.

Entering Latitude/Longitude Coordinates in CRIS-HS

Enter latitude/longitude coordinate pairs, in the form of decimal degrees (DD), into the CRIS-HS record for points corresponding to the historic structure. Utilize the most accurate dataset available and select the appropriate geometry (point, line, or polygon) based on the available data. At a minimum, enter at least one point for all historic structures. The point may represent the center of a building, an entrance, a corner, etc. For linear structures, like a fence or road, enter at least two points corresponding to the endpoints. Polygons may be used to represent the area of a structure.

Alternate Sources of Geographic Data

When it is not feasible to collect data in the field, latitude/longitude coordinates may be obtained from an existing NPS GIS dataset, a web mapping application, FMSS, or CRIS-CL records.

NPS GIS Datasets

NPS GIS datasets include park, regional, and national geodatabases. Access CR Enterprise data through the NPS Portal web map (internal, use VPN) or ArcGIS Pro. Consult a regional or park GIS specialist to access locally stored datasets of existing spatial data for NPS facilities and cultural resources. When using data from existing datasets, verify resource location and update as needed.

Web Mapping Applications

Web mapping applications (such as Google Earth) provide users without GIS expertise to obtain geographic information. Refer to the National Register policy clarification on GIS Map Guidance (PDF) for examples of internet-based tools to acquire latitude/longitude coordinates.

Facility Management Software System

FMSS may contain latitude/longitude coordinate data for corresponding historic structures. This is captured for FMSS Location records in the Details section of the record. For FMSS Asset records, this data is captured on the Specifications tab in the following attribute fields: GPSLAT (GPS Latitude), GPSLONG (GPS Longitude), GPSTALAT (GPS Start Latitude), GPSTALNG (GPS Start Longitude), GPSNDLAT (GPS End Latitude), and GPSNDLNG (GPS End Longitude).

CRIS-CL Records

CRIS-CL records may contain latitude/longitude coordinate data for corresponding historic structures. This is captured in the Landscape Features table on the Analysis and Evaluation tab of the CRIS-CL record. For existing CLIs, live links to associated CRIS-HS records are located in the feature table.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 9: LOCATION

[34] National Park Service, *Cultural Resource Spatial Data Transfer Standards: Guidelines for Use and Implementation*, January 2014, 40. https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2206878.



15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument (CRIS-HS #007930), Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 10

Treatment

CHAPTER 10
TREATMENT

The Treatment tab provides information about treatment plans that have been selected and approved for the structure. Approved treatments are determined through an NPS planning and compliance process and can typically be found in a General Management Plan, Historic Structure Report, Development Concept Plan, Cultural Landscape Report, or similar document. For definitions of the four treatment types – preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction – refer to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (2017).

TREATMENT SUMMARY

Use the following fields to indicate the latest ultimate treatment approach and maintenance responsibility for the structure.

Latest Ultimate Treatment (auto-populated)

The Latest Ultimate Treatment field provides the structure's most recent proposed or approved ultimate treatment approach. This field is auto-populated from the Ultimate Treatment table (below) based on the most recent Document Date field.

Routine Maintenance Responsibility (R – picklist)

Indicate the party responsible for routine maintenance of the structure. Refer to the Legal Interest and Management Agreement fields to determine the responsible party. Select one from the following picklist:

NPS: National Park Service

Other: Entity other than the National Park Service

Note: Per Director's Order #80: Real Property Asset Management, *"the NPS facilities management policies regarding heritage assets and General Properties differ in the recognition that heritage assets have an importance and significance above and beyond their originally intended functions, they are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely, and a primary part of the NPS mission is to protect and preserve their importance and significance… the additional cost of protecting and preserving these assets are factors that the NPS must consider in operating, maintaining, repairing, stabilizing, rehabilitating, and restoring these assets. Real property heritage assets include historic structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites."*

Cyclic Maintenance Responsibility (R – picklist)

Indicate the party responsible for cyclic maintenance of the structure. Refer to the Legal Interest and Management Agreement fields to determine the responsible party. Select one from the following picklist:

NPS: National Park Service

Other: Entity other than the National Park Service

ULTIMATE TREATMENT

Use this table to provide information about ultimate treatment (see definition below) for the structure. The ultimate treatment of a structure is typically established in the park's General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, or the Historic Structure Report. Enter a separate record for each ultimate treatment recommendation/document.

"The ultimate treatment of a historic structure is a general definition of its development limits based on considerations of use and the historic character that should be presented to the public. It is accomplished through one or more construction projects, after which the structure is preserved by preservation maintenance. Subsequent rehabilitation or restoration may be needed to update the structure's functional aspects and to repair or replace damaged or deteriorated features. Pending ultimate treatment, a structure is stabilized and protected in its existing condition;

it may also receive interim treatment compatible with its planned appearance and use. The categories of ultimate treatment are preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction." Refer to NPS-28 (1998) for information on ultimate treatment documents.[35]

Ruins/remnant structures only have a treatment option of Preservation as outlined in NPS-28 (1998).[36] *In addition, all pre-contact structures are further distinguished by National Park Service policy limitations on their use and treatment.*

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each ultimate treatment entry in the database and reports.

Tip: Order documents by date of completion, with the most relevant at the top.

Treatment (R – picklist)

Indicate the ultimate treatment identified in the document. Select one from the following picklist:

Preservation: The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

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.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

Reconstruction: The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time and in its historic location.

No Treatment – Removal: The decision to remove the structure has been approved through an NPS planning and compliance process.

No Treatment – Molder: The decision to deliberately allow the structure to decay naturally has been approved through an NPS planning and compliance process.

No Treatment Documented: No treatment plan has been proposed.

Document Type (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the type of document that includes a description of the structure's ultimate treatment. Select from the following picklist:

Combined Historic Structure Report and Cultural Landscape Report

Cultural Landscape Guidelines

Cultural Landscape Report

Environmental Assessment

Environmental Impact Statement

General Management Plan

Historic Resource Study

Historic Structure Report

Regional Neglect-Removal Memo

Resource Management Plan

Resource Stewardship Plan

Section 106 Consultation

Site Development Plan (DCP)

Statement for Management

No Documentation Available

Other Document

Title (R, if applicable)

Provide the title of the document.

IRMA Link

If available, enter the URL of the IRMA Reference of the document indicating ultimate treatment.

Document Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the document was finalized.

Responsible Party (picklist)

Indicate the party responsible for providing the ultimate treatment guidance. Select one from the following picklist:

NPS: National Park Service

Other: Entity other than the National Park Service

Approved?

Indicate whether the ultimate treatment is approved. The treatment for the structure is considered approved when the Regional Director or an official with ultimate authority (e.g., a WASO program manager, the park superintendent, etc.) signs the document containing the ultimate treatment.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: SHPO/THPO concurrence with the proposed treatment is not required to be considered "Approved." However, the appropriate SHPO/THPO may be consulted during review and approval of the treatment document for concurrence with the treatment recommendations. Refer to the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement National Guidance Document (2022) for more information on the Section 106 streamlined review process.

Completed? (R)

Indicate if the ultimate treatment has been implemented.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Completion Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the ultimate treatment was implemented. Refer to the Historic Structure Report (HSR) record of treatment, PMIS project record, or other documentation to determine the close-out date for the work.

INTERIM TREATMENT NARRATIVE

Use the following field to summarize interim treatment measures for the structure.

Interim Treatment Narrative (64,000 characters)

Summarize interim treatments for the structure. (Add interim treatment documents that do not include an ultimate treatment to the Bibliography table on the References tab.) For structures lacking treatment guidance, or in need of immediate stabilization or corrective action, provide a list of interim treatment recommendations, including those that address impacts identified during a condition assessment. (See Sidebar 18: Interim Treatment for Historic Structures.)

RECORD OF TREATMENT

Use this table to provide administrative data about all completed and in-progress projects (including PMIS projects) on the structure. Enter a separate record for each project or action taken to treat the structure.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each record of treatment entry in the database and reports.

Treatment (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the treatment approach associated with each project or action taken to treat the structure. Select one from the following picklist:

Preservation: The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

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.

Restoration: The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

Reconstruction: The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific time and in its historic location.

PMIS

Indicate the Project Management Information System (PMIS) number(s) associated with the project or action to treat the structure, if available.

PEPC

Indicate the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) number(s) associated with the project to treat the structure, if available.

Narrative (4,000 characters)

Describe the effort(s) to treat the structure, including the project title(s) and a summary of the scope(s) of work.

Responsible Party (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the party responsible for executing the treatment project or action. Select one from the following picklist:

NPS: National Park Service

Other: Entity other than the National Park Service

Completion Date (R, if applicable)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) the treatment was completed. Refer to the Historic Structure Report (HSR) Record of Treatment, PMIS project, or other documentation to determine the close-out date for the work.

Document URL

If available, provide the external link to the relevant Historic Structure Report (HSR) record of treatment, Historic Property Project Documentation (HPPD), or other documentation.

SIDEBAR 18: INTERIM TREATMENT FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Stabilization measures can be identified as part of a CRIS-HS condition assessment. If the NPS staff conducting the condition assessment has the experience and/or expertise to provide guidance for addressing impacts affecting the condition of the historic structure, describe the recommended stabilization measures or corrective action in the interim treatment narrative.

Deteriorated portions of a historic structure may need to be protected through preliminary stabilization measures until additional work can be undertaken. Stabilizing may begin with temporary structural reinforcement and progress to weatherization or correcting unsafe conditions. Although it may not be necessary in every preservation project, stabilization is nonetheless an integral part of the treatment *Preservation*.[37]

The following guidance is from *NPS-28* (1998).[38] (Note that, in the following excerpt, the term *prehistoric structure* is used rather than *pre-contact structure*.)

> Preservation maintains the existing integrity and character of a historic structure by arresting or retarding deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use. It includes both maintenance and stabilization. Maintenance is a systematic activity mitigating wear and deterioration of a structure by protecting its condition. Stabilization involves reestablishing the stability of an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorating structure while maintaining its existing character. The following standards, based on *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, apply [when making treatment recommendations related to the stabilization of a historic or pre-contact structure]:
>
> - A historic structure is used as it was historically or is given a new or adaptive use that maximizes the retention of historic materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a structure is protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken. Adaptive use of prehistoric structures is prohibited.
> - The historic character of a historic structure is retained and preserved. The replacement or removal of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a structure is avoided.
> - Each historic structure is recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve historic materials and features is physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
> - Changes to a historic structure that have acquired historical significance in their own right are retained and preserved.
> - Historic materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic structure are preserved.
> - The existing condition of historic features is evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a historic feature, the new work matches the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Repair or replacement of features is substantiated by archeological, documentary, or physical evidence.
> - Chemical or physical treatments that cause damage to historic materials are not used.
> - Archeological and landscape resources are protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures are undertaken including recovery, curation, and documentation.
>
> The following additional standards apply:
>
> - Stabilization detracts as little as possible from a historic structure's appearance and significance.

Reinforcement is concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude upon or detract from the aesthetic, historical, or archeological quality of the structure, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically or archeologically significant features, materials, or physical or visual relationships. Accurate documentation of stabilization procedures is kept and made available for future needs.

- Maintenance is executed by qualified technicians in accordance with approved work procedures. Where such procedures are nonexistent or incomplete, a historical architect provides technical guidance.
- All features of a historic structure are inspected on a scheduled basis and information about their condition is entered into FMSS.

All historic structure treatments, including stabilization measures, are subject to the park planning and compliance process prior to implementation. Many preservation maintenance activities identified in the interim treatment narrative will be eligible for the streamlined review process as outlined in the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 (2008).

Refer to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings (2017) for guidance on identifying stabilization and interim treatment measures. Refer to the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement National Guidance Document (2022) for more information on the streamlined review process.

Translating CRIS-HS Stabilization Measures into Facility Management

Park and regional HSI coordinators should collaborate with park facility managers to conduct condition assessments, identify stabilization measures, and create FMSS work orders and facility projects. Facility managers need the following information to create work orders:

- A description of the work
- Primary materials of the impacted component
- Quantity of the impacted component
- Unit of measure of the impacted component (i.e., square feet, linear feet, acres, etc.)

Including the bulleted information above in the Interim Treatment Narrative field will facilitate facility project creation.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 10: TREATMENT

35 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 90, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, C. Planning, 1. Treatment Planning, a. Ultimate Treatment). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.

36 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 90, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, C. Planning, 1. Treatment Planning, a. Ultimate Treatment). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.

37 National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, revised by Grimmer, Anne E., 2017, 29. https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm.

38 National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, Release No. 5, 1998, 94-95, (Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures, D. Stewardship, 1. Treatment and Use, a. Preservation). https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293829.



Cave Spring Dam and Turbine Pit (CRIS-HS #101450), Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 11

Uses

CHAPTER 11
USES

The Uses tab provides information about the structure's historic and current functions and uses, and associated ethnographic groups.

FUNCTIONS AND USES (R)

Use this table to identify all the historic and current functions and uses of the structure. Except in the case of non-historic structures (e.g., ineligible reconstructions or ineligible shadow records) indicate at least one historic and one current function or use. (See Sidebar 19: Entering Functions and Uses and Sidebar 15: Reconstructions in CRIS-HS.)

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each function and use entry in the database and reports.

Major Category (R – picklist)

Indicate the major category of the function or use for the structure.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix P: Function and Use List.

Category (R, if applicable – picklist)

Based on the major category selected, indicate the category of the function or use for the structure.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix P: Function and Use List.

Use/Function (R, if applicable – picklist)

If a use/function is associated with the selected category, indicate the use/function for the structure. If no use/function value applies, the database will automatically assign a value based on the selection in the previous fields.

Select from the appropriate picklist included in Appendix P: Function and Use List.

Historic (R)

Indicate if the function or use is historic.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Current (R)

Indicate if the function or use is current.

Select Y**es** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: If the function or use is both historic and current select "Yes" for both fields.

Primary (R)

Indicate if the function or use is primary.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS (R)

Use this table to provide information about a structure that contains objects or collections that are recorded in the Museum Collections Management System (MCMS). Consult the park's cultural resources program manager or regional curator to determine if the structure contains museum collections and how the collection is managed (via the Automated Checklist Program). The Facility Management Software System (FMSS) also identifies NPS assets with associated curatorial items. (See Sidebar 11: Relationship of CRIS-HS to FMSS.)

Structure Contains Museum Collections (R – picklist)

Indicate whether the structure contains museum collections that have been or are being cataloged in the Museum Collections Management System.

Yes: the structure contains museum objects or collections that are in or should be in the Museum Collections Management System. (Selecting "Yes" requires completion of the associated fields: "Collections Storage" and "Exhibit.")

SIDEBAR 19: ENTERING FUNCTIONS AND USES

General Guidelines

For each function/use, enter the most specific major category, category, and use/function. For example, for a college dormitory, enter "Education / Education Related Housing" rather than "Domestic (Residential) / Institutional Housing." For a mine, enter "Industrial/Processing/Extraction / Extractive Facility (Mining) / Mine."

If no category applies, enter only the major category. If no major category relates to the property's function, enter "Other."

Historic Functions

- Designate at least one primary historic function in the database. This is the most significant historic function the structure served primarily during its period of significance.
- Select functions that relate directly to the property's significance and occurred during the period of significance.
- Enter only functions that can be verified by research, testing, or examination of physical evidence.
- Enter only functions related to the property itself, not to the occupation of associated persons or role of associated events. For example, the home/property of a prominent architect/artist is "Domestic (Residential) / Single Family Dwelling" not "Commerce/Trade / Other" unless the home included a historically significant professional studio (in which case, list both functions).

Current Functions

- Designate at least one primary current function in the database.
- If the property is used in more than one way, select the most important or frequent use as the primary current use.

(See Appendix P: Function and Use List.)

No: no cataloged museum collections are contained within the structure.

Unknown: not enough data exists currently to make a determination.

Note: The structure's FMSS Location number can be used to determine if the structure contains museum collections by looking up the MUSEUMIT field in the specification table of the FMSS Location record.

Collections Storage (R, if applicable)

Indicate if the structure is used to store a museum collection.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Exhibit (R, if applicable)

Indicate if the structure is used to exhibit a museum collection. This includes any part of a collection used in an interpretive display, including historic furnishings.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Collections Narrative (4,000 characters)

Add any administrative and management information about existing, in-progress, and planned museum collection studies or projects relevant to museum collections and the structure. (See Sidebar 13: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-HS.)

ASSOCIATED ETHNOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Use this table to provide information about the groups associated with the structure. Research and consultation with these associated groups identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Associated peoples may include Indigenous, historic, and contemporary entities with historic and/or current cultural affiliations. (See Sidebar 20: Entering Associated Groups.)

Note: The identification of an ethnographic resource and its associated peoples is conducted by a cultural anthropologist or ethnographer.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each associated ethnographic group entry in the database and reports.

Ethnographic Group (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate the ethnographic group that has, or had, a cultural affiliation with the structure.

Select from the picklist in CRIS-HS.

Note: Cultural affiliation means a connection between a place and a present-day group is established by reasonably tracing a relationship of shared group identity between the present-day group and an identifiable earlier group connected to the place.

Current (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate if the group's association with the structure is current.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Historic (R, if applicable – picklist)

Indicate if the group's association with the structure is historic.

Select **Yes** or **No** from the radio buttons.

Note: If the association is both historic and current select "Yes" for both fields.

Ethnographic Study Status (picklist)

Indicate if an ethnographic study has been conducted for the structure and if the information in the study is restricted. Select from the following picklist:

Yes – Restricted Information

Yes – Unrestricted Information

No Survey Conducted

Note: NPS Cultural Anthropology Program *research approaches include cultural affiliation and lineal descent studies, ethnographic landscape studies, ethnographic overview and assessment, ethnohistory, oral and life history, traditional use studies, and the rapid ethnographic assessment (REAP).*

Ethnographic Narrative (64,000 characters)

Provide a narrative that describes the ethnographic significance associated with the structure. Consult existing park ethnographic research (e.g., ethnographic overview and assessment, traditional use studies, and the rapid ethnographic assessment, etc.) or other resource studies (e.g., a cultural landscape report). Include information about existing, in-progress, and planned ethnographic studies relevant to the structure. (See Sidebar 13: Citation Guidelines for Narratives in CRIS-HS and Appendix Q: Examples of Ethnographic Narrative.)

SIDEBAR 20: ENTERING ASSOCIATED GROUPS

Consult relevant park ethnographic resource studies or contact the regional or park cultural anthropologist for help with identifying ethnographic groups associated with the structure. If the structure is a feature of a cultural landscape, refer to related records in CRIS-CL and CRIS-ER for documentation of the structure's association with traditionally associated groups.

Defining Traditionally Associated Groups

According to the NPS' *Management Policies 2006*, traditionally associated peoples are "social/cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units, as well as park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated, are 'traditionally associated' with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park."

For traditionally associated groups, select both "Historic" and "Current" for the group's affiliation with the structure. If the associated group no longer exists or no longer has a connection to, or interest in, the historic structure, select only "Historic" for the group's affiliation with the structure.

Consultation, Collaboration, and Co-Stewardship with Traditionally Associated People

The following guidance is from NPS Policy Memorandum 22-03: Fulfilling the National Park Service Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians in the Stewardship of Federal Lands and Waters (2022).

> The NPS will consult directly with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations on all activities that may directly or indirectly affect Tribal, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian interests, practices, or traditional use areas.
>
> Consultation with the NPS ensures regular, meaningful, and timely input by Indian Tribes, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations, to whom federal agencies are accountable. Consultation should begin at the earliest possible stages of the planning and decision-making process and be maintained throughout. The NPS will give due consideration to Tribal recommendations and Indigenous knowledge in the planning and management of federal lands and waters. To the maximum extent practicable, the NPS will incorporate Tribal, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian forest land, agriculture, traditional food gathering and propagation, access to inholdings, and range land management plans in its planning efforts.
>
> The Department considers co-stewardship to be a broad umbrella of working relationships with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, relevant Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiians that includes co-management (through legal authorities), collaborative and cooperative management (often accomplished through agreements), and self-governance agreements (including annual funding agreements).
>
> To increase opportunities for Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and Native Hawaiians to fully participate in federal decision making and to safeguard their interests, the NPS will strive to engage in co-stewardship where:
>
> 1. Federal lands or waters, including wildlife and its habitat, are located within or adjacent to an Indian or Alaska Native Tribe's lands; or
> 2. An Indian or Alaska Native Tribe has subsistence or other rights, including treaty-reserved rights,

or interests in federal lands or waters even when that Indian or Alaska Native Tribe's lands are not adjacent to those federal lands or waters; or

3. The Native Hawaiian Community has rights or interests in those federal lands or waters.

Where authorizations (such as park-specific legislation or other legal authorities) include non-federally recognized Tribes, they will be presumed to be directly incorporated into this Memorandum. *Management Policies* requires and emphasizes consultation and cooperation with federal, state, tribal, and local government entities, as well as diverse constituencies.

For various purposes, the NPS has available authorities to enter into cooperative agreements, collaborative partnerships, and other arrangements with Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, relevant Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations, as well as annual funding agreements with self-governance Indian Tribes. These agreements and other collaborative partnerships further shared interests in the present management of federal lands and waters, and the NPS will continue to explore additional opportunities as new authorities become available. See Director's Order #20: Agreements for more guidance about development and use of agreements.

The NPS acknowledges the distinction between cooperative or collaborative opportunities and "co-management," which the Department defines as a situation where there is a specific legal basis that requires the delegation of some aspect of federal decision making or that makes co-management otherwise legally necessary (Secretary's Order No. 3342, October 21, 2016).



Burnside Bridge (CRIS-HS #000028), Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland (NPS Photo)

CHAPTER 12

Attachments

CHAPTER 12
ATTACHMENTS

The Attachments tab includes supplemental graphics associated with the CRIS-HS record.

Note: Upload acknowledgement documentation from the park superintendent to the Acknowledgement Files table on the Superintendent Acknowledgement tab. Upload confirmation of National Register listing or eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register, State Historic Preservation Officer(s), or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) to the Documentation Files sub-table on the NR/NHL tab. Legacy records from the LCS database used to contain superintendent signature files on the Attachments tab. As records are updated in CRIS-HS, HSI coordinators should move this information to the new corresponding tabs and tables in the record.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRAPHICS (R)

Use this table to upload supplemental graphics associated with the structure, such as existing condition photographs, historic photographs, HABS/HAER/HALS photographs and drawings, field sketches, architectural drawings, and site or floor plans. Upload at least one graphic image of the historic structure. (See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS.)

Browse File (R – browse to file)

Upload the supplemental graphic associated with the structure. An uploaded file generates a clickable link to a preview* of the graphic. Allowed file types: .tif, .tiff, .png, .gif, .jpg, .pdf, .zip, .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .wmf. Maximum file size: 10 MB.

**The preview function only supports .jpg and .png files.*

File Name (R, auto-populated)

The File Name field displays the file name and generates a clickable link to the graphic provided. This field auto-populates when the editor uploads a file to the table.

Seq. No.

Use sequential numbers to indicate the preferred order for each supplemental graphic in the database and reports.

Note: The first graphic in the table will appear at the top of the Single Structure Report. All other graphics may be ordered by chronology, importance, most referenced, or another attribute deemed appropriate.

Caption (R – 4,000 characters)

Supply a title and/or brief description of each supplemental graphic. Write the caption to meet Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act* alternative text requirements for images. (See Sidebar 8: Graphics in CRIS-HS.)

Date (R)

Indicate the date (mm/dd/yyyy) when the supplemental graphic was completed or produced. If unknown, enter 01/01/1901.

APPENDIX A

List of Required Data Fields in CRIS-HS

APPENDIX A

LIST OF REQUIRED DATA FIELDS IN CRIS-HS

Fields with (R) are required.

Fields with (R)* are required, if applicable.

All other fields are optional (O), auto-populated, or read-only.

GENERAL

Structure Summary

Region (R)

Park Code (R)

Resource Type (R)

Is Shadow Record (R)

Shadow Category (R)*

Resource ID (R)

Resource Name (R)

Structure ID (R)

Structure Type (R)

State (R)

County (R)

Recent Condition

Condition (auto-populated)

Condition Date (auto-populated)

Next Assessment Due By (auto-populated)

Other Name

Other Name (R)*

Certification

Certified By (R)*

Date Certified (R)*

SUPERINTENDENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Park Superintendent Acknowledgement

Date of Superintendent Acknowledgement (R)

Superintendent Acknowledgement Narrative (O)

Superintendent Acknowledgement Files

Browse file (R)

File Name (R)

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)

Date (R)

CONDITION

Condition Assessment Interval

Assessment Interval (R)

Next Assessment Due Date (auto-populated)

Condition

Condition (R)

Condition Date (R)

Credentials (O)

Narrative (O)

Impact

Seq. No. (O)

Type (R)*

Internal Source (O)

External Source (O)

Level (R)*

Date Identified (R)*

Is Primary? (R)*

Narrative (O)

Resolved? (O)

REFERENCES

Bibliography

Seq. No. (O)

Citation Title (R)*

Citation Author (O)

Year (O)

Publisher (O)

Citation Location (O)

Citation Type (O)

Citation Number (O)

IRMA Number (O)

Citation URL (O)

Cross-Reference

Seq. No. (O)

Source (R)*

Reference ID (R)*

Reference Name (O)

Other Information (O)

MANAGEMENT

Management Information

Legal Interest (R)

Management Agreement (R)

Management Agreement Expiration Date (R)*

Management Category (R)

Management Category Date (auto-populated)

Short Management Description (R)

Long Management Description (O)

Wilderness Status

Located in Managed Wilderness? (R)

FMSS

Number (R)*

Type (R)*

Is Exact Match? (R)*

NR/NHL

Resource Significance

Short Significance Description (R)

Long Significance Description (O)

National Register of Historic Places Documentation and Eligibility

Seq. No. (O)

NR/DOE Name (R)

Category of Property (R)

NR Significance Level (R)

Date (R)

NRIS ID (O)

Resource Documentation Status (R)

Contributing (R)

National Register Significance Criteria/ Consideration

Seq. No. (O)

Significance Criteria/Consideration (R)*

Significance Level (R)*

Category for Area of Significance (R)*

Subcategory for Area of Significance (R)*

National Register Periods of Significance

Seq. No. (O)

Start Year (R)

Start Era (R)

End Year (R)

End Era (R)

PoS Narrative (O)

Documentation Files

Browse file (R)*

File Name (R)*

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)*

Date (R)*

IRMA Number (O)

URL (O)

National Historic Landmarks

Status (R)

Theme (R)*

Contributing (R)*

NRIS ID (O)

NHL URL (O)

Date (R)*

World Heritage Site

Status (R)

Category (R)*

WHS Name (O)

WHS URL (O)

Date (R)*

WHS Status Narrative (O)

Historic District

Historic District (read-only)

CHRONOLOGY AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Period

Construction Period (R)

Physical Events

Seq. No. (O)

Physical Event (R)

Physical Event Description (O)

Begin Year (R)

Begin Era (R)

End Year (R)

End Era (R)

Circa Date (O)

Designer (O)

Designer Occupation (O)

Physical Attributes

Volume (O)

Square Feet (O)

Short Physical Description (R)

Long Physical Description (O)

Materials

Seq. No. (O)

Structural Components (R)

Materials (R)

LOCATION

Land Tract(s)

Land Tract Number(s) (O)

Latitude/Longitude

Seq. No. (O)

Coordinate Type (R)

Latitude (R)

Longitude (R)

GeoDatum (R)

Elevation (meters) (O)

Position Source (O)

Position Accuracy (R)

Date (R)

Narrative (O)

Legacy UTM Data

Seq. No. (read-only)

Coordinate Type (read-only)

UTM Zone (read-only)

UTM Easting (read-only)

UTM Northing (read-only)

GeoDatum (read-only)

Elevation(meters) (read-only)

Position Source (read-only)

Position Accuracy (read-only)

Narrative (read-only)

Date (read-only)

Counties and States

Seq. No. (O)

State (R)*

County (R)*

TREATMENT

Treatment Summary

Latest Ultimate Treatment (auto-populated)

Routine Maintenance Responsibility (R)

Cyclic Maintenance Responsibility (R)

Ultimate Treatment

Seq. No. (O)

Treatment (R)

Document Type (R)*

Title (R)*

IRMA Link (O)

Document Date (R)*

Responsible Party (O)

Approved? (O)

Completed? (R)

Completion Date (R)*

Interim Treatment Narrative

Interim Treatment Narrative (O)

Record of Treatment

Seq. No. (O)

Treatment (R)*

PMIS # (O)

PEPC # (O)

Narrative (O)

Responsible Party (R)*

Completion Date (R)*

Document URL (O)

USES

Functions and Uses

Seq. No. (O)

Major Category (R)

Category (R)*

Use/Function (R)*

Historic (R)

Current (R)

Primary (R)

Museum Collections

Structure Contains Museum Collections (R)

Collections Storage (R)*

Exhibit (R)*

Collections Narrative (O)

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Seq. No. (O)

Ethnographic Group (R)*

Current (R)*

Historic (R)*

Ethnographic Study Status (O)

Ethnographic Narrative (O)

ATTACHMENTS

Supplemental Graphics

Browse file (R)

File Name (R)

Seq. No. (O)

Caption (R)

Date (R)

APPENDIX B

Evaluating Record Sensitivity

APPENDIX B
EVALUATING RECORD SENSITIVITY

Appendix D is reserved for guidance forthcoming in the revised reference manual for NPS cultural resources management (RM-28).

APPENDIX C

Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS RECORDS MEMO

This memo describes the inventory certification process for new and updated cultural landscape (CL) and historic structure (HS) inventory records in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) and clarifies the role of superintendents in acknowledging these records.

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS RECORDS

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

H30(2200)

Memorandum

To: NPS WASO Field Memos

From: Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science JOY BEASLEY Digitally signed by JOY BEASLEY Date: 2024.06.06 16:04:26 -04'00'

Subject: Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records
Due Dates: Various (established by Regional CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS Programs)

The Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) is NPS' database of cultural landscapes (CL), historic structures (HS), archeological resources, and ethnographic resources within NPS lands. The use of CRIS fulfills the requirements set in §306102 [formerly 110(a)(2)] of the National Historic Preservation Act for NPS to (1) maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current uses and condition of each property and (2) provide regular inspection of these properties.[1,2] Up-to-date records in CRIS serve the NPS mission by informing park research, planning, stewardship, and interpretation functions.

Each fiscal year, parks and regions prepare new records, undertake field inspections, and record updates based on a multi-year interval cycle that helps keep existing inventories current. These inventories are continually expanded as new historic properties are identified and evaluated. Superintendent notification is required for new and updated records to confirm that park managers have received and are aware of this new or updated information about resources within their parks. This information will be entered into CRIS and used to better understand and maintain known resources. This memo outlines the certification process for CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS inventories.

CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS Inventory Certification

As part of the inventory certification process, superintendent notification of *new* or *updated* CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS inventory records by the end of the fiscal year is required for each inventory. By notifying superintendents of new or updated records, inventory program managers at the park, regional, and national levels can document awareness that each inventory is complete, accurate, and reliable, allowing NPS to continue to meet its management goals by

[1] The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. 1998. Available at: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1998-04-24/pdf/98-10972.pdf
[2] Historic property means any historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register.

inventorying, evaluating, and maintaining cultural resources.[3,4] Regional coordinators manage the inventory certification process as outlined below:

1. Regional coordinators and park staff work collaboratively to prepare the new CRIS-CL or CRIS-HS inventory record(s) or make updates to the existing record(s).
2. Coordinators provide a copy of the new or updated inventory record(s) along with a notification form to the park superintendent requesting their acknowledgement of the new or updated record(s), including updates to the management category and condition.[5]
3. The superintendent acknowledges the new or updated inventory record(s) by signing the notification form.
4. Park staff return the signed superintendent notification form to the regional coordinator.
5. The appropriate coordinator finalizes the inventory in CRIS and the regional coordinator certifies the inventory as complete, accurate, and reliable before the end of the fiscal year.

Regions establish their own deadlines for superintendent notification and acknowledgment of new or updated inventory records and regional coordinators communicate directly with parks to complete the certification process. In general, the superintendent notification form should be returned to the regional coordinator within 30 days of receipt or by mid-August, whichever comes first, to allow time for the completion of the entire certification process by the end of the fiscal year. New or updated inventory records that do *not* receive timely superintendent acknowledgement will be referred to the NPS Federal Preservation Officer for acceptance and acknowledgement. Superintendents' attention to inventory certification streamlines the process and builds awareness of their parks' cultural resources inventories and progress in cultural resources management. An added benefit of these inventories is that the number of records within CRIS informs the servicewide allocation of CR-ONPS project funds.

When no new or updated inventory records for cultural landscapes or historic structures are created at a park within the fiscal year, superintendent notification will not be required.

Please contact the appropriate CRIS-CL and/or CRIS-HS regional coordinator with questions or concerns. A list of regional CRIS-CL and CRIS-HS coordinators can be found online on the CRIS Contacts SharePoint page.

cc: Superintendents

[3] Complete means the inventory contains all required and relevant information about the resource that is known through research and consultation. Accurate means that the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references have been verified and corrected as necessary. Reliable means the information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate park staff, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or the Keeper of the National Register, and has the concurrence of the SHPO and/or THPO(s) or Keeper, and certification by the superintendent or the Federal Preservation Officer.

[4] Consensus by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) is also required for new CRIS-CL inventory records and updates that affect contributing features or significance.

[5] Management category is a level of management founded in legislation, policy, and park compliance processes. The management category summarizes the resource's significance and compliance documentation to help park managers prioritize resource preservation efforts.

APPENDIX D

Standard Templates for Superintendent Notification

APPENDIX D

STANDARD TEMPLATES FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION

Use the templates on the following pages to communicate with park superintendents for notification and acknowledgement of new records and condition assessments. Contact the CRIS-HS national coordinator or Park Historic Structures Program manager for a copy of the template. Insert the template on your appropriate regional letterhead.

The following templates are included in this appendix:

- Memorandum for Superintendent Notification of New HSI
- Memorandum for Superintendent Notification of HSI Condition Assessment
- New HSI Superintendent Signature Form
- HSI Condition Assessment Signature Form
- Definition of Terminology – HSI Condition and Management Category

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION OF NEW HSI

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Street Address
City, State, Zip

[This Superintendent Notification Letter for new Historic Structure Inventories can be sent as an electronic memo to the park superintendent or via email to the park cultural resources program manager, depending on regional protocol. Replace highlighted text with pertinent information and alter main text as needed.]

IN REPLY REFER TO:
File Code see: REIM File Codes (Division)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Park Name

From: *HSI Coordinator Name and Title, Digital signature with Date*

Subject: Superintendent Notification of Historic Structures Inventory for *Resource Name*
***Response requested by** Date*

We are pleased to submit the following Historic Structures Inventory (HSI) record(s) for your review and signature. A copy of the Historic Structure Inventory record is provided and can be accessed in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) database with assistance from your cultural resources manager. The inventory record was prepared by *Name, Position and Association of Preparer. Name of preparer* used data from *list main sources such as NR Nomination, park archives, etc.* and field visits to create the record. The inventory was reviewed by park staff in the *Cultural Resources and Facility Management divisions*. When the record is finalized, this HSI will become one of *X* complete CRIS-HS records for *Park Name*.

Background
The National Historic Preservation Act [Section 306102, formerly Section 110(a)(2)] requires federal agencies to maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The Cultural Resources Inventory System fulfills this requirement as a maintained inventory of NPS archeological sites, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and historic structures. The attached Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo from the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science outlines the park role in the Historic Structures Inventory process. Records that are complete, accurate, and reliable must be certified by the regional CRIS-HS coordinator by the end of the fiscal year.

To be certified, records must be complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR). Complete means the inventory contains all required and relevant information about the resource that is known through research and consultation. Accurate means that the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references have been verified and corrected as necessary. Reliable means the information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate park staff, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or the Keeper of the National Register, and that the superintendent has been informed of the park's data. Records that are CAR are certified by the Regional CRIS-HS Coordinator.

Summary of New CRIS-HS Records
Summarize findings of HSI in paragraph.

Please acknowledge your receipt of the completed HSI by signing the attached superintendent signature form and returning to our office via e-mail to *HSI Coordinator Name* at *HSI Coordinator Email*. If you have any questions, please contact *HSI Coordinator Name*, HSI Coordinator [*Park contact can be substituted for coordinator*]. Thank you for supporting the stewardship of the agency's historic structures.

Attachments (3)
1. *Superintendent Signature Form with HSI Condition and Management Category Definitions*
2. *Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Annual Certification Memo*

cc:

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENT NOTIFICATION OF HSI CONDITION ASSESSMENT

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Street Address
City, State, Zip

[*This Superintendent Notification Letter for the Historic Structure Condition Assessment can be sent as an electronic memo to the park superintendent or via email to the park cultural resources program manager, depending on regional protocol. Replace highlighted text with pertinent information and alter main text as needed.*]

IN REPLY REFER TO:
File Code see: REIM File Codes (Division)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, *Park Name*

From: Historic Structures Inventory Coordinator *Name and Title, Digital signature with Date*

Subject: Superintendent Notification of Historic Structures Inventory Condition Assessment*(s)*

Response requested by *Date*

This memorandum provides a summary of the historic structure condition assessment*(s)* completed by cultural resources staff in *Year*. The attached superintendent signature form lists the assessed condition of the structures.

Background
The National Historic Preservation Act [Section 306102, formerly Section 110(a)(2)] requires federal agencies to maintain an inventory of historic properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The Cultural Resources Inventory System fulfills this requirement as a maintained inventory of NPS archeological sites, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and historic structures. Condition assessments are performed on a cyclic basis to help ensure that historic structure condition is monitored. These assessments are part of our responsibilities to preserve and protect cultural resources and enable us to be accountable for the historic structures under our stewardship. The attached Annual Certification of CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Records Memo from the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science outlines the park role in the Historic Structure Inventory certification process.

To be certified, records must be complete, accurate, and reliable (CAR). Complete means the inventory contains all required and relevant information about the resource that is known through research and consultation. Accurate means that the National Register status, use, condition, impact, legal interest, management agreements, approved treatment, treatment document, and references have been verified and corrected as necessary. Reliable means the information about the resource has been gathered through scholarly research and consultation with the appropriate park staff, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and/or the Keeper of the National Register, and that the superintendent has been informed of the park's data. Records that are CAR are certified by the Regional CRIS-HS Coordinator.

Condition Assessments
[For one structure:]

Name of staff or program that completed condition assessment completed a condition assessment for *Resource(s) Name* in *Month Year* and determined the structure is in *Good, Fair, Poor* condition. Primary impacts to the structure have been identified as *List primary impacts*.

[For multiple structures:]
Name of staff or program that completed condition assessment completed *X* condition assessments in *Month Year*. The enclosed signature form lists the structures assessed and their condition. Primary impacts to the structures have been identified as *List primary impacts*.

Complete CRIS-HS records can be accessed online, please ask your Cultural Resources Program Manager for assistance.

Action Required: Please sign the attached form acknowledging your notification of the historic structure condition and management category and return to our office via e-mail to *HSI Coordinator Name* at *HSI Coordinator Email*. If you have any questions, please contact *HSI Coordinator Name*, HSI Coordinator.

Attachments (2)
1. *Superintendent Signature Form*
2. *Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science CRIS-CL/CRIS-HS Annual Certification Memo*

cc:

NEW HSI SUPERINTENDENT SIGNATURE FORM

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Historic Structures Program, Cultural Resources Division, *Region*

HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY
Superintendent Notification Signature Form
New Inventory

Park Information

Park:
State:
County:

Historic Structure Information

CRIS-HS Resource Name:
CRIS-HS Resource ID:
Condition:
Management Category:

Superintendent Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the receipt of the historic structure inventory, as entered in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS).

Superintendent Signature **Date**

HSI CONDITION ASSESSMENT SIGNATURE FORM

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Historic Structures Program, Cultural Resources Division, *Region*

HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY
Superintendent Notification Signature Form
Condition Assessment

Park Information

Park	County	State

Historic Structure Information

CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Previous Condition	Condition	Condition Date	Management Category

Superintendent Acknowledgement

I have received the proposed Conditions and Management Categories for the above CRIS-HS records.

Superintendent Signature **Date**

DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY – HSI CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Historic Structures Program, Cultural Resources Division, *Region*

Definitions

CONDITION
Good: The structure and significant features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose. The structure and significant features only require routine or preventive maintenance, not repair or rehabilitation.
Fair: The structure is in fair condition if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure shows early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose.
- A significant feature of the structure is failing.

Poor: The structure is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present:

- Significant features are missing.
- The significant features are no longer performing their intended purpose.
- Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the structure.
- The structure or significant features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *any* of the following criteria:

- The structure's preservation is specifically legislated.
- The structure is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.
- The structure is a pre-contact structure

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure must meet *both* of the following criteria (failure to meet either of these conditions moves it to Category C or D):

- The structure is eligible for, or listed in, the National Register individually or as a contributing resource of a site or district at a state or local level of significance.
- The structure is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *either* of the following criteria:

- The structure meets the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district but does not have a continuing or potential use based upon design and location, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The structure does not meet the National Register criteria as individually eligible or as a contributing resource to a site or a district, but a decision has been reached through an NPS planning and compliance process to manage the structure as a cultural resource.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets *any* of the following criteria:

- The structure has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.
- The structure is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The structure has lost its historical integrity and has been reevaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The structure is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

APPENDIX E

HSI Condition Assessment Interval Criteria Worksheet

APPENDIX E

HSI CONDITION ASSESSMENT INTERVAL CRITERIA WORKSHEET (OPTIONAL)

INTRODUCTION

Historic structures periodically change over time and their condition must be reassessed periodically to maintain an accurate Section 110 baseline record. Condition reassessment is a core component of the HSI record certification process. The default interval of six years is based on best practices for maintaining heritage assets. However, an interval between one and ten years may be determined based on various considerations, including of the interval timeline of other structures within a park, and the ability to align the effort with cultural landscape and facilities condition assessments.

To provide flexibility, the interval may be reduced or extended beyond the six-year default. The following five considerations (I-V) can be used by HSI coordinators in collaboration with park staff to alter the interval. Once documented in the CRIS-HS record, the reassessment interval remains static unless otherwise modified. It can be modified by an HSI coordinator as a result of changes to the status of considerations I-V.

CONSIDERATION I. HSI CONDITION

This consideration takes into account the condition of the structure determined by the last assessment. As condition deteriorates, the more frequent a reassessment interval is recommended, to document subsequent improvement, or provide guidance to prevent further deterioration.

- The last HSI condition certified was "Good" **(Longer interval)**
- The last HSI condition certified was "Fair" **(Medium interval)**
- The last HSI condition certified was "Poor" **(Shorter interval)**
- The HSI condition is "Unknown" **(Not yet certified; Cannot be evaluated with this criteria)**

HSI CONDITION DEFINITIONS

Condition Definitions for Historic Structures other than Ruins/Remnants Structures

Good: The structure and significant features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose. The structure and significant features only require routine or preventive maintenance, not repair or rehabilitation.

Fair: The structure is in fair condition if either of the following conditions are present:

- The structure shows early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose.
- A significant feature of the structure is failing.

Poor: The structure is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present:

- Significant features are missing.
- The significant features are no longer performing their intended purpose.

- Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the structure.
- The structure or significant features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

Unknown: Not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Condition Definitions for Ruins/Remnant Structures

Good: There is minimal change in condition from the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e. the National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE) as a ruin/remnant structure. The structure has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but the original form, function, and construction materials are still identifiable.

Fair: The ruin/remnant structure has deteriorated since from the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e. the National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE) as a ruin/remnant structure, but major structural features are still identifiable.

Poor: There has been a marked deterioration in condition from the time of acquisition and the original NRHP determination of eligibility documentation (i.e., the original National Register nomination, CDOE, or formal DOE). Major structural features are no longer discernible.

CONSIDERATION II. HSI MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

This consideration takes into account the management category of the structure. Management category is a concept applied to NPS historic properties to summarize the agency's servicewide priority for preservation. The higher the level of significance, the greater the priority for preservation and the higher the management category. The higher the management category, the more frequent a reassessment interval is recommended, to monitor preservation closely.

- Category A: High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Shorter interval)**
- Category B: Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Medium interval)**
- Category C: Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(Longer interval)**
- Category D: No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance **(No longer inventoried as a cultural resource)**

HSI MANAGEMENT CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets any of the following criteria:

- The structure's preservation is specifically legislated.
- The structure is related to the park's legislated significance.
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark.
- The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.
- The structure is a pre-contact structure.

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure must meet both of the following criteria (failure to meet either of these conditions moves it to Category C or D):

- The structure is eligible for, or listed in, the National Register individually or as a contributing resource of a site or district at a state or local level of significance.
- The structure is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets either of the following criteria:

- The structure meets the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district but does not have a continuing or potential use based upon design and location, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The structure does not meet the National Register criteria as either individually eligible or as a contributing resource to a site or a district, but a decision has been reached through an NPS planning and compliance process to manage the structure as a cultural resource.

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance): The structure meets any of the following criteria:

- The structure has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.
- The structure is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.
- The structure has lost its historical integrity and has been reevaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The structure is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.

CONSIDERATION III. STRUCTURE SENSITIVITY/VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE

This consideration takes into account the sensitivity of the structure to change, or its vulnerability to deterioration, based on a combination of sensitivity and exposure to impacts. This consideration does not reference a specific CRIS-HS data field but is determined by the HSI coordinator in collaboration with park staff. The greater the sensitivity and vulnerability, the more frequent a reassessment interval is recommended, to monitor change more closely.

- Structure's features are resilient to change and there are no current vulnerabilities **(Longer interval)**
- Structure's features are moderately sensitive and vulnerable to change **(Medium interval)**
- Structure's features are highly sensitive and vulnerable to change **(Shorter interval)**

STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY DEFINITIONS

Structure vulnerability: The diminished capacity of a structure to *endure*, *tolerate*, and *recover* from naturally-occurring or human-made impacts (including visitor impacts) so that the integrity of the structure is threatened. Vulnerability is influenced by sensitivity and exposure to impacts.

Structure change: The *physical evolution* or *alteration* of a structure potentially resulting in a loss of

historic character, a loss of integrity, and/or a deterioration of condition.

Structure resiliency: The *capacity* of a structure to *endure specific* impacts so that the *integrity* of the structure is *retained*.

CONSIDERATION IV. FACILITY MANAGEMENT

This consideration is taken into account when a structure requires routine and preventive facility maintenance as part of NPS Facility Management, to retain its integrity and sustain its condition. NPS Facility Management tracks these needs in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). The greater the maintenance deficit, the more frequent a reassessment interval is recommended to monitor deterioration more closely and raise park staff awareness.

- Structure receives sufficient facility maintenance **(Longer interval)**
- Structure receives insufficient facility maintenance to prevent deterioration in condition **(Medium interval)**
- Structure receives no facility maintenance **(Shorter interval)**

FMSS WORK TYPE DEFINITIONS

Work Type: Facility Maintenance (FM)
The work type *Facility Maintenance (FM)* refers to the day-to-day (routine) activities, as well as the planned (preventive) work required to preserve an asset in such a condition that it may be used for its designated purpose over its expected life cycle. Cleaning gutters, downspouts, and vents, performing integrated pest management (IPM), cleaning exterior finishes, and removing seasonal debris are examples of routine maintenance on historic structures. Periodic repainting, re-roofing, re-glazing, and re-pointing are examples of preventive maintenance on historic structures.

See the PFMD Business Practice: Work Types and Classifications (2022) for definitions of all work types and classifications.

CONSIDERATION V. SITE ACCESS

This consideration takes into account location factors that affect access to the resource. For structures with challenging access due to remoteness or terrain, the assessment interval may be extended. Challenging access in wilderness areas does not relieve the requirement for cyclic condition assessments; a maximum interval of 10 years may be selected.

- Structure access is severely limited by remoteness, terrain, other location factors, or additional management compliance (e.g., Wilderness Act MRAF) **(Longer interval)**
- Structure access is somewhat limited by remoteness, terrain, other location factors, or additional management compliance (e.g., Wilderness Act MRAF) **(Medium interval)**
- Structure access is not limited by any location factor and not subject to additional management compliance **(Not applicable)**

USING THE CONSIDERATIONS TO DETERMINE INTERVAL FOR HSI CONDITION REASSESSMENTS

The outcomes of each consideration are aggregated by the HSI coordinator and used in collaboration with park staff to determine the reassessment interval for the structure. The following table illustrates how the aggregated outcomes can be aligned with an interval.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: The Gateway Arch and Visitor Center is a historic structure at the National Expansion Memorial cultural landscape, JEFF.

JEFF Gateway Arch and Visitor Center	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Longer interval); Last condition assessment: Good
II	(Shorter interval); Management category: A
III	(Longer interval); Sensitivity/vulnerability is low, due to relatively stable conditions. Vulnerabilities include vandalism and moderate impact from visitation.
IV	(Longer interval); The structure receives preventive and/or recurring maintenance.
V	(N/A); Site access is not limited by any location factors.
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Longer interval: **7 years**

Example 2: The Ruin Shelter is a historic structure at the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (CAGR).

CAGR Ruin Shelter	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Medium interval); Last condition assessment: Fair
II	(Medium interval); Management category: B
III	(Medium interval); Sensitivity/vulnerability is moderate, due to ongoing threats. Vulnerabilities include animal/pest infestation, weather, and structural deterioration.
IV	(Medium interval); The structure receives insufficient preventive and/or recurring maintenance.
V	(N/A); Site access is not limited by any location factors.
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Medium interval: **5 years**

Example 3: The Sourdough Mountain Lookout is a historic structure at North Cascades National Park (NOCA).

NOCA Sourdough Mountain Lookout	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Longer interval); Last condition assessment: Good
II	(Medium interval); Management category: B
III	(Medium interval); Sensitivity/vulnerability is moderate, due to relatively stable conditions. Vulnerabilities include weather, structural deterioration, and neglect.
IV	(Medium interval); The structure receives insufficient preventive and/or recurring maintenance.
V	(Medium interval); Site access is somewhat limited by location (backcountry site, difficult terrain, limited seasonal access on foot).
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Medium interval: **6 years**

Example 4: The Hammersly Cabin is a historic structure at Katmai National Park and Preserve (KATM).

KATM Hammersly Cabin	
Consideration	**Outcomes**
I	(Shorter interval); Last condition assessment: Poor
II	(Longer interval); Management category: C
III	(Medium interval); Sensitivity/vulnerability is moderate. Vulnerabilities include weather, structural deterioration, and visitation.
IV	(Shorter interval); The structure receives no preventive and/or recurring maintenance.
V	(Medium interval); Site access is somewhat limited by location (backcountry site, difficult terrain, limited seasonal access on foot).
Aggregated Outcomes / Reassessment Cycle	Medium interval: **6 years**

Example 5: The Camp #4, Help's Quarters is a historic structure at Prince William Forest Park (PRWI).

APPENDIX F

Examples of Condition Assessment Forms

APPENDIX F
EXAMPLES OF CONDITION ASSESSMENT FORMS

The following pages contain examples of condition assessment forms used by regional cultural resources program staff to conduct HSI surveys in the field.

In addition to these examples, templates for condition assessment forms for both Survey 123 and FieldMaps applications are available from the Regions 8, 9, 10, 12 Cultural Resources GIS program website *(internal Sharepoint site, use VPN).*

Cultural Resource Inventory System – Historic Structure (CRIS-HS) Condition Update Report

Park:	
CRIS-HS ID:	**FMSS Number:**
Common Name:	
Historic Name:	
Current Use:	
Basic Building Description:	
Condition Assessment:	Overall Condition (Circle One): Good Fair Poor
Foundation: Type and condition	
Walls: Type and condition	
Roof: Type and condition	
Doors: Number, type, location, and condition	
Windows: Number, type, location, and condition	
Porches/Porticos:	
Other Features:	

1

Level of Impact (Circle One): Low Moderate Severe

Impacts to the structure (Circle all that apply):

Off-Road Vehicular Traffic	Park Operations	Inundation (Flooding)
Tenants/Occupants	Theft or Looting	Pollution
Vandalism	Animal/Pest Infestation	Weather
Biological Degradation (Mold)	Erosion	Vegetation
Fire	Inadequate Security	Structural Deterioration
Inappropriate Investigation Techniques	Neglect	
Inappropriate or Inadequate Preservation/Rehabilitation		
Inappropriate or Inadequate Maintenance Techniques		

Plan View Sketch:	

Other Notes:
Recorder:
Title:
Date:

2

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

CRIS-HS SURVEY FORM

PARK:	WEFA
DATE DATA RECORDED:	10/24/2023
SURVEYOR INITIALS:	LL & MP
STRUCTURE NAME:	Weir Complex Stone Boundary Walls
RESOURCE ID:	041443

IDENTIFICATION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:	The stone walls run along the north side of Pelham Lane and west side of Nod Hill Road to delineate the north District boundary. They are approx. 3 feet high and 1 to 3 feet thick and constructed of dry-laid, irregularly shaped fieldstones.
LAT/LONG:	41.258161, -73.456396

CONDITION

YEAR:	2016	YEAR:	2023
CONDITION:	Good	NEW CONDITION:	Good

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING:



NEW:



NEW:



NEW:



MISC.

NOTES/REMARKS:	Impacts to the structure include: erosion, vegetation, park operations, visitation, and vehicular traffic.

APPENDIX G

Facility Management / Cultural Resource Terminology Matrix

APPENDIX G

FACILITY MANAGEMENT / CULTURAL RESOURCE TERMINOLOGY MATRIX

TERM	DEFINITION	AUTHORITY/ CITATION	USAGE
Historic Property	A historic property (or historic resource) is defined in the NHPA [54 U.S.C. § 300308] as any "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource."	National Historic Preservation Act [54 U.S.C. § 300308]	Government-wide; NHPA, Section 110, Section 106
Heritage Asset	The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) is an advisory committee that develops accounting and reporting standards for U.S. government agencies, including the DOI. The FASAB has defined Heritage Assets for government-owned assets that have one or more of the following characteristics: • Historical or natural significance; • Cultural, educational, or artistic importance; and/or • Significant architectural characteristics A Heritage Asset "is generally expected to be preserved indefinitely" and is unique for one or more of the following reasons (many NPS assets fall within this category): • Prehistoric or historic site significance (e.g., archeological sites, historic structures, and cultural landscapes); • Cultural, educational, or artistic (e.g., aesthetic) importance; • Significant architecturally	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Director's Order #80: Real Property Asset Management (nps.gov), pg. 7-8)	Government-wide
Federal Real Property (FRP) Historical Status	FRP Historical Status is a 1-6 rating developed for Federal Real Property (FRP) reporting based on the National Register of Historic Places designations, as follows: • National Historic Landmark (NHL) (1) • National Register Listed (NRL) (2) • National Register Eligible (NRE) (3) • Non-contributing element of NHL/NRL district (4) • Not Evaluated (5) • Evaluated, Not Historic (6)	Executive Order (EO) 133271 Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016 (FPMRA) Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA)	Government-wide
Historical Status	Historical Status is a field in FMSS which captures the 1-6 rating developed for Federal Real Property (FRP) reporting based on the National Register of Historic Places designations. This information can be found through AMRS reporting or on the FRP Application in FMSS.	Executive Order (E.O.) 133271; Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016 (FPMRA); Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA)	NPS-specific. Managed in FMBS, displayed in FMSS, FMSS FRP Information Application; data acquired through CRIS

TERM	DEFINITION	AUTHORITY/ CITATION	USAGE
Heritage Information	Heritage Information is a table in FMSS within the FRP Information Application at the Location level which displays the CRIS-HS ID; CRIS-CL ID; and Heritage Indicator.	NHPA [54 U.S.C. § 300308], Director's Order #80: Real Property Asset Management (nps.gov), pg. 7-8)	NPS-specific. FMBS, FMSS, FMSS FRP Information Application
Heritage Indicator	The Heritage Indicator is a Y/N (Yes or No) field displayed in FMSS but can only be updated in FBMS.	NHPA [54 U.S.C. § 306102], Director's Order #80: Real Property Asset Management (nps.gov), pg. 7-8)	NPS-specific. Managed in FMBS, displayed in FMSS, FMSS FRP Information Application; data acquired through CRIS

APPENDIX H

CRIS-HS Impact Type List

APPENDIX H
CRIS-HS IMPACT TYPE LIST

Abandoned Mineral Operations

Adjacent Lands: Deterioration as a result of visible, physical change to lands outside the boundary.

Aggregation - General

Agricultural Practices

Alluviation

Animals

ARPA Incident

Arson

Associative Change: Deterioration through diminished integrity of association, as a result of change in the relationship with the traditionally associated community or associated use.

Biological Degradation

Biological Degradation (Mold)

Bioturbation

Boating

Business Operations

Campfire Building

Camping

Caving

Climate Change Effects: Changes due to climate change; ex. sea level change, rising temps, more rain, drought, etc.

Climbing

Colluviation

Commercial Vehicles

Concessioner Activities

Consumptive Use: Deterioration due to depletion as a result of consumption.

Cryoturbation: Deterioration due to the churning of soils caused by freezing and thawing in permafrost landscapes.

Cultural Adaptation: Deterioration due to a shift in traditional response to the natural environment or prevailing condition resulting in physical alteration or different cultural associations.

Deferred Maintenance: Deterioration as a result of lack of required maintenance.

Development/Construction

Drought: Deterioration due to abnormally low rainfall that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made features.

Dumping

Earthquake/Tectonic Processes: Deterioration due to physical change as a result of seismic activity.

Erosion: Deterioration as a result of abrasion, attrition, attenuation or disintegration. Erosion is fueled by gravity, moving water, glaciers, waves and wind.

Erosion - Water

Erosion - Wind

Ethnographic Use

Exotic Plant Removal - Manual/Mechanical

Exploration - Coal

Exploration - Geothermal

Exploration - Hardrock

Exploration - Mineral Materials

Exploration - Oil and Gas

Explosives

Exposure to Elements: Deterioration as a result of weathering of features that alters their historic character.

Extraction - Coal

Extraction - Geothermal

Extraction - Hardrock

Extraction - Mineral Materials

Extraction - Oil and Gas

Extraction - Peat

Extraction - Placer

Extraction - Sand and Gravel

Fencing

Filming

Fire: Deterioration as a result of the combustion of features, either through ignited fire or wildfire.

Fire - Hazard Fuel Buildup

Fire Suppression/Control

Grazing/Trampling - Livestock (domestic)

Grazing/Trampling - Wildlife

Hazardous Waste

Historic Graffiti

Human Waste

Impending Development: Threatened physical change due to incompatible construction inside or outside the boundary.

Improper Display/Interpretation Technique

Improper Drainage: Deterioration as a result of water saturation due to increased impermeability, blocked hydrologic flow or deteriorated drainage infrastructure.

I**nadequate Security**

Inadequate Storage Facilities

Inappropriate Environment (Interior or Exterior)

Inappropriate Investigation Techniques

Inappropriate or Inadequate Maintenance Techniques: Deterioration as a result of harmful or improper maintenance.

Inappropriate or Inadequate Preservation/ Rehabilitation

Inappropriate or Inadequate Preservation/ Restoration

Inappropriate Study Techniques

Insecticide/Herbicide Application

Inundation/Flooding: Deterioration as a result of water temporarily covering land that is seasonally or traditionally dry, either naturally or as a result of human manipulation. (Typically a result of overflow from water bodies, a high water table, or inadequate drainage.)

Inundation/Sea Level Rise

Inundation/Storm Surge: Deterioration as a result of water temporarily covering coastal land or shores of large lakes that is seasonally or traditionally dry, as a result of amplified tides during severe low pressure weather systems.

Marine Environment

Mass Wasting

Microclimate: Deterioration as a result of a local atmospheric zone where the climate differs from the surrounding area. Microclimate impacts are due to physical change affecting light interception, ambient air temperature, air dynamics and available moisture.

Military - General

Mineral Exploration Activities (General)

Mineral Exploration/Extraction (General)

Mineral Extraction Activities (General)

Modification - Artifact Movement

Modification - Structural

Motorized Equipment

Natural Forces - General

Neglect: Deterioration as a result of a lack of management, maintenance or appropriate use.

Off-Road Vehicular Traffic

Oil Spill

Operations On Site: Deterioration as a result of inappropriate activities relating to management, maintenance or visitor use.

Other

Other Construction

Other Forces or Activities - General

Park Operations - General

Park Operations - Resource Management

Pests/Diseases: Deterioration caused by harmful organisms, including mechanical damage by wildlife and infection by microbes.

Pipeline - Construct/Operate

Pollution: Deterioration as a result of air, water and/or soil contamination by toxins.

Poor Security/Lighting: Deterioration through illegal activities occurring after-hours as a result of insufficient physical protection and/or illumination.

Power Generating Plant - Construct/Operate

Powerline - Construct/Operate

Previous Scientific Research

Railroad - Construct/Operate

Release To Succession: Deterioration as a result of lack of intervention in the trajectory of ecological succession, allowing the seral stage of vegetation communities to change uncharacteristically.

Removal/Replacement: Deterioration as a result of loss of features by removal or inappropriate replacement.

Road or Highway - Construct/Operate

Rock Fall

Roof Fall

Sedimentation

Sedimentation - Construction

Sewage Treatment Plant - Construct/Operate

Sheetwash

Social Trail

Sonic Damage

Special Public Use

Spoil Deposition

Structural Deterioration: Deterioration as a result of a reduction in the ability of the structural components to convey the historic character, due to decay, corrosion, erosion, desiccation, structural instability or decline.

Structures - Construct/Operate

Temperature/Hot Extremes: Deterioration as a result of an increase in the hottest annual average surface temperature that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials.

Temperature/Low Extremes: Deterioration as a result of a decrease in the lowest annual average surface temperature that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials.

Tenants/Occupants

Theft or Looting

Trail - Construct/Operate

Transfer from NPS Control

Transportation Facilities - Construct/Operate

Trash/Litter

Tree Fall

Tsunami

Unassessed

Unauthorized Research

Unknown

Use by Hikers or Horses

Utilities - Construct/Operate

Vandalism

Vegetation

Vegetation/Invasive Plants: Deterioration by historic character-altering plants, as a result of inappropriate plant introduction or colonization.

Visitation: Deterioration as a result of visitor use, due to exceeding carrying capacity, incompatible visitor uses, or lack of management of visitor activities.

Volcanic Eruption/Lava Flow

Volcanic/Earthquake Activity

Waste Disposal

Water Control Facility - Construct/Operate

Water Treatment Plant - Construct/Operate

Weather

Wind: Deterioration as a result of abnormally fast air movement or air current from a particular direction that negatively affects growing or living conditions and human-made materials or features.

Wind Storm - Hurricane

Wind Storm - Tornado

APPENDIX I

HSI Management Category Authorities

APPENDIX I
HSI MANAGEMENT CATEGORY AUTHORITIES

The National Park Service initiated the use of management categories in 1981 with NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline (1981, Release No. 2). Management category determinations are a statement of fact based on management category criteria. The management category of a CRIS-HS resource is one factor to be considered by park managers in making operational and resource management decisions. The Management Category text was updated in 2024 during creation of this document, to align with current management practices.

The origin, history, and justification of the HSI management categories is a common topic among NPS park and regional cultural resource and facility management staff collaborating on the HSI. The following footnotes are intended to shed light on these topics by providing the source of authorities and justifications for each category and listed criteria.

Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)[1]

The structure meets any of the following criteria:

1. The structure's preservation is specifically legislated.[2]
2. The structure is related to the park's legislated significance.[3]
3. The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or contributes to the significance of a National Historic Landmark (Category of Significance Ia[4]).[5]
4. The structure is nationally significant as defined by the National Register criteria or contributes to the national significance of a property eligible for, or listed in, the National Register (Category of Significance Ib[6]).[7]
5. The structure is a pre-contact structure.[8]

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1 Pub. L. 95-250, Title I, §101(b), Mar. 27, 1978, 92 Stat. 166 (amending 16 U.S.C. §1a-1). This amendment reaffirms the mandate set forth in the Organic Act and directs the National Park Service to manage park lands in a manner that would not degrade park values. While the Organic Act directs the National Park Service to regulate park lands pursuant to the standards set forth in the statute, it is silent as to the specifics of park management. S. Utah Wilderness Alliance v. Dabney, 222 F.3d 819, 826 (10th Cir. 2000) ("It is unclear from the statute itself what constitutes impairment, and how both the duration and severity of the impairment are to be evaluated or weighed against the other value of public use of the park."). Thus, as noted in the often-cited case 1996 case interpreting the Organic Act, Bicycle Trails Council of Marin v. Babbitt, 82 F.3d 1445, 1454 (9th Cir. 1996), "the Park Service has broad discretion in determining which avenues best achieve the Organic Act's mandate." In line with this broad discretion, the Organic Act provides the Park Service with the authority to make such regulations as it deems "necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks." 16 U.S.C. §3. The National Park Service interprets the Organic Act through the development of National Park Service Management Policies, specifically 1.4.5: What Constitutes Impairment of Park Resources and Values. National Park Service. 2006. NPS *Management Policies 2006*. National Park Service. Washington, DC. 11; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306101 – 306102, 306107; Executive Order 11593: PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT; Executive Order 13287: Preserve America The policy set forth in Section 1 of EO 13287 reaffirms major principles of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, by recognizing that federal agencies should manage federal historic properties in a manner that "support the department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality of the economic well being of the nation's communities and fostering broader appreciation for the development of the United States and its underlying values.; An agency's five-year strategic plan, as required by 5 U.S.C. § 306, and the annual performance plan, as required by 31 U.S.C. § 1115 (as amended by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993) are notable prior requirements. Newer requirements include the development of annual Asset Management Plans as required by EO 13327 Federal Real Property Asset Management and the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 29: Heritage Assets and Stewardship Lands, requirements of Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) #6, #8 and #2 as required by the Office of Management and Budget; Director's Order #80: REAL PROPERTY ASSET MANAGEMENT - Maintenance and preservation of real property heritage assets, balanced with new technologies and basic resource needs, are based on the enabling legislation and the general management plan for each park.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Directors Order 28: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CHAPTER 8: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES, B. Research, C. List of Classified Structures, d. Categories of Significance, All cultural resources are managed under a uniform standard of preservation responsibility. The following categories of significance are used to establish LCS management categories, determine appropriate levels of graphic documentation, and make other related management decisions for prehistoric and historic structures within the national park system. **Category Ia: Individual structures that qualify as national historic landmarks, are listed in the National Register as nationally significant, or that possess national significance by act of Congress or executive order.**

5 Historic Sites Act of 1935 (45 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461) August 21, 1935 as managed through (36 CFR 65) 65.2 Effects of designation. Preservation of historic American sites, buildings, and objects [Chapter 593] [Public No. 292]. (a).; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306107).

6 Directors Order 28: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CHAPTER 8: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES, B. Research, C. List of Classified Structures, d. Categories of Significance, All cultural resources are managed under a uniform standard of preservation responsibility. The following categories of significance are used to establish LCS management categories, determine appropriate levels of graphic documentation, and make other related management decisions for prehistoric and historic structures within the national park system. **Category Ib: Structures that do not possess national significance on an individual basis, but contribute to the national significance of a park or historic district.**

7 Pub. L. 95-250, Title I, et. al. *supra* note 1.

8 The Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433); The Historic Sites Act (45 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461); National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306102); Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 470a); Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa et seq.)

Category B (Medium NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)[9]

The structure must meet both of the following criteria (failure to meet either of these conditions moves it to Category C or D):

1. The structure is eligible for, or listed in, the National Register individually or as a contributing resource of a site or district at a state or local level of significance (Category of Significance II[10] or III[11]).[12]
2. The structure is compatible with the park's legislated significance.[13]

9 Executive Order 13327 of February 4, 2004 "Federal Real Property Asset Management"; Director's Order #80: REAL PROPERTY ASSET MANAGEMENT - Maintenance and preservation of real property heritage assets, balanced with new technologies and basic resource needs, are based on the enabling legislation and the general management plan for each park.

10 Directors Order 28: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CHAPTER 8: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES, B. Research, C. List of Classified Structures, d. Categories of Significance, All cultural resources are managed under a uniform standard of preservation responsibility. The following categories of significance are used to establish LCS management categories, determine appropriate levels of graphic documentation, and make other related management decisions for prehistoric and historic structures within the national park system. **Category II: Structures that individually or collectively qualify for the National Register and possess significance at the state level.**

11 Directors Order 28: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CHAPTER 8: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES, B. Research, C. List of Classified Structures, d. Categories of Significance, All cultural resources are managed under a uniform standard of preservation responsibility. The following categories of significance are used to establish LCS management categories, determine appropriate levels of graphic documentation, and make other related management decisions for prehistoric and historic structures within the national park system. **Category III: Structures that individually or collectively qualify for the National Register and possess significance at the local level.**

12 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306102) § 306102

13 Pub. L. 95-250, Title I, et. al. *supra* note 1. In reference to the building, structure, or object is not causing impairment upon the legislative significance of the park unit.

Category C (Low NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)

The structure meets either of the following criteria:

1. The structure meets the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district but does not have a continuing or potential use based upon design and location, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.[14, 15]
2. The structure does not meet the National Register criteria as either individually eligible or as a contributing resource to a site or a district, but a decision has been reached through an NPS planning and compliance process to manage the structure as a cultural resource.[16]

14 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306102) § 306102; Executive Order 13287: Preserve America; Executive Order 13327: Federal Real Property Asset Management

15 Executive Order 13287: Preserve America; Executive Order 13327: Federal Real Property Asset Management which not only promotes efficient and economical use of America's real property assets, it also assures management accountability for implementing Federal Real Property reforms

16 Directors Order 28: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CHAPTER 8: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC STRUCTURES, B. Research, C. List of Classified Structures

Category D (No NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)

The structure meets any of the following criteria:

1. The structure has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.[17]
2. The structure is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, as defined through an NPS planning and compliance process.[18]
3. The structure has lost its historical integrity and has been reevaluated as ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.[19]
4. The structure is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as determined through an NPS planning and compliance process.[20]

17 41 CFR Part 102-75.1025 Real Property Disposal; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306112); This management category does not recommend removal before a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places can be established as outlined in National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC §306113 Anticipatory Demolition)

18 NPS Policy Memorandum 15-01 Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities

19 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 USC§ 306101 – 306102)

20 Pub. L. 95-250, Title I, et. al. *supra* note 1. For the idea that this building, structure, or object is causing an impairment upon the legislative significance of the park unit.

APPENDIX J

Administrative Steps After Historic Structure Loss Due to Natural Disaster

APPENDIX J
ADMINISTRATIVE STEPS AFTER HISTORIC STRUCTURE LOSS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER

The following best practices are adopted in this guide for park and regional cultural resource management specialists:

1. Notify CRIS-HS, CRIS-CL, CRIS-AR, CRIS-ER program leads and appropriate regional subject matter experts (SMEs) – historians, archeologists, historical architects, cultural landscape specialists, National Register specialists, etc.
2. Notify SHPO/THPO of loss within 30 days. Indicate that the National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet with reevaluation will follow.
3. Notify Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) of loss within 30 days. Indicate that the National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet with reevaluation will follow.

National Register Evaluation

SMEs should evaluate if the historic property retains integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If individually listed and no longer retaining significance and integrity due to catastrophic loss, follow procedures in 36 CFR § 60.15.

If contributing to a site or a district, a historian and/or cultural landscape specialist should determine if the property retains significance and integrity. SMEs should document the loss and reevaluation of significance and integrity in a National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet which is submitted through the SHPO/THPO/FPO to the Keeper. Consider the following:

- How significant was the resource that was lost?
- How big is the site or district?
- Does the location still contain archeological resources associated with the property's previously documented areas and/or periods of significance? Have any archeological resources been recorded as an archeological site in CRIS-AR and/or evaluated through National Register documentation? Can the site still contribute to a National Register district through potential to convey an area of significance (under Criteria A and/or B) or yield important data (under Criterion D)?
- Does the site or district boundary need to be updated? (Where in the property boundary is the destroyed building or structure located? If located at the edge, a boundary adjustment/decrease could be considered if no archeological resources are present.)
- Provide new map and photos.

Updates within CRIS Modules

CRIS-HS

- Update the Chronology and Management tabs of the resource record, detailing the loss.
- Move the record from *production* to *shadow* with superintendent notification. Shadow records for removed resources are retained indefinitely.
- Notify CRIS-AR to determine if it is appropriate to add a site record to CRIS-AR.
- Update the shadow record after procedural determinations above are completed, including the National Register/National Historic Landmark tab descriptions, Attachment tab photos, and Condition tab Impact table, and cross reference any pertinent CRIS-AR Resource ID.

CRIS-CL

- Update Chronology tab with details of loss.
- Update the site plan and GIS data.
- Update the Analysis and Evaluation tab (Buildings and Structures landscape characteristic and feature tables) and the National Register tab. If reevaluation of integrity results in an ineligible site or district, move the CRIS-CL record from *production* to *shadow* and select "Non-extant" or "NR – Determined Ineligible" as the shadow category and cross reference any pertinent CRIS-AR Resource ID.

CRIS-AR

- Contact CRIS-AR park or regional coordinator and determine if an associated CRIS-AR record exists already.
    - If so, update the record in appropriate fields to document the loss (e.g., condition, management recommendations).
    - If not, contact the CRIS-AR park or regional coordinator and determine if a new record of the site and associated archeological deposits should be created in CRIS-AR.

Information about the location and character of archeological resources is considered confidential under ARPA [16 U.S.C. 470] and should only be recorded in the AR module of CRIS. Note that archeological resources do not need to be NR eligible to be documented and active in CRIS-AR. Note also that the locations of historic structures are often co-located or contiguous with archeological resources associated with other periods or areas of significance that may need to be identified and evaluated after a standing structure has been lost. The removal of a structure may be an opportunity to identify and evaluate archeological resources through surficial or subsurface survey.

CRIS-ER

- If the structure is an ethnographic object, or a part of an ethnographic landscape or place (Resource Category, General tab), update the resource record to indicate loss.
- Update the Description field (General tab), and add to or update the Condition.
- Consult with the group traditionally associated with the ethnographic resource about the loss or damage. Based on consultation, update the Group Assigned Condition or resource Description to reflect loss or change. The place may remain significant despite the loss of the structure.

Ethnographic resources are not determined by eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; they are determined by their significance and identification by a traditionally associated group.

APPENDIX K

Examples of Management Description Narrative

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE (CRIS-HS #005621)

Sitka National Historical Park

Short Management Description

The Russian Bishop's House is an NHL and has an API of 100.

Long Management Description

The management category "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" has been assigned to the Russian Bishop's House within Sitka National Historical Park as it is a National Historic Landmark. This management category is assigned to resources where the structure's preservation is specifically legislated, or the structure is related to the park's legislated significance, or the structure is less than nationally significant but contributes to the park's national significance, or the resource is a National Historic Landmark.

The Russian Bishop's House is an NHL and has an API of 100.

NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE (CRIS-HS #1171870)

First State National Historical Park

Short Management Description

The New Castle Court House meets criteria for the "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" management category due to location within the New Castle Green unit of FRST NHP of which the preservation of is specially legislated within the park's enabling legislation. The property contributes to the national significance of the park as has been determined to be a fundamental value and resource.

Long Management Description

The New Castle Court House located within the New Castle Green unit of First State National Historical Park meets criteria for the "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" management category because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated. According to Presidential Proclamation 8944 of March 23, 2013 which established First State National Monument: "Sites within the State of Delaware encompass nationally significant objects related to the settlement of the Delaware region by the Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and English, the role that Delaware played in the establishment of the Nation, and the preservation of the cultural landscape of the Brandywine Valley. A national monument that includes certain property in New Castle, Dover, and the Brandywine Valley, Delaware (with contiguous acreage in the Township of Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania) will allow the National Park Service and its partners to protect and manage these objects of historic interest and interpret for the public the resources and values associated with them."

Identified as a fundamental value and resource within the park's Foundation Document (2022), the properties located within the New Castle Green Unit are significance resources of the "town of New Castle which served as the colonial capital and the first state capital of Delaware until 1777, and today provides valuable stories of our country's earliest settlers and founding fathers." (FD 2022, p.8)

The New Castle Court House is a National Historic Landmark as designated by the Secretary of the Interior on 11/28/1972 (documentation updated on 7/31/2003). The New Castle Court House is nationally significant under NHL criteria 1 and 2 (NR criteria A and B) in the areas of Politics/Government, Social History, and for associations with nineteenth-century abolitionists Thomas Garret and John Hunn.

ANTRAM-GRAY HOUSE (CRIS-HS #040008)

Roger Williams National Memorial

Short Management Description

The Antram-Gray House contributes to the state and local significance of the College Hill Historic District as determined by the RI SHPO on 2/19/1996 via a Determination of Eligibility and therefore meets the criteria for the "Should Be Preserved and Maintained" management category.

Long Management Description

The Antram-Gray House meets the criteria for "Should Be Preserved and Maintained" due to its state and local significance under National Register Criterion C in the areas of architecture. This determination was concurred by the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Officer via a Determination of Eligibility signed 2/19/1996 and as proposed by the Roger Williams National Memorial Cultural Landscape Inventory on 08/24/2011.

The Roger William National Memorial was established by Congress on October 22, 1965, to commemorate the founder of Rhode Island and his significant contributions to the principles of individual freedom in the United States. Although the enabling legislation for the park states, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire… land at the site of the old town spring, traditionally called Roger Williams Spring, in Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of establishing thereon a national memorial to Roger Williams in commemoration of his outstanding contributions to the development of the principles of freedom in this country," Congress was not specific about its intent for the memorial upon its designation.

The above ground resources within the Roger Williams National Memorial therefore do not hold intrinsic value to the national memorial designated by Congress. Congress did not specifically identify the constructed features of the Roger Williams Spring (Hahn Memorial) or the Antram- Gray House as inherent to the commemorative purpose of the national memorial in the 1965 legislation.

APPENDIX L

Examples of Significance Description Narrative

APPENDIX L
EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE

BIG SPRING RENTAL CABIN #414 (CRIS-HS #007328)

Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Short Significance Description

Period of Significance: 1925-1950. Big Spring Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural values and landscape design and under Criterion A for its association with the development of tourism and recreation in Missouri.

Long Significance Description

Big Spring Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an outstanding example of architecture and engineering completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s in Missouri. The district is the most successful setting, arrangement, and design of park structures in the state. The buildings remain in their original setting and have received continual maintenance and use. The park, with its cabins, campsites, and picnic areas centered about Big Spring, displays high levels of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

South-central Missouri is a picturesque region characterized by rolling tree-clad mountains and clear, swift streams. Early in the 19th century settlers established farms in the small valleys. Due to the nature of the country, farms and towns were small and isolated and roads were tracks following river and stream beds.

In the 1920's paved roads and efficient automobiles precipitated a major social revolution in the United States. Americans traveled the country, creating demand for public recreation facilities. In Missouri, revenue from hunting and fishing fees was set aside for the purchase of land and eight parks were acquired, one of them centered around Big Spring, a natural wonder that had long awed visitors. Governor Sam A. Baker dedicated it July 17, 1926.

In 1933 various federal agencies, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and National Park Service (NPS) gave direct assistance to the state parks of Missouri. NPS provided planning and CCC provided labor. The first CCC project at Big Spring was a much needed flood control dike system. This was a major period for the development of American public parks and gave rise to rules for forms and function. The style is generally known as "rustic." It uses natural materials in a proper scale to achieve sympathy with surroundings and the past. Structural elements are logs, timber, rocks and stone. Mountainous areas called for the use of "bold" statements; "softer" settings have "softer" designs. Each building and structure is conceived as part of the whole development. Park structures merge with their environment by landscaping, placement, and the use of natural colors - browns, tans and gray. Rock and stone footings give the buildings "that agreeable look as having sprung from the soil." Horizontal rather than vertical lines predominate. Whenever possible, local stone and wood were used. Structures were carefully grouped according to function: cabins, dining and meeting lodges, recreation facilities, and service buildings.

The arrangement and design of buildings at Big Spring State Park is an excellent example of such planning. A system of all-weather roads used Missouri Highway 103 as its axis. This highway is routed west-east through

Spring Valley to Big Spring, the focal point of park visitor interest. A quarter of a mile east of the entrance, a road circles a large cleared "playfield" and picnic area. Screened by landscaping to the west are park service buildings. East, overlooking the spring branch is the dining lodge. Cabin groupings are scattered in a forest along a winding road atop a bluff south of the playfield and on the east bank of the spring branch, adjacent to the Big Spring is a recreation area. All buildings are built of rough cut limestone and dark-brown stained timber.

On January 1, 1970, the State of Missouri ceded the park to the United States to become part of Ozark National Scenic Riverways. It remains a popular tourist destination as well as an important example of CCC design and construction.

This cabin is a contributing structure in Big Spring Historic District. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

BARN, 140 BEAVER VALLEY ROAD (CRIS-HS #1168625)

First State National Historical Park

Short Significance Description

The barn located at 140 Beaver Valley Road is a contributing resource to the national significance of the Brandywine Valley under NRHP Criterion A (Exploration and Settlement) as determined by the PA SHPO via concurrence on the Brandywine Valley Cultural Landscape Inventory, signed 9/22/2017.

Long Significance Description

The barn located at 140 Beaver Valley Road contributes to the national significance of the Brandywine Valley under Criterion A, Exploration and Settlement, for its representation of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century changes to agriculture and industrial development in the form of farmsteads and associated structures. Evolving settlement patterns reflecting changing agricultural and industrial development are revealed in patterns of field and forest, farmhouses, outbuildings, and quarry and mill ruins throughout the Brandywine Valley. Though the landscape has evolved over time, many of the farmsteads retain their location and general configuration and reflect their early Quaker history through their architecture, property boundaries, and spatial organization. Barns represented a primary agricultural building type.

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE (CRIS-HS #005621)

Sitka National Historical Park

Short Significance Description

The Russian Bishop's House is significant at the national level under the categories of Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Architecture, and Education. It is eligible under Criteria A for Russian influence in Alaska; B for association with Ivan Veniaminov; and C for construction characteristics of Russian vernacular design and log construction. The period of significance is 1842 to 1921.

Long Significance Description

The Russian Bishop's House in Sitka, Alaska is significant under criteria 'A', 'B', and 'C'. It is significant under criterion 'A' as an exemplar of the Russian influence in Alaska. It functioned as a cultural and educational center from

1843 through the mid-twentieth century. Paid for by the Russian American Company in America to fulfill obligations to the Russian Orthodox Church (set forth under the Tsar's Ukase of 1821) the cornerstone was laid in 1841 and the total cost of the building was 25,000 rubles.

The Russian Bishop's House is significant under criterion 'B' for its association with Ivan Veniaminov (Saint Innocent; canonized in 1977). Built to serve as his residence, office, and private chapel, Veniaminov used the building as a headquarters for his expansion of the education and missionary efforts of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska. Veniaminov served as the first Bishop of Alaska and may have drafted the original floor plan for the building. In 1841, the Bishop established an ecclesiastical school for both Russian children and those children of mixed blood in Sitka. Following the completion of the Russian Bishop's House in 1842, the school was housed in the building. In 1845, the school was elevated to the status of a seminary. Veniaminov remained in Sitka until 1859.

The Russian Bishop's House is significant under criterion 'C' for its unique construction, and as an exemplar of Russian vernacular design and log construction. The workers who created the building were likely Finnish, brought to Alaska by the Russian American Company manager Adolph Etolin of Finland; however, typical Russian detailing of the period was used in the construction. The intricate joinery, particularly in the exterior corner and the joining of the interior walls to the exterior, is far more sophisticated joinery than normally found in log construction. Also unique is its heating and insulation system. The galleries on either end of the building, which acted as airlocks, supplemented the oakum and moss between the exterior wall logs preventing moisture from entering the building and heat from escaping. Sand between the floor and ceiling planks also provided acoustic and thermal barriers.

The Keeper of the National Register determined the house eligible for listing on the national register on 07/10/1983. The period of significance is from 1842, when the Russian-American Company laid the stone foundation for the building, and ends in 1921, when the role of property shifted and the Old School was rented to the Sitka Education Board.

ROGER WILLIAMS SPRING COURTYARD (HAHN MEMORIAL) (CRIS-HS #040380)

Roger Williams National Memorial

Short Significance Description

The Roger Williams Spring Main Courtyard (Hahn Memorial) is a contributing resource to the state and local significance of the College Hill Historic District under NRHP Criterion A (Religion & Exploration and Settlement), B (Roger Williams), C (Architecture & Landscape Architecture) as determined by the RI SHPO, via concurrence on the Roger Williams NM CLI, signed 8/24/2011.

Long Significance Description

The Roger Williams Spring Courtyard (Hahn Memorial), built in 1931-1933 as Roger Williams Spring Park, is significant at the state and local levels under National Register Criterion A in the areas of religion and exploration/settlement and under Criterion B for association with Roger Williams. The Hahn Memorial is significant as an expression of an early twentieth century movement to commemorate Roger Williams and the founding of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The Hahn Memorial is also significant under Criterion C as a representative example of early twentieth-century architecture and landscape architecture in Providence designed by architect Norman Morrison Isham. The small courtyard, built within a tenth-acre urban lot, reflects Colonial Revival and neoclassical garden design through its axial plan with a central parterre, and classical detailing on its stone piers, fence and gates, staircase, and wellcurb. The courtyard

also meets Criteria Consideration F (commemorative properties) because its significance is derived from its value as a cultural expression at the date of creation.

The Roger Williams National Memorial site is nationally significant due to its designation by Congress in 1965 as a national memorial "in commemoration of his [Roger Williams] outstanding contributions to the development of the principles of freedom in this country." The landscape meets two criteria of the National Register of Historic Places: Criterion A in the areas of religion and exploration/settlement for its association with the history of religious freedom and the establishment of civil law; and Criterion B for its association with Roger Williams, who founded Providence and championed the separation of church and state. None of the site's above-ground resources contribute to its national significance.

The Roger Williams Spring (Hahn Memorial) and Antram-Gray house have periods of significance distinct from the national memorial site. As components of the National Register-listed College Hill Historic District, these two resources are part of the district's period of significance that extends from the founding of Providence in 1636 to the mid twentieth century.

MARBLEMOUNT RANGER STATION BUNKHOUSE 1002 (CRIS-HS #1168856)

North Cascades National Park

Short Significance Description

The Bunkhouse is a contributing resource to the Marblemount Ranger Station Historic District under Criterion A, associated with the USFS Operation Outdoors program that took place between 1957 and 1962. The building was conceived and constructed based on plans developed under the building program.

Long Significance Description

The Marblemount Ranger Station Historic District is also locally significant for its association with "Operation Outdoors," a five-year Forest Service program aimed to address the inadequacies of existing facilities in the midst of postwar boom and the rapid rise in recreational use of national forests. In the years leading up to the implementation of Operation Outdoors, Region 6 of the Forest Service, in which the Marblemount Ranger Station of Mount Baker National Forest was located, had been in desperate need of new residences, offices, garages, and warehouse and maintenance facilities to accommodate the rangers and staff not only in timber management and administration of forest lands, but also in their additional duties associated with increasing public contact. The postwar years witnessed an accelerating increase in visitors traveling to ranger stations with questions about forest recreation.

In 1957, the Forest Service created the Operation Outdoors program for the development of recreation facilities on the national forests. Similar to the National Park Service's Mission 66 program, Operation Outdoors sought to increase visitor access, improve visitor amenities, and protect natural resources to meet "the requirements of 66 million visits by 1962 and keeping up with the increased use as it occurs thereafter." The Operation Outdoors program established long-term objectives and cost estimates to win administration and congressional support for substantial funding increases.

Operation Outdoors was developed in two parts. Part one was aimed primarily at solving the "mounting problem of increased family outdoor activity such as picnicking and camping on the national forests." Part two dealt with improvement and management of wildlife habitat in cooperation with State Fish and Game Departments. To the dismay of the Forest Service, the second part was shelved by President Dwight Eisenhower's administration. As

a result of Operation Outdoors, for the first time since the New Deal the Forest Service had funding for facilities construction. Servicewide, the federal government allocated $1 million for fiscal year 1957 explicitly for construction of urgently needed staff dwellings, and doubled the general funding from $4 million to more than $9 million for the 1958 fiscal year. In Region 6, the federal government allocated $289,000 of the $1 million servicewide funds.

The Forest Service was able to expand its personnel to include full-time recreation staff for the first time in its history. This included professionals with expertise beyond timber management and engineering to include those trained in land planning and landscape architecture. In 1957, the Forest Service had 10 regions, and Operation Outdoors provided funding for each region to have its own design and construction office. Projects were led by landscape architects and planners who set out to implement the national priority of improving and expanding the system of recreation on public lands. Forest Service landscape architects planned and designed recreation facilities at various scales, from master plans to detailed design for individual areas and site features.

Expansion of the development at Marblemount was one of only few Operation Outdoors development in Skagit County and took place between 1958 and 1964. See the associated Marblemount Ranger Station Historic District CLI (400183) for the full historic context.

APPENDIX M

Area of Significance Category and Subcategory Definitions

APPENDIX M

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORY AND SUBCATEGORY DEFINITIONS

The NPS National Register program issued the following policy clarification in May of 2021, "Area of Significance categories and subcategories have grown since Bulletin 16A 'How to Complete the National Register Form' was last issued in 1997. As part of the National Park Service's ongoing efforts to ensure all places of significance in American history are accurately identified in nominations, and to better support research on these places, areas of significance for Ethnic Heritage and Social History have been expanded. This list suggests options for proponents and state, tribal, and federal nominating authorities to apply at their discretion in preparing nominations or updating documentation."

Agriculture: The process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants.

Archeology – Prehistoric*: The study of Indigenous cultures prior to contact with non-Indigenous people, through excavation and the analysis of physical remains.

Archeology – Historic Aboriginal†: Archeological study of Indigenous cultures after the advent of written records.

Archeology – Historic Non-Aboriginal†: Archeological study of non-Indigenous cultures after the advent of written records.

Architecture: The practical art of designing and constructing buildings and structures to serve human needs.

Art: The creation of painting, print making, photography, sculpture, and decorative arts.

Commerce: The business of trading goods, service, and commodities.

Communications: The technology and process of transmitting information.

Community Planning and Development: The design or development of the physical structure of communities.

Conservation: The preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or human-made resources.

Economics: The study of the production, distribution, consumption of wealth; the management of monetary and other assets.

Education: The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study.

Engineering: The practical applications of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs.

Entertainment/Recreation: The development and practice of leisure activities for refreshment diversion, amusement, or sport.

Ethnic Heritage – Alaska Native: The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Alaska with tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Ethnic Heritage – Asian: The history of persons having origins in Asia. Subcategories include:

> Asian Indian, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korea, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese

Ethnic Heritage – Black: The history of persons in the United States - including Black, African American, Afro-Caribbean, Afro-Latino, and African immigrants - having origins that can be traced directly or indirectly to Africa.

Ethnic Heritage – European: The history of persons having origins in Europe. Subcategories include:

> Austrian, Basque, Belgian, Croatian, Czech, Dane, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romania, Russian, Scandinavian, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Turkish, and Ukrainian

Ethnic Heritage – Hispanic: The history of persons having origins in the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Subcategories include:

Caribbean, Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American

Ethnic Heritage – Native American: The history of persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (except Alaska) and with tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Ethnic Heritage – Other – Ethnic: The history of persons having origins in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or North Africa.

Ethnic Heritage – Pacific Islander: The history of persons having origins in the Pacific Islands, including Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. Subcategories include:

Guamanian or Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan

Exploration/Settlement: The investigation of unknown or little-known regions; the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities.

Health/Medicine: The care of the sick, disabled, and handicapped; the promotion of health and hygiene.

Industry: The technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Invention: The art of originating by experiment or ingenuity an object, system, or concept of practical value.

Landscape Architecture: The practical art of designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.

Law: The interpretation and enforcement of society's legal code.

Literature: The creation of prose and poetry.

Maritime History: The history of the exploration, fishing, navigation, and use of inland, coastal, and deep-sea waters.

Military: The system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people.

Performing Arts: The creation of drama, dance, and music.

Philosophy: The theoretical study of thought, knowledge, and the nature of the universe.

Politics/Government: The enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, State, or other political jurisdiction is governed; activities related to political process.

Religion: The organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding mankind's relationship to perceived supernatural forces.

Science: The systematic study of natural law and phenomena.

Social History: The history of effort to promote the welfare of society; the history of society and the life ways of its social groups. Subcategories include:

Disability History, Labor History, LGBTQ History, Traditional Cultural History, Women's History, and Civil Rights

Transportation: The process and technology of conveying passengers or materials.

Other: Any area not covered by the above categories.

**The term "prehistoric" is a legacy term that refers to the history of a place prior to the arrival of non-Indigenous people.*

†The term "historic" in this context refers to the history of a place after the arrival of non-Indigenous people.

APPENDIX N

National Historic Landmark Theme List

APPENDIX N
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK THEME LIST

Refer to the National Historic Landmarks Full List of Theme Studies webpage *or the* National Historic Landmark Theme Studies series *in the DataStore in IRMA for a list of NHL theme studies.*

#

20th Century, 1900-1930, The

20th-Century Hunters and Herders

A

Abolitionism

Aboriginal Populations

Accounting

Acting

Adjunct Educational Institutions

Adult Education

Adverse Consequences & Stresses on the Environment

Advertising

Affiliated Disciplines

Agriculture

Aiding the Handicapped and Mental Health Care

Airplanes and Air Travel

Alaska Fur Trade

Alaskan Gold Rushes

American Becomes a World Power, 1865-1914

American Bracketed Villa

American Impressionism, 1876-1920

American Revolution, The

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society

American Ways of Life

Amusement Parks

Animation

Anthropology

Apprenticeships and Employee Training

Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands

Archaic Adaptations in Montane Regions

Archaic Adaptations in Riverine Zones

Archaic Adaptations of the Arctic

Archaic Adaptations of the Caribbean

Archaic Adaptations of the Great Basin

Archaic Adaptations of the Mississippi Valley Reg.

Archaic Adaptations of the Northeast (Ohio Valley)

Archaic Adaptations of the Northwest Coast

Archaic Adaptations of the Plains

Archaic Adaptations of the Southeast (Cumberland)

Archaic Adaptations of the Southwest

Archaic Adaptations of the Subarctic

Archeological Preservation

Architecture

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design

Arctic Hunters and Gatherers

Army and Navy, The

Art Colonies, 1915-1930

Association for the Preservation of Virginia, The

Astronomy

Atlantic

Automobiles, Buses, Wagons, and Highways

B

Ballet

Baroque in America, 1720-1776

Baseball
Basketball
Battlefield Preservation
Beaux Arts (1890-1915)
Becoming Native American
Big Game Hunters, The
Biological Sciences
Birth of Wildlife Management
Black Hills of South Dakota
Botany
British and United States Explorations of the West
Bungalow (1890-1940)
Bureau of Indian Affairs, The
Business
Business Organization

C

California
California Gold Rush
California Trails and Settlement of California
Canals
Captives, Slaves, and Refugees
Caribbean
Caribbean Adaptations
Carousels
Cash Cropping
Cast Iron: Gothic, Romanesque, Renaissance
Casualty and Surety
Cattlemen's Empire, The
Cemeteries
Changing Cultural Geography of the Southeast, The
Changing Role of the U.S. in the World Community
Changing Settlement Types
Changing Tribal Statuses, Political, and Religious
Chemicals and Allied Products
Chemistry
Choreography
Cinematography
Circuses
Civil Rights Movements
Civil War, The
Classical
Clinical Specialties
Clubs and Organizations
Co-existing Political Bodies: Chiefdoms, Monarchie
Colonial (1600-1730)
Commerce
Commercial
Commercial (1890-1915)
Commercial Banks
Commercial Timbering, Fishing, Agriculture, and Ra
Commodity Markets
Communication
Communication Systems
Communitarianism and Utopianism
Community and Neighborhood
Composing
Conceptional Development
Confederate Period, 1783-1789
Conservation Movement Matures, 1908-1941, The
Conservation of Natural Resources
Constitution, The
Construction
Construction and Housing
Consumer Society of the 20th Century
Contemporary Reservations and Villages
Court System, The
Cow Towns, 1866-1885, The
Craftsman (1890-1915)
Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Credit Companies (Credit Card Industry)
Credit Unions
Cricket

D

Dance
Dancers
Declaration of Independence, The
Decorative and Folk Art
Defending Native Homelands
Defending Native Religious Systems
Defense
Depopulation of Terrain
Design
Developing the American Economy
Development of Equal Educational Opportunity
Development of Principles in the Legal Special,The
Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763
Development of the System
Directing
Disease and Massacres: Their Cultural and Biologic
Distribution and Consumption
Domestic Plants and Animals, Cultivation, and Husb
Domestication of the Dog
Domesticity and Family Life
Dutch

E

Earliest Inhabitants, The
Early American Provincial Painting, 1676-1726
Early Education, Its Conceptual Development
Early Federal Period, 1789-1800
Early Gothic Revival
Early Man and Late Pleistocene Environmental Adapt
Early Pathfinders, 1763-1807
Early Peopling of North America, The
Early Peopling of the Caribbean, The
Early Peopling of the Pacific, The
Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mi
Earth and Space Exploration
Earth Science
East of the Mississippi, 1763-1850s
Eastern Farmers
Economic Affairs and Ways of Life
Economic Theory
Economics
Editing
Education
Educational and Intellectual Currents
Effects of Technology
Effects on Lifestyle and Health
Egyptian
Eight, the Armory Show, the New Realism, 1900-,The
Electric
Elementary, Intermediate, and Secondary Education
Emergence of Federal Conservation Legislation
Emergence of the Automobile and the Restoration of
Emergency Aid and Health Care
Encounters, Conflicts, and Colonization
Energy Conservation, Utilization and Distribution
English Exploration and Settlement
Era of Adaptation, 1607-1763
Era of Battlefield Preservation, 1862-1917
Era of Subsistence Agriculture, 1763-1820
Establishing Intercultural Relations
Establishment of Indian Territory, The
Ethnic Associations
Ethnic Communities
Ethnic Homelands
Ethnic Populations
Ethnic Revitalization
Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
European Colonial Exploration and Settlement
European Influences, 1876-1920
Exchange and Trade
Exotic Revivals (1830-1860)
Expanding Science and Technology
Expansionism and Imperialism

Experimentation and Invention
Exploration
Export-Import
Expressing Cultural Values
Extraction and Conversion of Industrial Raw Materi
Extraction and Production
Extractive Industries
Extractive or Mining Industries

F

Fabricated Metal and Glass Products
Family and the Life Cycle
Farmers' Frontier, The
Farmers' Organizations
Farming Communities
Farming Frontier of the Old Northwest, 1763-1820
Farming on the East Coast for Local Markets
Federal (1780-1820)
Federal Education Programs to Assimilate Native Am
Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-, The
Fermentation, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, Drugs,
Festivals and Paegents
Fiction
Fields of Philosophy
Film Product
Finance and Banking
Finance and Personal Loan Companies
Fire and Marine
Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls
First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi
Fish and Wildlife Refuge System
Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation Preservation
Fishing and Livestock
Folk
Folk Dance
Food
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco
Football
Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
Forest Service and Forest Preservation, The
Forest System Expands
Formation of the Conservation Movement, 1870-1908
Formative Years, 1796-1858
Forums
French
French Exploration and Settlement
Fur Trade, The
Fur Trappers and Mountain Men as Pathfinders

G

Game Protection
Gas
General and Radical Reform
General Finance
General Philanthropy
General Recreation
Geology
Georgian (1730-1780)
Georgian (1870-1920)
Gifted
Gothic Revival (1830-1915)
Government Institutions
Governmental Policies and Practices
Great Basin Hunters and Gatherers
Great Basin: Nevada, Utah, and Eastern California
Great Depression and Conservation, The
Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1941, The
Great Trail Drives, 1866-1885
Greek Revival (1820-1840)
Growth in Professionalism and Technology
Growth of Urban Areas and Previous Settlements
Guiding Explorers Across New Territories
Gulf Coast

H

Health
Health, Nutrition, and Disease
Helping Foreigners Survive: Providing Food, Clothi
High Victorian Gothic
Higher Education
Historic District (Multiple Styles and Dates)
Historic Preservation
Historical Painting and Sculpture: Memory and Drea
Home Front, The
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Hostelry
Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Coast Fur T
Human Factors in Terminal Pleistocene Faunal Extin
Human Osteological Evidence of Early Inhabitants
Hunters and Gatherers of the Eastern Woodlands
Hunters and Gatherers of Western Littoral and Sier
Hydrology

I

Ideologies and Interpretations of Branches of Know
Immigration and Emigration Policies
Indigenous American Populations
Industrial Production Processes
Industrial Towns
Industrial Wealth of the Last Half of 19th Century
Information Processing, Transmission, and Recordin
Institutional Patterns
Instruments
Insurance
Intellectual and Religious Affairs
Intellectual Currents
International (1915-1945)
International Relations
Intracolonial Matters
Introductions to Foreign Religious Systems
Iron and Ferro Alloys
Italian Villa

J

Jacksonian Democracy, 1828-1844
Jacobean (1890-1915)
Jazz
Jeffersonian Period, 1800-1811
John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company, 180
Journalism: Opinion and Criticism

L

Labor Organizations
Labor Organizations and Protests
Landscape Architecture
Large and Small Industries
Late Gothic Revival
Late Prehistoric Adaptations in the Western, Centr
Later Settlements and Farming in the California Va
Law Schools, Offices, Journals, etc.
Law, The
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806
Libraries
Life
Literature
Literature of Music

M

Machinery and Instruments
Mail Service
Major Contributions to the Development of Culture
Major Contributions to the Development of the Scie
Manifest Destiny, 1844-1859
Manipulating the Environment and Its Resources
Manufacturing Organizations
Maritime Trade Centers
Mass Media
Mathematics

Measurement, Observation, and Control
Mechanical Agriculture as Business Enterprise
Medicine
Memorials to the Revolution
Mentally Handicapped
Meteorology
Mexican War (1846-1848)
Migration from Outside and Within
Military
Military Affairs
Military Affairs (including...)
Military Affairs Not Related to World War I or II
Military Culture, e.g., Organization, Values, Tech
Military Institutions and Activities
Military Removal and Concentration
Military Scouts
Military, The
Military-Aboriginal American Contact and Conflict
Mining Frontier, The
Missionized Settlements
Mississippi Valley
Modern Dance
Moderne-Art Deco (1920-1945)
Monticello: The Emergence of Architectural Interes
Moorish
Mormon Migration and Settlement of the Great Basin
Motion Pictures
Mounted Hunters
Movie Houses
Museums, Archives, and Botanical Gardens
Music
Music for Radio and Television
Music Publishing
Musical Education and Training
Musical Theater
Mutual Savings Banks
Myth of the Vanishing Native, The

N

Nation Divides, 1860-1861, The
National Park Service and the New Deal, The
National Trust, The
Native Adaptations to Arctic Environments
Native Adaptations to Caribbean Environments
Native Adaptations to Great Basin Environments
Native Adaptations to Micronesian Environments
Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments
Native Adaptations to Northwest Coast Environments
Native Adaptations to Plains Environments
Native Adaptations to Plateau Environments
Native Adaptations to Polynesian Environments
Native Adaptations to Southeastern Environments
Native Adaptations to Southwestern Environments
Native Adaptations to Subarctic Environments
Native Adaptations to the Western Littoral and Sie
Native Contributions to the Development of the Nat
Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
Native Responses to New Economic, Political, and T
Native Roles in Decorative and Fine Arts, Literatu
Native Roles in the Changing Images of America: th
Native Roles in the Development of Humanism, the S
Native Statuses in New Stratification Systems
Naval Action
Naval War, The
Neo-Classical (1890-1915)
Neoclassicism, 1780-1820
New Demographics, The
New Inter- and Intragroup Alliances
New Native Military Alliances
New Professionals, The
Newswriting and Reporting
Non-Clinical Specialties
Non-Fiction
Northern Plains, The
Northwest Coast Collectors, Hunters, and Fishermen

Northwest: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Western
Novel
Nuclear

O

Objectives and Methods
Objectives, Curricula, Admission Policies, Teachin
Objectives, Curricula, Methodology, and Administra
Occupational and Economic Classes
Octagons
Old Northwest and Mississippi Valley Fur Frontier,
Olympics
Opera
Oregon Trail and Settlement of Oregon
Origin and Development of the Conservation Idea to
Origin and Development of the National Park Servic
Origins of the National Parks Movement
Origins of Watershed and Water Conservation
Other
Other European Exploration and Settlement
Other Metals and Minerals
Other Specialized Institutions
Overland Travel West of the Mississippi

P

Pacific
Pacific Coast, The
Painting and Sculpture
Paleoecology
Paleontology
Paper, Printing, and Publishing
Parks
Parties, Protests, and Movements
Pastoralists and Ranchers
Patterns of Organization
Peace Movements
Peopling Places
Performance
Performers
Period Revivals (1870-1940)
Petroleum and Related Resources
Philosophers and Thinkers
Philosophical Schools of Thought
Physical Anthropology of the American Indian, Eski
Physical Development
Physical Geography
Physical Science
Physically Handicapped
Physics
Plains Farmers
Plains Hunters and Gatherers
Plantation Agriculture, 1607-1860
Plantation Breaks Up, Sharecropping and Tenant,The
Plantation Laborers
Plateau Archaic Adaptations (Columbia/Colorado)
Plateau Hunters, Gathers, and Fishermen (Col/Cor)
Playwriting
Poetry
Political and Diplomatic Affairs
Political and Diplomatic Scene
Political and Military Affairs After 1945
Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939
Political Ideas, Cultures, and Theories
Political Science
Politics and Diplomacy
Politics and Diplomacy During the War
Politics and Diplomacy, 1763-1783
Popular
Popular and Traditional Culture
Popular Dance
Population Change
Post World War II Electronic
Post-Archaic Adaptations

Post-Archaic Adaptations in Arid Lands
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Prairie (1890-1915)
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Private
Private Historical Societies
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Q

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Recreational Activities
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Refugees from Europe, 1930s
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Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic Sites, 1860-1900
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Republican Era, 1877-1900, The

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Richardsonian
Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859, The
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Santa Fe Trail
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Second Generation, 1920-, The
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Service Industry
Settlement of Georgia
Settlement of Maryland
Settlement of New England
Settlement of New York and New Jersey
Settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware
Settlement of the Carolinas
Settlement of Virginia
Settling and Farming in the Great Plains
Settling and Farming the Eastern Prairies, 1820-18
Shaping the Political Landscape
Shingle-Style (1880-1900)
Shipping and Transportation
Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures
Short Story
Slave Trade
Slavery and Plantation Life
Social and Administrative Patterns
Social and Economic Affairs
Social and Humanitarian Movements
Social Sciences
Socially and Mentally Disturbed
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiqu
Sociology
Soil Conservation Movement
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South Looks to Government for Help, The
Southeast
Southern Plains, The
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Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico
Southwestern Farmers
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Spanish
Spanish (Mission) (1890-1940)
Spanish Exploration and Settlement
Special Populations
Specialized Education
Spectator Pastimes

Spoken Word
Sports
Squash
St. Lawrence and Great Lakes
Staging
Stick Style (1860-1890)
Stock and Other Market Exchanges
Studios
Subarctic Hunters and Gatherers
Submerged Prehistoric Period Archeological Resourc
Subsistence Cultivation
Suburban Areas
Suburban Life
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Supporting Institutions

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Technological Applications
Technology (Engineering and Invention)
Telegraph and Telephone
Television
Temperance and Prohibition
Tennis
Territorial Expansion
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Theater Buildings
Theater for Radio and Television
Theatrics
Thread and Needle Industries
Timber and Lumber
Tools and Machines
Tourism
Townspeople
Trade
Trade Relationships
Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples
Transferring Native Technology to Newcomers: Food,
Transforming the Environment
Transportation
Transportation and Communication
Transportation Equipment
Trapping and Fishing for Newcomers
Treaties and Laws Formally Defining Native America
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Urban Areas
Urban Life
Urban Neighborhoods
Urban Subcultures
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Variant Patterns in the System
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Vaudeville and Burlesque
Vernacular Architecture
Victorian Romanesque
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Wilderness System

Women's Education

Women's Rights

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World War I, 1914-1919

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World War II to the Present, 1939-

Worlds Fairs

WPA, 1933-1935

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Zoology

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Zoos, Aquariums, and Planetariums

APPENDIX O

Examples of Physical Description Narrative

APPENDIX O
EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE

LAGOON ISLAND CABIN (CRIS-HS #1168628)

Glacier Bay National Park And Preserve

Short Physical Description

The Lagoon Island Cabin is a small, simple, one-story, wood-frame, building, with a gable-front roof and gabled front entry porch. It is finished in wood shingles and employs corrugated aluminum sheets as roofing.

Long Physical Description

The Lagoon Island Cabin is one-story, has a gable-front roof, is rectangular in plan, and measures 16'-0" x 20'-0". The foundation appears to consist of wood sills resting on stone footings, although not all corners are visible due to settling and vegetation build-up that has placed the building closer to grade. The framing is generally of light wood stud construction. The exterior elevations of the original cabin are clad in cedar shake on all three major sides. The rear addition measures 9'-10"x 11'-5", and employs exterior walls clad in offset vertical planks.

It is referred to as a "cabin", but its origins have been attributed to a military surplus source, hence its light original framing, a lack of decorative elements, and an interior of a flexible and utilitarian nature.The building has a number of alterations and additions, most of which were made soon after it was moved to Lagoon Island in 1950, including windows added to both side walls and the front elevation; a shed-roofed addition attached at the rear; a front gabled porch; different roofing material; the shingle siding; and an associated simple shed-roofed outhouse constructed at the rear of the main building. The cabin is located in a solitary setting within a lightly-wooded area at the southwest corner of Lagoon Island. It is in fair to good condition and is oriented southwest-northeast, with its front facing southwest.

HILLTOP CULVERT SHELTER (CRIS-HS #1171335)

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park And Preserve

Short Physical Description

Hilltop Culvert Shelter is constructed of corrugated aluminum panels shaped into a pipe - approximately 7' in diameter and 12' in length and were originally coated in ~3-5" of spray urethane foam insulation. The circular ends of the culvert are capped in plywood walls, south cap has a single window, north cap has door opening. The culvert sits on a welded metal stand approximately 8' tall.

Long Physical Description

Hilltop Culvert Shelter is constructed of Kaiser Aluminum corrugated aluminum panels (ALCLAD 3004-H34, Lot No. 750325), shaped into a round culvert pipe approximately 7' in diameter and 12' in length, with the axis of the cylinder parallel to the ground. The circular ends of the culvert are capped in plywood walls. The south plywood wall features a single wood framed casement window. The north plywood wall features a plywood door. The door opens on the left with

a sliding barrel lock with no exterior doorknob and mismatched hinges on the right including two shoe soles. Remnants of an extension of the corrugated aluminum panels on the south and north provide an overhang and sheltered porch respectfully. The exterior of the culvert shelter remains partially coated in spray urethane foam insulation, the framing of the window and the door would support ~3-5 inches of spray insulation. There are remnants of green paint on top of the spray foam which matches the other culvert shelters at Cabin Creek, Ophir Creek, and Sonya Creek. The culvert sits on a welded metal stand/cradle, approximately 8' off the ground. The culvert shelter cabin is secured to the ground via an eye hook/guy wire attached into the culvert above each corner of the pipe stand. The pipe stand includes a ledge in front of the door with a wood board porch attached to the frame with thick wire to create a small wooden porch to access the shelter.

The interior of the culvert shelter cabin features a wood sleeping platform on the south end with a foam mattress and sleeping bags, which nearly bisects the culvert. The plywood end cap wall features the interior of the casement window, interior features the addition of towel remnants as insulation within the space between the window and the wall. The space under the sleeping platform serves as a storage area, the base of which is exposed corrugated aluminum. The north end of the interior space features a base of plywood to make a stable walking surface. The eastern wall in the north end features a long wooden storage box which doubles as a bench and step to the sleeping platform. The western wall in the north end features a two shelved kitchen and storage shelf with a two-burner gas stove built into the countertop area. Storage is provided on the lower shelf and through a series of attachments on the north plywood endcap wall featuring a variety of kitchen and other items, to the left of the door is a wooden paper towel holder and to the right is a wooden towel bar. The interior of the east plywood endcap wall exhibits a variety of guest graffiti dating from the 1990s-present serving the function of a logbook.

SAXTON HOUSE (CRIS-HS #529794)

First Ladies National Historic Site

Short Physical Description

3-story brick with slate mansard roof supported by paired brackets & cornice, wrap-around porch w/balustrade on roof, hooded windows w/cut-stone arches, N elevation articulated by projecting central bay, S elevation has two 2-story bays.

Long Physical Description

The structure is a three-story brick Second Empire style house with a full-length wrap-around front porch. Different phases of construction over several decades resulted in an irregular massing and footprint. The porch extends out from the building core. Five stone steps lead up to the porch's central projecting pavilion marking the location of the door. The porch rests on a cut-stone base. Regularly spaced chamfered posts with base, shaft, and scrolled bracket capitals support the frieze board containing center keystones and a molded cornice line. The balustrade atop the porch roof consists of a row of circular rings running between the corner posts.

The first floor façade contains a central door with overhead fanlight transom and sidelights. Two floor-to-ceiling four-light double-hung sash windows flank the door. The windows feature cut stone lug sills and segmentally arched top lights matched by segmentally arched hoods with an emphasized keystone. The second floor façade has virtually the same fenestration, although the windows are not as tall. With the exception of the central bay, the second floor windows have the same hoods, sills, and sash arrangements as those on the first floor. A projecting cornice supported by paired scrolled brackets marks the roof/wall junction. The frieze board running between the brackets contains modillions. The cornice is broken by a central third floor wall-dormer.

The third story consists of a fish-scale slate mansard roof. Moulded sheet metal flashing marks the top, bottom, and hips of the mansard portion of the roof. Barrel-vaulted dormers sheathed in sheet metal mark the attic windows.These round-hooded windows are further accentuated by heavy scrolls at each jamb base.The center wall dormer is covered by a projecting barrel-vaulted canopy supported by brackets, chamfered posts and surrounds with scrolled bases.The dormer's surrounds contain five applied wooden ornaments with leaf motifs.Six chimneystacks pierce lower slope of the mansard or the top hipped slope.The south elevation features two 2-story bays flanking a recessed porch.The mansard roof caps the front bay, while a hipped roof caps the other.Two dormers similar to the roof dormers on the main façade are located on the south elevation's mansard roof.The rear bay was probably added to the 1941 core during the 1865 remodeling. The north elevation contains the bulk of the large wrap-around porch.A side door leading to a disability access ramp is located where the north elevation meets the rear.A brick and stone plaza with decorative trees abuts the north side of the house.A small rear porch with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets is located in the back wall of the second bay of the north elevation and provides access into the 1841 section of the house.The front porch and the first floor façade were reconstructed in 1980.

The stone and brickwork basement contains four rebuilt fireplaces and an unusual system of pits and channels.The only original material on the first floor is a segmental arched and molded framework for a south-side projecting bay.These pieces were copied for the reconstruction of the first floor interior.The reconstructed and rehabilitated first floor interior consists of a wide central hall flanked by two full-length parlors. A winding walnut staircase is located at the rear of the first floor.Two rooms are located in the rear portion, one is thought to have been the kitchen and the other the dining room.The second floor retains much of the original door and window surrounds and room configurations.The third floor ballroom has much of the original woodwork and flooring intact.

STATUE OF LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD (CRIS-HS #001321)

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Short Physical Description

The Statue of Liberty is a two-part structure that consists of a colossal sculpture of a striding female figure with a torch held aloft in her right hand set upon a granite-clad, Beaux Arts-style pedestal.A tablet inscribed "JULY IV, MDCCLXXVI" is held in her left arm. The sculptural component of the Statue is a 152-ft tall female figure executed in thin copper sheeting.

Long Physical Description

The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is a two-part structure that consists of the familiar colossal sculpture of a striding female figure with a torch held aloft set upon a granite-clad, Beaux Arts-style pedestal. The sculptural component of the Statue is a 152-ft, 2-inch-tall female figure executed in thin copper sheeting using the repousse technique. The skin consists of 3/32-inch-thick hammered copper plates with a verdigris patina that are riveted to a combination of stainless steel and wrought iron armature bars. The skin of the Statue is made up of 310 copper plates that weigh a total of 179,000 pounds. The combined weight of the Statue and its internal framing is 560,000 pounds.

The Statue's posture, dress, and accoutrements are a carefully selected artistic program of elements historically or symbolically associated with liberty. The female figure strides to the southeast in a balanced contrapposto pose and is garbed in a stola (robe), palla (cloak), and Roman sandals. A shackle and chain are adjacent to the Statue's right foot. A second piece of chain emerges from beneath the left foot and ends with a broken link. Two separate adornments, a diadem and nimbus (collectively referred to as the crown), are placed on the figure's head. The diadem, or crown-like band above

the forehead, contains twenty-five "jewels," or window openings fitted with 1984-86 bronze window sash. From north to south, the sash consists of four single-light fixed sash windows, three single-light fixed sash windows with fixed transoms, 11 sash windows with operable transoms, three single-light sash windows with fixed transoms, and four single-light fixed sash windows. Seven spikes that represent rays of light emerge from the top of the diadem to form a nimbus, or halo. The stainless-steel armature of each spike is attached to the cast bronze sides, which are covered with sheets of brass.

The Statue's left arm is bent and holds in the crook of the elbow a keystone-shaped tablet symbolizing law and inscribed "JULY IV, MDCCLXXVI." The right arm is held aloft and holds a torch with a columnar handle, a viewing platform with a scrolled railing, and a gold-plated copper flame. The torch is the most detailed and decorative design element on the Statue. It is ornamented so that its line balances the weight of the Statue's draping. The armature of the right arm and torch are stainless steel. The torch is made up of five parts: the pendant (original); the handle; the copper soffit that curves out to support the railing and platform; the drum; and the flame. A light green coat of patina covers the torch. Copper rods forming the railing are hidden behind 16 intersecting "C"-scroll panels riveted to the main railing. Sixteen anthemions (palmettes) embellish the intersections of the curves at the top of the railing. At the base of the railing, where the "C"s meet, spears extend up to bisect the arched spaces formed by the scrolls. Corn cobs curve out from the ends of the scrolls. The platform floor is corrugated copper. A doorway is set into the south side of the drum, which is capped with a beak molding. The copper skin of the flame is covered in 5,000 sheets of heavy gold leaf and supports a stainless-steel internal armature. Sixteen floodlights positioned behind the anthemion ornaments light the flame.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON HOUSE (CRIS-HS #022582)

Women's Rights National Historical Park

Short Physical Description

The Stanton House is a vernacular Greek Revival-style, wood-frame structure built upon a ashlar and limestone foundation. The building is a gable-front house, two stories tall with a with a one-and-one-half-story wing attached to the east end of the south elevation. The house is sided with horizontal board siding finished in white paint and the roof is covered in hand-rived wood shingles.

Long Physical Description

The Stanton House is a wood-frame, two-story, gable-front house, with a one-and-one-half-story wing attached to the east end of the south elevation. The vernacular Greek Revival-style building was assembled about 1837 from several structures that were moved to the site. The two-story main block is two bays wide by three bays deep, and the south wing is three bays wide by two bays deep. Both gabled roofs are clad in hand-rived wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the lower edge of the north roof slope on the main block, near the front (west) side of the house. A second, smaller, brick chimney is located at the south end of the roof ridge on the south wing. The overhanging eaves have characteristic Greek Revival deep cornice returns. The walls are clad in horizontal board siding finished with white paint. Simple wood trim, also painted white, consists of flat corner boards embellished with a single bead molding and flat skirt boards with beveled top edges. The south end of the wing's east elevation and a portion of the east end of the house's north elevation are covered with sheets of gray-painted plywood outlining the missing north and east wings. The house is set on an ashlar and rubble limestone foundation. An open porch spans the full width of the wing's west elevation. It has a shed roof supported by two Tuscan columns on large square bases and a plank floor set on low stone piers. Two wide wood steps lead from the concrete walkway to the porch. The main entrance to the house opens onto the porch from the north end of the wing's west elevation. A rectangular, three-panel wood door is set in a rectangular surround composed of multi-paned vertical sidelights above recessed panels, framed within molded wood pilasters. A simple drip-cap header runs across the entire

assembly. A secondary entrance consisting of a simple rectangular wood door is located at the center of the plywood wall on the wing's east elevation. Metal bulkhead doors immediately south of this entrance provide exterior access to the cellar. The east elevation of the main block has two multi-paned glass, double-leaf French doors set in simple board surrounds. The house has primarily regularly spaced, rectangular window openings containing nine-over-six double-hung sash set within simple molded wood surrounds. The main block has two window openings in each story on the west elevation, a window opening in each story at the west end of the south elevation, and two second-story window openings in the east elevation. The north elevation of the house is blank. The wing has two window openings in the west elevation and a single window opening at the north end of the east elevation. In addition, two smaller rectangular openings in the half story on the wing's south elevation contain six-over-six double-hung sash. All the window openings are flanked with louvered shutters, finished dark green paint. Three openings in the foundation of the main block and one opening in the wing's foundation are fitted with eight vertical wood bars each.

The Stanton House is part of Women's Rights National Historical Park (NHP), located in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. Located approximately .5 mile east of the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center unit, the Stanton House unit (2.91 acres) is bounded on the north by Seneca Street, on the west by Washington Street, and on the south and east by residential lots. Today the unit lies in a medium-density residential area approximately one-quarter mile east of the downtown commercial district, on the south edge of the Van Cleef Lake, part of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. The immediate surroundings are characterized primarily by mid-to-late 19th houses, the exception being a row of mid-twentieth-century houses to the east, fronting on Adam Street.

SLATER MILL (CRIS-HS #1169744)

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park

Short Physical Description

Slater Mill is 2 ½ stories tall, rectangular in shape, and measures 140 ft on the north-south direction and 29 ft 6 inches in the east-west direction. Built of post and beam construction and clad with modern beveled wooden clapboards, the exterior of the mill is finished with yellow paint. A 3-story wood-frame stairtower is located on the west façade and is crowned with a wooden cupola.

Long Physical Description

Located on the west bank of the Blackstone River, Slater Mill is the focal point of the Slater Mill Historic Site. Slater Mill is orientated in the north-south direction, aligned with the upper dam and perpendicular to the river's edge and the Great Flume. The mill is 2 ½ stories tall, rectangular in shape, and measures 140 ft on the north-south direction and 29 ft 6 inches in the east-west direction. Built of post and beam construction and clad with modern beveled wooden clapboards, the exterior of the mill is finished with yellow paint. A 3-story wood-frame stairtower is located on the west façade and measures 18 ft 5 inches in the north-south direction and 21 ft 3 inches in the east-west direction and is crowned with a wooden cupola finished with white paint. The foundation of the mill is a combination of random-laid large boulders, smaller stones, fieldstone, and brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The roof consists of two intersecting, steeply-pitched gable roofs covered in cedar shingles. A trapdoor monitor interrupts the plane of the east and west slopes of the main block's gable roof.

The north (primary) façade of the main block of mill is 3 bays wide. The 1st and 2nd floor level contain one doorway opening flanked by a window opening on either side. A 3rd, centrally-placed doorway opening is located at the attic level. The two window openings on the 1st floor contain 9/9 double-hung wooden sashes; the two window openings on the

2nd floor level contain 12/12 double-hung wooden sashes. The north façade of the stairtower is two bays wide with two window openings located at the 1st, 2nd, and attic level. All window openings on the 1st floor level contain 9/9 double-hung wooden sashes; all window openings on the 2nd floor level contain 12/12 double-hung wooden sashes; and all widow openings at the attic level contain 12/8 double-hung wooden sashes. The west façade is 17 bays wide, defined by the fenestration on the 1st and 2nd floor levels. The 17 window openings on the 1st floor level are aligned vertically with the 17 window openings on the 2nd floor level and spaced equally in a disciplined manner. All window openings on the 1st floor level contain 9/9 double-hung wooden sashes; all windows on the 2nd floor level contain 12/12 double-hung wooden sashes. Three doorway openings are located on the west façade, and are located on the 1st floor, 2nd floor, and attic level of the stairtower. The south façade of the main block of the mill fronts the banks of the Blackstone River and 3 bays wide.Three window openings, spaced equidistant apart, are located on both the 1st and 2nd floor levels; the attic level features two window openings. The south façade of the stairtower is two bays wide with two window openings located at the 1st, 2nd, and attic level. All window openings on the 1st floor level contain 9/9 double-hung wooden sashes; all window openings on the 2nd floor level contain 12/12 double-hung wooden sashes; and all widow openings at the attic level contain 12/8 double-hung wooden sashes. There are no doorway openings located on the south façade. The east façade is a mirror image of the west façade, minus the stairtower, and is strictly organized into 19 bays, as defined by the fenestration of the 1st and 2nd floor levels. Although only 18 exterior window openings puncture the 1st floor level, it is believed a 19th opening was present on the north end of the 1st floor of this façade at some point. All window openings on the 1st floor level contain 6/12 double-hung wooden sashes; all windows on the 2nd floor level contain 6/9 double-hung wooden sashes. There are no doorway openings located on the east façade.All window openings on the north, west, south, and east facades have wooden flat sills, flat casings, and flat lintels with decorative molded caps, all finished with white paint.

THOMPSON MEMORIAL A.M.E. ZION CHURCH (CRIS-HS #1170143)

Harriet Tubman National Historical Park

Short Physical Description

Erected in 1891 on the southern part of the property, the modest Queen Anne-style frame building is 2 stories, measures approximately 32 feet wide by 50 feet long, and features a square bell tower at the front that has a truncated spire and louvered windows.Other details include Queen Anne-style colored-glass windows, drop siding, bargeboards, and an Onondaga limestone parged foundation.

Long Physical Description

The Thompson A.M.E. Zion Church at 33 Parker Street, constructed in 1891, is a modest, rectangular, two-story frame building on a residential street. The surrounding homes are of scale similar to that of the church. The church's gable end, which is surmounted by a steeple, is oriented to the street. The apex of the gable is truncated and above this rises the four-sided base of the small spire. The spire itself is square in plan, with the upper portion tapering slightly and slanting inward, suggesting a mansard roof. From each face of this upper portion projects a steep gable supported by simple, unfluted pilasters flanking wooden louvered vents. A cross is mounted at the top of the steeple. Bargeboards with a simple, raised bullseye pattern trace the profile of the truncated gable of the church front.

Shallow concrete steps flanked by handicap ramps, lead up to the main entrance. This central double doored entrance is sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by wood brackets with a compound curved profile. Decorative shingles in a fishscale pattern fill the triangular surface of the canopy's gable. Flanking the entrance are two 4/4 windows with rectangular lights of colored glass. Their simple architraves display slightly projecting cornices. Above the entrance canopy

are two windows set side by side, separated only by a wooden post. The upper outside corners of each window is angled to echo the line of the eaves above. Directly above these windows a horizontal molding separates the wall below, with its plain shingles, from the upper portion of the facade, which displays decorative fishscale shingles.

The side elevations each display four sash windows; a central pair, which is flanked by single windows. Originally these were 4/4, with the larger, central lights surrounded by a border of small square, lights. A number of these have been broken and in some cases, plain clear glass replaces the predominately gold and amber toned glass of the original windows. The church is shingled, predominantly in a plain pattern, except for the decorative fishscale pattern, as noted. The roof is of cedar shingle, and the foundation of limestone.

The double doors of the church open into a small vestibule with stairs to the basement and to the balcony situated at the right, and a small office for the pastor at the left. Two doors open into the double-aisled sanctuary. At the liturgical east end of the church opposite the entrances are the pulpit and seats for the choir, raised on a low platform. In front of the platform a low wooden railing with a carved trefoil pattern projects into the sanctuary space slightly. Behind the pulpit is a shallow rectangular recess, with slightly curved ceiling, recalling an apse form. Above the entrance vestibule is the balcony, its railing ornamented with a dentil motif. Two simple turned posts rise from the balcony railing to the ceiling. Narrow beaded boards make up the wainscoting which covers the walls to the level of the window sills (about 4 feet). Above this the boards are wider, though still beaded. The windows, with their simple architraves display a bullseye motif in the head blocks, a detail echoed in the door surrounds. The ceiling of modern square, acoustic tiles curves upward gently, flattening slightly at the top.

Materials in the church and parsonage remain largely intact from the historic period and retain integrity of workmanship evident in the wood siding, trim, and windows, and in the masonry of the foundations. The present pews are not fixed or original to the building. The three hanging light fixtures are modern.

APPENDIX P

FUNCTION AND USE LIST

APPENDIX P
FUNCTION AND USE LIST

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE

Processing
Storage (Granary/Silo)
Agricultural Field
Animal Processing Facility
Fishing Facility (Hatchery)
Agricultural Outbuilding
- Barn

Horticulture Facility
Irrigation Facility
Livestock
Wood lot/Forest (Managed)
Farm (Plantation)
Agriculture/Subsistence – Other

COMMERCE / TRADE

Business
- Concession

Professional
Organizational
Financial Institution (Bank)
Specialty Store (Shop)
Department Store (General Store)
Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)
Trade
Commerce/Trade – Other

DEFENSE

Arms Storage
Fortification
- Battery (Defense)
- Parade Ground
- Fortification – Other

Military Facility (Post)
Battle Site
Coast Guard Facility
Naval Facility
Air Force Facility
Defense – Other

DOMESTIC (RESIDENTIAL)

Single Family Dwelling
- Single Family House
- Single Family Apartment
- Cabin/Lookout
- Single Wide Trailer
- Double Wide Trailer
- Houseboat
- Travel Trailer
- Single Tent
- Single Family Dwelling – Other

Multiple Dwelling
- Family Duplex
- Family Triplex
- Multifamily (4+ Units)
- Dormitory (Bunkhouse)
- Multiple Dwelling – Other

Secondary Structure (Garage)
Hotel (Boarding House)
- Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Institutional Housing
Camp
Village Site
Small Residential Landscape
Estate Landscape
Domestic Residential – Other

EDUCATION

School
College (University)
Library
Research Facility (Laboratory)
Educational Related Housing
Training Center
Interpretive Landscape
Education – Other

FUNERARY

Cemetery
Grave/Burial
Mortuary
Crypt/Burial Vault (Tomb)
Funerary – Other

GENERAL STORAGE

Equipment/Vehicle Storage
Food Storage
Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
RCRA Storage Site (Hazardous Material)
- RCRA Transportation
- RCRA Disposal Site
- RCRA Cleanup Site
- RCRA Storage Site (HAZ MAT) – Other

Underground Storage Tank Site
- UST Cleanup Site

CERCLA Site
- Legal/Authorized Hazardous Dump
- Illegal/Unauthorized Hazardous Dump
- Mine Waste/Trailing Site
- Landfill Site Active/Closed
- Off–Site Pollution Site
- CERCLA Site – Other

Fuel Storage Site
Storage Yard (Open Area Used)
General Storage – Other

GOVERNMENT

Capitol
City Hall (Town Hall)
Correctional Facility (Jail)
Fire Station
- Fire Cache
- Fire Lookout
- Fire Station – Other

Government Office
- Ranger Station
- Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)
- Patrol Cabin
- Maintenance Facility
- Comfort Station (Latrine)
- Interpretation Facility
- Entrance Station (Guardhouse)
- Multi–Use Building
- Government Office – Other

Diplomatic Building (Embassy)
Customhouse
Post Office
Public Works
Courthouse
Monument (Building)

Government – Other

HEALTH CARE

Hospital (Mental Hospital)
Clinic (Dispensary)
Sanitarium (Nursing/Rest Home)
Medical Business/Office
Resort (Spa)
- Bathhouse

Health Care – Other

INDUSTRIAL / PROCESSING / EXTRACT

Manufacturing Facility (Mill)
- Shot Furnace
- Manufacturing Facility (Mill) – Other

Extractive Facility (Mining)
- Mine
- Extractive Facility (Mining) – Other

Water Works
- Water Treatment Facility
- Water Storage Facility
- Water Works – Other

Energy Facility
- Electrical Power Plant
- Solar Power Facility
- Wind Power Facility
- Energy Facility – Other

Telecommunication Facility
Processing Site
Waste Water Treatment Facility
Pumping Station
Dam
- Dam – Arch
- Dam – Buttress
- Dam – By-Products
- Dam – Concrete (Gravity)
- Dam – Earthen
- Dam – Multi-Arch
- Dam – Rockfill
- Dam – Other

Utility Service Structure
Fuel Distribution System
Industrial – Other

LANDSCAPE

Leisure-Passive (Park)
Plaza/Public Space (Square)
- Streetscape
- Subdivision/Planned Community
- Assembly Area
- Garden
- Ornamental Garden
- Formal Garden
- Aquatic Garden
- Urban Park
- Plaza/Public Space (Square) – Other

Functional Landscape
- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Noise Screen
- Wind Screen
- View Screen
- Access/Egress
- Erosion Control
- Enclosure/Exclosure
- Climate Control
- Functional Landscape – Other

Natural Area
- Cave

- Body of Water (Lake, Pond)
- Wetland
- Wildflower Meadow
- Beach
- Dune
- Desert
- Tundra
- Meadow
- Alpine Meadow
- Prairie
- Forest
- Natural Area – Other

Fountain

Scenic Landscape

- Vista
- Overlook
- View
- Scenic Landscape – Other

Scientific Landscape

- Botanical Gardens
- Arboretum
- Test Garden
- Zoological Garden
- Scientific Landscape – Other

Parkway (Landscape)

Esplanade

Landscape – Other

OTHER – NO OTHER CATEGORY EXISTS

Trust Asset (Held By Government)

Removed Structure

Other – No Other Category Exists – Other

RECREATION / CULTURE

Theater (Cinema)

- Amphitheater

Auditorium

Museum (Exhibition Hall)

- Museum (Curatorial) Storage
- Historic Furnished Interior
- Exhibit
- Wayside Exhibit
- Museum (Exhibition Hall) – Other

Music Facility

Sports Facility

- Tennis Court
- Swimming Pool
- Public Beach (Swimming Area)
- Pool House (Change/Shower)
- Lifeguard Station
- Stadium
- Grandstand (Arena)
- Gymnasium
- Recreation Hall
- Bowling Alley
- Roller Rink
- Skating Rink
- Race Track
- Basketball Court
- Sports Facility – Other

Outdoor Recreation

- Sports/Athletic Field
- Picnic Shelter
- Campground/Picnic Area
- Golf Course
- Playground
- Bowling Green
- Outdoor Recreation – Other

Fairground (Amusement Park)

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Outdoor Sculpture (Statuary)

Recreation – Other

RELIGION

Religious Structure (Church)

- Mound

Ceremonial Site

Church School

Church-Related Residence

Church Yard

Religion – Other

SOCIAL

Meeting Hall (Fraternal)

Clubhouse (Social/Garden)

Civic (Community Center)

Social – Other

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-Related

- Locomotive
- Rolling Stock
- RR Trackage
- RR Bridge
- RR Tunnel
- Roundhouse
- Station (Depot)
- Railroad Control Tower
- Rail Yard
- Rail-Related – Other

Air-Related

- Airplane
- Runway (Helicopter Landing Pad)
- Runway Bridge
- Hangar
- Air Terminal
- Aircraft Control Tower
- Airport
- Air-Related – Other

Water-Related

- Vessel
- Landing (Wharf, Dock)
- Lighthouse
- Canal
- Aqueduct
- Canal Tunnel
- Canal Lock
- Culvert (Waste Weir)
- Marina
- Navigational
- Boat Launching Area
- Water-Related – Other

Road-Related

- Automobile
- Bus
- Truck
- Motorized Equipment
- NPS Class I Principal Road
- NPS Class II Connector Road
- NPS Class III Spec Purpose Road
- NPS Class IV Primitive Road
- NPS Class V Administrative Access Road
- NPS Class VI Restrictive Road
- NPS Class VII Urban Parkway
- NPS Class VIII City Street
- Parking Area
- Turnout
- Road Bridge
- Road Tunnel
- Road Culvert
- Road Retaining Wall

Service Station

Road-Related – Other

Pedestrian Related

Hiking Trail

Handicapped Trail

Interpretive Trail

Ski Trail (Cross-Country)

Horse/Bridle Trail

Bicycle Trail

Mountain Bike Trail

ATV/Motor Bike Trail

Snowmobile Trail

Water Trail

Underground Trail (Cave)

Underwater Trail

Trail Bridge

Trail Tunnel

Pedestrian-Related – Other

Transportation – Other

UNDETERMINED

VACANT (NOT IN USE)

Ruin

Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Abandoned/Unmaintained

Vacant (Not In Use) – Other

WORK IN PROGRESS

APPENDIX Q

Examples of Ethnographic Narrative

APPENDIX Q
EXAMPLES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC NARRATIVE

GOODHOPE RIVER REINDEER HERDING CORRALS (CRIS-HS 037012)

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve

Reindeer herding was introduced to the Iñupiaq people of the Seward Peninsula at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Iñupiaq societies which had participated in cooperative hunting for caribou or large marine mammals adapted their societal structures to the practice of reindeer herding (Ellanna and Sherrod 2005:192). Through the 20th century until the decline of the reindeer industry, the Iñupiat integrated herding into their lifestyle. Reindeer herds whose range was within the area of land now designated the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve served as an important source of food and income in the villages of Shishmaref and Deering. Several families in this scarcely populated area became leaders in the reindeer industry and held status in their communities as such. Reindeer meat was distributed throughout the community and reindeer roundups became important cultural events which brought together many members of the community.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND AREA (CRIS-CL #300084)

Colonial National Historical Park

The park archeologist completed a Rapid Ethnographic Assessment Project (REAP) for Jamestown and identified the Travis Cemetery and the Memorial Church as the only ethnographic resources. The REAP was reviewed and accepted by the park's Section 106 ethnographic reviewer. The Travis family continues to visit the cemetery and makes a pilgrimage once a year to the site. The APVA declined having the Memorial Church listed.

The following studies were completed: "A Study of Virginia Indians and Jamestown: The First Century" (prepared by the Center of American Indian Studies, College of William and Mary, in 2005) and "A Study of the Africans and African Americans on Jamestown Island and at Green Spring, 1619-1803" (prepared by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, in 2003). Both studies were based upon the records associated with the property owners at Jamestown, so that individuals identified in the study are associated with the park's resources in context with the larger history of Jamestown in the areas of Virginia Indians and African Americans. American Indians and African Americans participated in the studies and reviewed both documents. Oral history was conducted with members of Virginia's state-recognized tribes, which was included in the study.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES, PARTNERSHIPS, AND SCIENCE

Park Structures, Cultures and Landscapes Program

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